



2901.0

2006

Census Dictionary



Census Dictionary

Australia

2006

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 26 MAY 2006

ABS Catalogue No. 2901.0

ISBN 0 642 47761 2

© Commonwealth of Australia 2006

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights in this publication should be addressed to The Manager, Intermediary Management, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Locked Bag 10, Belconnen ACT 2616, by telephone (02) 6252 6998, fax (02) 6252 7102, or email: <intermediary.management@abs.gov.au>.

In all cases the ABS must be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of an ABS publication or other product.

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

INQUIRIES

- For further information about the contents of this publication contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

CONTENTS

page

INTRODUCTION

Introduction	vi
--------------	----

ABOUT CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

What is a classification?	1
Specifying recodes and defined fields	3

INDEXES

Topic index	4
Mnemonic index	9
Two phase release index	11

MANAGING CENSUS QUALITY

Introduction	14
Respondent error	14
Processing error	15
Partial response	15
Undercount	16
Quality assurance of Census products	17
Where to find data quality information	17

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006

Overview	18
New topics	19
New and revised classifications	21
Summary of changes to variables – 2001 to 2006	24

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

2006 Census classifications	31
-----------------------------	----

GLOSSARY

Glossary	155
----------	-----

APPENDIX

Household Form	235
----------------	-----

INTRODUCTION

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community. This information is available through a suite of standard products, or as data customised for individual user requirements.

The *2006 Census Dictionary* is a comprehensive reference guide designed to assist users of 2006 Census data to determine and specify their data requirements and to understand the concepts underlying the data.

The preliminary sections of the Dictionary provide background information about classifications, a topic index, mnemonic index and data release index for ease of reference.

A new feature of the Dictionary is a section on Census data quality. This was developed in response to consultation with users. It describes how the main sources of error in the Census are managed and how users will be able to access information about data quality.

The Census Dictionary provides information about what's new in the 2006 Census. This section describes topics being introduced for the first time, classifications that have changed since 2001, new and changed variables, and variables that are not being collected in 2006.

A major section of the Dictionary contains the 2006 Census classifications. These classifications are generally referred to as the standard output variables for which data can be produced. The classification section is an essential resource for users who wish to specify tables customised to their specific needs or to derive their own data from the Census web site.

The final section of the Dictionary contains a glossary of definitions of Census terms. In addition, concepts relevant to Census collection, processing and output of data are explained. Entries in this section of the dictionary are cross-referenced to other related entries, and many refer directly to questions on the 2006 Census form.

The *2006 Census Dictionary* should prove an invaluable reference document for all Census data users

ABOUT CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

WHAT IS A CLASSIFICATION?

The Census gathers information on a number of topics about persons, families and dwellings.

Each topic is represented on the Census form by one or more questions, each of which collects information about a particular data item, commonly called a variable. For example, information about persons includes the topic 'labour force'. The variables associated with the topic 'labour force' include *hours worked*, *labour force status* and *occupation*.

A variable may take a range of values. For example, the variable sex can take the values 'male' or 'female'. The range of values available for a variable is referred to as its classification. Each value of a variable is referred to as a category, or class, of the classification. Thus sex has two categories, 'male' and 'female'. Often the name used for a variable is also used for its classification, as in the case of the variable sex.

For efficient computer processing, and for specifying the order in which the categories of a classification are presented in a table or report, the categories of a classification are recorded in computer records as numbers. For the variable sex, the category 'male' is represented by the code number '1', and the category 'female' is represented by the code number '2'. Typically a classification is defined by a list of category descriptions and their corresponding codes.

For example:

Classification/variable	Sex
Code	1 male
	2 female

Computer processing of Census forms immediately following a Census is largely concerned with the allocation of appropriate codes from the responses to the questions on the forms. When tables are generated from the coded Census file, the classifications making up the table are usually presented in terms of their category descriptions as well as, or in place of, their code.

The Census uses Australian standard classifications where available and appropriate. Examples of these are the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) or the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). These Australian standard classifications are used as the basis for Census output classifications such as Country of Birth of Person which uses SACC. Australian standard classifications are reviewed on an irregular basis to reflect changes in Australian society. A summary of any changes to these classifications is provided in the section, New and Revised Classifications.

Where an Australian standard classification is not available, classifications specific to Census variables have been developed. Examples of such Census classifications are Child Type and Journey To Work. The categories of these classifications are reviewed prior to each Census. A summary of changes to Census variables is provided in the section, What's New for 2006 - Summary of Changes to Variables 2001 to 2006.

WHAT IS A CLASSIFICATION? *continued*

Each classification, or variable, listed in this dictionary has a mnemonic associated with it—for example, HIND for Household Income. Mnemonics are a convenient shorthand method of describing Census classifications when specifying output requirements. Each classification relates to either a dwelling (or household), family or person. The last character of the mnemonic indicates the unit to which the classification relates:

- D indicates a classification that records a characteristic of a dwelling;
- F indicates a classification that records a characteristic of a family; and
- P indicates a classification that describes a characteristic of a person.

The classifications listed in this dictionary do not include the geographic classifications used to describe the geographic areas covered by the Census. Geographic classifications formed by the aggregation of Collection Districts (CDs), such as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Electoral Divisions are described in the publication *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographical Areas, Australia* (cat. no. 2905.0).

Additional geographic information can be found in *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

SPECIFYING RECODES AND DEFINED FIELDS

If the tables available in standard Census publications do not meet a user's needs, user-defined (customised) tables can be created. Customised tables often require the use of recodes and defined fields.

Recoding is the process of aggregating certain categories within a classification into a user-defined category. The recode must be based on the standard categories within that classification. A recode is typically used where a classification provides more detail than is required, and a client specifies that the full classification be regrouped into broader categories. For example, a client may wish to group categories 3 to 7 in the Individual Income classification to provide one aggregated income range between \$1 and \$799. Age is often recoded from single year of age into 5 or 10 year age groups. Some classifications such as Industry or Occupation are hierarchically structured. One client may specify data output at the detailed (for example, 4 or 6 digit) level of the classification, while another may request that categories in some parts of the classification be recoded to a broader level, while retaining the detailed level for other parts of the classification.

A defined field is a customised, or client-specified variable which is derived from existing Census variables. For example, a client may specify a defined field which combines a specific Occupation (e.g. Enrolled Nurse) with certain categories of Age (e.g. 25–40 years) to provide a customised variable. The client can then specify a title for the variable such as 'Nurses aged between 25 and 40 years'.

In most cases it is an easy process to order customised Census tables, and ABS Consultants are available to assist users in specifying required recodes and defined fields.

TOPIC INDEX

This index is provided as a ready reference to identify the variables available for a particular topic. For each topic listed, the names and mnemonics for all relevant variables are shown. Full details of each variable's categories and the applicable population can be found in the alphabetic listing of 2006 Census Classifications.

TOPIC	VARIABLE	
Age	AGEP	Age
	IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age
Ancestry	ANC1P	Ancestry1
	ANC2P	Ancestry2
	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
Children	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15 – 24) Temporarily Absent
	CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CTPP	Child Type
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TISP	Number of Children Ever Born
Citizenship	CITP	Australian Citizenship
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
Country of Birth	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
Disability	ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
Dwellings	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling
	DLOD	Dwelling Location
	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges
	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling
	LLDD	Landlord Type
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling
	RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values

TOPIC INDEX *continued*

<i>Dwellings continued</i>	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
	STRD	Dwelling Structure
	TEND	Tenure Type
<i>Education</i>	HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment
	HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed
	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TYPF	Type of Educational Institution Attending
<i>Employment</i>	CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation
	EMTP	Employment Type
	GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator
	HRSP	Hours Worked
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
	IND06P	Industry of Employment
	LFSP	Labour Force Status
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	NEMP	Number of Employees
	OCC06P	Occupation
	POWP	Place of Work
<i>Ethnicity</i>	ANC1P	Ancestry1
	ANC2P	Ancestry2
	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGPO1	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	INGP	Indigenous Status
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
	RELP	Religious Affiliation
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
<i>Family – Income</i>	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
	FINASF	Family Income as Stated
	FINF	Family Income
<i>Family Characteristics</i>	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15 – 24) Temporarily Absent
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
	CTPP	Child Type
	FBLF	Family Blending
	FMCF	Family Composition

TOPIC INDEX *continued*

<i>Family Characteristics</i> <i>continued</i>	FNOF	Family Number
	FRLF	Relationship Between Families
	HHCD	Household Composition
	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
	TISP	Number of Children Ever Born
<i>Hours Worked</i>	HRSP	Hours Worked
<i>Household Characteristics</i>	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	HHCD	Household Composition
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
	HIED	Household Income - Equivalised (weekly)
	HINASD	Household Income as Stated (weekly)
	HIND	Household Income (weekly)
	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
<i>Housing Costs</i>	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
<i>Income</i>	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
	FINASF	Family Income as Stated
	FINF	Family Income
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
	HIED	Household Income - Equivalised (weekly)
	HINASD	Household Income as Stated (weekly)
	HIND	Household Income (weekly)
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
<i>Indigenous Characteristics</i>	ANC1P	Ancestry1
	ANC2P	Ancestry2
	INGP	Indigenous Status
<i>Indigenous Labour Force</i>	CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation
<i>Industry</i>	GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator
	IND06P	Industry of Employment

TOPIC INDEX *continued*

<i>Internet Connection Type</i>	NEDD	Type of Internet Connection
<i>Labour Force</i>	CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation
	EMTP	Employment Type
	GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator
	HRSP	Hours Worked
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
	IND06P	Industry of Employment
	LFSP	Labour Force Status
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	NEMP	Number of Employees
	OCC06P	Occupation
	POWP	Place of Work
<i>Language</i>	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGPO1	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
<i>Marital Status</i>	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
<i>Migration – Immigration</i>	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGPO1	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
<i>Migration – Internal</i>	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
	PURP	Place of Usual Residence
	PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
<i>Need for Assistance</i>	ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
<i>Occupation</i>	OCC06P	Occupation

TOPIC INDEX *continued*

<i>Qualifications</i>	HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment
	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TYPF	Type of Educational Institution Attending
<i>Relationship</i>	FBLF	Family Blending
	FRLF	Relationship Between Families
	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling
<i>Religion</i>	RELP	Religious Affiliation
<i>Sex</i>	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling
	SEXP	Sex
<i>Temporary Absentees</i>	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15 – 24) Temporarily Absent
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
<i>Transport</i>	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	POWP	Place of Work
	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles
<i>Unpaid Work</i>	CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care
	DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
	VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group
<i>Usual Residence</i>	IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence
	PURP	Place of Usual Residence
	PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
	UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night
	UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator
	UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator
<i>Vehicles</i>	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles

MNEMONIC INDEX

The Mnemonic Index will assist people to use the classifications section of the *2006 Census Dictionary* by providing a ready reference of all mnemonics available from the 2006 Census, along with the name of the variable. The Index is sorted by type of variable: Person; Household/Dwelling; and Family. It also identifies whether the variable will be available from the First or Second release of census data.

PERSON VARIABLES

		Release
AGEP	Age	First
ANC1P	Ancestry1	First
ANC2P	Ancestry2	First
ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance	First
BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother	First
BPLP	Country of Birth of Person	First
BPMP	Country of Birth of Father	First
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation	Second
CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care	First
CITP	Australian Citizenship	First
CTPP	Child Type	First
DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours	First
EMTP	Employment Type	Second
ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English	First
ENGPO1	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	First
GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator	Second
HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment	Second
HRSP	Hours Worked	Second
HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed	First
IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age	First
IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status	First
IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence	First
INCP	Individual Income (weekly)	First
IND06P	Industry of Employment	Second
INGP	Indigenous Status	First
LANP	Language Spoken at Home	First
LFSP	Labour Force Status	Second
MDCP	Social Marital Status	First
MSTP	Registered Marital Status	First
MTWP	Method of Travel to Work	Second
NEMP	Number of Employees	Second
OCC06P	Occupation	Second
POWP	Place of Work	Second
PURP	Place of Usual Residence	First
PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago	Second
PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago	Second
QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study	Second
QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education	Second
RELP	Religious Affiliation	First
RLHP	Relationship in Household	First
RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling	First
RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator	First

MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

<i>PERSON VARIABLES</i> <i>continued</i>	SEXP	Sex	First
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status	First
	TISP	Number of Children Ever Born	First
	TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending	First
	UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night	First
	UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator	Second
	UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator	Second
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability	First
	VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group	First
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia	First
<i>HOUSEHOLD/DWELLING</i> <i>VARIABLES</i>	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling	First
	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household	First
	DLOD	Dwelling Location	First
	DWTD	Dwelling Type	First
	HHCD	Household Composition	First
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator	First
	HIED	Household Income - Equivalised (weekly)	Second
	HINASD	Household Income as Stated (weekly)	First
	HIND	Household Income (weekly)	First
	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values	First
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges	First
	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling	First
	LLDD	Landlord Type	First
	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator	Second
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator	Second
	NEDD	Type of Internet Connection	First
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling	First
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values	First
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges	First
	STRD	Dwelling Structure	First
	TEND	Tenure Type	First
	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles	First
<i>FAMILY VARIABLES</i>	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	First
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15 – 24) Temporarily Absent	First
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent	First
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family	First
	FBLF	Family Blending	First
	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator	First
	FINASF	Family Income as Stated	First
	FINF	Family Income	First
	FMCF	Family Composition	First
	FNOF	Family Number	First
	FRLF	Relationship Between Families	First
	SPLF	Location of Spouse	First

TWO PHASE RELEASE INDEX

A two-phase release strategy, similar to that of previous censuses, is in place for 2006 Census data. The strategy places priority on processing and disseminating those variables which are easily processed.

FIRST RELEASE

Person Variables

Age (AGEP)
Ancestry1 (ANC1P)
Ancestry2 (ANC2P)
Australian Citizenship (CITP)
Child Type (CTPP)
Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)
Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)
Country of Birth of Mother (BFPF)
Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)
Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)
Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)
Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)
Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP)
Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)
Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)
Indigenous Status (INGP)
Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)
Language Spoken at Home (LANP)
Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)
Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGPO1)
Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
Relationship in Household (RLHP)
Religious Affiliation (RELP)
Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)
Sex (SEXP)
Social Marital Status (MDCP)
Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)
Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)
Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)
Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)
Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)
Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)
Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

Household/Dwelling Variables

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)
Dwelling Location (DLOD)
Dwelling Structure (STRD)
Dwelling Type (DWTD)

TWO PHASE RELEASE INDEX *continued*

Household/Dwelling

Variables continued

Household Composition (HHCD)
Household Income (HIND)
Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)
Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)
Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD)
Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges (HLRD01)
Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)
Landlord Type (LLDD)
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)
Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)
Rent (weekly) dollar values (RNTD)
Rent (weekly) ranges (RNTD01)
Tenure Type (TEND)
Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)
Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

Family Variables

Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)
Count of Dependent Students (15 – 24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)
Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)
Family Blending (FBLF)
Family Composition (FMCF)
Family Income (FINF)
Family Income as Stated (FINASF)
Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)
Family Number (FNOF)
Location of Spouse (SPLF)
Relationship Between Families (FRLF)

SECOND RELEASE

Person Variables

Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)
Employment Type (EMTP)
Government/ Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP)
Hours Worked (HRSP)
Industry of Employment (IND06P)
Labour Force Status (LFSP)
Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)
Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)
Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)
Number of Employees (NEMP)
Occupation (OCC06P)
Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)
Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
Place of Work (POWP)
Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)
Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)

TWO PHASE RELEASE INDEX *continued*

Household/Dwelling

Variables

Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)

Household Income - Equivalised (HIED)

Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)

MANAGING CENSUS QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

The ABS is committed to helping users understand all aspects of data quality, so that they can assess the usefulness of the data for their needs. This section outlines:

- how the ABS addresses the main sources of error through quality control across Census processes and products, and
- how the ABS informs users about Census data quality

The ABS aims to produce high quality data from the Census. To achieve this, extensive effort is put into Census form design, collection procedures, and processing procedures.

There are four principle sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use of the data in an informed way.

RESPONDENT ERROR

The Australian Census is self-enumerated. This means that householders are required to complete the Census form themselves, rather than having the help of a Census Collector. The Census form may be completed by one household member on behalf of others. Error can be introduced if the respondent does not understand the question, or does not know the correct information about other household members.

Self-enumeration carries the risk that wrong answers could be given, either intentionally or unintentionally. The ABS has a number of ways to minimise respondent error.

Choosing suitable content

Self-enumeration imposes limits on the types of topics and questions that can be included in the Census. Topics which require complex questions or question sequencing are not suitable for a Census as the responses obtained may not be reliable. There is also the need to limit the total number of questions asked in order to minimise the amount of time it takes for a respondent to complete the Census form.

Topics are selected for inclusion in the Census following extensive community consultation. Topics are selected based on the following criteria:

- they are of major national importance;
- there is a need for data on the topic for small groups in the population or for small geographic areas; and
- the topic is suitable for inclusion in a self-enumerated Census.

Question and form design

The Census form is designed so that questions are easily understood and simple for respondents to answer. Most questions are answered by a box being marked, although some questions require written responses.

Questions are tested on focus groups to ensure they are clear, well worded and can be answered on behalf of others. The focus groups are made up of people from diverse backgrounds who are representative of the Australian population. Following the successful completion of the focus group phase, field tests are conducted in various cities and rural locations. These assist in assessing how the questions and the Census form work in a real environment.

Raising public awareness

To achieve high quality Census data it is essential that people understand the importance of being counted and of giving the right answers in the Census. Raising public awareness through advertising and community briefings contributes to high levels of participation in the Census. It helps people understand the benefits to the community of complete and accurate Census counts and minimises intentional respondent error.

The public relations campaign also aims to make people aware of the help that is available for people who have problems filling out their Census form. Help is available from the 'Census Guide' brochure, the Census web site and from the Census Inquiry Service telephone help line. This assistance helps to reduce respondent error.

PROCESSING ERROR

Much of the recording of Census information from forms is now automatic, using scanning, Intelligent Character Recognition, and other automatic processes. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are kept at an acceptable level. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

Repairs

Once forms are received, they are checked for damage and errors, such as tears, multi-mark responses and illegible handwriting. These problems are fixed manually as the automatic coding process cannot handle errors of this type.

Coding errors

Most responses are coded automatically using official classifications with legal value checks built into the system. In addition a random sample of codes is checked manually against the original response on the form. Errors are more likely to arise during automatic coding of 'write in' answers. Clerical staff resolve problems that arise if text responses cannot be automatically matched to the index of possible responses. Their work is subject to a quality management process to ensure that errors are not being made.

Automated checking

The completed data are put through a series of automated checks to ensure internal consistency. The data are also scrutinised for changes over time, by comparison with previous Census data and other data sources, and across categories, where expected trends can be identified, and unexpected trends investigated.

In preparing Census data for output, various derivations and recodes are applied to the data to produce the variables listed in this dictionary. Data are processed further to create the range of Census data products. A series of checks occur at each stage of the output process to ensure data consistency and accuracy.

PARTIAL RESPONSE

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions which apply to them. While questions of a sensitive nature are generally excluded from the Census, all topics have a level of non-response. However, this level can be measured and is generally low. In those instances where a householder fails to answer a question, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.

UNDERCOUNT

The goal of the Census is to obtain a complete measure of the number and characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night and their dwellings, but it is inevitable that a small number of people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed from the Census than are counted more than once. The net effect when both factors are taken into account is an undercount.

During the delivery and collection of Census forms to households, quality assurance field procedures are put into practice to ensure the maximum number of households are included in the Census.

Field procedures

Supervisors are responsible for eight to ten Census Collectors. The supervisors' main role is to ensure accuracy and completeness of coverage within their areas. They must take into account any changes in the number and type of dwellings in their area since the completion of Collection District design. They also review each Collector's work, using a defined set of checks of the forms that have been returned. This ensures that all relevant details are recorded in the Collector's record book, and that a form exists where expected.

Every effort is made to ensure that all households receive a Census form and that these are collected and completed. For example, where Census Collectors are not initially successful in collecting a Census form, they are required to return to a household a minimum of three times after Census Night to attempt to collect the form. Collectors are also required to scan questions 1 to 8 of each form to ensure it has been completed.

All forms are registered to the Collection District they come from, so that Data Processing Centre staff can account for all forms received as well as those still to be returned by mail or electronic lodgement (eForms). Ensuring receipt of the expected number of forms for each Collection District from the collection phase is a critical measure of the completeness of the Census, and for processing and final data.

Some groups of people in the population are undercounted in the Census. These include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ethnic groups who have trouble reading or speaking English, the homeless and people with certain disabling conditions which prevent them from filling in a Census form. In addition, some areas are more difficult to enumerate, including secure apartment buildings and remote discrete communities. Special strategies have been developed to ensure a more complete count of these groups and areas.

Post Enumeration Survey

A measure of the undercount in the Census is obtained from a sample survey of households undertaken shortly after the Census, called the Post Enumeration Survey. It collects information about where people were on Census Night and their characteristics, which are compared to the actual Census forms. The Post Enumeration Survey for the 2001 Census indicated an undercount of 1.8% in the Census.

Information from the 2001 Post Enumeration Survey was used in planning the collection procedures for the 2006 Census, with the aim of improving the distribution and collection of Census forms in the identified undercounted groups.

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF CENSUS PRODUCTS

User consultation

Decisions about how and what is released from each Census are influenced by feedback from users of Census data. Extensive user consultation is being carried out for the 2006 Census. Feedback from users has indicated they would like more information about data accuracy, consistency, comparability and accessibility; non-response rates; and undercount and overcount measures. Based on this feedback, the ABS has reviewed its methods of providing information on Census data quality and is committed to providing a clear explanation of Census operations. This includes providing general data quality information such as this, and providing at least some basic data quality information such as non-response rates with every table of data on the Internet.

Introduced random adjustment

Individual Census records are confidential. Before Census data are released, small random adjustments are made to allow the maximum amount of detailed Census data possible to be released without breaching confidentiality. Consequently, care should be taken when interpreting cells with small numbers, since randomisation, as well as possible respondent and processing errors, have a greater impact on small cells than on larger cells (see also 'Introduced random error' in the Glossary section).

WHERE TO FIND DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Data quality statements

For the 2006 Census, data quality information will be available with the Census data as they are released, through links on the Census Web pages. These pages will allow the data quality information to be printed or downloaded along with the data.

When Census data are released, each variable will be linked to the corresponding entries in the 2006 Census Dictionary. Data quality statements will also include the non-response rate for each Census variable and a brief outline of any known data quality problems. If there are no problems then the statement will read 'This variable is fit for purpose'. Where a quality problem is investigated in a Census quality report (see below), reference to this will be made in the statement.

Census quality reports

For Census data quality issues that require further investigation and analysis, a Census quality report will be prepared. Each report will describe the issue, an outline of the investigation, findings and recommendations. Some of these reports may be available at the same time as data release, and others a short time later. These reports may provide information about one Census variable, a group of related variables or a process that is of interest to users.

Census reference papers

Aspects of Census operations that are not necessarily linked to a variable, or particular topics or issues that emerge from user interest will be made available through a Census quality report. These papers describe Census procedures or set out strategies to improve such processes, or they may consist of an evaluation of Census processes. While the main objectives of these papers may be for internal purposes, i.e. to improve the efficiency or effectiveness of Census procedures, they may provide useful contextual information to users. Examples of reference papers are:

- Special enumeration strategy papers
- Census undercount paper.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006

OVERVIEW

Users of Census data require information that both represents the current demographic and socioeconomic environments and that facilitates meaningful analysis of change over time. The analysis of change requires classifications that are comparable from Census to Census. However, because society is always changing, comparability is not always possible if the current situation is to be reflected in a meaningful way. This section of the dictionary discusses the changes which have occurred between 2001 and 2006, and indicates the impact these changes have on the range of analyses which can be undertaken.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

NEW TOPICS

New topics for the 2006 Census include Need for assistance, Unpaid work and Dwelling Internet connection. A question on the number of children ever born will once again be asked, in line with the 10 year cycle for this question.

Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

This topic identifies people who report a need for assistance due to a 'profound or severe core activity limitation', and is based on similar criteria to the ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers. This population is defined as people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following core activities – self-care, body movements or communication – because of a disability, long-term health condition, or old age.

Data on people who need assistance because of a disability, long-term health condition or old age are required for developing federal and state government policies and community-based programs, and for program and service delivery funding allocation.

Detailed data at the small area level and for small population groups are required for informed planning and funding of disability service delivery.

While this topic is based on the criteria used in the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the population measured will differ as a result of the different collection methodology used and reduced question format. On this basis, data for this topic should be taken as an indication of the characteristics of people who report a need for assistance, not as the total prevalence of people with a 'profound or severe core activity limitation' as represented in the survey data.

Unpaid work

Information on unpaid activities is important in measuring the characteristics of the carers of groups with special needs (such as children, the elderly and people with a disability), and assisting with planning for both work and non-work environments.

The new topic includes questions on providing child care, domestic work and voluntary work for an organisation or group, as well as assistance to people with a disability, long-term illness or problems related to old age. The questions are applicable to people aged 15 years and over.

Data is output using the variables:

- Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)
- Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)
- Unpaid Assistance to a Person With a Disability (UNCAREP)
- Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)

The question on number of children ever born is asked in alternate censuses and was last asked in the 1996 Census.

Data on number of children ever born are required for investigations of life time fertility levels and differentials across various population groups such as Indigenous Australians, migrants, people in different socioeconomic situations, and birth year cohorts of all Australian women.

The question on children ever born is the best source of data about life time childlessness among women in Australia. In conjunction with other Census questions, it can be used for aged care and other social planning.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP) continued

Number of children ever born data are also used in conjunction with birth registration statistics to contribute to the development of family and child related policies, and for projections of fertility and population size and structure.

Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)

There is an ongoing requirement by commonwealth and state government bodies for data related to the use of the Internet at small geographic area level and for small population groups. There are a number of access and equity issues associated with accessibility of the Internet. The detailed information that is available from the Census allows the government to target their programs accurately.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

NEW AND REVISED CLASSIFICATIONS

It is important for Census data to be comparable and compatible with previous censuses and also with other data produced by the ABS and wider community.

The Census uses the current Australian standard classifications where applicable. These are reviewed on an irregular basis to reflect changes in the Australian society. A number of changes have occurred to these classifications since 2001 and these are described below.

Where an Australian standard classification is not available, census-specific classifications have been developed by the ABS. The categories of these classifications are reviewed prior to each Census. Changes to these classifications are described in the following section: Summary of Changes to Variables – 2001 to 2006.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)

Responses to the occupation related questions, in the 2006 Census, are classified using the new *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)*. Standard Census data will be output based on this classification. However, 2006 Census occupation data will also be made available based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition* as used in the 2001 Census.

For more information see the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations* (cat. no. 1220.0) due for release mid 2006.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) 2006

Responses to the Industry of employment related questions, in the 2006 Census are classified using the new *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) 2006*. Standard 2006 Census data will be output based on this classification. However, 2006 Census industry data will also be made available based on the first edition of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC)* as used in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

ANZSIC 2006 was developed to provide a more contemporary industrial classification system. Issues such as changes in the structure and composition of the economy, changing user demands and compatibility with other major international classification standards were taken into account.

For more information see the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) 2006* (cat. no.1292.0), released February 2006 and available for viewing on the ABS web site.

Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition

Responses to the ancestry question, in the 2006 Census are classified using the new *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition*. The first edition of ASCCEG was used in the 2001 Census.

This Second Edition (2005 revision) of the classification is part of a periodical review process, that aims to reflect the changes to Australia's ethnic profile brought about by changing migration patterns.

For more information see the *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition* (cat. no.1249.0), released July 2005 and available for viewing on the ABS web site.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition

The *Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition* is used in the 2006 Census to code responses to the question 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?'. The first edition of ASCL was used in the 2001 Census.

This Second Edition (2005 revision) of the classification is part of a periodical review process that aims to reflect changes to Australia's language profile. The review also enabled improvements to the classification in terms of language coverage (particularly for Australian Indigenous Languages) and the grouping of certain languages.

For more information see the *Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition* (cat. no. 1267.0) released July 2005 and available for viewing on the ABS web site.

Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) Second Edition

The *Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) Second Edition* is used in the 2006 Census to code responses to the religion question. The first edition of ASCRG was used in the 2001 Census.

The ASCRG was created to satisfy wide community interest in the religious affiliations of the Australian population and to meet a growing statistical and administrative need. Analysis of 2001 Census data highlighted the need for a minor review of ASCRG to ensure it would be as up to date as possible for use in the 2006 Census.

For more information see the *Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition* (cat. no. 1266.0) released December 2005 and available for viewing on the ABS web site.

Family Composition

This classification replaces the Family Type classification used in the 2001 Census. Output for Family Composition is fully compatible with Family Type data: the key difference between the two classifications is that Family Composition reflects a more logical sequence of decision-making in family formation.

At the highest level of the classification families are differentiated based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other relationships. A second level of detail introduces the concept of dependent children aged under 15 years to provide more detail of Family Composition within couple and one parent families. A further level of detail distinguishes families with dependent students aged 15–24 years from those with other dependent children. At the most detailed level the presence of non-dependent children is identified in each category of couple and one parent families.

No provision has been made in the Family Composition classification for the identification of family members outside the family nucleus. Identification of such persons within a family is done by means of 'Relationship in household' data.

Household Composition

This classification replaces the Household Type classification used in the 2001 Census. Output for Household Composition is fully compatible with Household Type data. The structure of the Household Composition classification has been changed to allow integration with Family Composition as this better suits ABS output requirements and user needs. The core criterion at the base level of the previous Household Type classification, the presence or absence of unrelated individuals to families in a

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

Household Composition continued

household, is now a secondary criterion. Instead, the Household Composition classification is based on the presence or absence of families in a household, the number of families in a family household, and only then on the presence or absence of unrelated individuals. Non-family households continue to be split between Lone person and Group Households.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO VARIABLES – 2001 to 2006

This section outlines changes that have been made to variables since the 2001 Census. It includes details of new variables for the 2006 Census and those variables which are no longer included. It describes changes to names, mnemonics and classifications. Further detail is available in the Glossary.

VARIABLE

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE

Age (AGEP)

For the 2001 Census age was available for the categories 0–99 years singly and then 100 years and over. For 2006 age is available for the categories 0–115 years singly.

Ancestry (ANCP)

For 2001, both the ancestry responses were recorded to a single Ancestry variable (ANCP). For the 2006 Census two variables, Ancestry1 (ANC1P) and Ancestry2 (ANC2P), are used to record responses separately. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables Ancestry1 and Ancestry2 is administrative only and is based solely on the order in which they are processed.

Ancestry is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCEG) Second Edition (2005). This classification has been revised since 2001.

Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP)

This variable's name has changed to Country of Birth of Mother.

Birthplace of Individual (BPLP)

This variable's name has changed to Country of Birth of Person.

Birthplace of Individual is classified to the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). Since the 2001 Census the category '3213 Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of' has been revised to '3213 Serbia and Montenegro'.

Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)

This variable's name has changed to Country of Birth of Father.

CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP)

This person variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. CD of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)

This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This was previously collected as a category of Industry Sector (GNGP).

Computer Use at Home (COMP)

This variable was first collected in the 2001 Census but has been deleted for the 2006 Census.

Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability, that is, people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

<i>Dwelling Location (DLOD)</i>	Since the 2001 Census, the wording for the descriptors for categories 1 and 4 of this classification have changed. There were no changes to the nature of the data, and the data in categories 1 and 4 for 2006 are comparable with the same categories for 2001.
<i>Dwelling Type (DWTD)</i>	This classification has an additional category 'Shipping'. For the 2001 and earlier Censuses this was part of the 'Offshore' category. This 'Shipping' dwelling type is for people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters.
<i>Employment Type (EMTP)</i>	This variable is new for the 2006 Census. It was previously part of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) variable. It defines for employed persons, their employment type for the main job held in the week prior to Census Night.
<i>Family Blending (FBLF)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This variable is designed to classify families, based on the different parent-child relationships within families.
<i>Family Composition (FMCF)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. It replaces the variable Family Type used in previous censuses. Family Composition classifies families into different types, incorporating information about temporarily absent family members.
<i>Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. Family Income as Stated is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The income ranges for FINASF also include families where one or more family members aged 15 years and over did not state their income. In the variable Family Income (FINF) these families would be coded to the category 'Partial income stated'.
<i>Family Income (weekly) (FINF)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>Family Type (FMTF)</i>	This has been replaced with the new variable Family Composition (FMCF).
<i>Government/Non-government Employer Indicator (GNGP)</i>	<p>This variable is similar to the 2001 Census variable Industry Sector (GNGP). However, it differs in that the 2001 category, 'Community Development Employment Program' (CDEP) has been deleted.</p> <p>Data for CDEP for 2006 is available from the new variable 'Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)'.</p>
<i>Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP)</i>	<p>This variable's name has changed to Highest Year of School Completed to conform with standards.</p> <p>The 'Still at School' category has been dropped from the 2006 classification. This allows Level of Highest Educational Attainment to be determined for people still at school.</p>
<i>Household Composition (HHCD)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. It replaces the variable Household Type used in previous censuses.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

<i>Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. Household Income as Stated is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The income ranges for HINASD also include households where one or more household members aged 15 years and over did not state their income. In the variable Household Income (HIND) these households would be coded to the category 'Partial income stated'.
<i>Household Income - Equivalised (weekly) (HIED)</i>	This variable is new for the 2006 Census. It measures weekly household income on an equivalised basis.
<i>Household Income (weekly) (HIND)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>Household Type (HHTD)</i>	This variable has been replaced with the new variable Household Composition (HHCD).
<i>Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges (HLRD01)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates if a person did not provide a response for the question on age. If age is not reported it is imputed.
<i>Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates whether the number of males and females could be established for an occupied private dwelling, or needed to be imputed.
<i>Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates the level of response a person provided to place of usual residence. For those people who provided an incomplete address of usual residence, this flag indicates the geographic level at which imputation was required. This variable can also be used to flag instances where people did not report their Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP) and when it was possible to derive this indicator.
<i>Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates if a person did not provide a response for registered marital status. If registered marital status is not reported it is imputed.
<i>Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)</i>	For the 2006 Census, the number of income response categories for Individual Income (INCP) has been reduced. Dollar ranges have been adjusted in line with rises in income and an additional range for higher incomes has been added. A dollar value of -\$96 has been given to people who report negative income. In earlier censuses, the ascribed value was \$0.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

<i>Industry of Employment - ANZSIC 2006 (IND06P)</i>	Industry of Employment is coded to a revised classification for the 2006 Census i.e. ANZSIC 2006. Industry of Employment data for the 2006 Census will however also be available coded to the 1993 edition of ANZSIC. Data coded to ANZSIC 2006 will be output with the mnemonic IND06P, while data coded to ANZSIC 1993 will be output using IND93P.
<i>Industry of Employment (INDP)</i>	<p>This variable's name has changed to 'Industry of Employment – ANZSIC 2006' to reflect the ANZSIC classification's major 2006 revision. There is also a second industry variable available, 'Industry of Employment – ANZSIC 1993'. This variable has 2006 Census industry of employment data classified to ANZSIC 1993.</p> <p>The mnemonic INDP has been replaced by IND06P and IND93P. IND06P is Census industry of employment data classified to ANZSIC 2006 and IND93P is industry of employment data classified to ANZSIC 1993.</p> <p>Industry of Employment for the 2006 Census is classified to the new Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006.</p>
<i>Internet Use (NETP)</i>	This person variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. There is a new Internet variable based on dwelling. See Type of Internet Connection (NEDD).
<i>Journey to Work: Destination Zone (JTWZNP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. Destination Zone is now included in the new 2006 Census variable Place of Work (POWP).
<i>Journey to Work: Study Area (JTWSAP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. Study Area is now included in the new 2006 Census variable Place of Work (POWP).
<i>Labour Force Status (LFSP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census (although it has the same mnemonic (LFSP) as the 2001 variable 'Labour Force Status/Status in Employment'). It records for the week prior to Census Night, a person's labour force status. Also see the new variables, Employment Type (EMTP) and Number of Employees (NEMP).
<i>Landlord Type (LLDD)</i>	Categories have been revised for this variable and additional categories have been included.
<i>Language Spoken at Home (LANP)</i>	Language Spoken at Home was classified to the first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) for the 2001 Census. For the 2006 Census it is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition (revised 2005).
<i>Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the highest educational level a person has attained.
<i>Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)</i>	Three digit categories for Certificate level are now shown.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

<i>Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census.
<i>Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It is included in alternate censuses and was last included in the 1996 Census. This variable counts the number of children born (live births) to each female aged 15 years and over.
<i>Number of Employees (NEMP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of employees (in ranges) employed by owner managers.
<i>Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD)</i>	This dwelling variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census.
<i>Occupation (OCCP)</i>	<p>Occupation is classified to the new Australian New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) for the 2006 Census. The 2001 Census was classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition. 2006 Occupation data will also be made available classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition.</p> <p>The mnemonic OCCP has been replaced by OCC06P and OCC93P. OCC06P is output classified to ANZSCO and OCC93P is output classified to the ASCO Second Edition.</p>
<i>Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)</i>	This variable records a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census. It is hierarchical and is based on the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. Higher levels of geography are also available from this variable.
<i>Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)</i>	This variable records a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census. It is hierarchical and is based on the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. Higher levels of geography are also available from this variable.
<i>Place of Usual Residence (PURP)</i>	This variable records a person's place of usual residence on Census Night. It is hierarchical and is based on the Collection District (CD) of usual residence. Higher levels of geography are also available from this variable.
<i>Place of Work (POWP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census based on workplace address. It is hierarchical and incorporates both Study Areas and Destination Zones.
<i>Postal Area of Usual Residence Census Night (POCUCP)</i>	This person variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. Postal Area of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
<i>Relationship in Household (RLHP)</i>	A number of categories have been revised for this variable.
<i>Religious Affiliation (RELP)</i>	This variable is classified to the new Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) Second Edition for the 2006 Census. The first edition of ASCRG was used in the 2001 Census.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

*Rent (weekly) ranges
(RNTD01)*

The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.

*SLA of Usual Residence
Census Night (SLAUCP)*

This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. SLA of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

*SLA of Usual Residence
Five Years Ago (SLAU5P)*

This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

*SLA of Usual Residence
One Year Ago (SLAU1P)*

This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P).

*State of Usual Residence
Census Night (STEUCP)*

This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. State of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

*State of Usual Residence
Five Years Ago (STEU5P)*

This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

*State of Usual Residence
One Year Ago (STEU1P)*

This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. State of Usual Residence One Year Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P).

*Type of Educational
Institution Attending
(TYPP)*

Numeric codes for categories for this variable have changed for the 2006 Census.

*Type of Internet
Connection (NEDD)*

This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of occupied private dwellings with Internet access, by type of access.

*Type of Non-Private
Dwelling (NPDD)*

The 2001 Census category 'Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults' has been replaced with the categories 'Prison, corrective institution for adults' and 'Immigration detention centre'. The category 'Convent, monastery, etc.' which was previously category 18 is now category 19.

The descriptors to categories 1 and 12 of this classification have changed. There are no changes to the nature of the data, and the data for 2006 are comparable with the data for 2001.

*Unpaid Assistance to a
Person with a Disability
(UNCAREP)*

This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This variable records the number of people who spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)

This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of people who, in the two weeks prior to Census Night, spent time caring for a child/children (less than 15 years of age) without pay.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)

This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of people who spent time doing unpaid domestic work in either their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people. For each person, it measures in ranges, the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work.

Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

Descriptors with years have been revised for 2006.

Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAI1P)

Descriptors for these categories have changed for 2006.

Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)

Descriptors with years have been revised for 2006.

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)

This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of people who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census Night.

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

Categories for the standard recode have been updated for 2006.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

.....

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

This part of the dictionary has details of the classifications used in the 2006 Census. The entry for each classification includes a brief description of the variable itself, and the population to which it is applicable, a complete list of categories included in the classification, a count of the number of categories in the classification, and a description of the population to whom the variable is not applicable.

AGEP

First release

Age

This variable contains a person's age at last birthday. These data are collected for each person. Age is calculated from date of birth, however if this is not provided, stated age will be used. If neither is provided age is imputed.

For the 2001 Census age was available for 0 to 99 years singly and then 100 years and over. For 2006 age is available for 0 to 115 years singly.

See also Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP).

Applicable to: All persons

000–115 0 to 115 years of age singly

Or data may be output by age group

For example by 5 year age groups:

0–4 years

5–9 years

10–14 years

15–19 years

20–24 years

25–29 years

30–34 years

35–39 years

40–44 years

45–49 years

50–54 years

55–59 years

60–64 years

65–69 years

70–74 years

75–79 years

80–84 years

85 years and over

Total number of categories:

by single year 116

by 5 year age group 18

ANC1P/ANC2P

First release

Ancestry1/Ancestry2

Ancestry is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCG) Second Edition (2005).

To analyse ancestry, both ancestry variables (ANC1P and ANC2P) must be used. There are two ancestry variables because respondents to the Census are asked to report up to two ancestries on their Census form. Respondents do not have the option of ranking

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued their answers to the ancestry question, so where a respondent reports two ancestries, those two ancestries have equal standing. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables ANC1P and ANC2P is administrative only and is based on the order in which they are processed.

Note: In the 2001 Census both responses were coded to the one variable, Ancestry (ANCP).

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 OCEANIAN
 - 10 Oceanian, nfd
 - 1000 Oceanian, nfd
 - 11 Australian Peoples
 - 1100 Australian Peoples, nfd
 - 1101 Australian
 - 1102 Australian Aboriginal
 - 1103 Australian South Sea Islander
 - 1104 Torres Strait Islander
 - 12 New Zealand Peoples
 - 1200 New Zealand Peoples, nfd
 - 1201 Maori
 - 1202 New Zealander
 - 13 Melanesian and Papuan
 - 1300 Melanesian and Papuan, nfd
 - 1301 New Caledonian
 - 1302 Ni-Vanuatu
 - 1303 Papua New Guinean
 - 1304 Solomon Islander
 - 1399 Melanesian and Papuan, nec (includes Bisorio, Bougainvillian, Huli)
 - 14 Micronesian
 - 1400 Micronesian, nfd
 - 1401 I-Kiribati
 - 1402 Nauruan
 - 1499 Micronesian, nec (includes Marianas Islander, Marshallese, Palauan)
 - 15 Polynesian
 - 1500 Polynesian, nfd
 - 1501 Cook Islander
 - 1502 Fijian
 - 1503 Niuean
 - 1504 Samoan
 - 1505 Tongan
 - 1506 Hawaiian
 - 1507 Tahitian
 - 1508 Tokelauan
 - 1511 Tuvaluan
 - 1599 Polynesian, nec (includes French Polynesian, Pitcairn Islander, Wallisian)
- 2 NORTH-WEST EUROPEAN
 - 20 North-West European, nfd
 - 2000 North-West European, nfd
 - 21 British

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

	2100	British, nfd
	2101	English
	2102	Scottish
	2103	Welsh
	2104	Channel Islander
	2105	Manx
	2199	British, nec (includes Falkland Islander)
22		Irish
	2201	Irish
23		Western European
	2300	Western European, nfd
	2301	Austrian
	2303	Dutch
	2304	Flemish
	2305	French
	2306	German
	2307	Swiss
	2311	Belgian
	2312	Frisian
	2313	Luxembourg
	2399	Western European, nec (includes Alsatian, Breton, Walloon)
24		Northern European
	2400	Northern European, nfd
	2401	Danish
	2402	Finnish
	2403	Icelandic
	2404	Norwegian
	2405	Swedish
	2499	Northern European, nec (includes Faeroese, Greenlandic, Saami)
3		SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN
	30	Southern and Eastern European, nfd
	3000	Southern and Eastern European, nfd
	31	Southern European
	3100	Southern European, nfd
	3101	Basque
	3102	Catalan
	3103	Italian
	3104	Maltese
	3105	Portuguese
	3106	Spanish
	3107	Gibraltarian
	3199	Southern European, nec (includes Andorran, Galician, Ladin)
	32	South Eastern European
	3200	South Eastern European, nfd
	3201	Albanian
	3202	Bosnian
	3203	Bulgarian
	3204	Croatian
	3205	Greek
	3206	Macedonian
	3207	Moldovan

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

	3208	Montenegrin
	3211	Romanian
	3212	Roma/Gypsy
	3213	Serbian
	3214	Slovene
	3215	Cypriot
	3216	Vlach
	3299	South Eastern European, nec (includes Aromani, Karakachani)
33		Eastern European
	3300	Eastern European, nfd
	3301	Belarusan
	3302	Czech
	3303	Estonian
	3304	Hungarian
	3305	Latvian
	3306	Lithuanian
	3307	Polish
	3308	Russian
	3311	Slovak
	3312	Ukrainian
	3313	Sorb/Wend
	3399	Eastern European, nec (includes Adygei, Khanty, Nenets)
4		NORTH AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN
40		North African and Middle Eastern, nfd
	4000	North African and Middle Eastern, nfd
41		Arab
	4100	Arab, nfd
	4101	Algerian
	4102	Egyptian
	4103	Iraqi
	4104	Jordanian
	4105	Kuwaiti
	4106	Lebanese
	4107	Libyan
	4108	Moroccan
	4111	Palestinian
	4112	Saudi Arabian
	4113	Syrian
	4114	Tunisian
	4115	Yemeni
	4199	Arab, nec (includes Baggara, Bedouin, Omani)
42		Jewish
	4201	Jewish
49		Other North African and Middle Eastern
	4900	Other North African and Middle Eastern, nfd
	4901	Assyrian/Chaldean
	4902	Berber
	4903	Coptic
	4904	Iranian
	4905	Kurdish
	4906	Sudanese
	4907	Turkish

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

- 4999 Other North African and Middle Eastern, nec (includes Azande, Madi, Nubian)
- 5 SOUTH-EAST ASIAN
 - 50 South-East Asian, nfd
 - 5000 South-East Asian, nfd
 - 51 Mainland South-East Asian
 - 5100 Mainland South-East Asian, nfd
 - 5101 Anglo-Burmese
 - 5102 Burmese
 - 5103 Hmong
 - 5104 Khmer
 - 5105 Lao
 - 5106 Thai
 - 5107 Vietnamese
 - 5108 Karen
 - 5111 Mon
 - 5199 Mainland South-East Asian, nec (includes Arakanese, Chin, Shan)
 - 52 Maritime South-East Asian
 - 5200 Maritime South-East Asian, nfd
 - 5201 Filipino
 - 5202 Indonesian
 - 5203 Javanese
 - 5204 Madurese
 - 5205 Malay
 - 5206 Sundanese
 - 5207 Timorese
 - 5208 Acehnese
 - 5211 Balinese
 - 5212 Bruneian
 - 5213 Kadazan
 - 5214 Singaporean
 - 5215 Temoq
 - 5299 Maritime South-East Asian, nec (includes Iban, Irian Jayan, Sumatran)
- 6 NORTH-EAST ASIAN
 - 60 North-East Asian, nfd
 - 6000 North-East Asian, nfd
 - 61 Chinese Asian
 - 6100 Chinese Asian, nfd
 - 6101 Chinese
 - 6102 Taiwanese
 - 6199 Chinese Asian, nec (includes Hui, Manchu, Yi)
 - 69 Other North-East Asian
 - 6900 Other North-East Asian, nfd
 - 6901 Japanese
 - 6902 Korean
 - 6903 Mongolian
 - 6904 Tibetan
 - 6999 Other North-East Asian, nec (includes Ainu, Menba, Xiareba)
- 7 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIAN
 - 70 Southern and Central Asian, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

		7000 Southern and Central Asian, nfd
71	Southern Asian	
	7100 Southern Asian, nfd	
	7101 Anglo-Indian	
	7102 Bengali	
	7103 Burgher	
	7104 Gujarati	
	7106 Indian	
	7107 Malayali	
	7111 Nepalese	
	7112 Pakistani	
	7113 Punjabi	
	7114 Sikh	
	7115 Sinhalese	
	7116 Tamil	
	7117 Maldivian	
	7199 Southern Asian, nec (includes Gurkha, Kashmiri, Marathi)	
72	Central Asian	
	7200 Central Asian, nfd	
	7201 Afghan	
	7202 Armenian	
	7203 Georgian	
	7204 Kazakh	
	7205 Pathan	
	7206 Uzbek	
	7207 Azeri	
	7208 Hazara	
	7211 Tajik	
	7212 Tatar	
	7213 Turkmen	
	7214 Uighur	
	7299 Central Asian, nec (includes Chechen, Circassian, Ingush)	
8	PEOPLE OF THE AMERICAS	
80	People of the Americas, nfd	
	8000 People of the Americas, nfd	
81	North American	
	8100 North American, nfd	
	8101 African American	
	8102 American	
	8103 Canadian	
	8104 French Canadian	
	8105 Hispanic (North American)	
	8106 Native North American Indian	
	8107 Bermudan	
	8199 North American, nec (includes Aleut, Inuit, Metis)	
82	South American	
	8200 South American, nfd	
	8201 Argentinian	
	8202 Bolivian	
	8203 Brazilian	
	8204 Chilean	
	8205 Colombian	
	8206 Ecuadorian	
	8207 Guyanese	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

	8208	Peruvian
	8211	Uruguayan
	8212	Venezuelan
	8213	Paraguayan
	8299	South American, nec (includes Arawak, Carib, Surinamese)
83		Central American
	8300	Central American, nfd
	8301	Mexican
	8302	Nicaraguan
	8303	Salvadoran
	8304	Costa Rican
	8305	Guatemalan
	8306	Mayan
	8399	Central American, nec (includes Belizean, Honduran, Panamanian)
84		Caribbean Islander
	8400	Caribbean Islander, nfd
	8401	Cuban
	8402	Jamaican
	8403	Trinidadian (Tobagonian)
	8404	Barbadian
	8405	Puerto Rican
	8499	Caribbean Islander, nec (includes Bahamian, Grenadian, Haitian)
9		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN
90		Sub-Saharan African, nfd
	9000	Sub-Saharan African, nfd
91		Central and West African
	9100	Central and West African, nfd
	9101	Akan
	9103	Ghanaian
	9104	Nigerian
	9105	Yoruba
	9106	Ivorean
	9107	Liberian
	9108	Sierra Leonean
	9199	Central and West African, nec (includes Fang, Fulani, Kongo)
92		Southern and East African
	9200	Southern and East African, nfd
	9201	Afrikaner
	9202	Angolan
	9203	Eritrean
	9204	Ethiopian
	9205	Kenyan
	9206	Malawian
	9207	Mauritian
	9208	Mozambican
	9212	Oromo
	9213	Seychellois
	9214	Somali
	9215	South African
	9216	Tanzanian
	9217	Ugandan

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

9218 Zambian
9221 Zimbabwean
9222 Amhara
9223 Batswana
9224 Dinka
9225 Hutu
9226 Masai
9227 Nuer
9228 Tigrayan
9231 Tigre
9232 Zulu
9299 Southern and East African, nec (includes Afar, Namibian, Tutsi)

Supplementary codes

0000 Inadequately described
0901 Eurasian, so described
0902 Asian, so described
0903 African, so described
0904 European, so described
0905 Caucasian, so described
0906 Creole, so described
&&&& Not stated
VVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level 9
two digit level 36
four digit level 274

ASSNP

First release

Core Activity Need for Assistance

This variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability.

People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

To determine if a person's need for assistance reported in Questions 20–22 in one or more of the three core activity areas is due to a long term health condition, Question 23 on the Census form asks, 'What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision...?'. Responses are coded to the category 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities', when the response to Question 23 is only one or more of the following:

- No need for help or supervision
- Short term health condition (lasting less than six months)
- Difficulty with English language
- Other cause.

In addition, if a person's only answer to Question 23 is Old or young age and the person's age is under 40 then they are also coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Core Activity Need for Assistance continued

activities'. If they are aged 40 and over they are coded to 'Has need for assistance with core activities'.

People who answer 'Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)' or 'Disability (lasting six months or more)' to Question 23 are coded to the category 'Has need for assistance with core activities'.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Has need for assistance with core activities
- 2 Does not have need for assistance with core activities
- & Not stated
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4

BEDD

First release

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling

This variable is a count of the bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling. In standard Census products, BEDD data are generally published in the categories shown below. However, for the 2001 and 2006 Censuses data are also available for individual numbers of bedrooms from 0 to 99.

Applicable to: Occupied Private Dwelling

- 0 None (includes bedsitters)
- 1 1 bedroom
- 2 2 bedrooms
- 3 3 bedrooms
- 4 4 bedrooms
- 5 5 bedrooms or more
- && Not stated
- @@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

BPFP

First release

Country of Birth of Mother

This variable indicates if a person's mother was born in Australia or whether she was born overseas.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Born in Australia
- 2 Born overseas
- & Not stated
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

BPLP

First release

Country of Birth of Person

This variable is coded using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA
 - 10 Oceania and Antarctica, nfd
 - 1000 Oceania and Antarctica, nfd
 - 11 Australia (includes External Territories)
 - 1100 Australia (includes External Territories), nfd
 - 1101 Australia
 - 1102 Norfolk Island
 - 1199 Australian External Territories, nec
 - 12 New Zealand
 - 1201 New Zealand
 - 13 Melanesia
 - 1300 Melanesia, nfd
 - 1301 New Caledonia
 - 1302 Papua New Guinea
 - 1303 Solomon Islands
 - 1304 Vanuatu
 - 14 Micronesia
 - 1400 Micronesia, nfd
 - 1401 Guam
 - 1402 Kiribati
 - 1403 Marshall Islands
 - 1404 Micronesia, Federated States of
 - 1405 Nauru
 - 1406 Northern Mariana Islands
 - 1407 Palau
 - 15 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii)
 - 1500 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii), nfd
 - 1501 Cook Islands
 - 1502 Fiji
 - 1503 French Polynesia
 - 1504 Niue
 - 1505 Samoa
 - 1506 Samoa, American
 - 1507 Tokelau
 - 1508 Tonga
 - 1511 Tuvalu
 - 1512 Wallis and Futuna
 - 1599 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii), nec
 - 16 Antarctica
 - 1600 Antarctica, nfd
 - 1601 Adelie Land (France)
 - 1602 Argentinian Antarctic Territory
 - 1603 Australian Antarctic Territory
 - 1604 British Antarctic Territory
 - 1605 Chilean Antarctic Territory
 - 1606 Queen Maud Land (Norway)
 - 1607 Ross Dependency (New Zealand)
- 2 NORTH-WEST EUROPE

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

20	North-West Europe, nfd
2000	North-West Europe, nfd
21	United Kingdom
2100	United Kingdom, nfd
2101	Channel Islands
2102	England
2103	Isle of Man
2104	Northern Ireland
2105	Scotland
2106	Wales
22	Ireland
2201	Ireland
23	Western Europe
2300	Western Europe, nfd
2301	Austria
2302	Belgium
2303	France
2304	Germany
2305	Liechtenstein
2306	Luxembourg
2307	Monaco
2308	Netherlands
2311	Switzerland
24	Northern Europe
2400	Northern Europe, nfd
2401	Denmark
2402	Faeroe Islands
2403	Finland
2404	Greenland
2405	Iceland
2406	Norway
2407	Sweden
3	SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE
30	Southern and Eastern Europe, nfd
3000	Southern and Eastern Europe, nfd
31	Southern Europe
3100	Southern Europe, nfd
3101	Andorra
3102	Gibraltar
3103	Holy See
3104	Italy
3105	Malta
3106	Portugal
3107	San Marino
3108	Spain
32	South Eastern Europe
3200	South Eastern Europe, nfd
3201	Albania
3202	Bosnia and Herzegovina
3203	Bulgaria
3204	Croatia
3205	Cyprus
3206	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
3207	Greece

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

	3208	Moldova
	3211	Romania
	3212	Slovenia
	3213	Serbia and Montenegro
33		Eastern Europe
	3300	Eastern Europe, nfd
	3301	Belarus
	3302	Czech Republic
	3303	Estonia
	3304	Hungary
	3305	Latvia
	3306	Lithuania
	3307	Poland
	3308	Russian Federation
	3311	Slovakia
	3312	Ukraine
4		NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST
40		North Africa and the Middle East, nfd
	4000	North Africa and the Middle East, nfd
41		North Africa
	4100	North Africa, nfd
	4101	Algeria
	4102	Egypt
	4103	Libya
	4104	Morocco
	4105	Sudan
	4106	Tunisia
	4107	Western Sahara
	4199	North Africa, nec
42		Middle East
	4200	Middle East, nfd
	4201	Bahrain
	4202	Gaza Strip and West Bank
	4203	Iran
	4204	Iraq
	4205	Israel
	4206	Jordan
	4207	Kuwait
	4208	Lebanon
	4211	Oman
	4212	Qatar
	4213	Saudi Arabia
	4214	Syria
	4215	Turkey
	4216	United Arab Emirates
	4217	Yemen
5		SOUTH-EAST ASIA
50		South-East Asia, nfd
	5000	South-East Asia, nfd
51		Mainland South-East Asia
	5100	Mainland South-East Asia, nfd
	5101	Burma (Myanmar)
	5102	Cambodia
	5103	Laos

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

	5104	Thailand
	5105	Viet Nam
52		Maritime South-East Asia
	5200	Maritime South-East Asia, nfd
	5201	Brunei Darussalam
	5202	Indonesia
	5203	Malaysia
	5204	Philippines
	5205	Singapore
	5206	East Timor
6		NORTH-EAST ASIA
	60	North-East Asia, nfd
	6000	North-East Asia, nfd
	61	Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia)
	6100	Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia), nfd
	6101	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)
	6102	Hong Kong (SAR of China)
	6103	Macau (SAR of China)
	6104	Mongolia
	6105	Taiwan
	62	Japan and the Koreas
	6200	Japan and the Koreas, nfd
	6201	Japan
	6202	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)
	6203	Korea, Republic of (South)
7		SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA
	70	Southern and Central Asia, nfd
	7000	Southern and Central Asia, nfd
	71	Southern Asia
	7100	Southern Asia, nfd
	7101	Bangladesh
	7102	Bhutan
	7103	India
	7104	Maldives
	7105	Nepal
	7106	Pakistan
	7107	Sri Lanka
	72	Central Asia
	7200	Central Asia, nfd
	7201	Afghanistan
	7202	Armenia
	7203	Azerbaijan
	7204	Georgia
	7205	Kazakhstan
	7206	Kyrgyz Republic
	7207	Tajikistan
	7208	Turkmenistan
8		AMERICAS
	80	Americas, nfd
	8000	Americas, nfd
	81	Northern America
	8100	Northern America, nfd
	8101	Bermuda

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

	8102	Canada
	8103	St Pierre and Miquelon
	8104	United States of America
82		South America
	8200	South America, nfd
	8201	Argentina
	8202	Bolivia
	8203	Brazil
	8204	Chile
	8205	Colombia
	8206	Ecuador
	8207	Falkland Islands
	8208	French Guiana
	8211	Guyana
	8212	Paraguay
	8213	Peru
	8214	Suriname
	8215	Uruguay
	8216	Venezuela
	8299	South America, nec
83		Central America
	8300	Central America, nfd
	8301	Belize
	8302	Costa Rica
	8303	El Salvador
	8304	Guatemala
	8305	Honduras
	8306	Mexico
	8307	Nicaragua
	8308	Panama
84		Caribbean
	8400	Caribbean, nfd
	8401	Anguilla
	8402	Antigua and Barbuda
	8403	Aruba
	8404	Bahamas
	8405	Barbados
	8406	Cayman Islands
	8407	Cuba
	8408	Dominica
	8411	Dominican Republic
	8412	Grenada
	8413	Guadeloupe
	8414	Haiti
	8415	Jamaica
	8416	Martinique
	8417	Montserrat
	8418	Netherlands Antilles
	8421	Puerto Rico
	8422	St Kitts and Nevis
	8423	St Lucia
	8424	St Vincent and the Grenadines
	8425	Trinidad and Tobago
	8426	Turks and Caicos Islands

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

	8427	Virgin Islands, British
	8428	Virgin Islands, United States
9		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
90		Sub-Saharan Africa, nfd
	9000	Sub-Saharan Africa, nfd
91		Central and West Africa
	9100	Central and West Africa, nfd
	9101	Benin
	9102	Burkina Faso
	9103	Cameroon
	9104	Cape Verde
	9105	Central African Republic
	9106	Chad
	9107	Congo
	9108	Congo, Democratic Republic of
	9111	Côte d'Ivoire
	9112	Equatorial Guinea
	9113	Gabon
	9114	Gambia
	9115	Ghana
	9116	Guinea
	9117	Guinea-Bissau
	9118	Liberia
	9121	Mali
	9122	Mauritania
	9123	Niger
	9124	Nigeria
	9125	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
	9126	Senegal
	9127	Sierra Leone
	9128	Togo
92		Southern and East Africa
	9200	Southern and East Africa, nfd
	9201	Angola
	9202	Botswana
	9203	Burundi
	9204	Comoros
	9205	Djibouti
	9206	Eritrea
	9207	Ethiopia
	9208	Kenya
	9211	Lesotho
	9212	Madagascar
	9213	Malawi
	9214	Mauritius
	9215	Mayotte
	9216	Mozambique
	9217	Namibia
	9218	Réunion
	9221	Rwanda
	9222	St Helena
	9223	Seychelles
	9224	Somalia
	9225	South Africa

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

9226 Swaziland
9227 Tanzania
9228 Uganda
9231 Zambia
9232 Zimbabwe
9299 Southern and East Africa, nec

Supplementary Codes

0000 Inadequately described

0001 At sea

0002 Not elsewhere classified

&&&& Not stated

VVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level 9
two digit level 36
four digit level 284

BPMP

First release

Country of Birth of Father

This variable indicates if a person's father was born in Australia or whether he was born overseas.

Applicable to: All persons

1 Born in Australia
2 Born overseas
& Not stated
V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4

CDCAF

First release

*Count of Dependent Children
Under 15 Temporarily Absent*

This variable counts the number of dependent children aged under 15 years that were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent from the dwelling.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include children aged under 15 years

0 No dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent
1 One dependent child under 15 years temporarily absent
2 Two dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent
3 Three dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent
@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Couple families with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
One parent or couple families with no children under 15 years, and with dependent students and non-dependent children
One parent or couple families with no children under 15 years, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Count of Dependent Children
Under 15 Temporarily Absent
continued*

One parent or couple families with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
Other families
Non-family/Non-classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

CDEP

Second release

*Community Development
Employment Projects
Participation*

In the Census, the question on employment participation in a Community Development Employment Project is only included on the Interviewer household form. Interviewer household forms are designed specifically for use in discrete Indigenous communities.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over who are in the labour force and who are counted using the Interviewer household form only.

- 1 Participant worker in CDEP
- 2 Not a participant in CDEP
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons not counted on an Interviewer Household form
Persons aged under 15 years

CDSAF

First release

*Count of Dependent Students
(15–24) Temporarily Absent*

This variable counts the number of dependent students aged 15–24 years that were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent from the dwelling.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include dependent students aged 15–24 years

- 0 No dependent students (15–24 years) temporarily absent
- 1 One dependent student (15–24 years) temporarily absent
- 2 Two dependent students (15–24 years) temporarily absent
- 3 Three dependent students (15–24 years) temporarily absent
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Couple family with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
One parent or couple family with children under 15 years, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
One parent or couple family with children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
One parent or couple family with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
Other families
Non-family/Non-classifiable households

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Count of Dependent Students
(15–24) Temporarily Absent
continued*

Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

CHCAREP

First release

Unpaid Child Care

This variable records people, who in the two weeks prior to Census Night, spent time caring for a child/children (under 15 years) without pay.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Did not provide child care
- 2 Cared for own child/children
- 3 Cared for other child/children
- 4 Cared for own child/children and other child/children
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

CITP

First release

Australian Citizenship

This variable records people who say they have Australian citizenship.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Australian
- 2 Not Australian
- & Not stated
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4

CNDAF

First release

*Count of Non-Dependent
Children Temporarily Absent*

This variable counts the number of non-dependent children that were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent from the dwelling.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include non-dependent children

- 0 No non-dependent children temporarily absent
- 1 One non-dependent child temporarily absent
- 2 Two non-dependent children temporarily absent
- 3 Three non-dependent children temporarily absent
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Couple family with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children

One parent or couple family with children under 15 years, dependent students

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Count of Non-Dependent
Children Temporarily Absent
continued*

and no non-dependent children
One parent or couple family with children under 15 years, no dependent
students and no non-dependent children
One parent or couple family with no children under 15 years, and with
dependent students and no non-dependent children
Other families
Non-family/Non-classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

CPAD

First release

*Count of Persons Temporarily
Absent from Household*

This variable counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the household. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent. This count includes husbands/wives, de facto partners unrelated flatmates or co-tenants and children (i.e. dependent children under 15 years, dependent students (15–24) and non-dependent children).

Applicable to: Family and group households

- 0 No persons temporarily absent from household
- 1 One person temporarily absent from household
- 2 Two persons temporarily absent from household
- 3 Three persons temporarily absent from household
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Lone person households
Visitor only households
Other non classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

CPAF

First release

*Count of Persons Temporarily
Absent from Family*

This variable counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent in the dwelling. The count of persons temporarily absent includes husbands/wives, de facto partners, and children (i.e. dependent children under 15 years, dependent students (15–24) and non-dependent children).

Applicable to: Families in family households

- 0 No persons temporarily absent from family
- 1 One person temporarily absent from family
- 2 Two persons temporarily absent from family
- 3 Three persons temporarily absent from family
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Count of Persons Temporarily
Absent from Family continued*

Non-family/Non-classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

CTPP

First release

Child Type

This variable records the different parent-child relationships within families.

Applicable to: All children

- 1 Natural, or adopted child of both parents or lone parent
- 2 Step-child of male parent
- 3 Step-child of female parent
- 4 Foster child, so stated
- 5 Otherwise related child (under 15)
- 6 Unrelated child (under 15)
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Husband, wife, partners, lone parents, other related individuals, non-family members, or visitors (from within Australia) in family households
Persons in non-family/non-classifiable households
Persons in non-private dwellings
Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

DL0D

First release

Dwelling Location

This variable is used to describe the location of a private dwelling. The majority of private dwellings appear in the 'Other' category.

Applicable to: Private dwellings

- 1 Caravan/residential park or camping ground
- 2 Marina
- 3 Manufactured home estate
- 4 Retirement village (self-contained)
- 5 Other
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

DOMP

First release

*Unpaid Domestic Work:
Number of Hours*

For each person aged 15 years and over, this variable records the number of hours spent performing unpaid domestic work. It includes work that the person did without pay, in their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people in the household, in the week prior to Census Night.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Nil hours

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Unpaid Domestic Work:</i>	2	Less than 5 hours
<i>Number of Hours continued</i>	3	5 to 14 hours
	4	15 to 29 hours
	5	30 hours or more
	&	Not stated
	@	Not applicable
	V	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

DWTD

First release

Dwelling Type

This variable classifies dwellings into basic dwelling types.

The definition of private dwelling includes residences in caravan/residential parks, camping grounds, marinas, manufactured homes estates and retirement villages (self-contained).

Unoccupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks, camping grounds, marinas and manufactured homes estates are not included in the Census. For the 2006 Census unoccupied dwellings in retirement villages (self-contained) are included.

For the 2006 Census the category of '6 Shipping' is identified separately; it was previously included in category '5 Off-shore'.

See also Dwelling Location (DLOD), Structure of Dwelling (STRD), and Type of Non-private Dwelling (NPDD).

Applicable to: All dwellings

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Occupied private dwelling |
| 2 | Unoccupied private dwelling |
| 3 | Non-private dwelling |
| 4 | Migratory |
| 5 | Off-shore |
| 6 | Shipping |

Total number of categories: 6

EMTP

Second release

Employment Type

This variable is new for the 2006 Census and defines for employed persons, their employment type for the main job held in the week prior to Census Night.

Applicable to: Employed persons

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Employee not owning business |
| 2 | Owner managers of incorporated enterprises |
| 3 | Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises |
| 4 | Contributing family workers |
| & | Not stated |
| @ | Not applicable |
| V | Overseas visitor |

Total number of categories: 7

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Employment Type continued

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years
Persons who are unemployed
Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
Persons not in the labour force

ENGP

First release

Proficiency in Spoken English For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, this variable classifies their self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.

See also Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGP01).

Applicable to: Persons who speak a language other than English or did not state a language

- 1 Very well
- 2 Well
- 3 Not well
- 4 Not at all
- 5 Not stated—both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated
- & Not stated—language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons who speak English only

ENGP01

First release

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language

This variable classifies each person's self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.

See also Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

Applicable to: All persons

Speaks English Only

- 1 Speaks English Only

Speaks other language and speaks English

- 2 Very well
- 3 Well
- 4 Not well
- 5 Not at all

Not stated

- 6 Not stated—language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated
- 7 Not stated—both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated

Overseas visitor

- 8 Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

FBLF

First release

Family Blending

This variable classifies couple families based on the parent-child relationships within them. Temporarily absent children are taken into consideration when classifying families.

See also Family Blending (FBLF) in the Glossary.

Applicable to: Couple families with children

Couple family

- 1 Intact family with no other children present
- 2 Step family with no other children present
- 3 Blended family with no other children present
- 4 Intact family with other children present
- 5 Step family with other children present
- 6 Blended family with other children present
- 7 Other couple family with other children only
- 8 Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (8) category comprises

One parent families
Other families
Non-family/Non-classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

FIDF

First release

Family Income Derivation Indicator

This variable allows family income to be derived based on any of the following conditions.

Applicable to: Families in family households

No members aged 15 years and over temporarily absent

All incomes stated

- 1 No negative incomes stated
- 2 One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes not stated

- 3 No negative incomes stated
- 4 One or more negative incomes stated

One or more members aged 15 years and over temporarily absent

Incomes stated for all members present

- 5 No negative incomes stated
- 6 One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes of members present not stated

- 7 No negative incomes stated
- 8 One or more negative incomes stated

Not applicable

- 9 Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (9) category comprises:

Non-family/Non-classifiable households

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Family Income Derivation
Indicator continued

Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

FINASF

First release

Family Income as Stated

This variable is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects individual income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

The income ranges for Family Income as Stated (FINASF) include families where one or more family members aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent. In the variable Family Income (FINF) these families would be excluded from the family income calculation. They would be coded to the (FINF) category 'Partial income stated'.

Applicable to: Families in family households

1	Negative income	
2	Nil income	
3	\$1–\$149	(\$1–\$7,799)
4	\$150–\$249	(\$7,800–\$12,999)
5	\$250–\$349	(\$13,000–\$18,199)
6	\$350–\$499	(\$18,200–\$25,999)
7	\$500–\$649	(\$26,000–\$33,799)
8	\$650–\$799	(\$33,800–\$41,599)
9	\$800–\$999	(\$41,600–\$51,999)
10	\$1,000–\$1,199	(\$52,000–\$62,399)
11	\$1,200–\$1,399	(\$62,400–\$72,799)
12	\$1,400–\$1,699	(\$72,800–\$88,399)
13	\$1,700–\$1,999	(\$88,400–\$103,999)
14	\$2,000–\$2,499	(\$104,000–\$129,999)
15	\$2,500–\$2,999	(\$130,000–\$155,999)
16	\$3,000–\$3,499	(\$156,000–\$181,999)
17	\$3,500–\$3,999	(\$182,000–\$207,999)
18	\$4,000 or more	(\$208,000 or more)
19	All incomes not stated	
20	Not applicable	

Total number of categories: 20

Not applicable (20) category comprises:

Non-family/Non-classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

FINF

First release

Family Income

This variable is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects individual income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

Family income is not calculated where a family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or was temporarily absent. These families are coded to the 'Partial income stated' category.

If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

Applicable to: Families in family households

Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

1	Negative income	
2	Nil income	
3	\$1–\$149	(\$1–\$7,799)
4	\$150–\$249	(\$7,800–\$12,999)
5	\$250–\$349	(\$13,000–\$18,199)
6	\$350–\$499	(\$18,200–\$25,999)
7	\$500–\$649	(\$26,000–\$33,799)
8	\$650–\$799	(\$33,800–\$41,599)
9	\$800–\$999	(\$41,600–\$51,999)
10	\$1,000–\$1,199	(\$52,000–\$62,399)
11	\$1,200–\$1,399	(\$62,400–\$72,799)
12	\$1,400–\$1,699	(\$72,800–\$88,399)
13	\$1,700–\$1,999	(\$88,400–\$103,999)
14	\$2,000–\$2,499	(\$104,000–\$129,999)
15	\$2,500–\$2,999	(\$130,000–\$155,999)
16	\$3,000–\$3,499	(\$156,000–\$181,999)
17	\$3,500–\$3,999	(\$182,000–\$207,999)
18	\$4,000 or more	(\$208,000 or more)
19	Partial income stated	
20	All incomes not stated	
21	Not applicable	

Total number of categories: 21

Not applicable (21) category comprises:

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

FMCF

First release

Family Composition

This variable is new for 2006. It replaces the variable Family Type used in previous Censuses. Family Composition classifies families into different types. When classifying families into different types, information about temporarily absent family members is used.

No provision has been made in Family Composition to classify family members outside the family nucleus. For example, in a family which contains a couple and their dependent children, plus a parent of one of the couple, the latter would be recorded as an 'other related individual'. Identification of such persons within a family is done by means of 'Relationship in household' data.

Applicable to: Families in family households

- 1 COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN
 - 12 Couple family with no children under 15
 - 122 Couple family with no children under 15 and no dependent students
 - 1222 Couple family with no children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
- 2 COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN
 - 21 Couple family with children under 15
 - 211 Couple family with children under 15 and dependent students
 - 2111 Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children
 - 2112 Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children
 - 212 Couple family with children under 15 and no dependent students
 - 2121 Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
 - 2122 Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
 - 22 Couple family with no children under 15
 - 221 Couple family with no children under 15 and with dependent students
 - 2211 Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and non-dependent children
 - 2212 Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children
 - 222 Couple family with no children under 15 and no dependent students
 - 2221 Couple family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
- 3 ONE PARENT FAMILY
 - 31 One parent family with children under 15
 - 311 One parent family with children under 15 and dependent students
 - 3111 One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children
 - 3112 One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Family Composition continued

- 312 One parent family with children under 15 and no dependent students
 - 3121 One parent family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
 - 3122 One parent family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
- 32 One parent family with no children under 15
 - 321 One parent family with no children under 15 and with dependent students
 - 3211 One parent family with no children under 15, with dependent students and non-dependent children
 - 3212 One parent family with no children under 15, with dependent students and no non-dependent children
 - 322 One parent family with no children under 15 and no dependent students
 - 3221 One parent family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
- 9 OTHER FAMILY
 - 92 Other family
 - 922 Other family
 - 9222 Other family

@@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories:

- one digit level 4
- two digit level 6
- three digit level 10
- four digit level 17

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

FMTF

Family Type

Release type: Not applicable

This 2001 Census variable has been replaced by the variable Family Composition (FMCF) for the 2006 Census.

FNOF

Family Number

First release

In a multiple family household this variable indicates whether a family as classified in Family Composition (FMCF) is either the primary, second or third family in the household. In a one family household Family Number is always Primary family.

Applicable to: Families in family households

- 1 Primary family
- 2 Second family
- 3 Third family
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 4

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Family Number continued

Non-family/Non-classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

FRLF

First release

*Relationship Between
Families*

This variable describes the relationship between families within a household. The relationship described is that of the second or subsequent family to the primary family. For instance, if a household contained two families where the primary family consists of a couple family with children and the second family consists of the parents of the reference person of the primary family, the FRLF of the second family is 'Mother's/father's family'.

Applicable to: Two or three family households

- 1 Mother's/father's family
- 2 Grandparent's family
- 3 Son's/daughter's family
- 4 Grandchild's family
- 5 Brother's/sister's family
- 6 Other related family
- 7 Unrelated family
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Primary families in multi-family households
One family households
Non-family/Non-classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

GNGP

Second release

*Government/Non-Government
Employer Indicator*

The employer's business name and the workplace address of the employed person is used to classify employed persons into government or non-government industry sectors. If the government sector cannot be determined, responses are coded to Private sector as the default code.

Applicable to: Employed persons

- 1 Commonwealth Government
- 2 State/Territory Government
- 3 Local Government
- 4 Private sector
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
Persons not in the labour force

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Government/Non-Government
Employer Indicator continued

Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
Persons aged under 15 years

HEAP

Second release

Level of Highest Educational
Attainment

This variable is coded for non-school qualifications using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). It records the highest educational achievement a person has attained.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Postgraduate Degree Level
 - 10 Postgraduate Degree Level, nfd
 - 11 Doctoral Degree Level
 - 12 Master Degree Level
- 2 Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level
 - 20 Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, nfd
 - 21 Graduate Diploma Level
 - 22 Graduate Certificate Level
- 3 Bachelor Degree Level
 - 31 Bachelor Degree Level
- 4 Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level
 - 40 Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, nfd
 - 41 Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level
 - 42 Diploma Level
- 5 Certificate Level
 - 50 Certificate Level, nfd
 - 500 Certificate Level, nfd
 - 51 Certificate III & IV Level
 - 510 Certificate III & IV Level, nfd
 - 511 Certificate IV
 - 514 Certificate III
 - 52 Certificate I & II Level
 - 520 Certificate I & II Level, nfd
 - 521 Certificate II
 - 524 Certificate I
- 6 School Education Level
 - 611 Year 12
 - 613 Year 11
 - 621 Year 10
 - 622 Year 9
 - 067 Year 8 or below

Supplementary codes

- 001 Inadequately described
- 998 No educational attainment
- &&& Not stated
- @@@ Not applicable
- VVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

- one digit level 6
- two digit level 13
- three digit level 17

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Level of Highest Educational Attainment continued Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

HHCD

First release

Household Composition

This variable is new for 2006. It replaces the ABS standard variable Household Type used in previous Censuses. Household composition indicates whether or not a family is present on Census Night and whether or not other unrelated household members are present.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 1 One family household
 - 11 One family household with only family members present
 - 110 One family household with only family members present
 - 12 One family household with non-family members present
 - 120 One family household with non-family members present
- 2 Multiple family household
 - 21 Two family household
 - 211 Two family household with only family members present
 - 212 Two family household with non-family members present
 - 22 Three or more family household
 - 221 Three or more family household with only family members present
 - 222 Three or more family household with non-family members present
- 3 Non-family household
 - 31 Lone person household
 - 310 Lone person household
 - 32 Group household
 - 320 Group household
- 4 Not classifiable
 - 41 Visitors only
 - 410 Visitors only
 - 42 Other not classifiable
 - 420 Other not classifiable

@@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories:

- one digit level 5
- two digit level 9
- three digit level 11

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

HHTD

Release type: Not applicable

Household Type

This 2001 Census variable has been replaced by the variable Household Composition (HHCD) for the 2006 Census.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

HIDD

First release

Household Income Derivation Indicator

This variable allows household income to be derived based on any of the following conditions.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

No members aged 15 years and over temporarily absent

All incomes stated

1 No negative incomes stated

2 One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes not stated

3 No negative incomes stated

4 One or more negative incomes stated

One or more members aged 15 years and over temporarily absent

Incomes stated for all members present

5 No negative incomes stated

6 One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes of members present not stated

7 No negative incomes stated

8 One or more negative incomes stated

Not applicable

9 Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (9) category comprises:

Non-private dwellings

Unoccupied private dwellings

Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

Other non classifiable households

HIED

Second release

*Household Income—
Equivalised (weekly)*

Equivalised household income is total household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition.

Equivalised household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

This recode is based on Individual Income (Weekly) (INCP) ranges.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

01 Negative income

02 Nil income

03 \$1–\$149 (\$1–\$7,799)

04 \$150–\$249 (\$7,800–\$12,999)

05 \$250–\$399 (\$13,000–\$20,799)

06 \$400–\$599 (\$20,800–\$31,199)

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Household Income–</i>	07	\$600–\$799	(\$31,200–\$41,599)
<i>Equivalised (weekly) continued</i>	08	\$800–\$999	(\$41,600–\$51,999)
	09	\$1,000–\$1,299	(\$52,000–\$67,599)
	10	\$1,300–\$1,599	(\$67,600–\$83,199)
	11	\$1,600–\$1,999	(\$83,200–\$103,999)
	12	\$2,000 or more	(\$104,000 or more)
	13	Partial income stated	
	14	All incomes not stated	
	15	Not applicable	

Total number of categories: 15

Not applicable (15) category comprises:

Non-private dwellings
Unoccupied private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs
Other non classifiable households

HINASD

First release

*Household Income as Stated
(weekly)*

This variable is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects individual income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

The income ranges for Household Income as Stated (HINASD) include households where one or more household members aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent. In the variable Household Income (HIND), these households would be excluded from the household income calculation. They would be coded to the (HIND) category 'Partial income stated'.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

1	Negative income	
2	Nil income	
3	\$1–\$149	(\$1–\$7,799)
4	\$150–\$249	(\$7,800–\$12,999)
5	\$250–\$349	(\$13,000–\$18,199)
6	\$350–\$499	(\$18,200–\$25,999)
7	\$500–\$649	(\$26,000–\$33,799)
8	\$650–\$799	(\$33,800–\$41,599)
9	\$800–\$999	(\$41,600–\$51,999)
10	\$1,000–\$1,199	(\$52,000–\$62,399)
11	\$1,200–\$1,399	(\$62,400–\$72,799)
12	\$1,400–\$1,699	(\$72,800–\$88,399)
13	\$1,700–\$1,999	(\$88,400–\$103,999)
14	\$2,000–\$2,499	(\$104,000–\$129,999)
15	\$2,500–\$2,999	(\$130,000–\$155,999)
16	\$3,000–\$3,499	(\$156,000–\$181,999)

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Household Income as Stated</i>	17	\$3,500–\$3,999	(\$182,000–\$207,999)
<i>(weekly) continued</i>	18	\$4,000 or more	(\$208,000 or more)
	19	All incomes not stated	
	20	Not applicable	

Total number of categories: 20

Not applicable (20) category comprises:

Non-private dwellings
Unoccupied private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs
Other non classifiable households

HIND

First release

Household Income (weekly) This variable is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects individual income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

Household income is not calculated where a household member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or was temporarily absent. These households are coded to the 'Partial income stated' category.

If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances, the derived variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) can be used in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

1	Negative Income	
2	Nil Income	
3	\$1–\$149	(\$1–\$7,799)
4	\$150–\$249	(\$7,800–\$12,999)
5	\$250–\$349	(\$13,000–\$18,199)
6	\$350–\$499	(\$18,200–\$25,999)
7	\$500–\$649	(\$26,000–\$33,799)
8	\$650–\$799	(\$33,800–\$41,599)
9	\$800–\$999	(\$41,600–\$51,999)
10	\$1,000–\$1,199	(\$52,000–\$62,399)
11	\$1,200–\$1,399	(\$62,400–\$72,799)
12	\$1,400–\$1,699	(\$72,800–\$88,399)
13	\$1,700–\$1,999	(\$88,400–\$103,999)
14	\$2,000–\$2,499	(\$104,000–\$129,999)
15	\$2,500–\$2,999	(\$130,000–\$155,999)
16	\$3,000–\$3,499	(\$156,000–\$181,999)
17	\$3,500–\$3,999	(\$182,000–\$207,999)
18	\$4,000 or more	(\$208,000 or more)
19	Partial income stated	
20	All incomes not stated	
21	Not applicable	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Household Income (weekly)
continued

Total number of categories: 21

Not applicable (21) category comprises:

Non-private dwellings
Unoccupied private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs
Other non classifiable households

HLRD

First release

Housing Loan Repayments
(monthly) dollar values

This variable is derived from responses to a number of questions and records the amount of money spent monthly on housing loan repayments. In standard Census products, ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a further derived variable, HLRD01.

See also Housing Loan Repayments (Monthly) (HLRD01), and Derivations and imputations.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being purchased (including being purchased under a rent/buy scheme)

0000–9999 \$0 to \$9,999 singly

&&&& Not stated

@@@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 10,002

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Rented,
Being occupied rent free, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme,
Other and Not stated
Non-private dwellings
Unoccupied private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

HLRD01

First release

Housing Loan Repayments
(monthly) ranges

This variable contains the amount of money spent on housing loan repayments in ranges. Individual dollar amounts and other dollar ranges are available.

See also Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being purchased (including being purchased under a rent/buy scheme)

1	\$1–\$99
2	\$100–\$149
3	\$150–\$249
4	\$250–\$399
5	\$400–\$549
6	\$550–\$649
7	\$650–\$749
8	\$750–\$849
9	\$850–\$949
10	\$950–\$1,049
11	\$1,050–\$1,199
12	\$1,200–\$1,399

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Housing Loan Repayments</i>	13	\$1,400–\$1,599
<i>(monthly) ranges continued</i>	14	\$1,600–\$1,999
	15	\$2,000–\$2,399
	16	\$2,400–\$2,999
	17	\$3,000–\$3,999
	18	\$4,000 and over
	19	Not stated
	20	Not applicable

Total number of categories: 20

Not applicable (20) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Rented,
Being occupied rent free, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme,
Other and Not stated
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

HRSP

Second release

Hours Worked

This variable indicates the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night. In standard Census products HRSP data are generally published in the ranges shown below. However, Census data are also available for individual numbers of hours worked, from 0 to 99, for both the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

Applicable to: Employed persons

00–99 0 to 99 hours singly
&& Not stated
@@ Not applicable
VV Overseas visitor

Hours worked can be recoded into ranges to make the data more manageable.

For instance:

None
1–15 hours
16–24 hours
25–34 hours
35–39 hours
40 hours
41–48 hours
49 hours and over

Total number of categories: 103

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
Persons not in the labour force
Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
Persons aged under 15 years

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

HSCP

First release

*Highest Year of School
Completed*

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).
This variable contains the highest level of primary or secondary schooling completed.

This classification has changed since the 2001 Census. In 2001 it included a category 'Still at school'.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Year 12 or equivalent
- 2 Year 11 or equivalent
- 3 Year 10 or equivalent
- 4 Year 9 or equivalent
- 5 Year 8 or below
- 6 Did not go to school
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

IFAGEP

First release

Imputation Flag for Age

This variable indicates if a person's age was imputed.

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Age not imputed
- 2 Age imputed

Total number of categories: 2

IFMSTP

First release

*Imputation Flag for
Registered Marital Status*

This variable indicates if a person's registered marital status was imputed.

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Marital status not imputed
- 2 Marital status imputed
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 3

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

IFNMFD

First release

*Imputation Flag for Number
of Males and Females in
Dwelling*

This variable indicates whether the number of males and females could be established for an occupied private dwelling, or needed to be imputed. In some cases, the collector is able to obtain the number of males and females despite not receiving a form. This flag indicates dwellings when no form is received and where all persons required all demographic characteristics (age, registered marital status and place of usual residence) to be imputed and other variables are set to 'Not stated' or 'Not applicable' as appropriate.

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 1 Not imputed – form returned
- 2 Not imputed – no form, count obtained by collector
- 3 Imputed – no form, no count obtained by collector
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 4

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

IFPURP

First release

*Imputation Flag for Place of
Usual Residence*

This variable provides information on the level of response a person provided to the 'place of usual residence' question. Some people may provide an incomplete address of usual residence, and this flag indicates the geographic level at which imputation was then required. This variable can also be used to flag instances where people did not report their Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP) and when it was possible to derive this indicator. For example, if a person was enumerated in Victoria and they provided a Tasmanian place of usual residence then UAICP is derived to 'Elsewhere in Australia'.

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Not imputed – State/territory, SLA and CD stated
 - 11 UAICP stated
 - 12 UAICP derived
 - 13 UAICP imputed
- 2 CD imputed – State/territory and SLA stated
 - 21 UAICP stated
 - 22 UAICP derived
 - 23 UAICP imputed
- 3 SLA and CD imputed – Capital City provided
 - 31 UAICP stated
 - 32 UAICP derived
 - 33 UAICP imputed
- 4 SLA and CD imputed – State/territory only provided
 - 41 UAICP stated

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Imputation Flag for Place of</i>	42	UAICP derived
<i>Usual Residence continued</i>	43	UAICP imputed
	5	State/territory, SLA and CD imputed
	51	UAICP stated
	52	UAICP derived
	53	UAICP imputed

Total number of categories:

one digit level 5
two digit level 15

INCP

First release

Individual Income (weekly) This variable indicates the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week. Equivalent annual amounts appear in brackets.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

01	Negative income
02	Nil income
03	\$1–\$149 (\$1–\$7,799)
04	\$150–\$249 (\$7,800–\$12,999)
05	\$250–\$399 (\$13,000–\$20,799)
06	\$400–\$599 (\$20,800–\$31,199)
07	\$600–\$799 (\$31,200–\$41,599)
08	\$800–\$999 (\$41,600–\$51,999)
09	\$1,000–\$1,299 (\$52,000–\$67,599)
10	\$1,300–\$1,599 (\$67,600–\$83,199)
11	\$1,600–\$1,999 (\$83,200–\$103,999)
12	\$2,000 or more (\$104,000 or more)
&&	Not stated
@@	Not applicable
VV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 15

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

IND06P

Second release

Industry of Employment This variable is coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. The 1996 and 2001 Censuses were coded using the first edition of ANZSIC released in 1993. Industry of Employment data for the 2006 Census are also available classified to ANZSIC 1993 by using the variable IND93P.

Applicable to: Employed persons

A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
A0	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd
A00	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd
A000	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd
01	Agriculture
010	Agriculture, nfd
0100	Agriculture, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

- 011 Nursery and Floriculture Production
 - 0110 Nursery and Floriculture Production, nfd
 - 0111 Nursery Production (Under Cover)
 - 0112 Nursery Production (Outdoors)
 - 0113 Turf Growing
 - 0114 Floriculture Production (Under Cover)
 - 0115 Floriculture Production (Outdoors)
- 012 Mushroom and Vegetable Growing
 - 0120 Mushroom and Vegetable Growing, nfd
 - 0121 Mushroom Growing
 - 0122 Vegetable Growing (Under Cover)
 - 0123 Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)
- 013 Fruit and Tree Nut Growing
 - 0130 Fruit and Tree Nut Growing, nfd
 - 0131 Grape Growing
 - 0132 Kiwifruit Growing
 - 0133 Berry Fruit Growing
 - 0134 Apple and Pear Growing
 - 0135 Stone Fruit Growing
 - 0136 Citrus Fruit Growing
 - 0137 Olive Growing
 - 0139 Other Fruit and Tree Nut Growing
- 014 Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming
 - 0140 Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming, nfd
 - 0141 Sheep Farming (Specialised)
 - 0142 Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised)
 - 0143 Beef Cattle Feedlots (Specialised)
 - 0144 Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming
 - 0145 Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
 - 0146 Rice Growing
 - 0149 Other Grain Growing
- 015 Other Crop Growing
 - 0150 Other Crop Growing, nfd
 - 0151 Sugar Cane Growing
 - 0152 Cotton Growing
 - 0159 Other Crop Growing nec
- 016 Dairy Cattle Farming
 - 0160 Dairy Cattle Farming
- 017 Poultry Farming
 - 0170 Poultry Farming, nfd
 - 0171 Poultry Farming (Meat)
 - 0172 Poultry Farming (Eggs)
- 018 Deer Farming
 - 0180 Deer Farming
- 019 Other Livestock Farming
 - 0190 Other Livestock Farming, nfd
 - 0191 Horse Farming
 - 0192 Pig Farming
 - 0193 Beekeeping
 - 0199 Other Livestock Farming nec
- 02 Aquaculture
 - 020 Aquaculture
 - 0200 Aquaculture, nfd
 - 0201 Offshore Longline and Rack Aquaculture

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

		0202	Offshore Caged Aquaculture
		0203	Onshore Aquaculture
03	Forestry and Logging		
	030	Forestry and Logging	
		0300	Forestry and Logging, nfd
		0301	Forestry
		0302	Logging
04	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping		
	040	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, nfd	
		0400	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, nfd
	041	Fishing	
		0410	Fishing, nfd
		0411	Rock Lobster and Crab Potting
		0412	Prawn Fishing
		0413	Line Fishing
		0414	Fish Trawling, Seining and Netting
		0419	Other Fishing
	042	Hunting and Trapping	
		0420	Hunting and Trapping
05	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services		
	050	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services, nfd	
		0500	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services, nfd
	051	Forestry Support Services	
		0510	Forestry Support Services
	052	Agriculture and Fishing Support Services	
		0520	Agriculture and Fishing Support Services, nfd
		0521	Cotton Ginning
		0522	Shearing Services
		0529	Other Agriculture and Fishing Support Services
B	MINING		
	B0	Mining, nfd	
		B00	Mining, nfd
			B000 Mining, nfd
06	Coal Mining		
	060	Coal Mining	
		0600	Coal Mining
07	Oil and Gas Extraction		
	070	Oil and Gas Extraction	
		0700	Oil and Gas Extraction
08	Metal Ore Mining		
	080	Metal Ore Mining	
		0800	Metal Ore Mining, nfd
		0801	Iron Ore Mining
		0802	Bauxite Mining
		0803	Copper Ore Mining
		0804	Gold Ore Mining
		0805	Mineral Sand Mining
		0806	Nickel Ore Mining
		0807	Silver-Lead-Zinc Ore Mining
		0809	Other Metal Ore Mining
09	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying		
	090	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, nfd	
		0900	Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	091	Construction Material Mining
	0910	Construction Material Mining, nfd
	0911	Gravel and Sand Quarrying
	0919	Other Construction Material Mining
	099	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying
	0990	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying
10		Exploration and Other Mining Support Services
	100	Exploration and Other Mining Support Services, nfd
	1000	Exploration and Other Mining Support Services, nfd
	101	Exploration
	1010	Exploration, nfd
	1011	Petroleum Exploration
	1012	Mineral Exploration
	109	Other Mining Support Services
	1090	Other Mining Support Services
C		MANUFACTURING
	C0	Manufacturing, nfd
	C00	Manufacturing, nfd
	C000	Manufacturing, nfd
11		Food Product Manufacturing
	110	Food Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1100	Food Product Manufacturing, nfd
	111	Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing
	1110	Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1111	Meat Processing
	1112	Poultry Processing
	1113	Cured Meat and Smallgoods Manufacturing
	112	Seafood Processing
	1120	Seafood Processing
	113	Dairy Product Manufacturing
	1130	Dairy Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1131	Milk and Cream Processing
	1132	Ice Cream Manufacturing
	1133	Cheese and Other Dairy Product Manufacturing
	114	Fruit and Vegetable Processing
	1140	Fruit and Vegetable Processing
	115	Oil and Fat Manufacturing
	1150	Oil and Fat Manufacturing
	116	Grain Mill and Cereal Product Manufacturing
	1160	Grain Mill and Cereal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1161	Grain Mill Product Manufacturing
	1162	Cereal, Pasta and Baking Mix Manufacturing
	117	Bakery Product Manufacturing
	1170	Bakery Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1171	Bread Manufacturing (Factory based)
	1172	Cake and Pastry Manufacturing (Factory based)
	1173	Biscuit Manufacturing (Factory based)
	1174	Bakery Product Manufacturing (Non-factory based)
	118	Sugar and Confectionery Manufacturing
	1180	Sugar and Confectionery Manufacturing, nfd
	1181	Sugar Manufacturing
	1182	Confectionery Manufacturing
	119	Other Food Product Manufacturing

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

- 1190 Other Food Product Manufacturing, nfd
- 1191 Potato, Corn and Other Crisp Manufacturing
- 1192 Prepared Animal and Bird Feed Manufacturing
- 1199 Other Food Product Manufacturing nec
- 12 Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
 - 120 Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1200 Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd
 - 121 Beverage Manufacturing
 - 1210 Beverage Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1211 Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing
 - 1212 Beer Manufacturing
 - 1213 Spirit Manufacturing
 - 1214 Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing
 - 122 Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
 - 1220 Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
- 13 Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing
 - 130 Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1300 Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd
 - 131 Textile Manufacturing
 - 1310 Textile Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1311 Wool Scouring
 - 1312 Natural Textile Manufacturing
 - 1313 Synthetic Textile Manufacturing
 - 132 Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing
 - 1320 Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing
 - 133 Textile Product Manufacturing
 - 1330 Textile Product Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1331 Textile Floor Covering Manufacturing
 - 1332 Rope, Cordage and Twine Manufacturing
 - 1333 Cut and Sewn Textile Product Manufacturing
 - 1334 Textile Finishing and Other Textile Product Manufacturing
 - 134 Knitted Product Manufacturing
 - 1340 Knitted Product Manufacturing
 - 135 Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing
 - 1350 Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1351 Clothing Manufacturing
 - 1352 Footwear Manufacturing
- 14 Wood Product Manufacturing
 - 140 Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1400 Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd
 - 141 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing
 - 1410 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing, nfd
 - 1411 Log Sawmilling
 - 1412 Wood Chipping
 - 1413 Timber Resawing and Dressing
 - 149 Other Wood Product Manufacturing
 - 1490 Other Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd
 - 1491 Prefabricated Wooden Building Manufacturing
 - 1492 Wooden Structural Fitting and Component Manufacturing
 - 1493 Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	1494	Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing
	1499	Other Wood Product Manufacturing nec
15		Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
150		Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd
1500		Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd
151		Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
1510		Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
152		Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
1520		Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd
1521		Corrugated Paperboard and Paperboard Container Manufacturing
1522		Paper Bag Manufacturing
1523		Paper Stationery Manufacturing
1524		Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing
1529		Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
16		Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media)
160		Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media), nfd
1600		Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media), nfd
161		Printing and Printing Support Services
1610		Printing and Printing Support Services, nfd
1611		Printing
1612		Printing Support Services
162		Reproduction of Recorded Media
1620		Reproduction of Recorded Media
17		Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
170		Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
1700		Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, nfd
1701		Petroleum Refining and Petroleum Fuel Manufacturing
1709		Other Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
18		Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing
180		Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
1800		Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
181		Basic Chemical Manufacturing
1810		Basic Chemical Manufacturing, nfd
1811		Industrial Gas Manufacturing
1812		Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
1813		Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing
182		Basic Polymer Manufacturing
1820		Basic Polymer Manufacturing, nfd
1821		Synthetic Resin and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing
1829		Other Basic Polymer Manufacturing
183		Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing
1830		Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing, nfd
1831		Fertiliser Manufacturing
1832		Pesticide Manufacturing
184		Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing
1840		Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, nfd
1841		Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing
1842		Veterinary Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

	185	Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
	1850	Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing, nfd
	1851	Cleaning Compound Manufacturing
	1852	Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
	189	Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing
	1890	Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1891	Photographic Chemical Product Manufacturing
	1892	Explosive Manufacturing
	1899	Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing nec
19		Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing
	190	Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1900	Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd
	191	Polymer Product Manufacturing
	1910	Polymer Product Manufacturing, nfd
	1911	Polymer Film and Sheet Packaging Material Manufacturing
	1912	Rigid and Semi-Rigid Polymer Product Manufacturing
	1913	Polymer Foam Product Manufacturing
	1914	Tyre Manufacturing
	1915	Adhesive Manufacturing
	1916	Paint and Coatings Manufacturing
	1919	Other Polymer Product Manufacturing
	192	Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing
	1920	Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing
20		Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
	200	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2000	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd
	201	Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
	2010	Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
	202	Ceramic Product Manufacturing
	2020	Ceramic Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2021	Clay Brick Manufacturing
	2029	Other Ceramic Product Manufacturing
	203	Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing
	2030	Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2031	Cement and Lime Manufacturing
	2032	Plaster Product Manufacturing
	2033	Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturing
	2034	Concrete Product Manufacturing
	209	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
	2090	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
21		Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing
	210	Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2100	Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	211	Basic Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
	2110	Iron Smelting and Steel Manufacturing
	212	Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing
	2120	Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2121	Iron and Steel Casting
	2122	Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing
	213	Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
	2130	Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	2131	Alumina Production
	2132	Aluminium Smelting
	2133	Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining
	2139	Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
214		Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing
	2140	Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2141	Non-Ferrous Metal Casting
	2142	Aluminium Rolling, Drawing, Extruding
	2149	Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing
22		Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
	220	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2200	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	221	Iron and Steel Forging
	2210	Iron and Steel Forging
	222	Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
	2220	Structural Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2221	Structural Steel Fabricating
	2222	Prefabricated Metal Building Manufacturing
	2223	Architectural Aluminium Product Manufacturing
	2224	Metal Roof and Guttering Manufacturing (except Aluminium)
	2229	Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
223		Metal Container Manufacturing
	2230	Metal Container Manufacturing, nfd
	2231	Boiler, Tank and Other Heavy Gauge Metal Container Manufacturing
	2239	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
224		Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)
	2240	Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)
229		Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
	2290	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
	2291	Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing
	2292	Nut, Bolt, Screw and Rivet Manufacturing
	2293	Metal Coating and Finishing
	2299	Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing nec
23		Transport Equipment Manufacturing
	230	Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
	2300	Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
231		Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing
	2310	Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing, nfd
	2311	Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
	2312	Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing
	2313	Automotive Electrical Component Manufacturing
	2319	Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
239		Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing
	2390	Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
	2391	Shipbuilding and Repair Services
	2392	Boatbuilding and Repair Services
	2393	Railway Rolling Stock Manufacturing and Repair Services
	2394	Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services
	2399	Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing nec

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

- 24 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
 - 240 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2400 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 241 Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2410 Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2411 Photographic, Optical and Ophthalmic Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2412 Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2419 Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
 - 242 Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2420 Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2421 Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2422 Communication Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2429 Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
 - 243 Electrical Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2430 Electrical Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2431 Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing
 - 2432 Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2439 Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing
 - 244 Domestic Appliance Manufacturing
 - 2440 Domestic Appliance Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2441 Whiteware Appliance Manufacturing
 - 2449 Other Domestic Appliance Manufacturing
 - 245 Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2450 Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2451 Pump and Compressor Manufacturing
 - 2452 Fixed Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing
 - 246 Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2460 Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2461 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2462 Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing
 - 2463 Machine Tool and Parts Manufacturing
 - 2469 Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
 - 249 Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2490 Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2491 Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing
 - 2499 Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing nec
- 25 Furniture and Other Manufacturing
 - 250 Furniture and Other Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2500 Furniture and Other Manufacturing, nfd
 - 251 Furniture Manufacturing
 - 2510 Furniture Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2511 Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing
 - 2512 Metal Furniture Manufacturing
 - 2513 Mattress Manufacturing
 - 2519 Other Furniture Manufacturing
 - 259 Other Manufacturing
 - 2590 Other Manufacturing, nfd
 - 2591 Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturing

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

		2592	Toy, Sporting and Recreational Product Manufacturing
		2599	Other Manufacturing nec
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND WASTE SERVICES		
D0	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd		
	D00	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd	
		D000	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd
26	Electricity Supply		
	260	Electricity Supply, nfd	
		2600	Electricity Supply, nfd
	261	Electricity Generation	
		2610	Electricity Generation, nfd
		2611	Fossil Fuel Electricity Generation
		2612	Hydro-Electricity Generation
		2619	Other Electricity Generation
	262	Electricity Transmission	
		2620	Electricity Transmission
	263	Electricity Distribution	
		2630	Electricity Distribution
	264	On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation	
		2640	On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation
27	Gas Supply		
	270	Gas Supply	
		2700	Gas Supply
28	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services		
	281	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	
		2810	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services, nfd
		2811	Water Supply
		2812	Sewerage and Drainage Services
29	Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services		
	290	Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd	
		2900	Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd
	291	Waste Collection Services	
		2910	Waste Collection Services, nfd
		2911	Solid Waste Collection Services
		2919	Other Waste Collection Services
	292	Waste Treatment, Disposal and Remediation Services	
		2920	Waste Treatment, Disposal and Remediation Services, nfd
		2921	Waste Treatment and Disposal Services
		2922	Waste Remediation and Materials Recovery Services
E	CONSTRUCTION		
E0	Construction, nfd		
	E00	Construction, nfd	
		E000	Construction, nfd
30	Building Construction		
	300	Building Construction, nfd	
		3000	Building Construction, nfd
	301	Residential Building Construction	
		3010	Residential Building Construction, nfd
		3011	House Construction
		3019	Other Residential Building Construction
	302	Non-Residential Building Construction	
		3020	Non-Residential Building Construction
31	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction		

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	310	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
	3100	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, nfd
	3101	Road and Bridge Construction
	3109	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
32		Construction Services
	320	Construction Services, nfd
	3200	Construction Services, nfd
	321	Land Development and Site Preparation Services
	3210	Land Development and Site Preparation Services, nfd
	3211	Land Development and Subdivision
	3212	Site Preparation Services
	322	Building Structure Services
	3220	Building Structure Services, nfd
	3221	Concreting Services
	3222	Bricklaying Services
	3223	Roofing Services
	3224	Structural Steel Erection Services
	323	Building Installation Services
	3230	Building Installation Services, nfd
	3231	Plumbing Services
	3232	Electrical Services
	3233	Air Conditioning and Heating Services
	3234	Fire and Security Alarm Installation Services
	3239	Other Building Installation Services
	324	Building Completion Services
	3240	Building Completion Services, nfd
	3241	Plastering and Ceiling Services
	3242	Carpentry Services
	3243	Tiling and Carpeting Services
	3244	Painting and Decorating Services
	3245	Glazing Services
	329	Other Construction Services
	3290	Other Construction Services, nfd
	3291	Landscape Construction Services
	3292	Hire of Construction Machinery with Operator
	3299	Other Construction Services nec
F		WHOLESALE TRADE
	F0	Wholesale Trade, nfd
	F00	Wholesale Trade, nfd
	F000	Wholesale Trade, nfd
33		Basic Material Wholesaling
	330	Basic Material Wholesaling, nfd
	3300	Basic Material Wholesaling, nfd
	331	Agricultural Product Wholesaling
	3310	Agricultural Product Wholesaling, nfd
	3311	Wool Wholesaling
	3312	Cereal Grain Wholesaling
	3319	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling
	332	Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling
	3320	Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling, nfd
	3321	Petroleum Product Wholesaling
	3322	Metal and Mineral Wholesaling
	3323	Industrial and Agricultural Chemical Product Wholesaling

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

- 333 Timber and Hardware Goods Wholesaling
 - 3330 Timber and Hardware Goods Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3331 Timber Wholesaling
 - 3332 Plumbing Goods Wholesaling
 - 3339 Other Hardware Goods Wholesaling
- 34 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
 - 340 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3400 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd
 - 341 Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
 - 3410 Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3411 Agricultural and Construction Machinery Wholesaling
 - 3419 Other Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
 - 349 Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
 - 3490 Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3491 Professional and Scientific Goods Wholesaling
 - 3492 Computer and Computer Peripheral Wholesaling
 - 3493 Telecommunication Goods Wholesaling
 - 3494 Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Wholesaling
 - 3499 Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling nec
- 35 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling
 - 350 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling
 - 3500 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3501 Car Wholesaling
 - 3502 Commercial Vehicle Wholesaling
 - 3503 Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
 - 3504 Motor Vehicle New Parts Wholesaling
 - 3505 Motor Vehicle Dismantling and Used Parts Wholesaling
- 36 Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling
 - 360 Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling
 - 3600 Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3601 General Line Grocery Wholesaling
 - 3602 Meat, Poultry and Smallgoods Wholesaling
 - 3603 Dairy Produce Wholesaling
 - 3604 Fish and Seafood Wholesaling
 - 3605 Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling
 - 3606 Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling
 - 3609 Other Grocery Wholesaling
- 37 Other Goods Wholesaling
 - 370 Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3700 Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd
 - 371 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling
 - 3710 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3711 Textile Product Wholesaling
 - 3712 Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling
 - 372 Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling
 - 3720 Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling
 - 373 Furniture, Floor Covering and Other Goods Wholesaling
 - 3730 Furniture, Floor Covering and Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd
 - 3731 Furniture and Floor Covering Wholesaling
 - 3732 Jewellery and Watch Wholesaling

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	3733	Kitchen and Diningware Wholesaling
	3734	Toy and Sporting Goods Wholesaling
	3735	Book and Magazine Wholesaling
	3736	Paper Product Wholesaling
	3739	Other Goods Wholesaling nec
38		Commission-Based Wholesaling
	380	Commission-Based Wholesaling
	3800	Commission-Based Wholesaling
G		RETAIL TRADE
G0		Retail Trade, nfd
	G00	Retail Trade, nfd
	G000	Retail Trade, nfd
39		Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing
	390	Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing, nfd
	3900	Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing, nfd
	391	Motor Vehicle Retailing
	3910	Motor Vehicle Retailing, nfd
	3911	Car Retailing
	3912	Motor Cycle Retailing
	3913	Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Retailing
	392	Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing
	3920	Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing, nfd
	3921	Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing
	3922	Tyre Retailing
40		Fuel Retailing
	400	Fuel Retailing
	4000	Fuel Retailing
41		Food Retailing
	410	Food Retailing, nfd
	4100	Food Retailing, nfd
	411	Supermarket and Grocery Stores
	4110	Supermarket and Grocery Stores
	412	Specialised Food Retailing
	4120	Specialised Food Retailing, nfd
	4121	Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing
	4122	Fruit and Vegetable Retailing
	4123	Liquor Retailing
	4129	Other Specialised Food Retailing
42		Other Store-Based Retailing
	420	Other Store-Based Retailing, nfd
	4200	Other Store-Based Retailing, nfd
	421	Furniture, Floor Coverings, Houseware and Textile Goods Retailing
	4210	Furniture, Floor Coverings, Houseware and Textile Goods Retailing, nfd
	4211	Furniture Retailing
	4212	Floor Coverings Retailing
	4213	Houseware Retailing
	4214	Manchester and Other Textile Goods Retailing
	422	Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing
	4220	Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing, nfd
	4221	Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing
	4222	Computer and Computer Peripheral Retailing

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	4229	Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing
423		Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing
	4230	Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing, nfd
	4231	Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing
	4232	Garden Supplies Retailing
424		Recreational Goods Retailing
	4240	Recreational Goods Retailing, nfd
	4241	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing
	4242	Entertainment Media Retailing
	4243	Toy and Game Retailing
	4244	Newspaper and Book Retailing
	4245	Marine Equipment Retailing
425		Clothing, Footwear and Personal Accessory Retailing
	4250	Clothing, Footwear and Personal Accessory Retailing, nfd
	4251	Clothing Retailing
	4252	Footwear Retailing
	4253	Watch and Jewellery Retailing
	4259	Other Personal Accessory Retailing
426		Department Stores
	4260	Department Stores
427		Pharmaceutical and Other Store-Based Retailing
	4270	Pharmaceutical and Other Store-Based Retailing, nfd
	4271	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing
	4272	Stationery Goods Retailing
	4273	Antique and Used Goods Retailing
	4274	Flower Retailing
	4279	Other Store-Based Retailing nec
43		Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling
	430	Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling, nfd
	4300	Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling, nfd
	431	Non-Store Retailing
	4310	Non-Store Retailing
	432	Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling
	4320	Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling
H		ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES
H0		Accommodation and Food Services, nfd
	H00	Accommodation and Food Services, nfd
	H000	Accommodation and Food Services, nfd
44		Accommodation
	440	Accommodation
	4400	Accommodation
45		Food and Beverage Services
	450	Food and Beverage Services, nfd
	4500	Food and Beverage Services, nfd
451		Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services
	4510	Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services, nfd
	4511	Cafes and Restaurants
	4512	Takeaway Food Services
	4513	Catering Services
452		Pubs, Taverns and Bars
	4520	Pubs, Taverns and Bars

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	453	Clubs (Hospitality)
	4530	Clubs (Hospitality)
I		TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING
I0		Transport, Postal and Warehousing, nfd
	I00	Transport, Postal and Warehousing, nfd
	I000	Transport, Postal and Warehousing, nfd
46		Road Transport
	460	Road Transport, nfd
	4600	Road Transport, nfd
	461	Road Freight Transport
	4610	Road Freight Transport
	462	Road Passenger Transport
	4620	Road Passenger Transport, nfd
	4621	Interurban and Rural Bus Transport
	4622	Urban Bus Transport (Including Tramway)
	4623	Taxi and Other Road Transport
47		Rail Transport
	470	Rail Transport, nfd
	4700	Rail Transport, nfd
	471	Rail Freight Transport
	4710	Rail Freight Transport
	472	Rail Passenger Transport
	4720	Rail Passenger Transport
48		Water Transport
	480	Water Transport, nfd
	4800	Water Transport, nfd
	481	Water Freight Transport
	4810	Water Freight Transport
	482	Water Passenger Transport
	4820	Water Passenger Transport
49		Air and Space Transport
	490	Air and Space Transport
	4900	Air and Space Transport
50		Other Transport
	500	Other Transport, nfd
	5000	Other Transport, nfd
	501	Scenic and Sightseeing Transport
	5010	Scenic and Sightseeing Transport
	502	Pipeline and Other Transport
	5020	Pipeline and Other Transport, nfd
	5021	Pipeline Transport
	5029	Other Transport nec
51		Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services
	510	Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services
	5100	Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services, nfd
	5101	Postal Services
	5102	Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services
52		Transport Support Services
	520	Transport Support Services, nfd
	5200	Transport Support Services, nfd
	521	Water Transport Support Services
	5210	Water Transport Support Services, nfd
	5211	Stevedoring Services

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	5212	Port and Water Transport Terminal Operations
	5219	Other Water Transport Support Services
	522	Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services
	5220	Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services
	529	Other Transport Support Services
	5290	Other Transport Support Services, nfd
	5291	Customs Agency Services
	5292	Freight Forwarding Services
	5299	Other Transport Support Services nec
53		Warehousing and Storage Services
	530	Warehousing and Storage Services
	5300	Warehousing and Storage Services, nfd
	5301	Grain Storage Services
	5309	Other Warehousing and Storage Services
J		INFORMATION MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
J0		Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd
	J00	Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd
	J000	Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd
54		Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing)
	540	Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing), nfd
	5400	Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing), nfd
	541	Newspaper, Periodical, Book and Directory Publishing
	5410	Newspaper, Periodical, Book and Directory Publishing, nfd
	5411	Newspaper Publishing
	5412	Magazine and Other Periodical Publishing
	5413	Book Publishing
	5414	Directory and Mailing List Publishing
	5419	Other Publishing (except Software, Music and Internet)
	542	Software Publishing
	5420	Software Publishing
55		Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities
	550	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities, nfd
	5500	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities, nfd
	551	Motion Picture and Video Activities
	5510	Motion Picture and Video Activities, nfd
	5511	Motion Picture and Video Production
	5512	Motion Picture and Video Distribution
	5513	Motion Picture Exhibition
	5514	Post-production Services and Other Motion Picture and Video Activities
	552	Sound Recording and Music Publishing
	5520	Sound Recording and Music Publishing, nfd
	5521	Music Publishing
	5522	Music and Other Sound Recording Activities
56		Broadcasting (except Internet)
	560	Broadcasting (except Internet), nfd
	5600	Broadcasting (except Internet), nfd
	561	Radio Broadcasting
	5610	Radio Broadcasting
	562	Television Broadcasting
	5620	Television Broadcasting, nfd
	5621	Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	5622	Cable and Other Subscription Broadcasting
57		Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
	570	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
	5700	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
58		Telecommunications Services
	580	Telecommunications Services
	5800	Telecommunications Services, nfd
	5801	Wired Telecommunications Network Operation
	5802	Other Telecommunications Network Operation
	5809	Other Telecommunications Services
59		Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services
	590	Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services, nfd
	5900	Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services, nfd
	591	Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals
	5910	Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals
592		Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services
	5920	Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services, nfd
	5921	Data Processing and Web Hosting Services
	5922	Electronic Information Storage Services
60		Library and Other Information Services
	600	Library and Other Information Services, nfd
	6000	Library and Other Information Services, nfd
	601	Libraries and Archives
	6010	Libraries and Archives
	602	Other Information Services
	6020	Other Information Services
K		FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES
K0		Financial and Insurance Services, nfd
	K00	Financial and Insurance Services, nfd
	K000	Financial and Insurance Services, nfd
62		Finance
	620	Finance, nfd
	6200	Finance, nfd
	621	Central Banking
	6210	Central Banking
	622	Depository Financial Intermediation
	6220	Depository Financial Intermediation, nfd
	6221	Banking
	6222	Building Society Operation
	6223	Credit Union Operation
	6229	Other Depository Financial Intermediation
	623	Non-Depository Financing
	6230	Non-Depository Financing
	624	Financial Asset Investing
	6240	Financial Asset Investing
63		Insurance and Superannuation Funds
	630	Insurance and Superannuation Funds, nfd
	6300	Insurance and Superannuation Funds, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	631	Life Insurance
	6310	Life Insurance
	632	Health and General Insurance
	6320	Health and General Insurance, nfd
	6321	Health Insurance
	6322	General Insurance
	633	Superannuation Funds
	6330	Superannuation Funds
64		Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services
	640	Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services, nfd
	6400	Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services, nfd
	641	Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services
	6410	Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services, nfd
	6411	Financial Asset Broking Services
	6419	Other Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services
	642	Auxiliary Insurance Services
	6420	Auxiliary Insurance Services
L		RENTAL, HIRING AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES
L0		Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd
	L00	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd
	L000	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd
66		Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate)
	660	Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate), nfd
	6600	Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate), nfd
	661	Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring
	6610	Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring, nfd
	6611	Passenger Car Rental and Hiring
	6619	Other Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring
	662	Farm Animal and Bloodstock Leasing
	6620	Farm Animal and Bloodstock Leasing
	663	Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring
	6630	Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring, nfd
	6631	Heavy Machinery and Scaffolding Rental and Hiring
	6632	Video and Other Electronic Media Rental and Hiring
	6639	Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring nec
	664	Non-Financial Intangible Assets (except Copyrights) Leasing
	6640	Non-Financial Intangible Assets (except Copyrights) Leasing
67		Property Operators and Real Estate Services
	670	Property Operators and Real Estate Services, nfd
	6700	Property Operators and Real Estate Services, nfd
	671	Property Operators
	6710	Property Operators, nfd
	6711	Residential Property Operators
	6712	Non-Residential Property Operators
	672	Real Estate Services
	6720	Real Estate Services
M		PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
M0		Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
	M00	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
	M000	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment *continued*

- 69 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services)
 - 690 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services), nfd
 - 6900 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services), nfd
 - 691 Scientific Research Services
 - 6910 Scientific Research Services
 - 692 Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services
 - 6920 Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services, nfd
 - 6921 Architectural Services
 - 6922 Surveying and Mapping Services
 - 6923 Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services
 - 6924 Other Specialised Design Services
 - 6925 Scientific Testing and Analysis Services
 - 693 Legal and Accounting Services
 - 6930 Legal and Accounting Services, nfd
 - 6931 Legal Services
 - 6932 Accounting Services
 - 694 Advertising Services
 - 6940 Advertising Services
 - 695 Market Research and Statistical Services
 - 6950 Market Research and Statistical Services
 - 696 Management and Related Consulting Services
 - 6960 Management and Related Consulting Services, nfd
 - 6961 Corporate Head Office Management Services
 - 6962 Management Advice and Related Consulting Services
 - 697 Veterinary Services
 - 6970 Veterinary Services
 - 699 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
 - 6990 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
 - 6991 Professional Photographic Services
 - 6999 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services nec
- 70 Computer System Design and Related Services
 - 700 Computer System Design and Related Services
 - 7000 Computer System Design and Related Services
- N ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES
 - N0 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
 - N00 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
 - N000 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
 - 72 Administrative Services
 - 720 Administrative Services, nfd
 - 7200 Administrative Services, nfd
 - 721 Employment Services
 - 7210 Employment Services, nfd
 - 7211 Employment Placement and Recruitment Services
 - 7212 Labour Supply Services
 - 722 Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services
 - 7220 Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services
 - 729 Other Administrative Services
 - 7290 Other Administrative Services, nfd
 - 7291 Office Administrative Services
 - 7292 Document Preparation Services

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	7293	Credit Reporting and Debt Collection Services
	7294	Call Centre Operation
	7299	Other Administrative Services nec
73		Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services
	730	Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services, nfd
	7300	Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services, nfd
	731	Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Gardening Services
	7310	Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Gardening Services, nfd
	7311	Building and Other Industrial Cleaning Services
	7312	Building Pest Control Services
	7313	Gardening Services
	732	Packaging Services
	7320	Packaging Services
O		PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY
	O0	Public Administration and Safety, nfd
	O00	Public Administration and Safety, nfd
	O000	Public Administration and Safety, nfd
75		Public Administration
	750	Public Administration, nfd
	7500	Public Administration, nfd
	751	Central Government Administration
	7510	Central Government Administration
	752	State Government Administration
	7520	State Government Administration
	753	Local Government Administration
	7530	Local Government Administration
	754	Justice
	7540	Justice
	755	Government Representation
	7550	Government Representation, nfd
	7551	Domestic Government Representation
	7552	Foreign Government Representation
76		Defence
	760	Defence
	7600	Defence
77		Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services
	770	Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, nfd
	7700	Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, nfd
	771	Public Order and Safety Services
	7710	Public Order and Safety Services, nfd
	7711	Police Services
	7712	Investigation and Security Services
	7713	Fire Protection and Other Emergency Services
	7714	Correctional and Detention Services
	7719	Other Public Order and Safety Services
	772	Regulatory Services
	7720	Regulatory Services
P		EDUCATION AND TRAINING
	P0	Education and Training, nfd
	P00	Education and Training, nfd
	P000	Education and Training, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

80	Preschool and School Education
800	Preschool and School Education, nfd
8000	Preschool and School Education, nfd
801	Preschool Education
8010	Preschool Education
802	School Education
8020	School Education, nfd
8021	Primary Education
8022	Secondary Education
8023	Combined Primary and Secondary Education
8024	Special School Education
81	Tertiary Education
810	Tertiary Education
8100	Tertiary Education, nfd
8101	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
8102	Higher Education
82	Adult, Community and Other Education
820	Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd
8200	Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd
821	Adult, Community and Other Education
8210	Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd
8211	Sports and Physical Recreation Instruction
8212	Arts Education
8219	Adult, Community and Other Education nec
822	Educational Support Services
8220	Educational Support Services
Q	HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
Q0	Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd
Q00	Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd
Q000	Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd
84	Hospitals
840	Hospitals
8400	Hospitals, nfd
8401	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)
8402	Psychiatric Hospitals
85	Medical and Other Health Care Services
850	Medical and Other Health Care Services, nfd
8500	Medical and Other Health Care Services, nfd
851	Medical Services
8510	Medical Services, nfd
8511	General Practice Medical Services
8512	Specialist Medical Services
852	Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services
8520	Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services
853	Allied Health Services
8530	Allied Health Services, nfd
8531	Dental Services
8532	Optometry and Optical Dispensing
8533	Physiotherapy Services
8534	Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services
8539	Other Allied Health Services
859	Other Health Care Services
8590	Other Health Care Services, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

		8591 Ambulance Services
		8599 Other Health Care Services nec
86	Residential Care Services	
860	Residential Care Services	
	8600 Residential Care Services, nfd	
	8601 Aged Care Residential Services	
	8609 Other Residential Care Services	
87	Social Assistance Services	
	870 Social Assistance Services, nfd	
	8700 Social Assistance Services, nfd	
	871 Child Care Services	
	8710 Child Care Services	
	879 Other Social Assistance Services	
	8790 Other Social Assistance Services	
R	ARTS AND RECREATION SERVICES	
R0	Arts and Recreation Services, nfd	
	R00 Arts and Recreation Services, nfd	
	R000 Arts and Recreation Services, nfd	
89	Heritage Activities	
	890 Heritage Activities, nfd	
	8900 Heritage Activities, nfd	
	891 Museum Operation	
	8910 Museum Operation	
	892 Parks and Gardens Operations	
	8920 Parks and Gardens Operations, nfd	
	8921 Zoological and Botanical Gardens Operation	
	8922 Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation	
90	Creative and Performing Arts Activities	
	900 Creative and Performing Arts Activities	
	9000 Creative and Performing Arts Activities, nfd	
	9001 Performing Arts Operation	
	9002 Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers	
	9003 Performing Arts Venue Operation	
91	Sports and Recreation Activities	
	910 Sports and Recreation Activities, nfd	
	9100 Sports and Recreation Activities, nfd	
	911 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities	
	9110 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities, nfd	
	9111 Health and Fitness Centres and Gymnasia Operation	
	9112 Sports and Physical Recreation Clubs and Sports Professionals	
	9113 Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation	
	9114 Sports and Physical Recreation Administrative Service	
	912 Horse and Dog Racing Activities	
	9120 Horse and Dog Racing Activities, nfd	
	9121 Horse and Dog Racing Administration and Track Operation	
	9129 Other Horse and Dog Racing Activities	
	913 Amusement and Other Recreation Activities	
	9130 Amusement and Other Recreation Activities, nfd	
	9131 Amusement Parks and Centres Operation	
	9139 Amusement and Other Recreational Activities nec	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

92	Gambling Activities
920	Gambling Activities
9200	Gambling Activities, nfd
9201	Casino Operation
9202	Lottery Operation
9209	Other Gambling Activities
S	OTHER SERVICES
S0	Other Services, nfd
S00	Other Services, nfd
S000	Other Services, nfd
94	Repair and Maintenance
940	Repair and Maintenance, nfd
9400	Repair and Maintenance, nfd
941	Automotive Repair and Maintenance
9410	Automotive Repair and Maintenance, nfd
9411	Automotive Electrical Services
9412	Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair
9419	Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance
942	Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance
9420	Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance, nfd
9421	Domestic Appliance Repair and Maintenance
9422	Electronic (except Domestic Appliance) and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance
9429	Other Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance
949	Other Repair and Maintenance
9490	Other Repair and Maintenance, nfd
9491	Clothing and Footwear Repair
9499	Other Repair and Maintenance nec
95	Personal and Other Services
950	Personal and Other Services, nfd
9500	Personal and Other Services, nfd
951	Personal Care Services
9510	Personal Care Services, nfd
9511	Hairdressing and Beauty Services
9512	Diet and Weight Reduction Centre Operation
952	Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services
9520	Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services
953	Other Personal Services
9530	Other Personal Services, nfd
9531	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services
9532	Photographic Film Processing
9533	Parking Services
9534	Brothel Keeping and Prostitution Services
9539	Other Personal Services nec
954	Religious Services
9540	Religious Services
955	Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services
9550	Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services, nfd
9551	Business and Professional Association Services
9552	Labour Association Services
9559	Other Interest Group Services nec
96	Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

- 960 Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use
- 9600 Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use, nfd
- 9601 Private Households Employing Staff
- 9602 Undifferentiated Goods-Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use
- 9603 Undifferentiated Service-Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use
- T INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED
- 99 Inadequately described
- 990 Inadequately described
- 9900 Inadequately described

Supplementary codes

- &&&& Not stated
- @@@@ Not applicable
- VVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

- one digit level 20
- two digit level 106
- three digit level 293
- four digit level 721

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

INGP

First release

Indigenous Status

This variable provides responses of persons who identified themselves as being of Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Non-Indigenous
- 2 Aboriginal
- 3 Torres Strait Islander
- 4 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
- & Not stated
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 6

LANP

First release

Language Spoken at Home

This variable records responses to the 2006 Census question 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?', and is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition, released in 2005. This question only allows for one answer and therefore the number of responses shown in the

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home
continued

category '1201 English' is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES
 - 10 Northern European, n.f.d.
 - 1000 Northern European, n.f.d.
 - 11 Celtic
 - 1100 Celtic, nfd
 - 1101 Gaelic (Scotland)
 - 1102 Irish
 - 1103 Welsh
 - 1199 Celtic, nec
 - 12 English
 - 1201 English
 - 13 German and Related Languages
 - 1300 German and Related Languages, nfd
 - 1301 German
 - 1302 Letzeburgish
 - 1303 Yiddish
 - 14 Dutch and Related Languages
 - 1400 Dutch and Related Languages, nfd
 - 1401 Dutch
 - 1402 Frisian
 - 1403 Afrikaans
 - 15 Scandinavian
 - 1500 Scandinavian, nfd
 - 1501 Danish
 - 1502 Icelandic
 - 1503 Norwegian
 - 1504 Swedish
 - 1599 Scandinavian, nec
 - 16 Finnish and Related Languages
 - 1600 Finnish and Related Languages, nfd
 - 1601 Estonian
 - 1602 Finnish
 - 1699 Finnish and Related Languages, nec
- 2 SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES
 - 20 Southern European Languages, nfd
 - 2000 Southern European Languages, nfd
 - 21 French
 - 2101 French
 - 22 Greek
 - 2201 Greek
 - 23 Iberian Romance
 - 2300 Iberian Romance, nfd
 - 2301 Catalan
 - 2302 Portuguese

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	2303	Spanish
	2399	Iberian Romance, nec
24	Italian	
	2401	Italian
25	Maltese	
	2501	Maltese
29	Other Southern European Languages	
	2900	Other Southern European Languages, nfd
	2901	Basque
	2902	Latin
	2999	Other Southern European Languages, nec
3	EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	
30	Eastern European Languages, nfd	
	3000	Eastern European Languages, nfd
31	Baltic	
	3100	Baltic, nfd
	3101	Latvian
	3102	Lithuanian
33	Hungarian	
	3301	Hungarian
34	East Slavic	
	3400	East Slavic, nfd
	3401	Belorussian
	3402	Russian
	3403	Ukrainian
35	South Slavic	
	3500	South Slavic, nfd
	3501	Bosnian
	3502	Bulgarian
	3503	Croatian
	3504	Macedonian
	3505	Serbian
	3506	Slovene
	3507	Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described
36	West Slavic	
	3600	West Slavic, nfd
	3601	Czech
	3602	Polish
	3603	Slovak
39	Other Eastern European Languages	
	3900	Other Eastern European Languages, nfd
	3901	Albanian
	3903	Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)
	3904	Romanian
	3905	Romany
	3999	Other Eastern European Languages,
4	SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES	
40	Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	4000	Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd
41	Iranic	
	4100	Iranic, nfd
	4101	Kurdish
	4102	Pashto
	4104	Balochi
	4105	Dari
	4106	Persian (excluding Dari)
	4199	Iranic, nec
42	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages	
	4200	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nfd
	4202	Arabic
	4203	Assyrian
	4204	Hebrew
	4299	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nec
43	Turkic	
	4300	Turkic, nfd
	4301	Turkish
	4302	Azeri
	4303	Tatar
	4304	Turkmen
	4305	Uygur
	4306	Uzbek
	4399	Turkic, nec
49	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages	
	4900	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd
	4901	Armenian
	4902	Georgian
	4999	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nec
5	SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES	
50	Southern Asian Languages, nfd	
	5000	Southern Asian Languages, nfd
51	Dravidian	
	5100	Dravidian, nfd
	5101	Kannada
	5102	Malayalam
	5103	Tamil
	5104	Telugu
	5105	Tulu
	5199	Dravidian, nec
52	Indo-Aryan	
	5200	Indo-Aryan, nfd
	5201	Bengali
	5202	Gujarati
	5203	Hindi
	5204	Konkani
	5205	Marathi
	5206	Nepali

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	5207	Punjabi
	5208	Sindhi
	5211	Sinhalese
	5212	Urdu
	5213	Assamese
	5214	Dhivehi
	5215	Kashmiri
	5216	Oriya
	5299	Indo-Aryan, nec
59		Other Southern Asian Languages
	5999	Other Southern Asian Languages
6		SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES
60		Southeast Asian Languages, nfd
	6000	Southeast Asian Languages, nfd
61		Burmese and Related Languages
	6100	Burmese and Related Languages, nfd
	6101	Burmese
	6102	Haka
	6103	Karen
	6199	Burmese and Related Languages, nec
62		Hmong-Mien
	6200	Hmong-Mien, nfd
	6201	Hmong
	6299	Hmong-Mien, nec
63		Mon-Khmer
	6300	Mon-Khmer, nfd
	6301	Khmer
	6302	Vietnamese
	6303	Mon
	6399	Mon-Khmer, nec
64		Tai
	6400	Tai, nfd
	6401	Lao
	6402	Thai
	6499	Tai, nec
65		Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages
	6500	Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nfd
	6501	Bisaya
	6502	Cebuano
	6503	Ilokano
	6504	Indonesian
	6505	Malay
	6507	Tetum
	6508	Timorese
	6511	Tagalog
	6512	Filipino
	6513	Acehnese
	6514	Balinese

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	6515	Bikol
	6516	Iban
	6517	Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)
	6518	Javanese
	6521	Pampangan
	6599	Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec
69		Other Southeast Asian Languages
	6999	Other Southeast Asian Languages
7		EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES
70		Eastern Asian Languages, nfd
	7000	Eastern Asian Languages, nfd
71		Chinese
	7100	Chinese, nfd
	7101	Cantonese
	7102	Hakka
	7103	Hokkien
	7104	Mandarin
	7105	Teochew
	7106	Wu
	7199	Chinese, nec
72		Japanese
	7201	Japanese
73		Korean
	7301	Korean
79		Other Eastern Asian Languages
	7900	Other Eastern Asian Languages, nfd
	7901	Tibetan
	7902	Mongolian
	7999	Other Eastern Asian Languages, nec
8		AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES
80		Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd
	8000	Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd
81		Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages
	8100	Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nfd
	8101	Anindilyakwa
	8102	Burarra
	8108	Kunwinjku
	8111	Maung
	8113	Ngan'gikurunggurr
	8114	Nunggubuyu
	8115	Rembarrnga
	8117	Tiwi
	8121	Alawa
	8122	Dalabon
	8123	Gudanji
	8124	Gundjeihmi
	8125	Gun-nartpa
	8126	Gurr-goni

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	8127	Iwaidja
	8128	Jaminjung
	8131	Jawoyn
	8132	Jingulu
	8133	Kunbarlang
	8134	Kune
	8135	Kuninjku
	8136	Larrakiya
	8137	Malak Malak
	8138	Mangarrayi
	8141	Maringarr
	8142	Marra
	8143	Marrithiyel
	8144	Matngala
	8145	Mayali
	8146	Murrinh Patha
	8147	Na-kara
	8148	Ndjébbana (Gunavidji)
	8151	Ngalakgan
	8152	Ngaliwurru
	8153	Nungali
	8154	Wambaya
	8155	Wardaman
	8199	Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nec
82	Yolngu Matha	
	820	Yongu Matha, nfd
	8200	Yongu Matha, nfd
	821	Dhangu
	8210	Dhangu, nfd
	8211	Galpu
	8212	Golumala
	8213	Wangurri
	8219	Dhangu, nec
	822	Dhay'yi
	8220	Dhay'yi, nfd
	8221	Dhalwangu
	8222	Djarrwark
	8229	Dhay'yi, nec
	823	Dhuwal
	8230	Dhuwal, nfd
	8231	Djambarrpuyngu
	8232	Djapu
	8233	Daatiwuy
	8234	Marrangu
	8235	Liyagalawumirr
	8239	Dhuwal, nec
	824	Dhuwala
	8240	Dhuwala, nfd
	8241	Dhuwaya
	8242	Gumatj
	8243	Gupapuyngu

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	8244	Guyamirrilili
	8245	Madarrpa
	8246	Manggalili
	8247	Wubulkarra
	8249	Dhuwala, nec
825		Djinang
	8250	Djinang, nfd
	8251	Wurlaki
	8259	Djinang, nec
826		Djinba
	8260	Djinba, nfd
	8261	Ganalbingu
	8269	Djinba, nec
827		Yakuy
	8270	Yakuy, nfd
	8271	Ritharrngu
	8279	Yakuy, nec
828		Nhangu
	8281	Nhangu
829		Other Yolngu Matha
	8299	Other Yolngu Matha
83		Cape York Peninsula Languages
	8300	Cape York Peninsula Languages, nfd
	8301	Kuku Yalanji
	8302	Guugu Yimidhirr
	8303	Kuuku-Ya'u
	8304	Wik Mungkan
	8305	Djabugay
	8306	Dyirbal
	8307	Girramay
	8308	Koko-Bera
	8311	Kuuk Thayorre
	8312	Lamalama
	8313	Yidiny
	8314	Wik Ngathan
	8399	Cape York Peninsula Languages, nec
84		Torres Strait Island Languages
	8400	Torres Strait Island Languages, nfd
	8401	Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya
	8402	Meriam Mir
	8403	Torres Strait Creole
85		Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages
	8500	Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nfd
	8504	Bilinarra
	8505	Gurindji
	8506	Gurindji Kriol
	8507	Jaru
	8508	Light Warlpiri
	8511	Malngin
	8512	Mudburra

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	8513	Ngandi
	8514	Ngardi
	8515	Ngarinyman
	8516	Walmajarri
	8517	Wanyjirra
	8518	Warlmanpa
	8521	Warlpiri
	8522	Warumungu
	8599	Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nec
86		Arandic
	8600	Arandic, nfd
	8603	Alyawarr
	8604	Anmatyerr
	8605	Arrernte
	8606	Kaytetye
	8699	Arandic, nec
87		Western Desert Language
	8700	Western Desert Language, nfd
	8703	Antikarinya
	8704	Kartujarra
	8705	Kukatha
	8706	Kukatja
	8707	Luritja
	8708	Manyjilyjarra
	8711	Martu Wangka
	8712	Ngaanyatjarra
	8713	Pintupi
	8714	Pitjantjatjara
	8715	Wangkajunga
	8716	Wangkatha
	8717	Warnman
	8718	Yankunytjatjara
	8721	Yulparija
	8799	Western Desert Language, nec
88		Kimberley Area Languages
	8800	Kimberley Area Languages, nfd
	8801	Bardi
	8802	Bunuba
	8803	Gooniyandi
	8804	Miriwoong
	8805	Ngarinyin
	8806	Nyikina
	8807	Worla
	8808	Worrorra
	8811	Wunambal
	8812	Yawuru
	8899	Kimberley Area Languages, nec
89		Other Australian Indigenous Languages

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

8900	Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd
8901	Adnymathanha
8902	Arabana
8903	Bandjalang
8904	Banyjima
8905	Batjala
8906	Bidjara
8907	Dhanggatti
8908	Diyari
8911	Gamilaraay
8912	Garrwa
8913	Garuwali
8914	Githabul
8915	Gumbaynggir
8916	Kanai
8917	Karajarri
8918	Kariyarra
8921	Kaurna
8922	Kayardild
8923	Kija
8924	Kriol
8925	Lardil
8926	Mangala
8927	Muruwari
8928	Narungga
8931	Ngarluma
8932	Ngarrindjeri
8933	Nyamal
8934	Nyangumarta
8935	Nyungar
8936	Paakantyi
8937	Palyku/Niyaparli
8938	Wajarri
8941	Wiradjuri
8942	Yanyuwa
8943	Yindjibarndi
8944	Yinhawangka
8945	Yorta Yorta
8998	Aboriginal English, so described
8999	Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nec

9 OTHER LANGUAGES

90	Other Languages, nfd
9000	Other Languages, nfd
91	American Languages
9101	American Languages
92	African Languages
9200	African Languages, nfd
9201	Acholi

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	9203	Akan
	9205	Mauritian Creole
	9206	Oromo
	9207	Shona
	9208	Somali
	9211	Swahili
	9212	Yoruba
	9213	Zulu
	9214	Amharic
	9215	Bemba
	9216	Dinka
	9217	Ewe
	9218	Ga
	9221	Harari
	9222	Hausa
	9223	Igbo
	9224	Kikuyu
	9225	Krio
	9226	Luganda
	9227	Luo
	9228	Ndebele
	9231	Nuer
	9232	Nyanja (Chichewa)
	9233	Shilluk
	9234	Tigré
	9235	Tigrinya
	9236	Tswana
	9237	Xhosa
	9238	Seychelles Creole
	9299	African Languages, nec
93	Pacific Austronesian Languages	
	9300	Pacific Austronesian Languages, nfd
	9301	Fijian
	9302	Gilbertese
	9303	Maori (Cook Island)
	9304	Maori (New Zealand)
	9305	Motu
	9306	Nauruan
	9307	Niue
	9308	Samoan
	9311	Tongan
	9312	Rotuman
	9313	Tokelauan
	9314	Tuvaluan
	9315	Yapese
	9399	Pacific Austronesian Languages, nec
94	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles	
	9400	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	9401	Tok Pisin
	9402	Bislama
	9403	Hawaiian English
	9404	Pitcairnese
	9405	Solomon Islands Pijin
	9499	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec
95		Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages
	9500	Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nfd
	9502	Kiwai
	9599	Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nec
96		Invented Languages
	9601	Invented Languages
97		Sign Languages
	9700	Sign Languages, nfd
	9701	Auslan
	9702	Makaton
	9799	Sign Languages, nec

Supplementary codes

0000	Inadequately described
0001	Non-verbal so described
0003	Swiss, so described
0004	Cypriot, so described
0005	Creole, nfd
0006	French Creole, nfd
0007	Spanish Creole, nfd
0008	Portuguese Creole, nfd
0009	Pidgin, nfd
&&&&	Not stated
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level	9
two digit level	60
three digit level	10
four digit level	430

LFSP

Second release

Labour Force Status

This variable records, for the week prior to Census Night, a person's labour force status. Derivation of this variable has changed since 2001.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP) in the Glossary and Employment Type (EMTP).

Note that the category, 'Employed, away from work' also includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state their number of hours worked.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

1	Employed, worked full-time
2	Employed, worked part-time
3	Employed, away from work
4	Unemployed, looking for full-time work

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Labour Force Status continued

- 5 Unemployed, looking for part-time work
- 6 Not in the labour force
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

LLDD

First release

Landlord Type

This variable records the landlord type of rented dwellings—as classified in Tenure Type (TEND). Some categories have changed since the 2001 Census.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being rented (including being occupied rent free)

- 10 Real estate agent
- 20 State or territory housing authority
- 31 Person not in the same household—parent/other relative
- 32 Person not in the same household—other person
- 40 Residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas)
- 51 Employer—Government (includes Defence Housing Authority)
- 52 Employer—other employer
- 60 Housing co-operative/community/church group
- && Not stated
- @@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Being purchased, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

MDCP

First release

Social Marital Status

This variable records a person's relationship status based on their current living arrangements. Where a couple relationship exists in the household the type of relationship is identified. All persons aged 15 years and over, who are usually resident and present in the household on Census Night and who are not in a couple relationship are identified as 'Not married'.

See also Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over usually resident and present in household on Census Night

- 1 Married in a registered marriage
- 2 Married in a de facto marriage
- 3 Not married
- 4 Not applicable

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Social Marital Status

5 Overseas visitor

continued

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (4) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

Persons who are visitors (from within Australia)

Persons in non-classifiable households

Persons in non-private dwellings

Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

MSTP

First release

Registered Marital Status

This variable records a person's formal registered marital status. If registered marital status is not stated it is imputed.

See also Social Marital Status (MDCP) and Imputation Flag for Marital Status (IFMSTP).

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

1 Never married

2 Widowed

3 Divorced

4 Separated

5 Married

@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

MTWP

Second release

Method of Travel to Work

This variable records the method of travel to work on the day of the Census. These data are used in conjunction with place of usual residence and workplace address to construct 'journey to work' data for transport planning. Respondents were able to select one or more methods of travel to work. Up to three methods were recorded in the processing system and are available as shown below.

Note: 'Tram' includes light rail.

Applicable to: Employed persons

1 Train

2 Bus

3 Ferry

4 Tram

5 Taxi

6 Car, as driver

7 Car, as passenger

8 Truck

9 Motorbike/scooter

10 Bicycle

11 Other

12 Train, bus

13 Train, ferry

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Method of Travel to Work

continued

14	Train, tram
15	Train, taxi
16	Train, car as driver
17	Train, car as passenger
18	Train, truck
19	Train, motorbike/scooter
20	Train, bicycle
21	Train, other
22	Bus, ferry
23	Bus, tram
24	Bus, taxi
25	Bus, car as driver
26	Bus, car as passenger
27	Bus, truck
28	Bus, motorbike/scooter
29	Bus, bicycle
30	Bus, other
31	Ferry, tram
32	Ferry, taxi
33	Ferry, car as driver
34	Ferry, car as passenger
35	Ferry, truck
36	Ferry, motorbike/scooter
37	Ferry, bicycle
38	Ferry, other
39	Tram, taxi
40	Tram, car as driver
41	Tram, car as passenger
42	Tram, truck
43	Tram, motorbike/scooter
44	Tram, bicycle
45	Tram, other
46	Taxi, car as driver
47	Taxi, car as passenger
48	Taxi, truck
49	Taxi, motorbike/scooter
50	Taxi, bicycle
51	Taxi, other
52	Car as driver, car as passenger
53	Car as driver, truck
54	Car as driver, motorbike/scooter
55	Car as driver, bicycle
56	Car as driver, other
57	Car as passenger, truck
58	Car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
59	Car as passenger, bicycle
60	Car as passenger, other
61	Truck, motorbike/scooter

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Method of Travel to Work

continued

62	Truck, bicycle
63	Truck, other
64	Motorbike/scooter, bicycle
65	Motorbike/scooter, other
66	Bicycle, other
67	Train, bus, ferry
68	Train, bus, tram
69	Train, bus, taxi
70	Train, bus, car as driver
71	Train, bus, car as passenger
72	Train, bus, truck
73	Train, bus, motorbike/scooter
74	Train, bus, bicycle
75	Train, bus, other
76	Train, ferry, tram
77	Train, ferry, taxi
78	Train, ferry, car as driver
79	Train, ferry, car as passenger
80	Train, ferry, truck
81	Train, ferry, motorbike/scooter
82	Train, ferry, bicycle
83	Train, ferry, other
84	Train, tram, taxi
85	Train, tram, car as driver
86	Train, tram, car as passenger
87	Train, tram, truck
88	Train, tram, motorbike/scooter
89	Train, tram, bicycle
90	Train, tram, other
91	Train, taxi, car as driver
92	Train, taxi, car as passenger
93	Train, taxi, truck
94	Train, taxi, motorbike/scooter
95	Train, taxi, bicycle
96	Train, taxi, other
97	Train, car as driver, car as passenger
98	Train, car as driver, truck
99	Train, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
100	Train, car as driver, bicycle
101	Train, car as driver, other
102	Train, car as passenger, truck
103	Train, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
104	Train, car as passenger, bicycle
105	Train, car as passenger, other
106	Train, truck, motorbike/scooter
107	Train, truck, bicycle
108	Train, truck, other
109	Train, motorbike/scooter, bicycle

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Method of Travel to Work

continued

110	Train, motorbike/scooter, other
111	Train, bicycle, other
112	Bus, ferry, tram
113	Bus, ferry, taxi
114	Bus, ferry, car as driver
115	Bus, ferry, car as passenger
116	Bus, ferry, truck
117	Bus, ferry, motorbike/scooter
118	Bus, ferry, bicycle
119	Bus, ferry, other
120	Bus, tram, taxi
121	Bus, tram, car as driver
122	Bus, tram, car as passenger
123	Bus, tram, truck
124	Bus, tram, motorbike/scooter
125	Bus, tram, bicycle
126	Bus, tram, other
127	Bus, taxi, car as driver
128	Bus, taxi, car as passenger
129	Bus, taxi, truck
130	Bus, taxi, motorbike/scooter
131	Bus, taxi, bicycle
132	Bus, taxi, other
133	Bus, car as driver, car as passenger
134	Bus, car as driver, truck
135	Bus, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
136	Bus, car as driver, bicycle
137	Bus, car as driver, other
138	Bus, car as passenger, truck
139	Bus, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
140	Bus, car as passenger, bicycle
141	Bus, car as passenger, other
142	Bus, truck, motorbike/scooter
143	Bus, truck, bicycle
144	Bus, truck, other
145	Bus, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
146	Bus, motorbike/scooter, other
147	Bus, bicycle, other
148	Ferry, tram, taxi
149	Ferry, tram, car as driver
150	Ferry, tram, car as passenger
151	Ferry, tram, truck
152	Ferry, tram, motorbike/scooter
153	Ferry, tram, bicycle
154	Ferry, tram, other
155	Ferry, taxi, car as driver
156	Ferry, taxi, car as passenger
157	Ferry, taxi, truck

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Method of Travel to Work

continued

158	Ferry, taxi, motorbike/scooter
159	Ferry, taxi, bicycle
160	Ferry, taxi, other
161	Ferry, car as driver, car as passenger
162	Ferry, car as driver, truck
163	Ferry, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
164	Ferry, car as driver, bicycle
165	Ferry, car as driver, other
166	Ferry, car as passenger, truck
167	Ferry, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
168	Ferry, car as passenger, bicycle
169	Ferry, car as passenger, other
170	Ferry, truck, motorbike/scooter
171	Ferry, truck, bicycle
172	Ferry, truck, other
173	Ferry, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
174	Ferry, motorbike/scooter, other
175	Ferry, bicycle, other
176	Tram, taxi, car as driver
177	Tram, taxi, car as passenger
178	Tram, taxi, truck
179	Tram, taxi, motorbike/scooter
180	Tram, taxi, bicycle
181	Tram, taxi, other
182	Tram, car as driver, car as passenger
183	Tram, car as driver, truck
184	Tram, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
185	Tram, car as driver, bicycle
186	Tram, car as driver, other
187	Tram, car as passenger, truck
188	Tram, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
189	Tram, car as passenger, bicycle
190	Tram, car as passenger, other
191	Tram, truck, motorbike/scooter
192	Tram, truck, bicycle
193	Tram, truck, other
194	Tram, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
195	Tram, motorbike/scooter, other
196	Tram, bicycle, other
197	Taxi, car as driver, car as passenger
198	Taxi, car as driver, truck
199	Taxi, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
200	Taxi, car as driver, bicycle
201	Taxi, car as driver, other
202	Taxi, car as passenger, truck
203	Taxi, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
204	Taxi, car as passenger, bicycle
205	Taxi, car as passenger, other

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Method of Travel to Work

continued

206	Taxi, truck, motorbike/scooter
207	Taxi, truck, bicycle
208	Taxi, truck, other
209	Taxi, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
210	Taxi, motorbike/scooter, other
211	Taxi, bicycle, other
212	Car as driver, car as passenger, truck
213	Car as driver, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
214	Car as driver, car as passenger, bicycle
215	Car as driver, car as passenger, other
216	Car as driver, truck, motorbike/scooter
217	Car as driver, truck, bicycle
218	Car as driver, truck, other
219	Car as driver, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
220	Car as driver, motorbike/scooter, other
221	Car as driver, bicycle, other
222	Car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter
223	Car as passenger, truck, bicycle
224	Car as passenger, truck, other
225	Car as passenger, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
226	Car as passenger, motorbike/scooter, other
227	Car as passenger, bicycle, other
228	Truck, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
229	Truck, motorbike/scooter, other
230	Truck, bicycle, other
231	Motorbike/scooter, bicycle, other
232	Walked only
233	Worked at home
234	Did not go to work
&&&	Not stated
@@@	Not applicable
VVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 237

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

Unemployed persons looking for either part-time or full-time work
 Persons not in the labour force
 Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
 Persons aged under 15 years

MV1D

Second release

Household One Year Mobility Indicator

This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on Census Night 8 August 2006 with their usual address one year earlier i.e. 8 August 2005. It indicates for households, if members have a different usual residential address on Census Night than one year ago. Persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded.

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Household One Year Mobility
Indicator continued*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | All residents in the household aged one year and over had a different address one year ago |
| 2 | Some residents in the household aged one year and over had a different address one year ago |
| 3 | No residents in the household aged one year and over had a different address one year ago |
| 4 | Not stated |
| 5 | Not applicable |

Total number of categories: 5

'Not stated' includes households in which one or more residents did not state their usual residence one year ago.

Not applicable (5) category comprises:

Visitor only households
Other non classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

MV5D

Second release

*Household Five Year Mobility
Indicator*

This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on Census Night 8 August 2006 with their usual address five years earlier i.e. 8 August 2001. It indicates for households, if members have a different usual residential address on Census Night than five years ago. Persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded.

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | All residents aged five years and over changed address during the last five years |
| 2 | Some residents aged five years and over changed address over last five years but all stated address five years ago |
| 3 | No residents aged five years and over changed address over the last five years |
| & | Not stated |
| @ | Not applicable |

Total number of categories: 5

'Not stated' includes households in which one or more residents did not state their usual residence five years ago.

Not applicable (5) category comprises:

Visitor only households
Other non classifiable households
Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

NEDD

First release

Type of Internet Connection

This variable records whether a dwelling has an Internet connection, regardless of whether or not it is paid for by the household. Where a dwelling has more than one type of connection only one type is recorded.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 1 No Internet connection
- 2 Broadband connection
- 3 Dial-up connection
- 4 Other connection
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Non-Private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

NEMP

Second release

Number of Employees

This variable records, the number of employees (in ranges), employed by owner managers.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over, who are owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises

- 1 Nil employees
- 2 1–19 employees
- 3 20 or more employees
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Employees
- Contributing family workers
- Unemployed persons
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

NPDD

First release

Type of Non-Private Dwelling

This variable classifies the type of non-private dwelling in which persons were counted on Census Night. The category '20 Other and not classifiable' includes ski lodges and youth/backpacker hostels.

For the 2006 Census, the 2001 Census category of 'Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults' has been replaced with the categories 'Prison, corrective institution for adults' and 'Immigration detention centre'. Note that 'Convent, monastery, etc.' which was previously category 18, is category 19 for 2006.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Type of Non-Private Dwelling Applicable to: Non-private dwellings

continued

- | | |
|----|--|
| 01 | Hotel, motel, bed and breakfast |
| 02 | Nurses' quarters |
| 03 | Staff quarters |
| 04 | Boarding house, private hotel |
| 05 | Boarding school |
| 06 | Residential college, hall of residence |
| 07 | Public hospital (not psychiatric) |
| 08 | Private hospital (not psychiatric) |
| 09 | Psychiatric hospital or institution |
| 10 | Hostel for the disabled |
| 11 | Nursing home |
| 12 | Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained) |
| 13 | Hostel for homeless, night shelter, refuge |
| 14 | Childcare institution |
| 15 | Corrective institution for children |
| 16 | Other welfare institution |
| 17 | Prison, corrective institution for adults |
| 18 | Immigration detention centre |
| 19 | Convent, monastery, etc. |
| 20 | Other and not classifiable |
| && | Not stated |
| @@ | Not applicable |

Total number of categories: 22

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Occupied and unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

OCC06P

Occupation

Second release

This variable is coded using the new Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). The Occupation code assigned is based on the response given, as to the main job held during the week prior to Census Night. Listed below are the major, sub-major, minor and unit group levels of ANZSCO.

Occupation data for the 2006 Census are also available based on the previous classification: the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations ASCO Second Edition as used in the 2001 Census. Occupation data from the 2006 Census, based on (ASCO) Second Edition, can be accessed by using the variable OCC93P.

Alternative views of ANZSCO are available for the subsets of occupations

- Agriculture
- Culture and Leisure
- Health
- Hospitality and Tourism
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

If occupation data at the 6 digit level are required, please contact Information Consultancy.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

Applicable to: Employed persons

- 1 MANAGERS
 - 10 Managers nfd
 - 100 Managers nfd
 - 1000 Managers nfd
 - 11 Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators
 - 111 Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators
 - 1110 Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators nfd
 - 1111 Chief Executives and Managing Directors
 - 1112 General Managers
 - 1113 Legislators
 - 12 Farmers and Farm Managers
 - 121 Farmers and Farm Managers
 - 1210 Farmers and Farm Managers nfd
 - 1211 Aquaculture Farmers
 - 1212 Crop Farmers
 - 1213 Livestock Farmers
 - 1214 Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers
 - 13 Specialist Managers
 - 130 Specialist Managers nfd
 - 1300 Specialist Managers nfd
 - 131 Advertising and Sales Managers
 - 1311 Advertising and Sales Managers
 - 132 Business Administration Managers
 - 1320 Business Administration Managers nfd
 - 1321 Corporate Services Managers
 - 1322 Finance Managers
 - 1323 Human Resource Managers
 - 1324 Policy and Planning Managers
 - 1325 Research and Development Managers
 - 133 Construction, Distribution and Production Managers
 - 1330 Construction, Distribution and Production Managers nfd
 - 1331 Construction Managers
 - 1332 Engineering Managers
 - 1333 Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers
 - 1334 Manufacturers
 - 1335 Production Managers
 - 1336 Supply and Distribution Managers
 - 134 Education, Health and Welfare Services Managers
 - 1340 Education, Health and Welfare Services Managers nfd
 - 1341 Child Care Centre Managers
 - 1342 Health and Welfare Services Managers
 - 1343 School Principals
 - 1344 Other Education Managers
 - 135 ICT Managers
 - 1351 ICT Managers
 - 139 Miscellaneous Specialist Managers
 - 1390 Miscellaneous Specialist Managers nfd
 - 1391 Commissioned Officers (Management)
 - 1392 Senior Non-commissioned Defence Force Members
 - 1399 Other Specialist Managers
 - 14 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 140 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers nfd
 - 1400 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers nfd
- 141 Accommodation and Hospitality Managers
 - 1410 Accommodation and Hospitality Managers nfd
 - 1411 Cafe and Restaurant Managers
 - 1412 Caravan Park and Camping Ground Managers
 - 1413 Hotel and Motel Managers
 - 1414 Licensed Club Managers
 - 1419 Other Accommodation and Hospitality Managers
- 142 Retail Managers
 - 1421 Retail Managers
- 149 Miscellaneous Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers
 - 1490 Miscellaneous Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers nfd
 - 1491 Amusement, Fitness and Sports Centre Managers
 - 1492 Call or Contact Centre and Customer Service Managers
 - 1493 Conference and Event Organisers
 - 1494 Transport Services Managers
 - 1499 Other Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers
- 2 PROFESSIONALS
 - 20 Professionals nfd
 - 200 Professionals nfd
 - 2000 Professionals nfd
 - 21 Arts and Media Professionals
 - 210 Arts and Media Professionals nfd
 - 2100 Arts and Media Professionals nfd
 - 211 Arts Professionals
 - 2110 Arts Professionals nfd
 - 2111 Actors, Dancers and Other Entertainers
 - 2112 Music Professionals
 - 2113 Photographers
 - 2114 Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals
 - 212 Media Professionals
 - 2120 Media Professionals nfd
 - 2121 Artistic Directors, and Media Producers and Presenters
 - 2122 Authors, and Book and Script Editors
 - 2123 Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors
 - 2124 Journalists and Other Writers
 - 22 Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals
 - 220 Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals nfd
 - 2200 Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals nfd
 - 221 Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries
 - 2210 Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries nfd
 - 2211 Accountants
 - 2212 Auditors, Company Secretaries and Corporate Treasurers
 - 222 Financial Brokers and Dealers, and Investment Advisers
 - 2220 Financial Brokers and Dealers, and Investment Advisers nfd
 - 2221 Financial Brokers
 - 2222 Financial Dealers
 - 2223 Financial Investment Advisers and Managers
 - 223 Human Resource and Training Professionals
 - 2230 Human Resource and Training Professionals nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	2231	Human Resource Professionals
	2232	ICT Trainers
	2233	Training and Development Professionals
224		Information and Organisation Professionals
	2240	Information and Organisation Professionals nfd
	2241	Actuaries, Mathematicians and Statisticians
	2242	Archivists, Curators and Records Managers
	2243	Economists
	2244	Intelligence and Policy Analysts
	2245	Land Economists and Valuers
	2246	Librarians
	2247	Management and Organisation Analysts
	2249	Other Information and Organisation Professionals
225		Sales, Marketing and Public Relations Professionals
	2250	Sales, Marketing and Public Relations Professionals nfd
	2251	Advertising and Marketing Professionals
	2252	ICT Sales Professionals
	2253	Public Relations Professionals
	2254	Technical Sales Representatives
23		Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals
	230	Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals nfd
	2300	Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals nfd
	231	Air and Marine Transport Professionals
	2310	Air and Marine Transport Professionals nfd
	2311	Air Transport Professionals
	2312	Marine Transport Professionals
232		Architects, Designers, Planners and Surveyors
	2320	Architects, Designers, Planners and Surveyors nfd
	2321	Architects and Landscape Architects
	2322	Cartographers and Surveyors
	2323	Fashion, Industrial and Jewellery Designers
	2324	Graphic and Web Designers, and Illustrators
	2325	Interior Designers
	2326	Urban and Regional Planners
233		Engineering Professionals
	2330	Engineering Professionals nfd
	2331	Chemical and Materials Engineers
	2332	Civil Engineering Professionals
	2333	Electrical Engineers
	2334	Electronics Engineers
	2335	Industrial, Mechanical and Production Engineers
	2336	Mining Engineers
	2339	Other Engineering Professionals
234		Natural and Physical Science Professionals
	2340	Natural and Physical Science Professionals nfd
	2341	Agricultural and Forestry Scientists
	2342	Chemists, and Food and Wine Scientists
	2343	Environmental Scientists
	2344	Geologists and Geophysicists
	2345	Life Scientists
	2346	Medical Laboratory Scientists
	2347	Veterinarians
	2349	Other Natural and Physical Science Professionals

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 24 Education Professionals
 - 240 Education Professionals nfd
 - 2400 Education Professionals nfd
 - 241 School Teachers
 - 2410 School Teachers nfd
 - 2411 Early Childhood (Pre-primary School) Teachers
 - 2412 Primary School Teachers
 - 2413 Middle School Teachers (Aus) / Intermediate School Teachers (NZ)
 - 2414 Secondary School Teachers
 - 2415 Special Education Teachers
 - 242 Tertiary Education Teachers
 - 2420 Tertiary Education Teachers nfd
 - 2421 University Lecturers and Tutors
 - 2422 Vocational Education Teachers (Aus) / Polytechnic Teachers (NZ)
 - 249 Miscellaneous Education Professionals
 - 2490 Miscellaneous Education Professionals nfd
 - 2491 Education Advisers and Reviewers
 - 2492 Private Tutors and Teachers
 - 2493 Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages
- 25 Health Professionals
 - 250 Health Professionals nfd
 - 2500 Health Professionals nfd
 - 251 Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals
 - 2510 Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals nfd
 - 2511 Dietitians
 - 2512 Medical Imaging Professionals
 - 2513 Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals
 - 2514 Optometrists and Orthoptists
 - 2515 Pharmacists
 - 2519 Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals
 - 252 Health Therapy Professionals
 - 2520 Health Therapy Professionals nfd
 - 2521 Chiropractors and Osteopaths
 - 2522 Complementary Health Therapists
 - 2523 Dental Practitioners
 - 2524 Occupational Therapists
 - 2525 Physiotherapists
 - 2526 Podiatrists
 - 2527 Speech Professionals and Audiologists
 - 253 Medical Practitioners
 - 2530 Medical Practitioners nfd
 - 2531 Generalist Medical Practitioners
 - 2532 Anaesthetists
 - 2533 Internal Medicine Specialists
 - 2534 Psychiatrists
 - 2535 Surgeons
 - 2539 Other Medical Practitioners
 - 254 Midwifery and Nursing Professionals
 - 2540 Midwifery and Nursing Professionals nfd
 - 2541 Midwives
 - 2542 Nurse Educators and Researchers
 - 2543 Nurse Managers

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

		2544	Registered Nurses
26	ICT Professionals		
260	ICT Professionals nfd		
	2600	ICT Professionals nfd	
261	Business and Systems Analysts, and Programmers		
	2610	Business and Systems Analysts, and Programmers nfd	
	2611	ICT Business and Systems Analysts	
	2612	Multimedia Specialists and Web Developers	
	2613	Software and Applications Programmers	
262	Database and Systems Administrators, and ICT Security Specialists		
	2621	Database and Systems Administrators, and ICT Security Specialists	
263	ICT Network and Support Professionals		
	2630	ICT Network and Support Professionals nfd	
	2631	Computer Network Professionals	
	2632	ICT Support and Test Engineers	
	2633	Telecommunications Engineering Professionals	
27	Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals		
270	Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals nfd		
	2700	Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals nfd	
	2720	Social and Welfare Professionals nfd	
271	Legal Professionals		
	2710	Legal Professionals nfd	
	2711	Barristers	
	2712	Judicial and Other Legal Professionals	
	2713	Solicitors	
272	Social and Welfare Professionals		
	2720	Social and Welfare Professionals nfd	
	2721	Counsellors	
	2722	Ministers of Religion	
	2723	Psychologists	
	2724	Social Professionals	
	2725	Social Workers	
	2726	Welfare, Recreation and Community Arts Workers	
3	TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS		
30	Technicians and Trades Workers nfd		
	300	Technicians and Trades Workers nfd	
	3000	Technicians and Trades Workers nfd	
31	Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians		
310	Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians nfd		
	3100	Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians nfd	
311	Agricultural, Medical and Science Technicians		
	3110	Agricultural, Medical and Science Technicians nfd	
	3111	Agricultural Technicians	
	3112	Medical Technicians	
	3113	Primary Products Inspectors	
	3114	Science Technicians	
312	Building and Engineering Technicians		
	3120	Building and Engineering Technicians nfd	
	3121	Architectural, Building and Surveying Technicians	
	3122	Civil Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians	
	3123	Electrical Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 3124 Electronic Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians
- 3125 Mechanical Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians
- 3126 Safety Inspectors
- 3129 Other Building and Engineering Technicians
- 313 ICT and Telecommunications Technicians
 - 3130 ICT and Telecommunications Technicians nfd
 - 3131 ICT Support Technicians
 - 3132 Telecommunications Technical Specialists
- 32 Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers
 - 320 Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers nfd
 - 3200 Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers nfd
 - 321 Automotive Electricians and Mechanics
 - 3210 Automotive Electricians and Mechanics nfd
 - 3211 Automotive Electricians
 - 3212 Motor Mechanics
 - 322 Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers
 - 3220 Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers nfd
 - 3221 Metal Casting, Forging and Finishing Trades Workers
 - 3222 Sheetmetal Trades Workers
 - 3223 Structural Steel and Welding Trades Workers
 - 323 Mechanical Engineering Trades Workers
 - 3230 Mechanical Engineering Trades Workers nfd
 - 3231 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers
 - 3232 Metal Fitters and Machinists
 - 3233 Precision Metal Trades Workers
 - 3234 Toolmakers and Engineering Patternmakers
 - 324 Panelbeaters, and Vehicle Body Builders, Trimmers and Painters
 - 3240 Panelbeaters, and Vehicle Body Builders, Trimmers and Painters nfd
 - 3241 Panelbeaters
 - 3242 Vehicle Body Builders and Trimmers
 - 3243 Vehicle Painters
- 33 Construction Trades Workers
 - 330 Construction Trades Workers nfd
 - 3300 Construction Trades Workers nfd
 - 331 Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners
 - 3310 Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners nfd
 - 3311 Bricklayers and Stonemasons
 - 3312 Carpenters and Joiners
 - 332 Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers
 - 3320 Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers nfd
 - 3321 Floor Finishers
 - 3322 Painting Trades Workers
 - 333 Glaziers, Plasterers and Tilers
 - 3330 Glaziers, Plasterers and Tilers nfd
 - 3331 Glaziers
 - 3332 Plasterers
 - 3333 Roof Tilers
 - 3334 Wall and Floor Tilers
 - 334 Plumbers
 - 3341 Plumbers
- 34 Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers
 - 340 Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	3400	Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers nfd
341		Electricians
	3411	Electricians
342		Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers
	3420	Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers nfd
	3421	Airconditioning and Refrigeration Mechanics
	3422	Electrical Distribution Trades Workers
	3423	Electronics Trades Workers
	3424	Telecommunications Trades Workers
35		Food Trades Workers
	351	Food Trades Workers
	3510	Food Trades Workers nfd
	3511	Bakers and Pastrycooks
	3512	Butchers and Smallgoods Makers
	3513	Chefs
	3514	Cooks
36		Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers
	360	Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers nfd
	3600	Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers nfd
361		Animal Attendants and Trainers, and Shearers
	3610	Animal Attendants and Trainers, and Shearers nfd
	3611	Animal Attendants and Trainers
	3612	Shearers
	3613	Veterinary Nurses
362		Horticultural Trades Workers
	3620	Horticultural Trades Workers nfd
	3621	Florists
	3622	Gardeners
	3623	Greenkeepers
	3624	Nurserypersons
39		Other Technicians and Trades Workers
	390	Other Technicians and Trades Workers nfd
	3900	Other Technicians and Trades Workers nfd
391		Hairdressers
	3911	Hairdressers
392		Printing Trades Workers
	3920	Printing Trades Workers nfd
	3921	Binders, Finishers and Screen Printers
	3922	Graphic Pre-press Trades Workers
	3923	Printers
393		Textile, Clothing and Footwear Trades Workers
	3930	Textile, Clothing and Footwear Trades Workers nfd
	3931	Canvas and Leather Goods Makers
	3932	Clothing Trades Workers
	3933	Upholsterers
394		Wood Trades Workers
	3940	Wood Trades Workers nfd
	3941	Cabinetmakers
	3942	Wood Machinists and Other Wood Trades Workers
399		Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers
	3990	Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers nfd
	3991	Boat Builders and Shipwrights

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

		3992	Chemical, Gas, Petroleum and Power Generation Plant Operators
		3993	Gallery, Library and Museum Technicians
		3994	Jewellers
		3995	Performing Arts Technicians
		3996	Signwriters
		3999	Other Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers
4	COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS		
40	Community and Personal Service Workers nfd		
	400	Community and Personal Service Workers nfd	
		4000	Community and Personal Service Workers nfd
41	Health and Welfare Support Workers		
	411	Health and Welfare Support Workers	
		4110	Health and Welfare Support Workers nfd
		4111	Ambulance Officers and Paramedics
		4112	Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists
		4113	Diversional Therapists
		4114	Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses
		4115	Indigenous Health Workers
		4116	Massage Therapists
		4117	Welfare Support Workers
42	Carers and Aides		
	420	Carers and Aides nfd	
		4200	Carers and Aides nfd
	421	Child Carers	
		4211	Child Carers
	422	Education Aides	
		4221	Education Aides
	423	Personal Carers and Assistants	
		4230	Personal Carers and Assistants nfd
		4231	Aged and Disabled Carers
		4232	Dental Assistants
		4233	Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers
		4234	Special Care Workers
43	Hospitality Workers		
	431	Hospitality Workers	
		4310	Hospitality Workers nfd
		4311	Bar Attendants and Baristas
		4312	Cafe Workers
		4313	Gaming Workers
		4314	Hotel Service Managers
		4315	Waiters
		4319	Other Hospitality Workers
44	Protective Service Workers		
	440	Protective Service Workers nfd	
		4400	Protective Service Workers nfd
	441	Defence Force Members, Fire Fighters and Police	
		4410	Defence Force Members, Fire Fighters and Police nfd
		4411	Defence Force Members—Other Ranks
		4412	Fire and Emergency Workers
		4413	Police
	442	Prison and Security Officers	
		4420	Prison and Security Officers nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

		4421	Prison Officers
		4422	Security Officers and Guards
45	Sports and Personal Service Workers		
450	Sports and Personal Service Workers nfd		
	4500	Sports and Personal Service Workers nfd	
451	Personal Service and Travel Workers		
	4510	Personal Service and Travel Workers nfd	
	4511	Beauty Therapists	
	4512	Driving Instructors	
	4513	Funeral Workers	
	4514	Gallery, Museum and Tour Guides	
	4515	Personal Care Consultants	
	4516	Tourism and Travel Advisers	
	4517	Travel Attendants	
	4518	Other Personal Service Workers	
452	Sports and Fitness Workers		
	4520	Sports and Fitness Workers nfd	
	4521	Fitness Instructors	
	4522	Outdoor Adventure Guides	
	4523	Sports Coaches, Instructors and Officials	
	4524	Sportspersons	
5	CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS		
50	Clerical and Administrative Workers nfd		
	500	Clerical and Administrative Workers nfd	
	5000	Clerical and Administrative Workers nfd	
51	Office Managers and Program Administrators		
	510	Office Managers and Program Administrators nfd	
	5100	Office Managers and Program Administrators nfd	
	511	Contract, Program and Project Administrators	
	5111	Contract, Program and Project Administrators	
	512	Office and Practice Managers	
	5120	Office and Practice Managers nfd	
	5121	Office Managers	
	5122	Practice Managers	
52	Personal Assistants and Secretaries		
	521	Personal Assistants and Secretaries	
	5210	Personal Assistants and Secretaries nfd	
	5211	Personal Assistants	
	5212	Secretaries	
53	General Clerical Workers		
	530	General Clerical Workers nfd	
	5300	General Clerical Workers nfd	
	531	General Clerks	
	5311	General Clerks	
	532	Keyboard Operators	
	5321	Keyboard Operators	
54	Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists		
	540	Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists nfd	
	5400	Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists nfd	
	541	Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks	
	5410	Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks nfd	
	5411	Call or Contact Centre Workers	
	5412	Inquiry Clerks	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	542	Receptionists
	5421	Receptionists
55		Numerical Clerks
	550	Numerical Clerks nfd
	5500	Numerical Clerks nfd
	551	Accounting Clerks and Bookkeepers
	5510	Accounting Clerks and Bookkeepers nfd
	5511	Accounting Clerks
	5512	Bookkeepers
	5513	Payroll Clerks
	552	Financial and Insurance Clerks
	5520	Financial and Insurance Clerks nfd
	5521	Bank Workers
	5522	Credit and Loans Officers
	5523	Insurance, Money Market and Statistical Clerks
56		Clerical and Office Support Workers
	561	Clerical and Office Support Workers
	5610	Clerical and Office Support Workers nfd
	5611	Betting Clerks
	5612	Couriers and Postal Deliverers
	5613	Filing and Registry Clerks
	5614	Mail Sorters
	5615	Survey Interviewers
	5616	Switchboard Operators
	5619	Other Clerical and Office Support Workers
59		Other Clerical and Administrative Workers
	590	Other Clerical and Administrative Workers nfd
	5900	Other Clerical and Administrative Workers nfd
	591	Logistics Clerks
	5910	Logistics Clerks nfd
	5911	Purchasing and Supply Logistics Clerks
	5912	Transport and Despatch Clerks
	599	Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers
	5990	Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers nfd
	5991	Conveyancers and Legal Executives
	5992	Court and Legal Clerks
	5993	Debt Collectors
	5994	Human Resource Clerks
	5995	Inspectors and Regulatory Officers
	5996	Insurance Investigators, Loss Adjusters and Risk Surveyors
	5997	Library Assistants
	5999	Other Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers
6		SALES WORKERS
60		Sales Workers nfd
	600	Sales Workers nfd
	6000	Sales Workers nfd
61		Sales Representatives and Agents
	610	Sales Representatives and Agents nfd
	6100	Sales Representatives and Agents nfd
	611	Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives
	6110	Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives nfd
	6111	Auctioneers, and Stock and Station Agents
	6112	Insurance Agents

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

		6113	Sales Representatives
	612		Real Estate Sales Agents
		6121	Real Estate Sales Agents
62			Sales Assistants and Salespersons
	621		Sales Assistants and Salespersons
		6210	Sales Assistants and Salespersons nfd
		6211	Sales Assistants (General)
		6212	ICT Sales Assistants
		6213	Motor Vehicle and Vehicle Parts Salespersons
		6214	Pharmacy Sales Assistants
		6215	Retail Supervisors
		6216	Service Station Attendants
		6217	Street Vendors and Related Salespersons
		6219	Other Sales Assistants and Salespersons
63			Sales Support Workers
	630		Sales Support Workers nfd
		6300	Sales Support Workers nfd
	631		Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers
		6311	Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers
	639		Miscellaneous Sales Support Workers
		6390	Miscellaneous Sales Support Workers nfd
		6391	Models and Sales Demonstrators
		6392	Retail and Wool Buyers
		6393	Telemarketers
		6394	Ticket Salespersons
		6395	Visual Merchandisers
		6399	Other Sales Support Workers
7			MACHINERY OPERATORS AND DRIVERS
	70		Machinery Operators and Drivers nfd
		700	Machinery Operators and Drivers nfd
		7000	Machinery Operators and Drivers nfd
	71		Machine and Stationary Plant Operators
		710	Machine and Stationary Plant Operators nfd
		7100	Machine and Stationary Plant Operators nfd
		711	Machine Operators
		7110	Machine Operators nfd
		7111	Clay, Concrete, Glass and Stone Processing Machine Operators
		7112	Industrial Spraypainters
		7113	Paper and Wood Processing Machine Operators
		7114	Photographic Developers and Printers
		7115	Plastics and Rubber Production Machine Operators
		7116	Sewing Machinists
		7117	Textile and Footwear Production Machine Operators
		7119	Other Machine Operators
		712	Stationary Plant Operators
		7120	Stationary Plant Operators nfd
		7121	Crane, Hoist and Lift Operators
		7122	Drillers, Miners and Shot Firers
		7123	Engineering Production Systems Workers
		7129	Other Stationary Plant Operators
	72		Mobile Plant Operators
		721	Mobile Plant Operators

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

		7210	Mobile Plant Operators nfd
		7211	Agricultural, Forestry and Horticultural Plant Operators
		7212	Earthmoving Plant Operators
		7213	Forklift Drivers
		7219	Other Mobile Plant Operators
73	Road and Rail Drivers		
	730	Road and Rail Drivers nfd	
	7300	Road and Rail Drivers nfd	
731	Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers		
	7310	Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers nfd	
	7311	Automobile Drivers	
	7312	Bus and Coach Drivers	
	7313	Train and Tram Drivers	
732	Delivery Drivers		
	7321	Delivery Drivers	
733	Truck Drivers		
	7331	Truck Drivers	
74	Storepersons		
	741	Storepersons	
	7411	Storepersons	
8	LABOURERS		
80	Labourers nfd		
	800	Labourers nfd	
	8000	Labourers nfd	
81	Cleaners and Laundry Workers		
	811	Cleaners and Laundry Workers	
	8110	Cleaners and Laundry Workers nfd	
	8111	Car Detailers	
	8112	Commercial Cleaners	
	8113	Domestic Cleaners	
	8114	Housekeepers	
	8115	Laundry Workers	
	8116	Other Cleaners	
82	Construction and Mining Labourers		
	821	Construction and Mining Labourers	
	8210	Construction and Mining Labourers nfd	
	8211	Building and Plumbing Labourers	
	8212	Concreters	
	8213	Fencers	
	8214	Insulation and Home Improvement Installers	
	8215	Paving and Surfacing Labourers	
	8216	Railway Track Workers	
	8217	Structural Steel Construction Workers	
	8219	Other Construction and Mining Labourers	
83	Factory Process Workers		
	830	Factory Process Workers nfd	
	8300	Factory Process Workers nfd	
831	Food Process Workers		
	8310	Food Process Workers nfd	
	8311	Food and Drink Factory Workers	
	8312	Meat Boners and Slicers, and Slaughterers	
	8313	Meat, Poultry and Seafood Process Workers	
832	Packers and Product Assemblers		

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	8320	Packers and Product Assemblers nfd
	8321	Packers
	8322	Product Assemblers
839		Miscellaneous Factory Process Workers
	8390	Miscellaneous Factory Process Workers nfd
	8391	Metal Engineering Process Workers
	8392	Plastics and Rubber Factory Workers
	8393	Product Quality Controllers
	8394	Timber and Wood Process Workers
	8399	Other Factory Process Workers
84		Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers
	841	Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers
	8410	Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers nfd
	8411	Aquaculture Workers
	8412	Crop Farm Workers
	8413	Forestry and Logging Workers
	8414	Garden and Nursery Labourers
	8415	Livestock Farm Workers
	8416	Mixed Crop and Livestock Farm Workers
	8419	Other Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers
85		Food Preparation Assistants
	851	Food Preparation Assistants
	8510	Food Preparation Assistants nfd
	8511	Fast Food Cooks
	8512	Food Trades Assistants
	8513	Kitchenhands
89		Other Labourers
	890	Other Labourers nfd
	8900	Other Labourers nfd
	891	Freight Handlers and Shelf Fillers
	8910	Freight Handlers and Shelf Fillers nfd
	8911	Freight and Furniture Handlers
	8912	Shelf Fillers
	899	Miscellaneous Labourers
	8990	Miscellaneous Labourers nfd
	8991	Caretakers
	8992	Deck and Fishing Hands
	8993	Handypersons
	8994	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Fitters
	8995	Printing Assistants and Table Workers
	8996	Recycling and Rubbish Collectors
	8997	Vending Machine Attendants
	8999	Other Miscellaneous Labourers

Supplementary codes:

0998	Inadequately described
&&&&	Not stated
@@@@	Not applicable
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level	8
two digit level	51
three digit level	134

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

four digit level 478

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
Persons not in the labour force
Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
Persons aged under 15 years

POWP

Second release

Place of Work

Place of Work is coded from the workplace address question on the Census form and relates to where the person worked in the week prior to Census Night.

Place of Work is coded to a Study Area and a Destination Zone. Study Areas and Destination Zones are designed by State Transport Authorities (STAs) in each state and territory. Study Areas and Destination Zones cover all of Australia.

Place of Work is a hierarchical field and can be broken into State, Study Area, Statistical Local Area and Destination Zone.

State/Territory

- Study Area – Detailed
 - Statistical Local Area
 - Destination Zone
- Study Area – Extended
 - Statistical Local Area
 - Destination Zone

Place of Work can be cross classified with Place of Usual Residence and/or Method of Travel to Work to provide Journey to Work data.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Total number of categories: Available on request

A list of categories is available from Information Consultancy, although the following are always included:

Not stated
Not applicable
Overseas visitor

Not applicable category comprises:

Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
Persons not in the labour force
Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
Persons aged under 15 years

PURP

First release

Place of Usual Residence

This variable records a person's place of usual residence on Census Night. The PURP variable is hierarchical and is new for the 2006 Census, combining the variables STEUCP, SLAUCP and CDUCP in 2001. It is based on the Collection District (CD) of usual residence on Census Night and can be aggregated to higher levels of geography, for instance: Statistical Local Area, Local Government Area, Postal Area and State/Territory.

People who have 'no usual address' are instructed on the Census form to write 'NONE'. Each state/territory has one CD and SLA assigned specifically for these responses.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Place of Usual Residence continued

The 2001 usual residence CD level variable (CDUCP) included the categories 'Not stated' and 'Inadequately described'. However, these categories are not included in the 2006 variable, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), as CDs of usual residence are now allocated to all records where usual address was not stated or was left incomplete. The 2006 Census is the first Census to impute usual residence at CD level.

See also Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP).

For 2006:

- 'No usual address' is a valid response and is coded to CD X999499 and SLA X99999499 where 'X' is the state of enumeration
- Shipping CDs and Offshore CDs are also valid for place of usual residence
- Migratory CDs are invalid for place of usual residence and such responses are imputed to a valid spatial CD
- If a respondent gives only their state or territory of usual residence then they are imputed to a CD within that state/territory
- If a respondent gives only their Capital City of usual residence then they are imputed to a CD within that Capital City Statistical Division.

For usual residence, CDs can be aggregated to form higher level ASGC and Census Areas.

For 2006 CD codes range from 1010101 to approximately 9030103 with gaps in between.

Applicable to: All persons

VVVVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 38,200 (approx.)

PUR1P

Second release

Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago

This variable indicates a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census. The PUR1P variable is hierarchical and is new for the 2006 Census, combining the variables STEU1P and SLAU1P in 2001. It is based on the SLA of usual residence one year before the Census and can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (SDist), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE). For details of these areas see *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

For answers to usual residence questions, refer also to Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

Applicable to: Persons aged one year and over

The following categories are also included:

Undefined capital city	0099
Overseas	9299
No usual address	9499
Migratory, off-shore and shipping	9779
Undefined state	9899
Not stated	&&&&
Not applicable	@@@@
Overseas visitor	VVVV

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Place of Usual Residence
One Year Ago continued

Total number of categories will depend on the geographic level chosen.

Not applicable(@@@@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 1 year

PUR5P

Second release

Place of Usual Residence
Five Years Ago

This variable indicates a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census. The PUR5P variable is hierarchical and is new for the 2006 Census, combining the variables STEU5P and SLAU5P in 2001. It is based on the SLA of usual residence five years before the Census and can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (S Dist), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE). For details of these areas see *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

For answers to usual residence questions, refer also to Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

Applicable to: Persons aged five years and over

The following categories are also included:

Undefined capital city	0099
Overseas	9299
No usual address	9499
Migratory, off-shore and shipping	9779
Undefined state	9899
Not stated	&&&&
Not applicable	@@@@
Overseas visitor	VVVV

Total number of categories will depend on the geographic level chosen.

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 5 years

QALFP

Second release

Non-School Qualification:
Field of Study

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), Field of Education Classification. It describes the field of study of a person's highest completed non-school qualification. For qualification level see QALLP.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over who stated a completed qualification

01	NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES
0100	Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
010000	Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
0101	Mathematical Sciences
010100	Mathematical Sciences, nfd
010101	Mathematics
010103	Statistics
010199	Mathematical Sciences, nec
0103	Physics and Astronomy
010300	Physics and Astronomy, nfd
010301	Physics
010303	Astronomy

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	0105	Chemical Sciences
	010500	Chemical Sciences, nfd
	010501	Organic Chemistry
	010503	Inorganic Chemistry
	010599	Chemical Sciences, nec
	0107	Earth Sciences
	010700	Earth Sciences, nfd
	010701	Atmospheric Sciences
	010703	Geology
	010705	Geophysics
	010707	Geochemistry
	010709	Soil Science
	010711	Hydrology
	010713	Oceanography
	010799	Earth Sciences, nec
	0109	Biological Sciences
	010900	Biological Sciences, nfd
	010901	Biochemistry and Cell Biology
	010903	Botany
	010905	Ecology and Evolution
	010907	Marine Science
	010909	Genetics
	010911	Microbiology
	010913	Human Biology
	010915	Zoology
	010999	Biological Sciences, nec
	0199	Other Natural and Physical Sciences
	019900	Other Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
	019901	Medical Science
	019903	Forensic Science
	019905	Food Science and Biotechnology
	019907	Pharmacology
	019909	Laboratory Technology
	019999	Natural and Physical Sciences, nec
02		INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
	0200	Information Technology, nfd
	020000	Information Technology, nfd
	0201	Computer Science
	020100	Computer Science, nfd
	020101	Formal Language Theory
	020103	Programming
	020105	Computational Theory
	020107	Compiler Construction
	020109	Algorithms
	020111	Data Structures
	020113	Networks and Communications
	020115	Computer Graphics
	020117	Operating Systems
	020119	Artificial Intelligence
	020199	Computer Science, nec
	0203	Information Systems
	020300	Information Systems, nfd
	020301	Conceptual Modelling
	020303	Database Management

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	020305	Systems Analysis and Design
	020307	Decision Support Systems
	020399	Information Systems, nec
0299		Other Information Technology
	029900	Other Information Technology, nfd
	029901	Security Science
	029999	Information Technology, nec
03		ENGINEERING AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES
	0300	Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd
	030000	Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd
	0301	Manufacturing Engineering and Technology
	030100	Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, nfd
	030101	Manufacturing Engineering
	030103	Printing
	030105	Textile Making
	030107	Garment Making
	030109	Footwear Making
	030111	Wood Machining and Turning
	030113	Cabinet Making
	030115	Furniture Upholstery and Renovation
	030117	Furniture Polishing
	030199	Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, nec
	0303	Process and Resources Engineering
	030300	Process and Resources Engineering, nfd
	030301	Chemical Engineering
	030303	Mining Engineering
	030305	Materials Engineering
	030307	Food Processing Technology
	030399	Process and Resources Engineering, nec
	0305	Automotive Engineering and Technology
	030500	Automotive Engineering and Technology, nfd
	030501	Automotive Engineering
	030503	Vehicle Mechanics
	030505	Automotive Electrics and Electronics
	030507	Automotive Vehicle Refinishing
	030509	Automotive Body Construction
	030511	Panel Beating
	030513	Upholstery and Vehicle Trimming
	030515	Automotive Vehicle Operations
	030599	Automotive Engineering and Technology, nec
	0307	Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology
	030700	Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology, nfd
	030701	Mechanical Engineering
	030703	Industrial Engineering
	030705	Toolmaking
	030707	Metal Fitting, Turning and Machining
	030709	Sheetmetal Working
	030711	Boilermaking and Welding
	030713	Metal Casting and Patternmaking
	030715	Precision Metalworking
	030717	Plant and Machine Operations
	030799	Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology, nec

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

0309	Civil Engineering
030900	Civil Engineering, nfd
030901	Construction Engineering
030903	Structural Engineering
030905	Building Services Engineering
030907	Water and Sanitary Engineering
030909	Transport Engineering
030911	Geotechnical Engineering
030913	Ocean Engineering
030999	Civil Engineering, nec
0311	Geomatic Engineering
031100	Geomatic Engineering, nfd
031101	Surveying
031103	Mapping Science
031199	Geomatic Engineering, nec
0313	Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology
031300	Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology, nfd
031301	Electrical Engineering
031303	Electronic Engineering
031305	Computer Engineering
031307	Communications Technologies
031309	Communications Equipment Installation and Maintenance
031311	Powerline Installation and Maintenance
031313	Electrical Fitting, Electrical Mechanics
031315	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics
031317	Electronic Equipment Servicing
031399	Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology, nec
0315	Aerospace Engineering and Technology
031500	Aerospace Engineering and Technology, nfd
031501	Aerospace Engineering
031503	Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
031505	Aircraft Operation
031507	Air Traffic Control
031599	Aerospace Engineering and Technology, nec
0317	Maritime Engineering and Technology
031700	Maritime Engineering and Technology, nfd
031701	Maritime Engineering
031703	Marine Construction
031705	Marine Craft Operation
031799	Maritime Engineering and Technology, nec
0399	Other Engineering and Related Technologies
039900	Other Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd
039901	Environmental Engineering
039903	Biomedical Engineering
039905	Fire Technology
039907	Rail Operations
039909	Cleaning
039999	Engineering and Related Technologies, nec
04	ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING
0400	Architecture and Building, nfd
040000	Architecture and Building, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

- 0401 Architecture and Urban Environment
 - 040100 Architecture and Urban Environment, nfd
 - 040101 Architecture
 - 040103 Urban Design and Regional Planning
 - 040105 Landscape Architecture
 - 040107 Interior and Environmental Design
 - 040199 Architecture and Urban Environment, nec
- 0403 Building
 - 040300 Building, nfd
 - 040301 Building Science and Technology
 - 040303 Building Construction Management
 - 040305 Building Surveying
 - 040307 Building Construction Economics
 - 040309 Bricklaying and Stonemasonry
 - 040311 Carpentry and Joinery
 - 040313 Ceiling, Wall and Floor Fixing
 - 040315 Roof Fixing
 - 040317 Plastering
 - 040319 Furnishing Installation
 - 040321 Floor Coverings
 - 040323 Glazing
 - 040325 Painting, Decorating and Sign Writing
 - 040327 Plumbing
 - 040329 Scaffolding and Rigging
 - 040399 Building, nec
- 05 AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND RELATED STUDIES
 - 0500 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd
 - 050000 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd
 - 0501 Agriculture
 - 050100 Agriculture, nfd
 - 050101 Agricultural Science
 - 050103 Wool Science
 - 050105 Animal Husbandry
 - 050199 Agriculture, nec
 - 0503 Horticulture and Viticulture
 - 050300 Horticulture and Viticulture, nfd
 - 050301 Horticulture
 - 050303 Viticulture
 - 0505 Forestry Studies
 - 050501 Forestry Studies
 - 0507 Fisheries Studies
 - 050700 Fisheries Studies, nfd
 - 050701 Aquaculture
 - 050799 Fisheries Studies, nec
 - 0509 Environmental Studies
 - 050900 Environmental Studies, nfd
 - 050901 Land, Parks and Wildlife Management
 - 050999 Environmental Studies, nec
 - 0599 Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies
 - 059900 Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd
 - 059901 Pest and Weed Control
 - 059999 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nec
- 06 HEALTH

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

0600	Health, nfd
060000	Health, nfd
0601	Medical Studies
060100	Medical Studies, nfd
060101	General Medicine
060103	Surgery
060105	Psychiatry
060107	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
060109	Paediatrics
060111	Anaesthesiology
060113	Pathology
060115	Radiology
060117	Internal Medicine
060119	General Practice
060199	Medical Studies, nec
0603	Nursing
060300	Nursing, nfd
060301	General Nursing
060303	Midwifery
060305	Mental Health Nursing
060307	Community Nursing
060309	Critical Care Nursing
060311	Aged Care Nursing
060313	Palliative Care Nursing
060315	Mothercraft Nursing and Family and Child Health Nursing
060399	Nursing, nec
0605	Pharmacy
060501	Pharmacy
0607	Dental Studies
060700	Dental Studies, nfd
060701	Dentistry
060703	Dental Assisting
060705	Dental Technology
060799	Dental Studies, nec
0609	Optical Science
060900	Optical Science, nfd
060901	Optometry
060903	Optical Technology
060999	Optical Science, nec
0611	Veterinary Studies
061100	Veterinary Studies, nfd
061101	Veterinary Science
061103	Veterinary Assisting
061199	Veterinary Studies, nec
0613	Public Health
061300	Public Health, nfd
061301	Occupational Health and Safety
061303	Environmental Health
061305	Indigenous Health
061307	Health Promotion
061309	Community Health
061311	Epidemiology
061399	Public Health, nec

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	0615	Radiography
	061501	Radiography
	0617	Rehabilitation Therapies
	061700	Rehabilitation Therapies, nfd
	061701	Physiotherapy
	061703	Occupational Therapy
	061705	Chiropractic and Osteopathy
	061707	Speech Pathology
	061709	Audiology
	061711	Massage Therapy
	061713	Podiatry
	061799	Rehabilitation Therapies, nec
	0619	Complementary Therapies
	061900	Complementary Therapies, nfd
	061901	Naturopathy
	061903	Acupuncture
	061905	Traditional Chinese Medicine
	061999	Complementary Therapies, nec
	0699	Other Health
	069900	Other Health, nfd
	069901	Nutrition and Dietetics
	069903	Human Movement
	069905	Paramedical Studies
	069907	First Aid
	069999	Health, nec
07		EDUCATION
	0700	Education, nfd
	070000	Education, nfd
	0701	Teacher Education
	070100	Teacher Education, nfd
	070101	Teacher Education: Early Childhood
	070103	Teacher Education: Primary
	070105	Teacher Education: Secondary
	070107	Teacher-Librarianship
	070109	Teacher Education: Vocational Education and Training
	070111	Teacher Education: Higher Education
	070113	Teacher Education: Special Education
	070115	English as a Second Language Teaching
	070117	Nursing Education Teacher Training
	070199	Teacher Education, nec
	0703	Curriculum and Education Studies
	070300	Curriculum and Education Studies, nfd
	070301	Curriculum Studies
	070303	Education Studies
	0799	Other Education
	079999	Education, nec
08		MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE
	0800	Management and Commerce, nfd
	080000	Management and Commerce, nfd
	0801	Accounting
	080101	Accounting
	0803	Business and Management
	080300	Business and Management, nfd
	080301	Business Management

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	080303	Human Resource Management
	080305	Personal Management Training
	080307	Organisation Management
	080309	Industrial Relations
	080311	International Business
	080313	Public and Health Care Administration
	080315	Project Management
	080317	Quality Management
	080319	Hospitality Management
	080321	Farm Management and Agribusiness
	080323	Tourism Management
	080399	Business and Management, nec
0805		Sales and Marketing
	080500	Sales and Marketing, nfd
	080501	Sales
	080503	Real Estate
	080505	Marketing
	080507	Advertising
	080509	Public Relations
	080599	Sales and Marketing, nec
0807		Tourism
	080701	Tourism
0809		Office Studies
	080900	Office Studies, nfd
	080901	Secretarial and Clerical Studies
	080903	Keyboard Skills
	080905	Practical Computing Skills
	080999	Office Studies, nec
0811		Banking, Finance and Related Fields
	081100	Banking, Finance and Related Fields, nfd
	081101	Banking and Finance
	081103	Insurance and Actuarial Studies
	081105	Investment and Securities
	081199	Banking, Finance and Related Fields, nec
0899		Other Management and Commerce
	089900	Other Management and Commerce, nfd
	089901	Purchasing, Warehousing and Distribution
	089903	Valuation
	089999	Management and Commerce, nec
09		SOCIETY AND CULTURE
0900		Society and Culture, nfd
	090000	Society and Culture, nfd
0901		Political Science and Policy Studies
	090100	Political Science and Policy Studies, nfd
	090101	Political Science
	090103	Policy Studies
0903		Studies in Human Society
	090300	Studies in Human Society, nfd
	090301	Sociology
	090303	Anthropology
	090305	History
	090307	Archaeology
	090309	Human Geography
	090311	Indigenous Studies

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	090313	Gender Specific Studies
	090399	Studies in Human Society, nec
0905	Human Welfare Studies and Services	
	090500	Human Welfare Studies and Services, nfd
	090501	Social Work
	090503	Children's Services
	090505	Youth Work
	090507	Care for the Aged
	090509	Care for the Disabled
	090511	Residential Client Care
	090513	Counselling
	090515	Welfare Studies
	090599	Human Welfare Studies and Services, nec
0907	Behavioural Science	
	090700	Behavioural Science, nfd
	090701	Psychology
	090799	Behavioural Science, nec
0909	Law	
	090900	Law, nfd
	090901	Business and Commercial Law
	090903	Constitutional Law
	090905	Criminal Law
	090907	Family Law
	090909	International Law
	090911	Taxation Law
	090913	Legal Practice
	090999	Law, nec
0911	Justice and Law Enforcement	
	091100	Justice and Law Enforcement, nfd
	091101	Justice Administration
	091103	Legal Studies
	091105	Police Studies
	091199	Justice and Law Enforcement, nec
0913	Librarianship, Information Management and Curatorial Studies	
	091300	Librarianship, Information Management and Curatorial Studies, nfd
	091301	Librarianship and Information Management
	091303	Curatorial Studies
0915	Language and Literature	
	091500	Language and Literature, nfd
	091501	English Language
	091503	Northern European Languages
	091505	Southern European Languages
	091507	Eastern European Languages
	091509	Southwest Asian and North African Languages
	091511	Southern Asian Languages
	091513	Southeast Asian Languages
	091515	Eastern Asian Languages
	091517	Australian Indigenous Languages
	091519	Translating and Interpreting
	091521	Linguistics
	091523	Literature
	091599	Language and Literature, nec
0917	Philosophy and Religious Studies	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	091700	Philosophy and Religious Studies, nfd
	091701	Philosophy
	091703	Religious Studies
0919		Economics and Econometrics
	091900	Economics and Econometrics, nfd
	091901	Economics
	091903	Econometrics
0921		Sport and Recreation
	092100	Sport and Recreation, nfd
	092101	Sport and Recreation Activities
	092103	Sports Coaching, Officiating and Instruction
	092199	Sport and Recreation, nec
0999		Other Society and Culture
	099900	Other Society and Culture, nfd
	099901	Family and Consumer Studies
	099903	Criminology
	099905	Security Services
	099999	Society and Culture, nec
10		CREATIVE ARTS
	1000	Creative Arts, nfd
	100000	Creative Arts, nfd
	1001	Performing Arts
	100100	Performing Arts, nfd
	100101	Music
	100103	Drama and Theatre Studies
	100105	Dance
	100199	Performing Arts, nec
	1003	Visual Arts and Crafts
	100300	Visual Arts and Crafts, nfd
	100301	Fine Arts
	100303	Photography
	100305	Crafts
	100307	Jewellery Making
	100309	Floristry
	100399	Visual Arts and Crafts, nec
	1005	Graphic and Design Studies
	100500	Graphic and Design Studies, nfd
	100501	Graphic Arts and Design Studies
	100503	Textile Design
	100505	Fashion Design
	100599	Graphic and Design Studies, nec
	1007	Communication and Media Studies
	100700	Communication and Media Studies, nfd
	100701	Audio Visual Studies
	100703	Journalism
	100705	Written Communication
	100707	Verbal Communication
	100799	Communication and Media Studies, nec
	1099	Other Creative Arts
	109999	Creative Arts, nec
11		FOOD, HOSPITALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES
	1100	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services, nfd
	110000	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services, nfd

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

1101	Food and Hospitality
110100	Food and Hospitality, nfd
110101	Hospitality
110103	Food and Beverage Service
110105	Butchery
110107	Baking and Pastry-making
110109	Cookery
110111	Food Hygiene
110199	Food and Hospitality, nec
1103	Personal Services
110300	Personal Services, nfd
110301	Beauty Therapy
110303	Hairdressing
110399	Personal Services, nec
12	MIXED FIELD PROGRAMMES
1200	Mixed Field Programmes, nfd
120000	Mixed Field Programmes, nfd
1201	General Education Programmes
120100	General Education Programmes, nfd
120101	General Primary and Secondary Education Programmes
120103	Literacy and Numeracy Programmes
120105	Learning Skills Programmes
120199	General Education Programmes, nec
1203	Social Skills Programmes
120300	Social Skills Programmes, nfd
120301	Social and Interpersonal Skills Programmes
120303	Survival Skills Programmes
120305	Parental Education Programmes
120399	Social Skills Programmes, nec
1205	Employment Skills Programmes
120500	Employment Skills Programmes, nfd
120501	Career Development Programmes
120503	Job Search Skills Programmes
120505	Work Practices Programmes
120599	Employment Skills Programmes, nec
1299	Other Mixed Field Programmes
129999	Mixed Field Programmes, nec

Supplementary codes

000110 Field of study inadequately described

&&&&&& Field of study not stated

@@@@@@ Not applicable

VVVVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

two digit level 12

four digit level 83

six digit level 435

Not applicable (@@@@@@) category comprises:

Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this classification

Persons with no qualifications

Persons still studying for a first qualification

Persons aged under 15 years

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

QALLP

Second release

*Non-School Qualification:
Level of Education*

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), Level of Education Classification. It describes the level of a person's highest completed non-school qualification. For qualification field see QALFP.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over who stated a completed qualification

- 1 Postgraduate Degree Level
 - 10 Postgraduate Degree Level, nfd
 - 11 Doctoral Degree Level
 - 12 Master Degree Level
- 2 Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level
 - 20 Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, nfd
 - 21 Graduate Diploma Level
 - 22 Graduate Certificate Level
- 3 Bachelor Degree Level
 - 31 Bachelor Degree Level
- 4 Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level
 - 40 Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, nfd
 - 41 Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level
 - 42 Diploma Level
- 5 Certificate Level
 - 50 Certificate Level, nfd
 - 500 Certificate Level, nfd
 - 51 Certificate III & IV Level
 - 510 Certificate III & IV Level, nfd
 - 511 Certificate IV
 - 514 Certificate III
 - 52 Certificate I & II Level
 - 520 Certificate I & II Level, nfd
 - 521 Certificate II
 - 524 Certificate I

Supplementary codes

001 Level of education inadequately described

&&& Level of education not stated

@@@ Not applicable

VVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level 5

two digit level 13

three digit level 11

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this classification

Persons with no qualifications

Persons still studying for a first qualification

Persons aged under 15 years

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

REL^P

First release

Religious Affiliation

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) Second Edition (2005). The variable records a person's religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 BUDDHISM
 - 101 Buddhism
 - 1011 Buddhism
- 2 CHRISTIANITY
 - 200 Christian nfd
 - 2000 Christian, nfd
 - 2001 Apostolic Church, so described
 - 2002 Church of God, so described
 - 2003 Australian Christian Churches, so described
 - 2004 New Church Alliance, so described
 - 201 Anglican
 - 2012 Anglican Church of Australia
 - 2013 Anglican Catholic Church
 - 203 Baptist
 - 2031 Baptist
 - 205 Brethren
 - 2051 Brethren
 - 207 Catholic
 - 2071 Western Catholic
 - 2072 Maronite Catholic
 - 2073 Melkite Catholic
 - 2074 Ukrainian Catholic
 - 2075 Chaldean Catholic
 - 2079 Catholic, nec
 - 211 Churches of Christ
 - 2110 Churches of Christ, nfd
 - 2111 Churches of Christ (Conference)
 - 2112 Church of Christ (Non-denominational)
 - 2113 International Church of Christ
 - 213 Jehovah's Witnesses
 - 2131 Jehovah's Witnesses
 - 215 Latter Day Saints
 - 2150 Latter Day Saints, nfd
 - 2151 Church of Jesus Christ of LDS (Mormons)
 - 2152 Community of Christ
 - 217 Lutheran
 - 2171 Lutheran
 - 221 Oriental Orthodox
 - 2210 Oriental Orthodox, nfd
 - 2212 Armenian Apostolic
 - 2214 Coptic Orthodox Church
 - 2215 Syrian Orthodox Church
 - 2216 Ethiopian Orthodox Church
 - 2219 Oriental Orthodox, nec
 - 222 Assyrian Apostolic
 - 2221 Assyrian Church of the East

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Religious Affiliation continued

	2222	Ancient Church of the East
	2229	Assyrian Apostolic, nec
223		Eastern Orthodox
	2230	Eastern Orthodox, nfd
	2231	Albanian Orthodox
	2232	Antiochian Orthodox
	2233	Greek Orthodox
	2234	Macedonian Orthodox
	2235	Romanian Orthodox
	2236	Russian Orthodox
	2237	Serbian Orthodox
	2238	Ukrainian Orthodox
	2239	Eastern Orthodox, nec
225		Presbyterian and Reformed
	2250	Presbyterian and Reformed, nfd
	2251	Presbyterian
	2252	Reformed
	2253	Free Reformed
227		Salvation Army
	2271	Salvation Army
231		Seventh-day Adventist
	2311	Seventh-day Adventist
233		Uniting Church
	2331	Uniting Church
24		Pentecostal
	2400	Pentecostal, nfd
	2401	Apostolic Church (Australia)
	2402	Assemblies of God
	2403	Bethesda Churches
	2404	Christian City Church
	2405	Christian Life Churches International
	2406	Christian Outreach Centres
	2407	Christian Revival Crusade
	2408	Faith Churches
	2411	Foursquare Gospel Church
	2412	Full Gospel Church
	2413	Revival Centres
	2414	Rhema Family Church
	2415	United Pentecostal
	2499	Pentecostal, nec
28		Other Protestant
	2800	Other Protestant, nfd
	2801	Aboriginal Evangelical Missions
	2802	Born Again Christian
	2803	Christian and Missionary Alliance
	2804	Church of the Nazarene
	2805	Congregational
	2806	Ethnic Evangelical Churches
	2807	Independent Evangelical Churches
	2808	Wesleyan Methodist Church
	2899	Other Protestant, nec
29		Other Christian
	2900	Other Christian, nfd
	2901	Apostolic Church of Queensland

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Religious Affiliation continued

	2902	Christadelphians
	2903	Christian Science
	2904	Gnostic Christians
	2905	Liberal Catholic Church
	2906	New Apostolic Church
	2907	New Churches (Swedenborgian)
	2908	Ratana (Maori)
	2911	Religious Science
	2912	Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
	2913	Temple Society
	2914	Unitarian
	2915	Worldwide Church of God
	2999	Other Christian, nec
3		HINDUISM
	301	Hinduism
	3011	Hinduism
4		ISLAM
	401	Islam
	4011	Islam
5		JUDAISM
	501	Judaism
	5011	Judaism
6		OTHER RELIGIONS
	601	Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions
	6011	Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions
	603	Baha'i
	6031	Baha'i
	605	Chinese Religions
	6050	Chinese Religions, nfd
	6051	Ancestor Veneration
	6052	Confucianism
	6053	Taoism
	6059	Chinese Religions, nec
	607	Druse
	6071	Druse
	611	Japanese Religions
	6110	Japanese Religions, nfd
	6111	Shinto
	6112	Sukyo Mahikari
	6113	Tenrikyo
	6119	Japanese Religions, nec
	613	Nature Religions
	6130	Nature Religions, nfd
	6131	Animism
	6132	Druidism
	6133	Paganism
	6134	Pantheism
	6135	Wiccan/Witchcraft
	6139	Nature Religions, nec
	615	Sikhism
	6151	Sikhism
	617	Spiritualism
	6171	Spiritualism

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Religious Affiliation continued

699	Miscellaneous Religions
6991	Caodaism
6992	Church of Scientology
6993	Eckankar
6994	Rastafarianism
6995	Satanism
6996	Theosophy
6997	Jainism
6998	Zoroastrianism
6999	Religious Groups, nec
7	NO RELIGION
701	No Religion
7010	No Religion, nfd
7011	Agnosticism
7012	Atheism
7013	Humanism
7014	Rationalism

Supplementary codes

0002	Religious belief, nfd
0003	Not defined
0004	New Age, so described
0005	Theism
&&&&	Not stated
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level	7
two digit level	3
three digit level	30
four digit level	137

RLHP

First release

Relationship in Household

This variable describes the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person.

Children who are usually resident in the household are classified as dependent if they form a parent child relationship and are either 0–14 years of age; or they are 15–24 years of age and also a full-time student (in secondary or tertiary education). Children who are aged 15–24 years who are not full-time students and children aged 25 years and over are classified as non-dependent children. Children who are aged 25 years and over with a child or partner of his/her own, or who are full-time students aged 15–24 years of age with a child or partner of his/her own, are classified according to that relationship.

See also Family Composition (FMCF).

Applicable to: Persons present in the household on Census Night

Husband, Wife or Partner

11	In a registered marriage
15	In de facto marriage, opposite-sex couple
17	In de facto marriage, male same-sex couple
18	In de facto marriage, female same-sex couple

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Relationship in Household

continued

Lone parent

21 Lone parent

Child under 15

31 Natural, or adopted child under 15

32 Step child under 15

33 Foster child under 15

34 Grandchild under 15

35 Otherwise related child under 15

36 Unrelated child under 15

Dependent student

41 Natural or adopted dependent student

42 Student step child

43 Student foster child

Non-dependent child

51 Non-dependent natural, or adopted child

52 Non-dependent step child

53 Non-dependent foster child

Other related individual

61 Brother/sister

62 Father/mother

63 Non-dependent grandchild

64 Grandfather/grandmother

65 Cousin

66 Uncle/aunt

67 Nephew/niece

69 Other related individual (nec)

Non-family member

71 Unrelated individual living in family household

72 Group household member

73 Lone person

Visitor (from within Australia)

99 Visitor (from within Australia)

@@ Not applicable

VV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 31

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons in other non classifiable households

Persons in non-private dwellings

Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping CDs

RLNP

First release

Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling

This variable describes the residential status of each person in a non-private dwelling.

Applicable to: Persons in a non-private dwelling on Census Night

1 Owner, proprietor, staff and family

2 Guest, patient, inmate, other resident

& Not stated

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Residential Status in a

@ Not applicable

Non-Private Dwelling

V Overseas visitor

continued

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons in occupied private dwellings

Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping CDs

RNTD

First release

Rent (weekly) dollar values

This variable records the weekly rent paid for a dwelling. In standard Census products, ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, RNTD01.

See also Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTD01).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being rented (including rent free accommodation)

0000-9999 \$0 to \$9,999 singly

&&&& Not stated

@@@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 10,002

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Being purchased, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated

Unoccupied private dwellings

Non-private dwellings

Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

RNTD01

First release

Rent (weekly) ranges

This variable records the weekly rent paid for a dwelling in ranges. Individual dollar amounts are available.

See also Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being rented (including being occupied rent free)

1	\$0–\$49
2	\$50–\$74
3	\$75–\$99
4	\$100–\$119
5	\$120–\$139
6	\$140–\$159
7	\$160–\$179
8	\$180–\$199
9	\$200–\$224
10	\$225–\$249
11	\$250–\$274
12	\$275–\$299

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Rent (weekly) ranges</i>	13	\$300–\$349
<i>continued</i>	14	\$350–\$449
	15	\$450–\$549
	16	\$550 and over
	17	Not stated
	18	Not applicable

Total number of categories: 18

Not applicable (18) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Being purchased, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated

Non-private dwellings

Unoccupied private dwellings

Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

RPIP

First release

*Family/Household Reference
Person Indicator*

The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator variable records the person who is used as the basis for determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household form. The household reference person in a multiple family household can be identified as the family reference person in the primary family.

WARNING This variable is to be used with caution as it is not an indication of 'household headship'.

Applicable to: Person in family, group, lone person households

Reference person in a family household

1 Reference person in primary family

2 Reference person in second family

3 Reference person in third family

Reference person in non-family household

4 Reference person in non-family household

Other

5 Other household member

@ Not applicable

V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons in visitor only households

Persons in other non classifiable households

Persons in non-private dwellings

Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

SEXP

First release

Sex

This variable records each person's sex. If sex is not stated it is imputed.

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

Applicable to: All persons

1 Male

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Sex continued

2 Female

Total number of categories: 2

SPLF

First release

Location of Spouse

This variable records whether the husband/wife or de facto partner is present or temporarily absent from a couple family.

Applicable to: Couple families in family households

1 Present

2 Temporarily absent

@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 3

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

One parent families

Other families

Non-family/non-classifiable households

Unoccupied private dwellings

Non-private dwellings

Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

STRD

First release

Dwelling Structure

This variable records the structure of private dwellings.

The Census classification is similar to, but not the same as, the ABS standard dwelling classification. Comparisons with the ABS standard classification can be made by cross-classifying STRD with the full listing of Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Applicable to: Private dwellings

Separate house

11 Separate house

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with

21 One storey

22 Two or more storeys

Flat, unit or apartment

31 In a one or two storey block

32 In a three storey block

33 In a four or more storey block

34 Attached to a house

Other dwelling

91 Caravan, cabin, houseboat

93 Improvised home, tent, sleepers out

94 House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

&& Not stated

@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 12

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Non-private dwellings

Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

STUP

First release

Full/Part-Time Student Status This variable describes the full or part-time status of students.

See also Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Not attending
- 2 Full-time student
- 3 Part-time student
- 4 Not stated—both institution (TYPP) and full/part-time status (STUP) not stated
- & Not stated—institution (TYPP) stated, full/part-time status (STUP) not stated
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

TEND

First release

Tenure Type

This variable describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented.

Dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme can be considered as being owned.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 1 Fully owned
- 2 Being purchased
- 3 Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme
- 4 Rented
- 5 Being occupied rent-free
- 6 Being occupied under a life tenure scheme
- 7 Other tenure type
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

TISP

First release

Number of Children Ever Born

This variable records the number of children ever born (live births) to each female.

In standard Census products TISP data are generally published in the categories shown below. However, data are also available singly for number of children greater than six. This variable is only collected every 10 years in the Census.

Applicable to: Females aged 15 years and over

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Number of Children Ever Born continued</i>	0	None
	1	One
	2	Two
	3	Three
	4	Four
	5	Five
	6	Six or more
	&	Not stated
	@	Not applicable
	V	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Males
Females aged under 15 years

TYPP

First release

Type of Educational Institution Attending

This variable records the type of educational institution being attended.

See also Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

Applicable to: Persons attending an educational institution

10	Pre-school
21	Infants/Primary–Government
22	Infants/Primary –Catholic
23	Infants/Primary –Other Non Government
31	Secondary— Government
32	Secondary –Catholic
33	Secondary— Other Non Government
40	Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)
50	University or other Tertiary Institutions
60	Other
&&	Not stated
@@	Not applicable
VV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons not attending an educational institution

UAICP

First release

Usual Address Indicator Census Night

This variable contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2006 Census forms which asks, Where does the person usually live? In cases where a person did not state where they usually live, UAICP and PURP are imputed. See Imputation Flag for Usual Residence (IFPURP).

This variable, when used with Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI1P and UAI5P) and also with place of usual residence data shows migration patterns.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Usual Address Indicator
Census Night continued

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 At home
- 2 Elsewhere in Australia
- 3 Overseas visitor 2006

Total number of categories: 3

UAI1P

Second release

Usual Address One Year Ago
Indicator

This variable contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2006 Census forms which asks 'Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 8 August 2005)?'. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator (UAICP), Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P), and also with place of usual residence data, shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged one year and over

- 1 Same as in 2006
- 2 Elsewhere in Australia
- 3 Overseas in 2005
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor 2006

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 1 year

UAI5P

Second release

Usual Address Five Years Ago
Indicator

This variable contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2006 Census forms which asks, 'Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 8 August 2001)?'. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and also with place of usual residence data, shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged five years and over

- 1 Same as in 2006
- 2 Elsewhere in Australia
- 3 Overseas in 2001
- 8 Same as in 2005
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor 2006

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 5 years

UNCAREP

First release

Unpaid Assistance to a
Person with a Disability

This variable records people who in the two weeks prior to Census Night spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age. This includes people who are in receipt of a Carer Allowance or Carer Payment. It does not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Unpaid Assistance to a
Person with a Disability
continued*

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 No unpaid assistance provided
- 2 Provided unpaid assistance
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

VEHD

First release

Number of Motor Vehicles

This variable records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night.

It includes company owned vehicles garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. It excludes motorbikes, scooters and tractors.

In standard census products VEHD data are generally published in the categories shown below. However, data are also available for individual numbers of motor vehicles from 0 to 99.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 0 None
- 1 1 motor vehicle
- 2 2 motor vehicles
- 3 3 motor vehicles
- 4 4 or more motor vehicles
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings
Non-private dwellings
Migratory, off-shore and shipping CDs

VOLWP

First release

*Voluntary Work for an
Organisation or Group*

This variable records people who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census Night.

It excludes work done:

- as part of paid employment
- if main reason is to qualify for Government benefit
- in a family business.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Not a volunteer
- 2 Volunteer
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Voluntary Work for an
Organisation or Group
continued*

V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

YARP

First release

Year of Arrival in Australia

For people born overseas, this variable states the year they first arrived in Australia, with the intention of staying for at least one year.

The variable Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas. Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) to classify country of birth. In SACC, Australia is category 1101.

'Year of arrival' data for the 2006 Census are available for individual years from 1895 to 2006.

Applicable to: Persons born overseas who will be in Australia for more than one year

1895–2006 1895 to 2006 singly

&&&& Not stated

@@@@ Not applicable

VVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

by single year of arrival 115

by standard recode 11

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Persons who did not state their country of birth

Persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories)

GLOSSARY

.....

GLOSSARY

This part of the dictionary is designed to help users of Census data gain a better understanding of the variables, classifications, and concepts used in the 2006 Census.

For many of the variables detailed in the 2006 Census Classifications section of the dictionary, this Glossary provides additional details on variables, their classifications and in some cases, information on specific categories in a classification.

An important decision in analysing Census data is choosing the most relevant level of Geography. The Glossary includes details on Census Geographic Areas and Australian Standard Geographical Classification Areas along with information on geographic concepts.

Glossary entries are cross-referenced to major related entries. Some entries also reference other ABS publications specific to a subject. In most cases these referenced publications are available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) regions	See Census Geographic Areas, Indigenous Region (IREG).
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	See Indigenous Status (INGP).
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	See Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Households with Indigenous person(s), Indigenous Area (IARE), Indigenous family, Indigenous languages, Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG), Indigenous special enumeration strategy, Indigenous Status (INGP).
Absentees	See Temporarily absent.
ACAP	See Australian Census Analytic Program.
Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)	This is a category of the classification Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). It refers to accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self-sufficient and do not provide their own meals. See also Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
Accommodation for the retired or aged, self-care	See Retirement village (self-contained).
Address	The address provided on the front of the Census form helps Census staff ensure that no dwellings are omitted from the Census count. The question asking the usual address of each person on Census Night (Question 8) is used to establish the Collection District (CD) of people who usually reside in a different area to where they were enumerated on Census Night. Each person's usual address of one year and five years before the Census date is coded to SLA, from which information for most other ASGC codes can be derived (including state). These data provide information on the movement of people within Australia, i.e. internal migration. Some addresses are also used to verify the results of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). For the 2006 Census, people again have the opportunity to agree to their name-identified information (which includes address) being retained. If a person chooses not to have their name-identified Census information retained, their name and address will be destroyed once the statistical processing has been completed. This will also happen if the question is left blank. Name and address information is only retained if a person explicitly agrees to it. All actual Census forms are destroyed once statistical processing has been completed. See also Confidentiality, Internal migration, Place of Work (POWP), Postal Area (POA), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Adopted child The Census does not seek to identify adopted children. An adopted child is, in most cases, reported as the child of Person 1 and/or Person 2 in the relationship question (Question 5), and is coded in the same way as a natural child.

See also Child Type (CTPP).

Age (AGEP) Age has been collected in all Australian Censuses. Age data, combined with sex data, are essential for the production of accurate population estimates based on the Census count.

The 2006 Census form gives respondents the option of writing in their age and/or their date of birth. During processing age is calculated from date of birth where provided, else stated age is used. Only age in years data are output. If neither age nor date of birth is provided, age is imputed using other information on the form and using an age distribution of the population. The variable Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP) is used to indicate if a person's age has been imputed for the Census.

For 2006, AGEP classifies each person's age into single year categories, from 0 to 115 years. The upper limit of the 2001 categories was 100 years or more. For infants aged less than one year, 0 years of age is recorded.

Age is used during processing as a cross check with other variables; for example, the age of the respondent determines whether particular questions asked in the Census are applicable.

If age is under 15 years, then the following person variables are not applicable:

- Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)
- Employment Type (EMTP)
- Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP)
- Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)
- Hours Worked (HRSP)
- Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)
- Industry of Employment (IND06P)
- Labour Force Status (LFSP)
- Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)
- Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)
- Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
- Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)
- Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
- Number of Employees (NEMP)
- Occupation (OCC06P)
- Place of Work (POWP)
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
- Social Marital Status (MDCP)
- Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)
- Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)
- Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)
- Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)

The following age constraints apply:

- if age is under five years, then the following variables are not applicable: Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P);
- if age is under one year, then in addition to the above, the following variables are also not applicable: Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P) and Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P);
- age and Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP) must be logically consistent; and
- the household or family reference person must be aged 15 years or over.

See also Derivations and imputations, Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Ancestry	<p>A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's country of birth and whether the person's parents were born in Australia or overseas, provides a good indication of the ethnic background of first and second generation Australians. Ancestry is particularly useful to identify distinct ethnic or cultural groups within Australia such as Maoris or Australian South Sea Islanders, and groups which are spread across countries such as Kurds or Indians. Country of birth alone cannot identify these groups. This information is essential in developing policies which reflect the needs of our society and for the effective delivery of services to particular ethnic communities.</p> <p>There are a number of changes in ancestry for 2006. These include changes to the questionnaire, the variable and the classification.</p> <p>The basic ancestry question for both the 2001 and 2006 Censuses is the same. It asks 'What is the person's ancestry?'. However, the ancestries with mark boxes have changed, so that 'Greek' which was on the 2001 Census form becomes a write-in item for 2006 and 'Scottish' is included on the form in the pick-list. In addition, the instructions on completing the question have changed. For 2001, respondents were instructed to 'Provide more than one ancestry if necessary' and this changed in 2006 to 'Provide up to two ancestries only.' There were also changes in the Census Guide on answering the ancestry question. The 2001 guide advised respondents to consider their parents, grandparents and great grandparents when determining their ancestry. The 2006 Guide advises respondents to 'Consider the origins of the person's parents and grandparents...'. For 2001, both the ancestry responses were recorded to a single Ancestry variable (ANCP). For the 2006 Census two variables, Ancestry1 (ANC1P) and Ancestry2 (ANC2P), will be used to record responses separately. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables Ancestry1 and Ancestry2 is administrative only and is based solely on the order in which they are processed. Where respondents report more than two ancestries, only two are processed.</p> <p>In the 2001 Census, the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) First Edition was used to classify responses given to the ancestry question. The ASCCEG has since been revised and the Second Edition released in 2005 is used for the 2006 Census.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Country of birth, Indigenous Status (INGP), Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Religious Affiliation (RELP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).</p>
Antarctica	<p>Expeditioners to Australian bases in the Australian Antarctic Territory (and other locations) are included in the Census. Their 'place of enumeration' is an off-shore collection district in Tasmania.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Collection District (CD), Scope and coverage.</p>
ANZSCO	<i>See</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).
ANZSIC	<i>See</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).
Apartment	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Area (measurement)	<p>Area is calculated for Collection Districts (CDs) in square kilometres using digital boundary data which define the CD. The areas of other spatial units used in the Census are usually calculated by aggregating the areas of the component CDs.</p> <p>The digital CD boundaries are only representations of the 'real world' bounds of a collector's area. The real world boundary is complex, where the digital version is simplified. This results in a less than perfect measurement of the true area of the CD. The degree to which the measured area is inaccurate is, in most cases, only slight.</p> <p>Calculation of the actual area of a CD is two dimensional. The effects of changes in elevation are not considered in the area calculations provided by the ABS. CDs that consist of bodies of water only i.e. 'Water CDs', are excluded from the area calculation.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Area (measurement) <i>continued</i>	<p>For Census purposes, the area of a Local Government Area (LGA) is calculated by aggregating the areas of component CDs (excluding Water CDs). This area may not correspond to the legally determined area.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Collection District (CD).</p>
Arrival in Australia, year of	<i>See</i> Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
ASCCEG	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG).
ASCED	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).
ASCO	<i>See</i> Australian and New Zealand Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).
ASCRG	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).
ASGC	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).
ASIC	<i>See</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).
Attribution (component of digital geographic information)	<p>Attribution assigns information about a spatial (geographic) feature, such as a street or school, to that feature when it is stored digitally. This allows for the identification or selection of the feature based on its name or another property. It is this attribution which gives spatial data 'intelligence' within a geographic information system.</p>
Australia	<p>Australia is defined in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), specifically as '1101 Australia'. It includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.</p> <p>Prior to 1996, Census tabulations excluded Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands from the Australian total but the counts were available separately.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Geographical Australia, Other Territories.</p>
Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)	<p>ANZSCO replaces the existing Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition and the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO) 1999 used in Australia and New Zealand, respectively.</p> <p>The structure of ANZSCO has five hierarchical levels - major group, sub-major group, minor group, unit group and occupation. These are the same hierarchical levels as are used in ASCO Second Edition. The classification as used by the Census can be seen in the Classifications section of this Dictionary listed under the mnemonic OCCP Occupation.</p> <p>The categories at the most detailed level of the ANZSCO structure are called 'occupations'. An 'occupation' is defined as a set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical sets of tasks. As it is rare for two actual jobs to have identical sets of tasks, in practical terms, an 'occupation' is a set of jobs whose main tasks are characterised by a high degree of similarity.</p> <p>A 'job' is defined as a set of tasks designed to be performed by one person for an employer (including self-employment) in return for payment or profit.</p> <p>For more information see the Information Paper: <i>ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 2005</i> (cat. no. 1221.0), which provides an overview of the conceptual basis of ANZSCO and details of the final classification structure. The complete classification will be published in <i>ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (cat. no. 1220.0) which is expected to be released mid 2006.</p> <p><i>Alternative ANZSCO views</i></p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) *continued*

Alternative views are ways of looking at subsets of occupations on the basis of the primary goods and services produced or provided by the employee. For instance, payroll clerks working in hospitals are not included in a view of health occupations even though they work in the health 'industry', as the goods and services produced by payroll clerks are not health-related.

Alternative views are a means of outputting data on a range of related occupations which span different parts of ANZSCO.

It is proposed to develop a standard set of alternative views to facilitate meaningful and consistent comparison of employment in various 'industry' sectors between different data sources and across time. To date, it is proposed to develop alternative views for agricultural, health, culture and leisure, hospitality and tourism, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) occupations.

See also Occupation.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is a classification that provides a framework for organising data about businesses by enabling the grouping of business units carrying out similar productive activities. ANZSIC was first published in 1993 and was revised for 2006. ANZSIC has been used since 1996 to classify responses to Census questions on industry of employment. For the 2006 Census, industry of employment data are dual coded so that users may request their data based on either classification (ANZSIC 1993 or ANZSIC 2006).

ANZSIC is a hierarchical classification with four levels, namely divisions (the broadest level), subdivisions, groups and classes (the finest level). At the divisional level, the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories which will provide a broad overall picture of the economy. The subdivision, group and class levels provide increasingly detailed dissections of the broad categories. The following table provides an illustration of the hierarchical structure of ANZSIC.

Hierarchical Structure of ANZSIC 2006

<i>Hierarchical level</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
Division	E	Construction
Sub-division	30	Building Construction
Group	301	Residential Building Construction
Class	3011	House Construction

The development of ANZSIC 2006 involved a substantial review of the classification, including extensive consultation with internal and external users and alignment with the upcoming revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Revision 4). It consequently provides a more contemporary and internationally comparable industrial classification system.

One of the impacts of the redevelopment of the ANZSIC is an increase in the number of industries at each level of the hierarchy within the classification, e.g. the ANZSIC 2006 division structure includes 19 divisions, compared with 17 in ANZSIC 1993.

The method for classifying units to categories in the ANZSIC is to classify each unit according to its predominant activity. If a unit is undertaking multiple activities, the concept of Value Added is used to determine the predominant activity, i.e. the activity with the highest value added is the predominant activity. At each level of the classification, a unit can be classified to only one category.

For the 2006 Census, employed persons are coded to an ANZSIC class according to the predominant activity of their employer, and the main goods produced, or main services provided, by the employer's business. This information is sourced from Questions 42 and 43 on the Census form.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) *continued*

A modified version of the ANZSIC classification is used for the Census which incorporates not further defined (nfd) classes in addition to the normal defined classes. These nfd classes have unique four digit codes and can represent any one of the four levels of the classification. They are a device to facilitate the coding of businesses for which insufficient information has been provided to enable coding to a defined class.

An example of an nfd class is *Class 2510: Furniture Manufacturing, nfd*. This class may apply if the response to the industry questions on the Census form were 'furniture manufacturing', that is, it could not be determined which one of the following defined classes of group 251 actually applies:

Class 2511 Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing

Class 2512 Metal Furniture Manufacturing.

For more information refer to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (cat. no. 1292.0), available in hard copy, and from the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

See also Industry of Employment (IND06P).

Australian born

Australian born includes all people born in Australia and excludes people:

- born at sea;
- whose response was classified 'Inadequately described', or
- whose response was classified 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Australia is defined in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), specifically as '1101 Australia'. It includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.

See also Overseas-born.

Australian Census Analytic Program (ACAP)

This program provides researchers with access to unpublished Census data. The objectives of this program are to lead to the publication of important but previously unrevealed information incorporating 2006 Census and other data by:

- Assisting and encouraging issue-driven research; and
- Increasing the use of Census data.

ACAP will provide Australian researchers with an opportunity to contribute to the growth and development of Australia by advancing contemporary understanding of Australia's social, cultural and economic environment.

Australian Citizenship (CITP)

This variable records people who state they have Australian citizenship.

Citizenship data are used to obtain information on the tendency of different migrant groups to take out citizenship and to measure the size of groups eligible to vote. The data are useful cross-classified with country of birth, year of arrival in Australia and age data.

Australian residents temporarily overseas

Census figures exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas. However, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data enable their inclusion in the Estimated Resident Population.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)

The Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) is the Australian statistical standard for classifying data relating to the ethnic and cultural composition of the Australian population. ASCCEG is a classification of cultural and ethnic groups based on the geographic area in which a group originated or developed and the similarity of cultural and ethnic groups in terms of social and cultural characteristics.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) *continued*

The ASCCEG was first published in 2000 and was revised in 2005. The ASCCEG Second Edition (2005) is used in the 2006 Census to classify the variables Ancestry1 (ANC1P) and Ancestry2 (ANC2P). For more information refer to the *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)* (cat. no. 1249.0), available in hard copy, and from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

See also Ancestry.

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) has been developed to allow greater comparability of data on education and training. It is used for coding responses to questions on year of schooling completed and the level of education and field of study for completed non-school qualifications. It was used for the first time in the 2001 Census. Data on qualifications reported in the 1991 and 1996 Censuses were coded to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ).

ASCED classifies education according to two elements: Level of Education and Field of Study. Level of Education is an hierarchical classification and comprises 9 broad levels, 15 narrow levels and 64 detailed levels. Field of Study refers to the subject matter taught in a course, unit, and modules of study. It is also an hierarchical classification and comprises 12 broad fields of study, 71 narrow fields and 356 detailed fields.

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to the most detailed levels of the 2 elements - Level of Education and Field of Study - the response is coded to the next highest classification level. Where this occurs, special 'Not further defined' (nfd) categories are used. These categories are represented by codes ending in a zero or zeroes.

Standard output for Level of Education is at the 2 digit level. However some data at the 3 digit level can be made available from ABS Information Consultancy. Standard output for Field of Study is at the 6 digit level.

For more information refer to the *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0), available in hard copy, and from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)

See Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)

The Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) to code religious affiliation. The ASCRG was first published in 1996 and was revised in 2005. The 2006 Census uses the ASCRG Second Edition (2005) to code religious affiliation.

Religious affiliation provides a useful indicator of aspects of the cultural diversity of Australia's multicultural society. In order to satisfy community interest in the religious affiliations of the Australian population, and to meet statistical and administrative needs, the ABS developed the ASCRG.

In the classification, religions are grouped into progressively broader categories on the basis of similarity in terms of religious beliefs, religious practices and the cultural heritage of adherents. This results in those religions and religious groups which are closely related in terms of their intrinsic characteristics being closely aligned in the structure of the classification. Thus, similar populations of religious adherents are aligned to produce a classification that will be useful for the purposes of Australian social analysis.

To make the classification as useful as possible, the number of adherents of a particular religious group has been a significant factor in developing the classification structure so that the current religious composition of Australia is accurately reflected. Thus, Christian denominations are extensively identified. However, the identification of individual religions or denominations in the classification, and the way in which they are grouped, does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the ABS concerning the relative merit or importance of particular religions or the people who practise them.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) *continued*

For more information refer to the *Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) Second Edition* (cat. no. 1266.0), available in hard copy, and from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

See also Religious Affiliation (REL).

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) was developed by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics. It is a hierarchically structured classification with a number of spatial units to satisfy different statistical purposes.

The ASGC areas used for the Census are:

- Mesh Block (MB)
- Collection District (CD)
- Statistical Local Area (SLA)
- Local Government Area (LGA)
- Remoteness Area (RA)
- Statistical Subdivision (SSD)
- Statistical Division (SD)
- Statistical District (S Dist)
- Statistical Region (SR)
- Major Statistical Region (MSR)
- Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)
- Section of State (SOS)
- State/Territory

There is a separate entry in this dictionary defining each of these geographical areas.

The ASGC facilitates the standardisation of terminology and comparability of data.

Census data are also available for non-ASGC areas. For example, Postal Area and Electoral Division. For a list of relevant areas, see the entry 'Census Geographic Areas'.

For more information see:

- *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0)
- *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia* (cat. no. 2905.0)
- *Statistical Geography Volume 3: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities* (cat. no. 2909.0)

Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)

See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)

The Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) was established by the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. Under section 18(1) of the Act, the Council is to advise the Minister and the Statistician on '(a) the improvement, extension and coordination of statistical services provided for public purposes in Australia; (b) annual and longer term priorities and programs of work that should be adopted in relation to major aspects of the provision of those statistical services; and (c) any other matters relating generally to those statistical services'.

Part of the role of ASAC involves monitoring progress on the development of the Census. In particular, ASAC advises the minister on topics being considered for inclusion in the Census.

Average

See Mean.

Babies

See Child Type (CTPP).

Base map

See Digital base map data.

Bedsitter/flat

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Birthplace	<i>See</i> Country of birth.
Blended family	<i>See</i> Family Blending (FBLF).
Boarding school student	Boarders at school or college are specifically asked to record the address of the school or college as their usual residence. This instruction was not given in Censuses prior to 1986 and often these people incorrectly reported their family home as their place of usual residence. <i>See also</i> Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
Boundaries	<i>See</i> Digital boundaries.
Bounded locality	<i>See</i> Section of State (SOS), Urban Centre/Locality.
Buying/owning a dwelling	<i>See</i> Tenure Type (TEND).
Cabins	<i>See</i> Caravans, houseboats, etc.
Capital City Statistical Division (Capital City SD)	Capital City Statistical Divisions (Capital City SDs) are predominantly urban in character and represent the state/territory capital cities in the wider sense. A Capital City SD is defined to contain the anticipated urban development of a capital city (and its associated urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. It delimits an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. <i>See also</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Statistical Division (SD), Major Statistical Region (MSR).
Caravans, houseboats, etc.	Enumeration of people in caravans, houseboats, cabins etc. varies depending on their situation. Occupied caravans are usually treated as private dwellings with the exception of some caravans on residential allotments (see below). <i>Caravans on Residential Allotments:</i> An occupied caravan on a residential allotment is usually treated as an occupied private dwelling. The exception to this is where there are one or more other structures on the allotment and the occupants of the caravan live and eat with the occupants of the main dwelling. In this case the occupants are all classed as one household and the caravan is counted as an additional room of the main dwelling. <i>Caravans on Roadsides/Open Land:</i> Prior to the 2006 Census, occupied caravans at roadside parking areas or on open land were classified as sleepers-out for the variable Dwelling Structure (STRD). The occupants of the caravans complete Household forms. For the 2006 Census, caravans on roadsides/open land are treated the same as caravans in caravan parks. That is, they are treated as occupied private dwellings and families are identified and coded. <i>Caravans or Cabins in Caravan Parks:</i> Since the 1986 Census, occupied caravans or cabins in caravan parks have been treated as occupied private dwellings, i.e. families are identified and coded. Prior to this, they were treated as non-private dwellings. <i>Houseboats:</i> Occupied houseboats are treated as occupied private dwellings regardless of location. Prior to the 1986 Census, occupied craft in marinas were treated as non-private dwellings. Managers' residences in caravan parks or marinas are enumerated and classified as separate private dwellings. Unoccupied caravans and boats/craft, regardless of location, are not counted in the Census. <i>See also</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household.
CD	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD).
CD-Derived Postal Areas (POA)	<i>See</i> Postal Area (POA).

GLOSSARY *continued*

CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP)	<p>The variable CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP) was used in the 2001 Census to output usual residence data at Collection District level. For the 2006 Census these data are output from the new variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Place of Usual Residence (PURP).</p>
CDEP	<i>See</i> Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP).
CDRD	<i>See</i> Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006.
CED	<i>See</i> Electoral division.
Census	<p>The Australian Census of Population and Housing is an official count of population and dwellings, and collects details of age, sex, and other characteristics of that population. The 2006 Census is the 15th national Census for Australia.</p> <p>From 1933 to 1986, Australian Censuses were held on the 30th of June. Since 1991 Censuses have been conducted during August, as a result of changing school holiday dates in the majority of states and territories. Traditionally, school holiday times are periods of high mobility for the population and the data collected would not be representative of the usual situation.</p> <p>Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at the national, state and local government levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors, for planning, administration, research, and decision making.</p> <p>One of the important features of the Census is that it allows different characteristics of an individual, family or household to be related. While information on some characteristics is available from other sources, only a Census can provide information on a standard basis for the country as a whole, as well as for small geographic areas and small population groups.</p> <p>Population counts in Australia were initially just head counts called 'musters'. These were important as a means of determining requirements for food and other supplies. The first muster was taken in 1788. The first regular Census was taken in New South Wales in 1828. With Federation, Census taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government.</p> <p>For more information see <i>How Australia Takes a Census</i> (cat. no. 2903.0) and the information paper <i>2006 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content</i> (cat. no. 2008.0). These papers are also available on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
Census and Statistics Act	<p>This is the Act of Federal Parliament which requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis and also enables the Statistician to conduct a range of other surveys and statistical functions.</p> <p>In 1905, the <i>Census and Statistics Act</i> was passed in Federal Parliament, which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician whose duties included the taking of the Census.</p> <p>The Act originally stipulated that a Census was to be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. The Act also stipulated a number of topics which were to be asked in each Census. The stipulated topics included: name, age, sex, relationship, marital status, duration of marriage, birthplace, nationality, period of residence, religion, occupation, material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings. It also allowed for other topics to be included as prescribed.</p> <p>In 1930 the Act was amended to allow the Census to be held at any such time as prescribed. Censuses have since been conducted in 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Census and Statistics Act <i>continued</i>	<p>Since 1961, a Census has been held every five years because of the increasing awareness of the value of obtaining statistical benchmarks of the Australian population at regular intervals. In 1977, an amendment was made to the Act to require that Censuses are carried out on a five-yearly basis from 1981, and at other times as prescribed.</p> <p>The <i>Census and Statistics Amendment Act (No 2), 1981</i> proclaimed on 1 March 1983, removed the provision of the original Act requiring that certain topics be included in the Census. Since that amendment Census topics have been determined specifically for each Census and these are prescribed in the Census regulations.</p> <p>For more information see <i>How Australia Takes a Census</i> (cat. no. 2903.0) and the Information Paper, <i>2006 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content</i> (cat. no. 2008.0).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Census regulations, Confidentiality.</p>
Census collection district	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD).
Census Consultancy Service	<i>See</i> Information Consultancy.
Census counts	<p>The Census counts people where they were located on Census Night and this count of the population is referred to as the place of enumeration count. A count of the population based on their place of usual residence is also available. Place of usual residence is derived from questions on the Census form. In previous Censuses, many of the Census products presented data on a place of enumeration basis. For the 2006 Census, the focus will be on place of usual residence.</p> <p>Census counts by place of enumeration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ include overseas visitors for Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP);■ exclude overseas visitors for all other person variables; and■ exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas. <p>Census counts by place of usual residence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ exclude overseas visitors■ exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas. <p>Prior to the 2001 Census, data based on place of usual residence were available for SLAs and above. However, since the 2001 Census, usual residence data have been coded to the Collection District (CD) level. This means that usual residence counts can be produced on request, at CD level and for CD-derived areas such as Postal Areas and suburbs.</p> <p>The variables Family Composition (FMCf) and Household Composition (HHCD) are coded on a place of usual residence basis rather than a place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables. Usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Composition (FMCf).</p> <p><i>Estimated Resident Population:</i> Estimates of the resident population for 30 June 2006 are based on the 2006 Census counts by place of usual residence.</p> <p>While every effort is made to achieve a complete Census count, some undercounting inevitably occurs for various reasons, for example, the inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment of some dwellings as unoccupied when in fact they are occupied, and failure to find all dwellings. Refusal by householders to complete the Census form is not a significant cause of undercounting.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Family, Household, Undercounting and/or underenumeration.</p>
Census date	The date of the 2006 Census is Tuesday 8th August 2006.
Census form	<i>See</i> Appendix A, Household form.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Census Geographic Areas	<p>The Census Geographic Areas include Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas and the following Census-specific (non-ASGC) geographical areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED); ■ State Electoral Division (SED); ■ Postal Area (POA); ■ State Suburb (SSC); ■ Indigenous Region (IREG); ■ Indigenous Area (IARE); ■ Indigenous Location (ILOC); and ■ Place of Work Destination Zone. <p>Census statistical data and digital boundary data are available from the ABS for all of these areas except Place of Work Destination Zones. Census data for these areas are aggregated from Collection District level.</p> <p>For more details refer to, <i>Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia</i> (cat. no. 2905.0).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Electoral division, Indigenous Area (IARE), Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG), Place of Work (POWP), Postal Area (POA), State Suburb (SSC).</p>
Census Map Production System (CMPS)	<p>The CMPS has, as its basis, a digital base map of topographical data supplied by PSMA Australia Ltd. This base map is overlaid by digital collection management area boundaries which can be manipulated to reflect any required changes. Various data are attributed to those boundaries through an Oracle database called the Collection District Record Database (CDRD).</p> <p>The system was built and used for the production of Census collection management area maps which integrated the collection boundaries and the base map data.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Digital base map data, PSMA Australia Ltd., Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006.</p>
Census products	<p>For a detailed list of products available from the 2006 Census, please see the <i>Directory of Census Statistics</i> (cat. no. 2910.0) due for release in mid 2007. The directory contains a summary of the broad range of publications, electronic products, maps and consultancy services available from the 2006 Census. A brief description (abstract) of the contents of each item is provided, accompanied by details of the geographic coverage, price, availability by medium and ordering services.</p>
Census regulations	<p>Census regulations were amended for the 2006 Census and tabled in both houses of Parliament on Tuesday 29 November 2005.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Census and Statistics Act.</p>
Centroid	<p>The centroid is the centre of a digital bounded area, for example a Collection District (CD). This point is assigned a set of latitude and longitude coordinates.</p> <p>In some cases, such as a crescent-shaped area, the centroid may lie outside the limits of the area.</p> <p>The centroid enables Census data to be reproduced for any aggregation of CDs falling within any radius of a defined point. For example, a client may require data for a television viewing area. This may require the identification of all CDs with a centroid within a twenty kilometre radius of a particular CD. Some thematic maps containing Census data attach symbols to centroids for display purposes.</p> <p><i>See</i> Collection District (CD), Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.</p>

Child This is a person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, foster or nominal son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member of the household. This includes otherwise related children less than 15 years of age and unrelated children less than 15 years of age.

In order to be classified as a child, the person can have no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. A separate family in the household is formed in this instance. If a person is aged under 15 and has a partner and/or a spouse these relationships are not recorded.

There are three types of child identified by the Relationship in Household classification:

- child under 15;
- dependent student; and
- non-dependent child.

Children aged under 15 years and dependent students are together referred to as dependent children.

Dependent child: A dependent child is a person who is either a child under 15 years of age, or a dependent student (see Dependent student below). To be regarded as a child the person can have no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Dependent student: This refers to a natural, adopted, step, or foster child who is 15–24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student and for whom there is no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

Non-Dependent child: This refers to a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, who is aged 15 years and over and is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Variables relevant to children are :

- Count of Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15–24 Years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and
- Child Type (CTPP).

Characteristics of children or parents who were temporarily absent on Census Night are not available.

See also Couple family, Family, Foster child, Nominal child, One-parent family, Step child.

Child Type (CTPP) This classification identifies children according to different types of parent-child relationships within families and is applicable to all children irrespective of their age, present in the household.

The classification includes categories for natural, step and foster children. Adopted children are categorised together with natural children. Any other person aged under 15 years is coded to 'otherwise related child (under 15)' or 'unrelated child (under 15)'. Boarders and lodgers aged 15 years and over are coded to 'not applicable'.

The categories 'step child' and 'foster child' are not necessarily pure counts as a parent may report such a child as being a child of Person 1 and Person 2. In this case the child would be classified as a 'natural child'.

A natural, adopted, foster, or otherwise related child may be in a one or two parent family. Cross classification with Family Composition (FMCF) allows analysis of different family types.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Child Type (CTPP) <i>continued</i>	<i>See also</i> Adopted child, Child under 15, Family, Family Composition (FMC), Foster child, Step child.
Child under 15	<p>This is a person who has been classified as a child of another household member and who is aged under 15 years.</p> <p>A person who is classified as a child under 15 is considered to be a dependent child.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Other related individual, Parent-Child relationship.</p>
Christmas Island	<i>See</i> Other territories.
Citizenship	<i>See</i> Australian Citizenship (CITP).
Classifications	<p>There is a wide range of possible responses to Census questions, and to make these responses more manageable for output purposes, it is necessary to group together like or related responses. Each response is allocated an index number, and these index numbers are then reformatted into classes or classification levels of similar response.</p> <p><i>See also</i> 2006 Census Classifications.</p>
Classifications and recodes	<i>See</i> 2006 Census Classifications.
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	<i>See</i> Other Territories.
Collection District maps	<p>Note that these are reference maps, which do not contain any statistical data.</p> <p>These are the same maps which were used by Census collection staff during the collection phase of the 2006 Census. Each map shows an individual CD's boundary and the code assigned to it. Some boundary detail for the surrounding CDs is also included in the map. All Census CDs have at least one map sheet covering their area. The maps also show a range of topographic and cadastral features. These features give the boundaries their context and show how they are used to define the CD boundaries.</p> <p>CD maps may be ordered from ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided inside the back cover of this publication.</p>
Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006	<p>The CDRD is an Oracle (relational) database containing a wide range of aspatial data which are associated with the boundary spatial data. The CDRD 2006 relates to the 2006 Census but data are also available for the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. The information held in the CDRD includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the CD number and type; ■ the codes indicating the Collection Management Areas and the ASGC and Census Geographic Areas to which the CD belongs; ■ the area of the CD; ■ various latitude and longitude characteristics of the CD; ■ a limited range of Census counts for that CD. <p><i>See also</i> Area (measurement), Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Collection District (CD), Census Geographic Areas, Customised geographic reports.</p>
Collection District (CD)	<p>The Census Collection District (CD) is the second smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), the smallest being the Mesh Block. The CD has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for collection and processing. For the 2006 Census, CDs will also be the basis of output for most data, the exception being some Place of Work destination zones and population counts for Mesh Blocks. For 2006, CDs also serve as the basic building block in the ASGC and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger Census geographic areas.</p> <p>A CD is represented by a unique seven digit code. For the 2006 Census, there is an average of about 225 dwellings in each CD. In rural areas, the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population densities decrease.</p>

Collection District (CD) *continued*

CDs are defined for each Census and are current only at Census time. For the 2006 Census, there are about 38,200 CDs throughout Australia (this includes the other territories of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay).

The criteria for the design of CDs for the 2006 Census are as follows:

- CDs should be consistent with both their role as a useful spatial unit and building block capable of aggregation into broader level ASGC spatial units and with the collectors' workload requirements.
- The chosen CD boundaries should, if possible, be readily identifiable on the ground and be defined in terms of permanent features; follow the centre of a road or river if these features are used; and should delimit CDs which conform to existing and proposed land uses. The use of major roads as CD boundaries in rural areas is avoided, where possible, to minimise splitting of identifiable rural localities.
- CDs should conform where possible to existing/gazetted suburb boundaries, and must not cross Statistical Local Area (SLA) boundaries and, as a consequence, any other ASGC spatial unit boundary.
- CDs in aggregate must cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

CDs are created in response to significant changes in population within a given area, or if boundaries of larger geographic areas change. For example:

- If the population within an existing CD increases to the point of being too large for one collector, the CD may be split into two or more CDs.
- If growth in the population of a locality or urban centre results in expansion of its boundary, new CDs may be created by division of the CDs into which the growth intrudes, so that the new boundary may adequately reflect the urban growth in Census results (this process is often referred to as fragmentation).

Where necessary, CDs are created or boundaries adjusted to conform with changes to LGA boundaries.

The aim of these procedures is to maintain as much comparability between Censuses as possible.

New CD boundaries are designed with reference to information obtained from:

- government authorities;
- Census collector comments from the previous Census;
- local knowledge;
- field inspections; and
- the PSMA Australia national topographic dataset.

There are many types of Collection Districts including:

Off-Shore CDs: These CDs contain people who are enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. There is one Off-Shore CD for each state and the Northern Territory. Census data from respondents who completed their Census forms in the Australian Antarctic Territory are coded to an additional Off-Shore CD in Tasmania;

Shipping CDs: These CDs cover an area of water, normally a port, which is controlled by a Port Authority.

Shipping CDs contain people who are enumerated aboard ship in Australian waters. This includes commercial cargo vessels, passenger liners, ocean going passenger/car ferries, and dredges. People enumerated on board commercial vessels between Australian ports are also attributed to Shipping CDs. Foreign crews on ships are excluded from Census enumeration;

Migratory CDs: contain people who are enumerated on an overnight journey by train or bus. There is one Migratory CD for each state and the Northern Territory;

GLOSSARY *continued*

Collection District (CD) <i>continued</i>	<p><i>Water CDs:</i> These CDs are assigned to bodies of water only that are required to be separated from the land area for enumeration and dissemination purposes. For example, sections of Sydney Harbour where people are likely to be resident on vessels on Census Night.</p> <p>Water CDs have a default land-based CD so that any person enumerated in a water CD is coded to the default land-based CD. This ensures people are not mapped in waterways. Water CDs therefore do not have any statistical data associated with them, and are nil CDs.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).</p>
Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)	<p><i>See</i> Electoral division.</p>
Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)	<p>Participation in CDEP is asked as a separate question only on the Interviewer household forms. CDEP participation is not applicable to people enumerated on mainstream forms.</p> <p>The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Aboriginal communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development. The CDEP enables members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation.</p> <p>In 1985 CDEP was expanded to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living in rural and urban areas. CDEP is funded and supported by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).</p> <p>CDEP participants are included in the employed category of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) classification.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census, there is a new variable called Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP). In 2001, these data were collected under the category Community Development Employment Program in the variable Industry Sector (which is now called Government/Non-government Employer Indicator).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Indigenous Status (INGP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).</p>
Community Government Council	<p><i>See</i> Local Government Area (LGA).</p>
Comparability (geographic, over time)	<p>Around twenty five per cent of all Collection Districts (CDs) undergo some type of change between Censuses. The types of changes which can occur include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ splitting a CD into two or more new CDs; ■ amalgamating two or more CDs into a new CD; and ■ varying the boundary of an existing CD. <p>The extent of change is indicated in a variable on the Collection District Record Database. This can be used to approximate links between geographic areas over time.</p> <p>The ABS has used this information to prepare a definition of 2001 SLAs which can be used with 2006 Census data. The Time-Series Profile, utilises this concordance.</p>
Confidentiality	<p>Under the <i>Census and Statistics Act</i> it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation.</p> <p>For the Census, strict measures are taken in field collection, processing and output of data to guard against the release of confidential information.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Confidentiality *continued*

Census collectors are responsible for ensuring the Census forms for their Collection Districts are secure at all times. Strict building security is maintained at the Census Data Processing Centre (DPC). After processing of the forms has been completed they are pulped under the supervision of an officer of the ABS. All records used by collectors are destroyed.

Prior to the 2001 Census, all name-identified information was destroyed once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001 Census, respondents were given the choice of having their name-identified information archived for the research use of future generations. For the 2006 Census and future Censuses, respondents will again be given this choice.

The retained name-identified information is not available for any purpose, including use by a court or tribunal, within a 99 year closed access period. Retained name-identified information from the 2006 Census will become publicly available in the year 2105.

To ensure the current high level of cooperation in the Census is maintained, information is only kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent, respecting the wishes of those who do not wish their information to be retained. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified Census information being retained, their name and address will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

Customised tables for some geographic areas can be produced with cells containing very small counts. In cases where this occurs small random adjustments are made to the data to avoid any risk of releasing identifiable information. These adjustments allow for a greater amount of detailed data to be released, and, as they are small, do not affect the utility of the data.

A comprehensive list of the precautions taken to ensure confidentiality of Census data is published in the information paper *2006 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content* (cat. no. 2008.0).

See also Introduced random error.

Consultancy services

See Information Consultancy.

Contributing family worker

A contributing family worker is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

See also Employment Type (EMTP).

Copyright

Copyright and intellectual property rights for the 2006 Census data and digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS. Any use of the boundaries is subject to a standard licence agreement to be signed by parties purchasing the boundaries.

The Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) have ownership of the copyright of the digital base maps used by the Census.

Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

The 2006 Census is the first Census to have the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The Core Activity Need for Assistance variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. As with the ABS Surveys of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the Census of Population and Housing defines the profound or severe disability population as:

'those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age'.

While the concept being measured is the same in both the Surveys and the Census the output items differ to reflect the differences in the populations due to the different methodologies in the two collections.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP) *continued*

To determine if a person's need for assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas is due to a long-term health condition, disability or old age, Question 23 on the household Census form asks, 'What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision...?'. Where the response to Question 23 is only one or more of the following answers they are coded to the category 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'.

- *No need for help or supervision.*
- *Short term health condition (lasting less than six months)* - people with this response are coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because the definition of Core Activity Need for Assistance only includes people where the need for assistance is a result of a long-term health condition i.e. lasting 6 months or more.
- *Difficulty with English language*- people with this response are coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because the need for assistance is not because of a long-term health condition.
- *Other cause*- people with this response are coded to the category 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because it is necessary to exclude people who need assistance for a reason other than a long-term health condition.

In addition, if a person's only answer to Question 23 is *Old or young age* and the person's age is under 40, then they are also coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'. This is because children need assistance with these activities, but it is not due to a long-term health condition or disability unless the responses 'Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)' or 'Disability (lasting six months or more)' are answered. It is envisaged that there would be very few responses to this category for people aged under 40, other than children, but any would be coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'.

People aged 40 years and over who only answer *Old or young age* are included in the category 'Has need for assistance with core activities' because testing has shown that from this age, some people who need assistance because of a long-term health condition or disability, may state that the need is because of ageing.

People who answer *Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)* or *Disability (lasting six months or more)* to Question 23 are coded to the category 'Has need for assistance with core activities'.

Count of...

Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)
See Child, Child under 15, Temporarily absent.

Dependent Students (15–24 Years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
See Child, Temporarily absent.

Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)
See Child, Non-dependent Child, Temporarily absent.

Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)
See Family, Temporarily absent.

Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)
See Household, Temporarily absent.

Country of birth

There are three country of birth variables:

- Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), which records a person's country of birth
- Country of Birth of Mother (BPPF), which indicates whether a person's mother was born in Australia or overseas, and
- Country of Birth of Father (BPMP), which indicate whether a person's father was born in Australia or overseas.

Prior to 2001, parental country of birth was coded to a country.

In Censuses prior to 2006, these variables were referred to as 'Birthplace' rather than 'Country of birth'.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Country of birth *continued*

For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the 'Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)' is used to classify responses for country of birth of person. In 1996, the 'Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)' was used.

Both classifications use the current names of countries, so if a person uses a former name, the current name is coded. For example, Siam would be coded to Thailand.

If country of birth of person is not stated on the Census form, edits derive it from other answers. If country of birth cannot be derived it is coded to 'Not stated'.

People born in Australia are not required to complete Question 12 which asks, 'In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?'. People born in external territories such as Norfolk Island, are required to answer this question.

Country of birth variables, when used with Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Ancestry and Religious Affiliation (RELP) provide important information on ethnicity.

See also Ancestry, Australia, Australian Citizenship (CITP), Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Couple family

A couple family is identified by the existence of a couple relationship. A couple relationship is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or marriage-like union. This relationship is identified by the presence of a registered marriage or de facto marriage. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. A couple family with children present can be expanded to elaborate on the characteristics of those children, such as their number, age and dependency status.

See also Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMcF), Marital status, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Same-sex couple.

Craft in marinas

See Caravans, houseboats, etc.

Customised geographic reports

The 2006 Census customised geographic data reports provide clients with tabular geographic data which relate specifically to the Census Geographic Areas. The data available in these reports are taken from the Collection District Record Database (CDRD).

Three types of common geographic data reports can be provided using the following standardised reports:

- direct queries - data from any number of nominated geographic areas can be drawn directly from the CDRD, (for example, the area in square kilometres for a number of SLAs).
- geographic conversions - a listing of all the geographic areas of a particular type (for example, an SLA) that are contained within, or share any common territory with, specified geographic areas of another type (for example, a State Electoral Division) can be taken from the CDRD.
- comparability listings - a set of Collection Districts (CDs) from a previous Census year can have the CDs from the 2006 Census which correspond to them identified and listed. Alternatively, a list of 2006 Census CDs can have the CDs from previous Censuses which correspond to them identified and listed. In each comparability listing there is a comparability indicator.

Clients who have data requirements that cannot be met by these three standard reports, or a combination thereof, can have their requests serviced through a special data query facility which is also available.

To place an order for a customised geographic data report, contact ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Customised geographic reports *continued* See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006, Census Geographic Areas.

Customised mapping service ABS Information Consultancy offer two types of customised mapping services:

- Customised thematic mapping services; and
- Customised reference mapping services.

The digital geographic data used in these two services are generally 2006 Census Boundaries and digital base map data (major roads, rivers and railways plus localities), although other data are used where appropriate or required by the client.

Thematic maps are maps which show various geographic regions which are shaded or patterned, or use some other graphic tool (for example, different sized dots), to convey differences in a particular characteristic. Census data are a particularly popular source of data used for these types of maps as a wide range of characteristics are available for small areas. These areas and the associated statistics can then be aggregated to cover a wide range of differently shaped regions to suit various needs.

Customised thematic maps are available for all the Census Geographic Areas and most client-specified areas. These maps can incorporate statistical data from the Census and a wide range of other sources. Topographic data, such as roads, railway lines or features such as hospitals, schools and towns, are also available for inclusion in these thematic maps.

Reference maps are maps which show the boundaries and other non-statistical geographic information of particular geographic regions, usually in the context of the topographic features which define them. These types of maps are particularly important when using Census data as they help to define the extent of the Census Geographic Areas.

Customised reference maps are available to suit most client needs. These maps contain base map (topographic) data, Census Geographic Areas and/or client-specified boundaries. They do not contain any statistical data and they are not available without ABS boundaries of some description.

To place a mapping consultancy request, contact ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

Data processing Completed Census forms are delivered to the Data Processing Centre (DPC) as soon as possible after Census Night. They are then put through a number of processes.

The first processing stage in the 2006 Census is precapture. During this process forms are checked to ensure key fields have been completed and extraneous material removed. The forms are then prepared for data capture.

The data capture stage is the second stage of input processing. This stage encompasses a number of processes, including:

- Scanning, which captures an image of each page of each form;
- Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), which converts any mark box or hand-written responses found on an image into machine processable information;
- Repair, which is a mixture of automatic and clerical processes aimed at correcting any data not confidently captured by ICR;
- Balancing, which ensures that the numbers of dwelling and associated person(s) provided to the data processing centre have been captured by scanning and ICR. Once this stage is completed, the forms and record books are stored and are not included in further processing stages.

The second stage includes Automatic Coding and Computer Assisted Coding (CAC). All hand-written textual responses are examined automatically to see if a classification code can be allocated based on the response provided. Where a classification code cannot be allocated automatically, CAC is used to allocate the classification code.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Data processing <i>continued</i>	<p>Quality control checks are constantly made for coding accuracy. The editing process is largely automatic, with some fields being reset based on other responses on the individual Census forms. All Census data are extensively validated before data are released.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Data release, Derivations and imputations, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR).</p>
Data Processing Centre	<p>The Data Processing Centre (DPC) is the central site where the capture and data entry of Census forms takes place. After Census forms have been completed on Census Night, they are collected and returned to the state distribution offices or sent directly to the DPC.</p> <p>Located in Melbourne for the 2006 Census, the DPC employs approximately 1000 temporary staff during peak processing time.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Confidentiality, Data processing, Retention of name-identified information.</p>
Data quality	<p>Each stage of the Census is subject to stringent quality assurance procedures which result in data of high quality. However, in a Census there are recognised sources of error and some of these may survive in the data produced. Potential sources of error in the Census are: undercounting, respondent error, processing error and introduced random error. Introduced random error is used to protect the confidentiality of individuals. The effect of such errors on overall Census results is generally insignificant and does not impair the usefulness of Census data.</p> <p>A series of working papers will be produced to assess and report on various aspects of 2006 Census data quality. Census topics will be examined in detail and the impact of form design, collection procedures and data processing on data quality will be evaluated. Some topics to be evaluated include labour force status, Census undercount, and housing.</p> <p>In addition, the ABS publishes Census Fact Sheets which assist users to understand and interpret Census data. They will be published in response to issues that arise during and after the publication of Census data. Some issues which may be covered include Income Imputation, Confidentiality, and Changes to variables between Censuses.</p> <p>For a more detailed explanation on how the ABS ensures data quality in the Census, see the chapter titled <i>Managing Census Quality</i> in this dictionary.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Derivations and imputations, Data processing, Introduced random error, Undercounting and/or underenumeration.</p>
Data release	<p>There is a two-phase approach to processing and release of Census data. Easy-to-process topics, which comprise the majority of the Census topics, are included in the first release of the data. These include the critical counts for persons and dwellings for Collection Districts. The remaining topics, which require more complex processing, are included in the second release.</p> <p>For a list of first release and second release variables, see the 2006 Census Release Strategy in the front of this dictionary.</p>
Date of the Census	<p>The date of the 2006 Census is Tuesday 8th August 2006.</p>
De facto	<p><i>See</i> Marital status, Place of enumeration, Social Marital Status (MDCP).</p>
De facto population counts	<p><i>See</i> Place of enumeration.</p>
De jure population counts	<p><i>See</i> Place of Usual Residence (PURP).</p>
Dependent child	<p><i>See</i> Child.</p>
Dependent child type	<p><i>See</i> Child Type (CTPP), Family.</p>
Dependent Children, Count of (CDCAF)	<p><i>See</i> Child, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Temporarily absent.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dependent foster child See Child, Foster child.

Dependent offspring See Child, Relationship.

Dependent student See Child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Derivations and imputations *Derivation* is the process where some variables (where no response has been provided) are assigned values based on responses from other family members present in the same dwelling. Variables that may be derived from responses given by other family members present in the same dwelling are:

- Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)
- Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)
- Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP)
- Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

If there is insufficient information provided to derive a response for these items, they are determined to be 'Not stated'.

In addition, the derivation process is used to create new variables by combining responses from a number of questions. Variables which are created this way include:

- Housing Loan Repayments (HLRD)
- Rent (RNTD)
- Tenure Type (TEND)
- Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Imputation is a statistical process for predicting values where no response was provided to a question and a response could not be derived.

Where no Census form is returned, the number of males and females in 'non-contact' private dwellings may be imputed. In addition, the following key demographic variables may also be imputed, if they are 'Not stated':

- Age (AGEP)
- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP).

The imputation method used for the 2006 Census is known as 'hotdecking'. In general this method involves locating a donor record and copying the relevant responses to the record requiring imputation. The donor record will have similar characteristics and must also have the required variable(s) stated. In addition the donor record will be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed. The match must occur within the same Capital City or Balance of State. When a suitable match is found, then the copying of the response(s) from the donor record to the variable(s) that have missing values can occur.

The methodology for imputation is tailored to two situations. Firstly, where no Census form has been returned and secondly where a partially completed form was returned.

No Census form returned - private dwelling: Where a Census collector has identified that a private dwelling was occupied on Census Night but a Census form was not returned, the number of males and females normally in the dwelling and their key demographic variables may require imputation. In these cases, the non-demographic variables are set to 'Not stated' or 'Not applicable'.

The 'No Census form returned' scenario has two variations. Firstly, where no form was returned but the collector was able to ascertain the number of males and females from a resident of the dwelling, or in a small number of cases a building manager or neighbour. And secondly, where no form was returned and the number of males and females remains unknown.

For records where the number of males and females is unknown, two imputation processes are required. Initially these records must have their number of males and females imputed using hotdecking. Then a second imputation (also using hotdecking) is run to impute the key demographic variables.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Derivations and imputations *continued*

To hotdeck the number of males and females, the donor records must meet several conditions:

- They must be records where no Census form was returned but where the number of males and females was ascertained by the collector;
- They must have a similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) to the record to be imputed;
- They must be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed.

The number of males and females are the only data copied from the donor record in the first hotdecking process.

In the next process, the records which have just had their number of males and females imputed, are subjected to the same hotdecking process as those records where the number of males and females had been ascertained.

This hotdecking process imputes the key demographic variables. Again the donor records must meet several conditions:

- They must be records where everyone within the dwelling provided all their demographic characteristics;
- They must have similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) and Dwelling Location (DLOD);
- They must have identical counts of males and females;
- They must be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed.

The key demographic variables are then copied from the donor records to the records requiring imputation.

The method of imputing the counts of males and females in previous Censuses was to use the average number of males and females in responding private dwellings for that Collection District (CD). This method was discovered to have over-imputed the 2001 Census male and female counts.

No Census form returned - non private dwelling: Where a person in a non-private dwelling did not return a form, their demographic characteristics are copied from another person in a similar non-private dwelling using Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Census form returned: Where a form was returned, some or all of the demographic characteristics may require imputation. If Registered Marital Status and/or Place of Usual Residence are 'Not stated' they are imputed using hotdecking, whereas Age is imputed based on distributions obtained from previous Censuses.

Registered Marital Status imputation is carried out by finding a similar person in a similar responding dwelling based on the variables:

- Sex (SEXP)
- Relationship in Private Dwelling (RLHP)
- Age (AGEP)
- Dwelling Type (DWTD)
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Registered Marital Status is only imputed for persons aged 15 years and over, and set to 'Not applicable' for persons aged under 15 years.

Where a complete usual address on Census Night is not provided, the information that is provided is used to impute an appropriate CD (and SLA). A similar person in a similar dwelling is located and missing usual residence fields are copied to the imputed variable.

These are based on the variables:

- Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)
- Dwelling Location (DLOD)
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Derivations and imputations *continued*

Where date of birth or age details are incomplete or missing, the variable Age (AGEP) is imputed based on distributions for particular populations (for example, male or female; marital status and state/territory of usual residence). Factors affecting age imputation include any reported labour force activity, educational institution attending and other family member relationships and ages.

Records that have required imputation can be identified using the Imputation flags:

- Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP)
- Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)
- Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)
- Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)

Desktop mapping packages

Software packages which run on personal computers, and have the ability to process spatial geographic data.

Destination Zone

See Place of Work (POWP).

Digital base map data

Spatial features of a map are represented as objects and stored in computer files as points, lines and regions. Aspatial data such as the names of features can be associated with these objects.

The 2006 Census digital base map data are being provided under an agreement between the ABS and PSMA Australia Ltd.

See also Digital boundaries, PSMA Australia Ltd.

Digital boundaries

The 2006 Census digital boundaries facilitate the analysis and display of 2006 Census statistical data through their use in various software packages. Statistical data from other ABS collections, or from other sources, can be used in conjunction with these boundaries.

The 2006 Census boundaries align with the 2006 PSMA national topographic datasets. The data quality and spatial accuracy of these boundaries are closely linked to the digital base map upon which they were based. They do not necessarily align with any other digital base maps.

When using these boundaries, users should be aware that, as a result of limitations of scale and accuracy of the original base map, they are not exact in area and extent. They therefore should not be used for highly detailed spatial analysis involving attributes that are highly dependent on area and extent factors.

The 2006 PSMA national topographic datasets and 2006 Census boundaries are compatible with Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA94).

Dissemination of boundaries: The ABS provides boundaries on CDROM in Mapinfo interchange format (.mid .mif) at marginal cost of transfer pricing.

Statistical data for use in conjunction with the 2006 Census digital boundaries can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

Use with alternative digital base maps: The 2006 Census boundaries may be used in conjunction with base map data other than the recommended PSMA base map, however, alignment of boundaries to these alternative base maps cannot be assumed. If the alternative base map is not derived from the same digitising source then the points defining each of the corresponding features is different and the boundaries will not align perfectly.

The original PSMA base map is spatially accurate to different tolerances in urban and rural areas. If an alternative base map has different spatial accuracy characteristics, then the boundaries cannot be expected to align.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Digital boundaries <i>continued</i>	<p>The GDA94 datum used for both Census boundaries and the PSMA base map is compatible with the Global Positioning System (GPS). However GPS satellite positions may be spatially less accurate than the boundaries in urban areas and more accurate than the boundaries in remote areas. Care should therefore be taken when combining features mapped by GPS with Census boundaries.</p> <p><i>Copyright on boundaries:</i> The copyright and intellectual property rights for the 2006 Census digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Digital base map data.</p>
Digital spatial data	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Centroid, Digital boundaries, Digital base map data, Census Geographic Areas.
Digital topography	<i>See</i> Digital base map data.
Diplomatic representatives and dwellings	Foreign diplomatic personnel, their families and their dwellings are outside the scope of the Census. This derives from the Vienna Convention. In practice, a diplomat is defined as someone entitled to travel on a diplomatic passport.
Directory of Census Statistics	The <i>Directory of Census Statistics</i> (cat. no. 2910.0) due to be released in 2007, contains a summary of the broad range of publications, electronic products, maps and consultancy services available from the 2006 Census. The products and services are progressively released between 2007 and 2009 as the detailed data become available. A brief description (abstract) of the contents of each item is provided, accompanied by details of the geographic coverage, price, availability by medium and ordering services.
Disability	<i>See</i> Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP), Unpaid work.
Division	<i>See</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Electoral Division, Statistical Division.
Divorced	<i>See</i> Registered Marital Status (MSTP).
Dwelling	<p>In general terms, a dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats.</p> <p>Private dwellings are enumerated using household forms, which obtain family and relationship data. Non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals etc.) are enumerated on personal forms.</p> <p>All occupied dwellings are counted in the Census. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted with the exception of unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates. Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted. And for the 2006 Census, unoccupied units in retirement villages (self-contained) will also be counted.</p> <p>The 2001 Census was the first to count unoccupied private dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities. This will occur again in 2006.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household, Manufactured home estates, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).</p>
Dwelling Location (DLOD)	<p>Dwelling Location (DLOD) applies to private dwellings, and describes the location of dwellings other than 'typical' private dwellings. The majority of private dwellings will appear in the 'Other' category.</p> <p>Between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the wording for the descriptors for categories 1 and 4 of this classification have changed. There were no changes to the nature of the data, and the data in categories 1 and 4 for 2006 are comparable with the same categories for 2001.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dwelling Location (DLOD) *continued*

The description for category 1 changed from 'Caravan park' to 'Caravan/residential park or camping ground'. And the description for category 4 changed from 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)' to 'Retirement village (self-contained)'.

The term 'residential park' refers to caravan parks with predominantly long-term residents.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Dwelling Structure (STRD)

This variable classifies the structure of private dwellings enumerated in the Census. The information is determined by the Census collector.

Data on dwelling structure are used to monitor changes in housing characteristics, to help formulate housing policies and to review existing housing stock.

The broad categories are:

Separate house: This is a house which stands alone in its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre. A separate house may have a flat attached to it, such as a granny flat or converted garage (the flat is categorised under Flat, unit or apartment - see below). The number of storeys of separate houses is not recorded.

Also included in this category are occupied accommodation units in manufactured home estates which are identified as separate houses.

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.: These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them.

Flat, unit or apartment: This category includes all dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. This category also includes flats attached to houses such as granny flats, and houses converted into two or more flats.

For the 2006 Census, there have been some changes to classification procedures for private apartments within non-private dwellings. This may result in changes to the counts of private dwellings in some areas.

Caravan, cabin, houseboat: This category includes all occupied caravans, cabins and houseboats regardless of location. It also includes occupied campervans, mobile houses and small boats.

Separate houses in caravan/residential parks or marinas occupied by managers are not included in this category.

Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out: This category includes sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings, occupied on Census Night. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people).

House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.: A house or flat attached to a shop, office, factory or any other non-residential structure is included in this category.

See also Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Tenure Type (TEND), Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Type (DWTD)

This variable classifies all dwellings into the basic dwelling types. The categories are:

Occupied Private Dwelling: An occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by one or more people.

A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks are treated as occupied private dwellings. Dwellings in caravan parks in Censuses prior to 1986, were classified as non-private dwellings. This may affect time series comparisons with Censuses prior to 1986 for family and household data.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dwelling Type (DWT) <i>continued</i>	<p>Dwellings located in caravan/residential parks can be identified by using the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).</p> <p>Occupied dwellings in manufactured home estates and units in retirement villages (self-contained) have been classified as occupied private dwellings since the 1996 Census. Previously, they were classified as non-private dwellings.</p> <p><i>Unoccupied Private Dwellings:</i> These are structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on Census Night. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters) are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, and dwellings to let.</p> <p>Unoccupied private dwellings in caravan/residential parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are not counted in the Census. The exception to the above are residences of owners, managers or caretakers of the establishment and for this Census, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained).</p> <p><i>Non-Private Dwellings (NPDs):</i> NPDs are those dwellings, not included above, that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They are classified according to their function for the variable Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). NPDs include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, boarding schools, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings.</p> <p>People in NPDs are enumerated on personal forms and so information on their family structure is not available. In the case of accommodation for the retired or aged, where the one establishment contains both self-contained units and units that are not self-contained, then both household forms (self-contained) and personal forms (not self-contained) are used as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Migratory:</i> People enumerated on an overnight journey by plane, train or bus cannot be allocated a dwelling type. This category exists for processing purposes only.</p> <p><i>Off-Shore:</i> This includes dwellings such as off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. Prior to the 2006 Census, it also included people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters.</p> <p><i>Shipping:</i> This dwelling type is for people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters. For the 2001 and earlier Censuses, they were included in the 'Offshore' category.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Collection District (CD), Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).</p>
eCensus	<p>The eCensus is the electronic option for returning a Census form, which allows respondents to complete the Census via the Internet. For the 2006 Census, collectors record the dwelling structure on delivery of the form and this information was integrated with the eCensus data during processing.</p>
Education	<p><i>See</i> Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
Educational qualification	<p>Every Census since 1911 has included a question in which respondents reported their highest level of educational achievement. In the 1966 Census, respondents were asked to provide details of the qualification title and the institution at which it was obtained. In all Censuses since 1966, people aged 15 years and over have been asked whether they had obtained a qualification and, if so, the qualification name and field of study. The 1971 Census also asked whether the person was currently studying for a qualification and, if so, its name. Prior to 2001, this information was restricted to post-school educational qualifications. From 2001, the information includes all qualifications (both school and post-school) and the level and field of the highest qualification.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Educational qualification <i>continued</i>	Qualifications data are used to assess the skill level of the labour force, and potential labour force, and are valuable for the planning and implementation of labour force training programs. <i>See also</i> Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).
Elderly people	Variables can be derived upon request, to provide characteristics of people based on age. <i>See also</i> Retirement village (self-contained), Age (AGEP), Dwelling, Relationship in Household (RLHP).
Electoral district	<i>See</i> Electoral division.
Employed	<i>See</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Number of Employees (NEMP).
Employee	An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages or salary; or is paid a retainer fee by his/her employer, while working on a commission basis; or works for an employer for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or, is a person who operates his/her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees. <i>See also</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).
Employer	An employer is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in profession or trade, and hires one or more employees. <i>See</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).
Employment	<i>See</i> Educational qualification, Employment Type (EMTP), Family Income (FINF), Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Household Income (HIND), Individual Income (INCP), Industry of Employment (IND06P), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation, Place of Work (POWP).
Employment sector	<i>See</i> Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP).
Employment status	<i>See</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).
Employment Type (EMTP)	New for 2006 - previously part of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) variable. Employment Type classifies all employed people to either employees, owner manager of incorporated enterprises, owner manager of unincorporated enterprises, or contributing family workers on the basis of their main job.
English, proficiency in	<i>See</i> Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).
Enumeration	When purchasing Census data, clients should consider whether they would prefer the data by place of enumeration or place of usual residence. For small areas (e.g. SLAs), data may differ significantly, depending on the basis on which the data are tabulated. <i>See also</i> Information Consultancy, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Self-enumeration.
Enumeration district	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD).
Error	<i>See</i> Data quality.
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)	The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official measure of the Australian population, and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. The ERP includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP) *continued*

In the Census year, the ERP is first calculated at the Census date (8 August for the 2006 Census), and is then backdated to calculate the ERP at 30 June of the Census year. After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years.

In the compilation of the 30 June ERP for a Census year, three important adjustments are made to the Census count based on Place of usual residence.

- The first is an adjustment for Census underenumeration. The level of underenumeration is derived from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.
- The second adjustment is the inclusion of the estimated number of Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census Night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. Using data on residents returning in the 12 months after the Census date, an estimate of the number of residents temporarily overseas is made. This estimate is based on data provided by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs using completed incoming passenger cards for Australian residents returning to Australia.
- The third adjustment occurs because the Census is not conducted on 30 June. For example, the 2006 Census was held on 8 August and population estimates at 8 August were back-dated to 30 June. This was accomplished using data from births and deaths registrations, overseas arrivals and departures data and estimates of interstate migration for the period 1 July to 8 August.

The ERP as at 30 June in the Census year is updated quarterly using administrative data relating to births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration. At the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, reliable statistics on migration are not available, therefore the ERP at this level is updated annually using regression models taking into consideration indicators of population change.

The ERP by age and sex is published annually at national, state and SLA level. The ERP by country of birth is also published annually at a national level, while marital status ERP is calculated every five years (i.e. as at 30 June in the Census year). National and state/territory ERP, by sex, is published quarterly.

More information on the ERP can be found in the ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0), produced quarterly, and *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0), produced annually. ERPs for SLAs are published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand* (cat. no. 3218.0). More information on demographic publications is available at the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> under *Themes/People/Demography*.

See also Census counts, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Ethnic enumeration

Australia has a diverse ethnic population, with many of its people coming from non-English speaking backgrounds. There is a need to ensure assistance is available, if required, for these people when completing their Census form.

The ABS has developed a strategy which ensures that the best possible enumeration of ethnic groups is achieved. Some aspects of this strategy include translation of brochures into community languages; information about the Census in community languages in the media; and the provision of information to migrant education units and community groups.

The Census operates a telephone interpreter service as part of the Census Inquiry Service during collection, and also employs collectors with skills in languages other than English. Arrangements can also be made for an interpreter to assist if required.

Ethnicity

A number of variables used in the 2006 Census may provide information about ethnic origin. These variables may be cross-classified by sex or other related variables.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Ethnicity *continued* See also Ancestry, Country of birth, Indigenous Status (INGP), Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Religious Affiliation (RELP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

External territories See Other territories.

Family A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family. Some households contain more than one family.

Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

Other related individuals (brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles) may be present in the household. If more than one family is present these people can only be associated with the primary family.

Visiting families are not included as part of the household, and the relationships of other visitors are not coded. A household containing only a visiting family (e.g. a family at a holiday home) is coded to a household type of visitors only.

Where all persons present are aged under 15 years, or where information for each person has been imputed, the household is deemed not classifiable to a family. Of people listed as temporarily absent, only spouse(s) and family children are used in coding family composition.

Family reference person: One person in each family is designated as the family reference person. A family reference person must be present in the household on Census Night (i.e. listed in the main body of the Census form, not in the part for temporary absentees), and aged 15 years and over. There is a reference person for each family in a multiple family household. The reference person for the primary family is usually defined as the household reference person.

Once a suitable family reference person is established for a family, all people identified within the family unit are allocated Relationship in Household codes, and family composition is determined.

Family Relationships: Family relationships are derived from two questions on the household form (see Appendix A). Question 5 asked each person his/her relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Question 53 asked for usual household members who were temporarily absent on Census Night, and their relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Coding of family structure is based on these answers. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate family reference person, coders assign the reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations.

If the only person present in the household on Census Night is the reference person, it is still possible to form a family unit where a spouse and/or dependent family children are listed as temporarily absent.

An important note here is that people listed as temporarily absent are considered in the family and household coding only. Characteristics of these people are not available at the household of usual residence. Such people may have been enumerated elsewhere in Australia, however there is no method of linking their Census information back to their usual residence.

If relationship is not adequately stated by a respondent, the family structure is derived where possible during processing from other responses such as name, usual residence and marital status.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family *continued*

Relationships between multiple families: Up to three families can be coded in one household: the primary family (usually the first listed on the Census form, or the one with dependent children), and up to two others (referred to collectively as secondary families, and individually as second and third families).

The relationship between the families is coded by the variable Relationship Between Families (FRLF). If more than three families are found in a household, only three families are separately classified and any other people are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

It can be useful to look at data for primary families only, or look at relationships between families. Family Number (FNOF) indicates whether the family is a primary or other family, while FRLF details the relationship between the primary family and the second or third families.

Family variables: The basic family classification is Family Composition (FMCF). When classifying families, information about temporarily absent family members is used. Other family variables available are:

- Count of Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15–24 Years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and
- Location of Spouse (SPLF).

See also Child, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMCF), Indigenous family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Family Blending (FBLF)

This variable is new for the 2006 Census. It classifies families based on the parent-child relationships within the family. This variable is applicable to couple families. When coding families to the Family Blending classification, temporarily absent children are taken into account.

This classification of family types refers to intact, step, blended and other families:

- An intact family is a couple family containing at least one child who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, and no child who is the step child of either partner in the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.
- A step family is a couple family containing one or more children, at least one of whom is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, and none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Step families may also include other children who are neither the natural child nor the step child of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.
- A blended family is a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent.
- Other couple family refers to families containing one or more children where no child is the natural or adopted child of either partner in the couple; and no child is the step child of either parent in the couple. Examples of such couple families include those with foster children of any age, otherwise related or unrelated children aged under 15 years, or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family Blending (FBLF) *continued*

The Family Blending (FBLF) categories and details of their composition are shown below:

1. *Intact family with no other children present* - a couple family containing at least one child who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, no child who is the step child of either partner in the couple, and no other children (e.g, otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).
2. *Step family with no other children present* - a couple family containing one or more children, at least one of whom is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no other children (e.g, otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).
3. *Blended family with no other children present* - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple, and there are no other children (e.g, otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).
4. *Intact family with other children present* - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, none is the step child of either partner in the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g, an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).
5. *Step family with other children present* - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, none is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g, an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).
6. *Blended family with other children present* - a couple family containing three or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g, an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).
7. *Other couple family with other children only* - a couple family containing one or more children, all of whom are neither the natural children of either partner in the couple, nor the step children of both partners in the couple.

Family Composition (FMCf)

For the 2006 Census, the Family Composition (FMCf) variable replaces Family Type (FMTF) which was used in previous Censuses.

Families are classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. The Family Composition (FMCf) variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other familial relationships, in that order of preference.

FMCf is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside there, and who share a familial relationship. Partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent are also included in this derivation. No provision has been made in Family Composition to classify family members outside the family nucleus. For example, in a family which contains a couple and their dependent children, plus a parent of one of the couple, the latter would be recorded as an 'other related individual'. Identification of such persons within a family is done by means of 'Relationship in household' data. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family Composition (FMCF) *continued*

For the Census, FMCF relates only to the basic composition of the family. FMCF is the principal family variable used in family tabulations. When cross-classified with other variables, such as Location of Spouse (SPLF), Tenure Type (TEND), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Family Number (FNOF) and Family Income (FINF), demographic characteristics of the different family compositions can be established.

Note: There is no provision for 'other related individuals' in second and third families.

If more than three families are found in a household, only three families are separately classified and any other people are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)

The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP) identifies the household member used in Census coding as the starting point for identifying the relationships between usual residents of a household. Familial relationships are defined in terms of the relationship between the family reference person and all other family members.

This variable has limited statistical value but is included for use in population and dwelling projection models.

On the Census form, people are asked to state their relationship to Person 1. If suitable, Person 1 will then be used as the basis for coding family and relationship details. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate reference person, coders assign a reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations. A reference person must be a usual resident of the dwelling aged 15 years and over, and also present on Census Night i.e. not temporarily absent.

In multiple family households, there is a reference person for each family. The reference person for the primary family is usually defined as the household reference person. The identification of a family reference person allows each family within a dwelling to be treated as a separate entity for tabulation purposes.

For group households, the first person on the form who meets the above criteria will become the reference person. For visitor only households and households with no person present aged 15 years and over, the household is considered 'non-classifiable' and no reference person is assigned.

Questionnaire testing conducted by the ABS has found no better method of identifying relationships in a household than seeking 'relationship to Person 1'.

See also Household, Primary family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Family Income as Stated (FINASF)

This variable is new for 2006. It allows family income to be calculated for families where only partial income details have been stated.

Family Income as Stated is the sum of the Individual Income (INCP) of each family member aged 15 years and over present in the household on Census Night who states their income. Families where one or more members aged 15 years and over are temporarily absent, or do not state their income are included in the calculation. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

The categories of Family Income as Stated (FINASF) include 'All incomes not stated'. This is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

See also Family Income (FINF), Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Household Income (HIND), Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Income, Individual Income (INCP), Median income.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)	<p>Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) identifies families where one or more family members were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.</p> <p>FIDF can also be used to estimate the impact on total family income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.</p> <p>Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) can be used in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new family income variable.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family Income (FINF), Individual Income (INCP).</p>
Family Income (FINF)	<p>This variable is the sum of the Individual Incomes (INCP) of each family member present in the household on Census Night. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. If any person aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then the Family Income (FINF) is not derived for that family. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.</p> <p>The categories of Family Income (FINF) include: 'Partial income stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.</p> <p>'Partial income stated' is used when some family members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.</p> <p>'All incomes not stated' is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.</p> <p>FINF and HIND are the standard Census multiple income classifications and are designed to satisfy a broad range of Census requirements. If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new family income variable.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family Income as Stated (FINASF), Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Household Income (HIND), Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Income, Individual Income (INCP), Median income.</p>
Family members temporarily absent	<i>See</i> Temporarily absent.
Family Number (FNOF)	<p>This variable indicates whether the family is the primary, second or third family in a household. Families in one family households are always classified as primary families.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family Composition (FMCF).</p>
Family reference person	<i>See</i> Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.
Family Type (FMTF)	<p>This 2001 Census variable has been replaced by the variable Family Composition (FMCF) for the 2006 Census.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family Composition (FMCF).</p>
Features (components of digital base map data)	<i>See</i> Digital base map data.
Field of Study	<i>See</i> Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).
First release data	<i>See</i> Data release.
Flats	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Foster child	<p>The term 'foster child' generally refers to a child being raised by an unrelated family in the absence of any natural, adoptive or step parent(s).</p> <p>In practice, a person is coded to foster child if the response 'foster' is given for that person, regardless of the individual's dependency status.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Foster child <i>continued</i>	<p>The variables Child Type (CTPP) and Relationship in Household (RLHP) have foster child categories.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)	<p>This variable records the full/part-time status of students.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
Gender	<p><i>See</i> Sex (SEXP).</p>
Geographic areas	<p><i>See</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas.</p>
Geographic data	<p><i>See</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.</p>
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	<p>Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are software systems for the capture, storage, manipulation (analysis) and display of spatially referenced data.</p>
Geographical Australia	<p>For ASGC purposes, the ABS uses the definition of Australia as set out in section 17(a) of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> and as amended by the <i>Territories Law Reform Act, No. 104, 1992</i>.</p> <p>Geographical Australia, since 1993, includes:</p> <p>New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australia.</p>
GIS	<p><i>See</i> Geographic Information Systems (GIS).</p>
Government	<p><i>See</i> Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
Government/Non-government Employer Indicator (GNGP)	<p>This variable was previously called Industry Sector but has been renamed Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator for the 2006 Census. The classification no longer has the category '5 Community Development Employment Program'. This category is now covered by the variable Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP).</p> <p>GNGP classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the government or non-government (private) sector. There are three categories for the three levels of government. That is, Commonwealth, state/territory and local government. Employed people who are not employed by the government are coded to the category Private sector.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Industry of Employment (IND06P), Place of Work (POWP), Working population.</p>
Group household	<p>The ABS defines a group household as a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.</p> <p>An unrelated child (e.g. boarder) under the age of 15 who lives in a household with one or more usual residents, is coded as forming a parent-child relationship within that household. These households become family households, not group households.</p> <p>Group households are classified in the variable Household Composition (HHCD), and individual members are classified in Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Family, Household, Household Type (HHTD), Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)	<p>This variable (previously called Highest Level of Schooling Completed) records the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed. It is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). The data are used to help build a picture of the education levels in each area of Australia and to assist in the planning of educational facilities.</p> <p>Highest Year of School Completed was new for the 2001 Census. Previous Censuses requested information on age left school.</p> <p>This classification has changed since the 2001 Census. In 2001 it included a category 'Still at school'.</p> <p>The 'Still at school' category is excluded from the 2006 classification. This allows the level of highest educational attainment to be determined for people still at school. For 2006, persons attending secondary school can still be identified by cross-classifying HSCP with Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).</p>
Home owner/purchaser	<i>See</i> Housing Loan Repayments (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).
Homeless people	<p>Data from the 1996 Census concerning homeless people, were published in <i>Counting the Homeless</i> (cat. no. 2041.0). Data from the 2001 Census concerning homeless people, were published in <i>Counting the Homeless</i> (cat. no. 2050.0) as part of the 2001 Australian Census Analytic Program (ACAP).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD) - <i>Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out</i>.</p>
Hours Worked (HRSP)	<p>This variable records the number of hours worked in all jobs held during the week before Census Night, by employed people aged 15 years and over. This excludes any time off but includes any overtime or extra time worked.</p> <p>Hours worked, when used in combination with Labour Force Status, provides information on full-time and part-time employment. For Census purposes, a person is considered to be working full-time if they worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.</p> <p>Information on hours worked, classified by industry and occupation, allows changes in the labour force to be analysed. It also enhances the use of Journey to Work data for transport studies.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Individual Income (INCP), Industry of Employment (IND06P), Place of Work (POWP), Occupation, Working population.</p>
Houseboat	<p>Occupied houseboats have been classified as occupied private dwellings since the 1986 Census, and therefore receive household forms. Unoccupied houseboats are not counted. Houseboats are included in the category caravan, cabin, houseboat, in the variable Dwelling Structure (STRD).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).</p>
Household	<p>A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.</p> <p>Under this definition, all occupants of a dwelling form a household and complete one form.</p> <p>Therefore, for Census purposes, the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings as a Census form is completed for each household from which dwelling information for the household is obtained. Analysis of Labour Force Survey data has shown the incidence of multiple household dwellings to be less than 1%.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family, Group household, Household Composition (HHCD), Households with Indigenous person(s), Lone person household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Tenure Type (TEND).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household Composition (HHCD)	<p>For the 2006 Census, the Household Composition (HHCD) variable replaces Household Type (HHTD) which was used in previous Censuses.</p> <p>This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling. Household composition indicates whether a family is present or not and whether or not other unrelated household members are present.</p> <p>A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors. Visitor only households can contain overseas visitors.</p> <p>The 'Other not classifiable' category includes those households which the collector determined were occupied on Census Night but where the collector could not make contact; households that contained only persons aged under 15 years; or households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was insufficient information on the Census form.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family, Group household, Household, Lone person household.</p>
Household form	<p>The household form is the primary means for collecting Census data and is used in all private dwellings. A copy of the form used for the 2006 Census is included in Appendix A of this publication. A personal form records person characteristics in cases where a household form is not appropriate. If there are more than six people in a household on Census Night, a personal form is completed for the seventh person, and any subsequent persons.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Appendix A, Personal form, Interviewer household form.</p>
Household Income - Equivalised (HIED)	<p>Equivalised household income is total household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition, reflecting the requirement of a larger household to have a higher level of income to achieve the same standard of living as a smaller household.</p> <p>Equivalised household income is derived by calculating an equivalence factor according to the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale, and then dividing income by the factor. The equivalence factor is built up by allocating points to each person in a household (1 point to the first adult, 0.5 points to each additional person who is 15 years and over, and 0.3 to each child under the age of 15) and then summing the equivalence points of all household members.</p> <p>Equivalised household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.</p> <p>Alternatively, equivalised household income can also be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to each individual in a household. Mean equivalised household income is therefore usually calculated by adding the equivalised household income of all persons, and then dividing by the number of persons. This enables people in large households to have the same contribution to the mean as people living alone.</p> <p>Family income is not equivalised. All people in a household benefit from significant economies of scale in terms of their housing costs, regardless of whether they are in the same family or not. Therefore the most appropriate indicator of the standard of living of a family is still the equivalised income of the household in which they live.</p> <p>A more detailed explanation is given in appendix 3 of <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6523.0).</p> <p>For the dwelling variable Equivalised Household Income (HIED), where children were absent from the household on Census Night, they were included in the calculation. Visitors and people in 'Not applicable' categories were excluded from the calculation.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Household, Household Income (HIND), Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Individual Income (INCP), Median income.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household Income as Stated (HINASD)

This variable is new for 2006. It allows household income to be calculated for households where only partial income details have been stated.

Household Income as Stated is the sum of the Individual Incomes (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census Night. Households where any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, are included in the calculation.

The categories of Household Income as Stated (HINASD) include 'All incomes not stated'. This is used when no member of the household (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HINASD. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HINASD is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

See also Household, Household Income (HIND), Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Individual Income (INCP), Median income.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)

HIDD identifies households where people were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.

HIDD can also be used to remove such households from the table population, or to estimate the impact on total household income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) is used in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Household Income (HIND).

Household Income (HIND)

This variable is the sum of the Individual Incomes (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census Night. If any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then Household Income (HIND) is not derived for that household.

The categories of Household Income (HIND) include: 'Partial income stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.

- 'Partial income stated' is used when some household members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.
- 'All incomes not stated' is used when no member of the household (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HIND. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HIND is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

HIND and FINF are the standard Census multiple income classifications, and are designed to satisfy a broad range of Census requirements. If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Individual Income (INCP), Median income.

Household members temporarily absent

See Temporarily absent.

Household mobility

See Internal migration.

Household reference person

See Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.

Household Type (HHTD)

See Household Composition (HHCD).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Households with Indigenous person(s)	A household with Indigenous person(s) is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as having Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origins. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Indigenous household.
House/flat attached to a shop, office	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Housing	<i>See</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (HLRD)	<p>This variable records the housing loan repayments being paid by a household to purchase the dwelling in which it was enumerated (also applicable to caravans).</p> <p>The Census collects this information in single dollars up to \$9,999. However, for practical purposes this information is recoded to a specific number of ranges for standard Census products. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, HLRD01.</p> <p>The data are important in analysis of home ownership and for providing benchmark data for evaluating housing needs, housing finance and housing demand.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD), Household Composition (HHCD), Tenure Type (TEND).</p>
Husband	<i>See</i> Partner.
ICT	In the Occupation classification (OCC06P), ICT is an abbreviation of 'Information and communication technology'.
Immigration	<i>See</i> Ancestry, Country of birth, Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
Improved home	<i>See</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Imputation variables	<p>For the 2006 Census four imputation indicator variables have been introduced. They are Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP), Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD), Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP) and Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP). Imputation flag variables enable users of Census data to quantify the number of imputed records (for applicable data items; age, registered marital status etc.) in a given population.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Derivations and imputations.</p>
Inadequately described	<i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Income	<p>A question on income was first asked in the 1933 Census in an attempt to assess the effects of the Depression. It has subsequently been included in all Censuses since 1976. Each person aged 15 years and over is asked to indicate the range within which their gross income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income).</p> <p>Gross income includes wages, salaries, overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received, dividends, interest, superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).</p> <p>As income from most sources is reported before deduction of expenses incurred in the earning of the income, these incomes are always a positive figure. However, income from some sources may be negative. Income from own unincorporated enterprise and income from rental property are collected net of expenses incurred in the raising of income, so may be negative. This may result in a negative total income.</p> <p>While there is a tendency for incomes to be slightly understated in the Census, the distribution is largely consistent with that obtained from the ABS income surveys. Therefore, Census income data is useful as an indicator of relative advantage or disadvantage and economic well being for small areas and small population groups. Information on income distribution is also used in planning public and private sector</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Income <i>continued</i>	<p>services such as social welfare and, particularly at the regional level, retail distribution and other commercial services.</p> <p>Testing of the topic has shown that there is a general tendency for those not in the labour force to leave this question unanswered, as they consider income only applies to payments received as a result of employment. Similarly, pensioners and self funded retirees sometimes state that they receive no income as they do not regard their pension as income.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census, income data will be output using the variables Individual Income (INCP), Family Income (FINF), and Household Income (HIND) as in 2001. In addition, for the 2006 Census, there are three new income variables; Family Income as Stated (FINASF), Household Income as Stated (HINASD) and Household Income - Equivalised (HIED).</p> <p>There are also two variables used to derive the family and household income variables. These are Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) and Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family Income (FINF), Family Income as Stated (FINASF), Household Income (HIND), Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Individual Income (INCP).</p>
Indigenous Area (IARE)	<p>Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are aggregates of Collection Districts (CDs) which represent a population of at least 300 Indigenous persons. IAREs aggregate to Indigenous Regions (IREGs), and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p> <p>Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by IAREs. Indigenous Profiles are also produced for IAREs.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG).</p>
Indigenous family	<p>An Indigenous family is one where any member of the family is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Indigenous family.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family, Households with Indigenous person(s), Indigenous Status (INGP).</p>
Indigenous household	<p><i>See</i> Households with Indigenous person(s).</p>
Indigenous languages	<p>Data on specific Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are only available for the 1996 and subsequent Censuses.</p> <p>The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) was revised in 2005 with extensive changes to the major group Australian Indigenous Languages.</p> <p>The Census asks a question on language other than English spoken at home. The question may not collect complete language use data, but does give an indication of the number of speakers of Indigenous languages in Australia.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Language Spoken at Home (LANP).</p>
Indigenous Location (ILOC)	<p>Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are single Collection Districts (CDs) or aggregates of CDs which have a population of at least 80 Indigenous persons. ILOCs aggregate to Indigenous Areas (IAREs). ILOCs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p> <p>Summary Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by ILOC. Indigenous Summary Profiles are also produced for ILOCs.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Indigenous Area (IARE) and Indigenous Region (IREG).</p>
Indigenous personal form	<p><i>See</i> Interviewer household form.</p>
Indigenous Region (IREG)	<p>The Commonwealth Government uses 30 Indigenous Coordination Centres (ICC) and the Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) to manage the delivery of a range of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people around Australia.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Indigenous Region (IREG) *continued*

For Census purposes, the ABS defines Indigenous Regions (IREG) based on the ICC and TSRA areas. Some ICC Regions are split into two IREGs based on statistical differences with ICC Regions, and also to allow for the Australian Capital Territory to be a discrete IREG. IREGs are aggregations of Collection Districts which lie mostly or completely within an ICC or TSRA area.

IREGs cover in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. (Note: IREGs have replaced ATSIC Regions used to disseminate data from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.) Census data, including a range of Indigenous statistics such as Indigenous profiles, are available by IREG.

See also Indigenous Area (IARE), Indigenous Location (ILOC).

Indigenous special enumeration strategy

The ABS has implemented procedures tailored to the enumeration of Indigenous people living in discrete communities since the 1976 Census. The 2006 Census procedures build on this experience with the 2006 Census Indigenous Enumeration Strategy. This strategy ensures that procedures can be tailored in response to each Indigenous community's requirements.

Central to this strategy is the role undertaken by the State Indigenous Manager (SIM). The role of the SIM is to lay the groundwork for a successful enumeration by working with Indigenous groups and media to encourage participation. The SIM also coordinates the enumeration activities which affect Indigenous peoples.

The SIM in each state and territory will be supported by the Indigenous Engagement Manager (IEM). IEMs are ongoing ABS staff members employed to implement the ABS' Indigenous Community Engagement Strategy, and have responsibility for liaising with Indigenous communities and organisations and advising the ABS on enumeration issues relating to Indigenous people. IEMs also facilitate the return of ABS data to Indigenous communities and organisations in a culturally appropriate manner. In some states the IEM will take on the role of the SIM.

As in the past, Census Field Officers are employed to work with Indigenous communities to ensure they are counted in the Census. This includes gaining community acceptance for the Census and the recruitment of local field staff.

In certain Indigenous communities, an interview form designed to be appropriate to Indigenous culture is used. This part of the strategy is used in discrete communities where communities indicate the need due to the cultural or language situation. In these cases Census Field Officers recruit, train and work with people from the community so that they can manage the enumeration and conduct the interviews.

In other areas, Indigenous peoples are enumerated using standard procedures and forms. Special collectors skilled in Indigenous languages and culture are available to assist in these areas if required.

See also Interviewer household form.

Indigenous Status (INGP)

The question about Indigenous origins on the Census form asks whether each person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Torres Strait Islanders are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

Indigenous status data are available from the 1971 Census onwards. A question on origin has been asked in all Censuses. However, prior to the 1971 Census, Indigenous peoples were counted in order to exclude them from population estimates for each state/territory. The 1967 Referendum changed section 127 of the Constitution to allow Aboriginal people to be included in official Census population counts. The 1971 and 1976 Censuses asked each person's racial origin. Since the 1981 Census the word 'racial' has been dropped from the question. The 1996 Census was the first Census to allow people's origins to be recorded as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; prior to this only one or the other could be recorded.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Indigenous Status (INGP) *continued* See also Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Households with Indigenous person(s), Indigenous family, Indigenous languages, Indigenous special enumeration strategy.

Individual Income (weekly) (INCP) This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. Individual incomes are collected as ranges in the Census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the Survey of Income and Housing, which collects income as individual values, is used to estimate the median income within each bracket collected by the Census. The relevant median value for each family/household member is then summed to produce family or household income.

See also Family Income (FINF), Family Income as Stated (FINASF), Household Income (HIND), Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Median income.

Industry of Employment (IND06P) This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work.

For the 2006 Census, a person's industry of employment was classified based on responses to a range of questions, and in particular Questions 42 and 43, which ask for a description of the business, and the main goods produced, or main services provided. The name of the business, the employed person's occupation and main tasks and duties, may also help in classifying industry of employment.

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is used in classifying the responses given to the industry questions for the 2006 Census. ANZSIC was first published in 1993 and has been revised for 2006. Industry of employment data from the 2006 Census will be available based on both the original and revised classifications i.e. ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006.

The occupation or task of an individual, in general, should not be used to determine the industry in which the person works because industry coding based on occupation can give a very different result to that based on the employer's activity. For example, a person works for a coal mining company as a driver of the company's coal trucks. The individual's occupation is truck driver. However, the industry of the individual's employer is Coal Mining and not Transport. This example illustrates how using an individual's occupation as a proxy for industry can lead to erroneous industry coding. A business may employ many people in different occupations but the employees should all be coded to the industry of that business.

Information on the type of industry carried out by the employer at the workplace has been gathered in each Census since 1911. The name of employer and address of workplace has been collected since the 1954 Census. The inclusion of the industry topic in the Census provides a source of useful information on the regional distribution and structure of Australian industry, and allows investigation of structural change in industry over time. It also provides information on the characteristics of workers by industry (such as age, qualification and occupation), which is important for workforce studies, and the identification of migrant and other groups by industry.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Place of Work (POWP) and Working population.

Industry sector See Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP).

Information Consultancy The ABS offers a range of consultancy services for clients who require data which are more detailed, or not available in standard publications or products. Clients can obtain Census data to meet their specific needs, including special cross classified tables, Community Profiles for non-standard areas, and thematic and reference maps. The price for customised Census data varies depending on client requirements.

Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

See also Customised geographic reports, Customised mapping service.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Institution	<i>See</i> Dwelling, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).
Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)	<p>As for the 2001 Census, the 2006 Census data are processed using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology. Specialised computer software is used to interpret the handwriting on images taken of each page of the Census form. Once recognised, answers to Census questions are then coded to the appropriate category of the relevant classification, for example Religion, Occupation, etc.</p> <p>The 1996 Census was processed using Optical Mark Recognition technology, which was not capable of processing hand-written responses.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Data processing.</p>
Internal migration	<p>Internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another within a country. Information on internal migration within Australia is available from the Census.</p> <p>The Census asks a series of questions relating to each person's usual address. The indicative data from these questions are recorded as the Usual Address Indicator Census Night, Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAICP, UAI1P, UAI5P).</p> <p>Using the following variables, it is possible to identify the change of address of people for one year prior to the Census date, and for five years prior to the Census date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Place of Usual Residence (PURP)■ Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)■ Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P). <p>Data collected in the Census only reflect movements which coincide with these particular points in time (i.e. one year ago and five years ago) in the intercensal period, even though there may have been multiple movements during this period.</p> <p>Household mobility indicators are also derived using this information. Note that persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded from these variables. The following two indicators are available for Census data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D), where: all residents (aged one year or more) have changed address during the last year; or some residents have changed address during the last year; or no residents have changed address during the last year; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence one year ago).■ Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D), where: all residents (aged 5 years and over) have changed address during the last five years; or some residents have changed address during the last five years; or no residents have changed address in the last five years; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence of five years ago). <p>The data for place of usual residence are used mainly in conjunction with household mobility indicators for detailed internal migration studies.</p> <p>Such studies must be undertaken carefully; the points illustrated in the following cases should be noted.</p> <p>Since the indicators are derived from usual residence at certain dates, only the net effects of any multiple movements between these dates can be derived. For example, John A Citizen was living in a South Australian rural area at the time of the 2001 Census. Six months later he moved to Melbourne for two years, and then to Adelaide where he was living at the time of the 2006 Census. Census data would only show the net South Australian country to city movement.</p> <p>No movement is shown in the internal migration data for 'out and back' movements. For example, where a family move away from their place of usual residence to live elsewhere, then return before the end of the reference period to live at their previous address.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Internal migration *continued*** The ABS produces quarterly information on interstate migration in the publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). The data are derived from a combination of information that is acquired from the Census, and from unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised by the Health Insurance Commission.
- See also* Usual residence.
- Internet** *See* eCensus, Type of Internet connection (NEDD).
- Interstate migration** *See* Internal migration.
- Interviewer household form** The interviewer household form is used in nominated discrete Indigenous communities (communities of Indigenous people in which language differences or other factors make use of the standard self-enumeration forms impractical). The interviewer household form is an interview based Census form which is used to record the details of up to 12 persons in a household, and some dwelling data. If there are more than 12 persons in a dwelling a second interviewer household form is used to record the details of subsequent persons.
- Introduced random error** Under the Census and Statistics Act it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation. Introduced random error is used to ensure that no data are released which could risk the identification of individuals in the statistics.
- Many classifications used in ABS statistics have an uneven distribution of data throughout their categories. For example, the number of people who are Anglican or born in Italy is quite large (3,881,162 and 218,718 respectively in 2001), while the number of people who are Buddhist or born in Chile (357,813 and 23,420 respectively in 2001), is relatively small. When religion is cross-classified with country of birth, the number in the table cell who are Anglican and who were born in Italy could be small, and the number of Buddhists born in Chile even smaller. These small numbers increase the risk of identifying individuals in the statistics.
- Even when variables are more evenly distributed in the classifications, the problem still occurs. The more detailed the classifications, and the more of them that are applied in constructing a table, the greater the incidence of very small cells.
- Care is taken in the specification of tables to minimise the risk of identifying individuals. In addition, a technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable Census data. When the technique is applied, all cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. However the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired. The technique allows very large tables, for which there is a strong client demand, to be produced even though they contain numbers of very small cells.
- The totals and subtotals in summary tables are also subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments of totals and subtotals include modifications to preserve the additivity within tables. Although each table of this kind is internally consistent, comparisons between tables which contain similar data may show some minor discrepancies. In addition the tables at different geographic levels are adjusted independently, and tables at the higher geographic level may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units.
- It is not possible to determine which individual figures have been affected by random error adjustments, but the small variance which may be associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored.
- No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Introduced random error <i>continued</i>	<p>Many different classifications are used in Census tables and the tables are produced for a variety of geographical areas. The effect of the introduced random error is minimised if the statistic required is found direct from a tabulation rather than from aggregating more finely classified data. Similarly, rather than aggregating data from small areas to obtain statistics about a larger standard geographic area, published data for the larger area should be used wherever possible.</p> <p>When calculating proportions, percentages or ratios from cross-classified or small area tables, the random error introduced can be ignored except when very small cells are involved, in which case the impact on percentages and ratios can be significant.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Confidentiality.</p>
Jervis Bay Territory	<i>See</i> Other territories.
Job	<p>The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) defines a job as a set of tasks performed by one individual. An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the classification.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Employment Type (EMTP), Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Individual Income (INCP), Industry of Employment (IND06P), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation, Place of Work (POWP).</p>
Journey to Work (JTW)	<i>See</i> Place of Work (POWP).
Journey to Work: Destination Zone (JTWZNP)	<i>See</i> Place of Work (POWP).
Journey to Work: Study Area (JWSAP)	<i>See</i> Place of Work (POWP).
Labour force	<p>For Census purposes, the labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to Census Night; ■ have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; ■ are on strike or stood down temporarily; or ■ do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work. <p>The following people are classified as being in the labour force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ employed people (i.e. the first three groups above); and ■ unemployed people (i.e. the last group above). <p>People aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as not in the labour force. This includes people who are retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).</p>
Labour Force Status (LFSP)	<p>This is a derived variable applicable to all people aged 15 years and over. It classifies people as employed working full-time, part-time or away from work, unemployed looking for full-time work, looking for part-time work, or not in the labour force. The category 'Employed, away from work' also includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state the number of hours worked.</p> <p>Labour Force Status (LFSP) is derived using responses to questions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ full/part-time job (Question 34) ■ job last week (Question 35) ■ hours worked (Question 44) ■ transport to work (Question 45)

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour Force Status (LFSP) *continued*

- looking for work (Question 46)
- availability to start work (Question 47)

The derivation methodology takes into account answers to these questions to derive the most appropriate Labour Force Status.

See also Contributing family worker, Employee, Employer, Labour force, Owner managers, Owner managers of incorporated enterprises, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Landlord Type (LLDD)

This variable provides information on the type of landlord for rented dwellings. It applies to all households who are renting the dwelling (including caravans, etc. in caravan parks) in which they are enumerated on Census Night. Landlord Type allows data to be produced for studies of the socioeconomic characteristics of tenants of public authority housing. It also allows for comparisons with tenants in privately owned accommodation.

The question on Landlord Type on the 2006 Census form was expanded. The 2001 Census response 'Private landlord not in the same household' was replaced with the responses 'Parent/Other relative not in this dwelling' and 'Other person not in this dwelling'. The response 'Other' was excluded, and the response 'Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas)' was included.

Also in 2006, a generic response category for state or territory housing authority was used. In the 2001 Census, the specific names of each of the state/territory housing authorities were included on the Census forms for their state/territory.

See also Dwelling, Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

This variable records the main language other than English spoken at home, if any, and is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition, released in 2005.

The 'language spoken at home' question on the 2006 Census form is designed to find out which languages other than English are spoken by people at home. This question only allows for one answer and therefore the number of responses shown in the category '1201 English' is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home. Persons who report a language other than English to the 'language spoken at home' question are then asked in the following question 'How well does the person speak English?'. Responses to this question are coded to the variable Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

A question on language has been included in eight Censuses. The 1921 Census question sought a person's ability to read and write, and listed a choice of responses, two of which related specifically to foreign languages. The language itself was not required to be stated. In 1933, the question asked people who could not read and write in English, but were able to read and write in a foreign language, to state that language. A question on language was not included again until 1976 when people were asked for all languages spoken. In 1981 and 1986, all people were asked if they spoke a language other than English at home and, if so, how well they spoke English. In addition to this, since 1991 people have been asked to name their non-English language.

See also Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

Legal marital status

See Marital status, Married registered.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

Level of highest educational attainment (HEAP) is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the highest educational achievement a person has attained. It lists qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular field of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken.

It may be used to determine the general level of educational achievement of the Australian population and of specific groups in Australian society; to investigate the relationship between levels of education and employment outcomes, income and other socioeconomic variables; and as a proxy measure of socioeconomic status.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP) <i>continued</i>	<p>Field of Study for HEAP can be derived using QALFP. Note that school study should be coded to 120101 General Primary and Secondary Education Programmes.</p> <p>More detailed information about this variable is available in the Census fact sheet 'Level of highest educational attainment', due to be released in 2007.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).</p>
LGA	<i>See</i> Local Government Area (LGA).
Local Government Area (LGA)	<p>A Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council. The LGAs in Australia collectively cover only a part of Australia. The main areas not covered by LGAs are northern parts of South Australia, a large part of the Northern Territory, the western division of New South Wales, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories.</p> <p>The number of LGAs and their boundaries can change over time. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective state/territory governments, and are governed by the provisions of state/territory local government and other relevant Acts. The LGAs applicable to the 2006 Census output are those which existed at 7 August, 2005. This early cut off date allows time for the Census mapping to be completed. These LGAs are represented in the 2006 edition of the ASGC.</p> <p>The types of LGAs in each state and the Northern Territory are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New South Wales: Cities, and Areas; ■ Victoria: Cities, Rural Cities, Boroughs and Shires; ■ Queensland: Cities, Towns, and Indigenous Councils; ■ South Australia: Cities, Rural Cities, Municipalities and District Councils; ■ Western Australia: Cities, Towns and Shires; ■ Tasmania: Cities and Municipalities; and ■ Northern Territory: Cities, Towns, Shires and Community Government Councils. <p>For more information and a list of the local government areas in each state and the Northern Territory, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Locality	<i>See</i> Urban Centre/Locality.
Location of dwelling	<i>See</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).
Location of Spouse (SPLF)	<p>This variable is needed when using data on couples or couple families, to identify cases where the spouse is temporarily absent. When a person is temporarily absent only some of their person level characteristics are collected. These are sex, age, student status and the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Household, Partner, Temporarily absent.</p>
Lone parent	<p>A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner usually resident in the household, but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one child usually resident in the household. The child may be either dependent or non-dependent.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
Lone person household	Any private dwelling in which there is only one usual resident at least 15 years of age, is classified as being a lone person household.
Lord Howe Island	This island is part of the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division (SD) of New South Wales.
Main language other than English spoken at home	<i>See</i> Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Major Statistical Region (MSR)	<p>Major Statistical Regions (MSR) divide each of the five larger states, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia into two geographical areas: one equates with the capital city Statistical Division and the other with the balance of the state. Due to population size limitations, Tasmania, Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories each consist of only one MSR corresponding to the whole of the state/territory.</p> <p>For more information refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Major urban	See Section of State (SOS).
Manufactured home estates	<p>Manufactured home estates are land or estates developed specifically for manufactured homes, and on which manufactured homes are installed, or are to be installed.</p> <p>A manufactured home is a self-contained dwelling that is built off-site and then transported to the estate for installation. This includes any associated structures that form part of the dwelling.</p> <p>Within the development there must be reticulated water, sewerage, drainage and electricity connected to each lot. There must also be some form of community facilities and transport services available, and reasonable access to medical care, recreational facilities, etc.</p> <p>This category, of the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD) specifically excludes all retirement villages.</p> <p>See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).</p>
Maps	See Collection District maps.
Marina	See Caravans, houseboats, etc.
Marital status	<p>There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status: Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP).</p> <p>Registered Marital Status (MSTP) reports responses to the question 'What is the person's present marital status?' and refers to the legal status of the person, and not necessarily his/her current living arrangement.</p> <p>The output categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Never married; ■ Widowed; ■ Divorced; ■ Separated; and ■ Married. <p>Social Marital Status (MDCP) reports responses to the question 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?'. The output categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Married in a registered marriage; ■ Married in a de facto marriage; and ■ Not married. <p>In the Social Marital Status classification a response of husband/wife to the relationship question results in a person being classified as 'Married in a registered marriage', regardless of that person's response to the question about present marital status.</p> <p><i>Married de facto:</i> A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the same or opposite sex, who live together in the same household), is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend.</p> <p><i>Married Registered:</i> A registered marriage may be reported in both the Registered Marital Status (MSTP) variable ('married'), and the Social Marital Status (MDCP) variable ('married in a registered marriage').</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Marital status *continued* The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is being used. For a detailed discussion of this variation see Married registered.

Not Married: The term not married, as used in the Social Marital Status (MDCP) classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation. It should be noted that MDCP is only applicable to those usually resident and present in the household on Census Night (i.e. not applicable to those in non-private dwellings), while MSTP is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

See also Married registered, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Married de facto *See* Marital status.

Married registered A registered marriage may be reported in both Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP). Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is coded from Question 6 'What is the person's present marital status?'. Social Marital Status (MDCP) is derived from the relationship question (Question 5).

The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is used. Some of the reasons for this variation are as follows:

- A person may live alone, in a group house, or with other relatives and still be legally married. If this is the case he/she would have a social marital status of 'not married' and a registered marital status of 'married'.
- A person currently living with a partner in a de facto marriage may report himself/herself as married in the marital status question. In this case he/she would have a social marital status of 'married in a de facto marriage' and a registered marital status of 'married'.
- A person in a de facto marriage may report a relationship to Person 1 of 'husband/wife' because he or she may feel this best describes the relationship, but may answer 'never married' in the marital status question. This results in a social marital status of 'married in a de facto marriage', and a registered marital status of 'never married'.
- It should be noted that MDCP is only applicable to those usually resident and present in the household on Census Night (i.e. not applicable to those in non-private dwellings), while MSTP is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

See also Marital status.

Mean The mean is calculated by summing the values of all observations in a set of data and then dividing by the number of observations in the set. Thus: mean = sum of all the observed values / number of observations.

Median The median is the value that divides a set of data exactly in half. It is the middle value when the values in a set of data are arranged in order. If there is no middle value (i.e. there are an even number of values) then the median is calculated by determining the mean of the two middle values. Thus: median = the middle value of a set of data.

Median income Median income is the level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. Medians have been estimated for each income range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

For information on how medians are used in the derivation of Individual Income (INCP), refer to the relevant section.

See also Family Income (FINF), Household Income (HIND), Individual Income (INCP).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Mesh Block	<p>Mesh Blocks are a new micro level of statistical geography for Australia. They were first published in draft form in September 2005. In July 2006 they became the smallest unit of the ASGC. Mesh Blocks are about four or five times smaller than CDs but do not necessarily aggregate to CD. They do aggregate precisely to SLAs. The minimum number of dwellings in each Mesh Block will be between 20 and 50 except where a Mesh Block is deliberately designed to have zero population.</p> <p>Mesh Blocks will be small so that they can aggregate reasonably accurately to many different geographical regions, administrative, management and political boundaries. Thus, by coding statistics to Mesh Blocks, it will be possible to produce summary statistics for a whole range of geographical regions not currently represented in statistical geography. For further information see Information Paper: <i>Draft Mesh Blocks, Australia, 2005</i> (cat. no. 1209.0.55.001).</p>
Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)	<p>This variable records up to three methods, or means, of travel to work on the day of the Census, for each person aged 15 years and over who was employed during the week before the Census. The data are used in Place of Work (POWP) analysis, and transport planning. It should be noted that it refers to method on the day of the Census, not usual method used.</p> <p>The question on method of travel (Question 45) allows for multiple answers in all categories except walked only, worked at home, and did not go to work; for example, a journey to work by car as the driver, by ferry and then bus, would be recorded as such, i.e. all three modes would be coded.</p> <p>The response options for MTWP were expanded for the 2001 Census. The 1996 method of travel ferry/tram was split in two, and the option of truck was added. Tram includes light rail.</p> <p>Statistics gathered from this question give an indication of the way people travelled to work on Census day, however, some issues in practical application of the statistics should be noted when they are used in conjunction with Place of Work (POWP) data.</p> <p>The following points should be particularly noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Method of travel to work and journey to work travel involve different time periods. Statistics on method of travel relate to 8 August 2006, while journey to work and other labour force statistics relate to the main job held last week, meaning the week before the Census. For example, a person may have been working in the centre of Sydney on 8 August 2006 and have travelled there by train but, in the week before the Census, may have been working in an outer suburb of Sydney and travelled there by car. ■ A person who had a job last week may have been unemployed, retired, or on leave on 8 August 2006 and therefore did not go to work on that day. On the other hand, a person may have been unemployed last week but have a designated method of travel to work on 8 August 2006 because he/she had since become employed. However, MTWP would be not applicable in the second instance, as it is only applicable to employed persons based on labour force status in the week before the Census. <p><i>See also</i> Information Consultancy, Place of Work (POWP), Working population.</p>
Migrant	<i>See</i> Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
Migration	<i>See</i> Country of birth, Internal migration, Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
Migratory Collection District	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD).
Mnemonics	<p>Some of the entries in this dictionary describe variables on the Census unit record file. Each variable has a mnemonic, e.g. LLDD for Landlord Type. Mnemonics are a convenient shorthand method of describing variables on the Census unit record file. Mnemonics are often used by clients when specifying customised tables.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Mnemonics *continued*

It is essential that Census data users know whether the variable relates to a dwelling, a family or a person. The last character of the mnemonic is therefore important: it is a D for dwelling, an F for family, or a P for person.

Complete classifications for Census variables are listed in Section 1, 2006 Census Classifications.

See also entries for individual variables.

Mobility

See Internal migration.

Mode

The mode is the most frequent value appearing in a set of numbers. A set of data can have more than one mode. The mode does not necessarily give much indication of the location of the centre of a set of data. However, it is often close to the mean and median, if the data has a normal or near normal distribution. Thus: mode = the most frequently observed number.

Mortgage

See Housing Loan Repayments (HLRD).

Motorbikes

The Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD) was only collected in the 2001 Census. Motorbikes and motor scooters are excluded from vehicle counts for the 2006 Census.

Multiple family households

For the 2006 Census, a maximum of three families can be identified in one household. In cases where more than three families are identified in a household, the first three families are coded and other persons are classified as either related family members of the primary family or non-family members.

Relevant variables are Family Composition (FMCF), Family Number (FNOF) and Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

See also Family, Household.

Municipality

A type of Local Government Area.

See also Local Government Area (LGA).

Name

The names of all people are requested on the Census form for the following reasons:

- they assist the person(s) completing the form to report relevant information for each person on the form;
- they help the Census collector check for any omissions from the Census form if a household has to be contacted a second time;
- they are essential in processing the Post Enumeration Survey conducted after the Census;
- they assist in coding family and place of usual residence; and
- research has shown that an anonymous Census would obtain a lower response rate and less accurate data.

See also Confidentiality, Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.

Name attribution (component of digital geographic information)

See Attribution.

Name of employer

For each employed person, his/her employer's business name is requested on the Census form. This information is used to assist in classifying the employed person's Industry of Employment (IND06P).

In line with ABS practice to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by respondents, the name of the employer is not recorded on computer files.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Confidentiality, Industry of Employment (IND06P), Name.

Nationality

See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

GLOSSARY *continued*

NEC (not elsewhere classified)	See Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Need for assistance	See Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP).
Negative income	See Individual Income (INCP).
NEI (not elsewhere included)	See Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Never married	See Marital status, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).
NFD (not further defined)	See Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Nominal child	<p>A child also includes any individual under 15 years of age who does not have a parent usually resident in the household but is instead assigned to a nominal parent from among other household members. Such children may be related to the nominal parent (e.g. as a nephew or niece) or not be related at all. Allocation of a nominal parent to a nominal child is determined by the application of certain coding rules. For more information refer to ABS Family Composition standards on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p> <p>See also Child, Family Composition (FMCF).</p>
Non-ASGC areas	See Census Geographic Areas.
Non-dependent child	<p>A person aged 15 years or more, who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.</p> <p>See also Adopted child, Child, Couple family, Foster child, Lone parent, Other related individual, Partner, Step child.</p>
Non-family member	<p>A person for whom there is no identified couple relationship, parent-child relationship, or other blood relationship with any of the other usual residents of the household. They may live within a family household, or they may form a non-family household either as a lone person or a group household.</p> <p>A non-family member is a person who is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a lone person; ■ a group household member; or ■ an unrelated individual living in a family household. <p>See also Dwelling, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Visitors to Australia, Visitors to a household.</p>
Non-government	See Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP).
Non-labour force occupations	<p>These are occupations such as housewives, students and pensioners. Under international definitions of labour force, people whose sole occupations include those above, are coded in the Census as 'not in the labour force'.</p> <p>See also Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Not in the labour force.</p>
Non-private dwelling	See Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)	<p>This variable describes the field of study of the highest completed non-school qualification.</p> <p>The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> (cat. no. 1272.0) released in 2001.</p> <p>Qualifications outside the scope of this variable are classified as <i>not applicable</i>.</p> <p>See also Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)	<p>This variable describes the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).</p> <p>The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> (cat. no. 1272.0) released in 2001.</p> <p>ASCED is designed for a wide range of purposes and contains levels of detail which are not obtainable from Census data. ASCED level of education categories for which data are available are listed in the classifications section of this dictionary.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
Norfolk Island	Norfolk Island is outside the scope of the Census.
Not applicable	<i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Not in the labour force	<p>Persons not in the labour force are those persons who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Non-labour force occupations.</p>
Not stated	<i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)	<p>This dwelling variable provides a count of the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling, including caravans in caravan parks.</p> <p>Housing authorities and other users of ABS information use these data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ to provide an indication of dwelling size; and ■ to provide an indication of overcrowding by calculating occupancy ratios (i.e. the number of people per room/bedroom). <p>When calculating occupancy ratios, it is preferable to base them on the number of people usually resident rather than the number of people present in the household on Census Night.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling.</p>
Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)	<p>This variable counts the number of children ever born to women aged 15 years and over. It counts live births. The question on number of children ever born is asked in alternate Censuses and was previously asked in 1996.</p> <p>Information obtained from this question is used to calculate measures of lifetime fertility, including average number of children born to women and childlessness. This information will assist with calculating future population projections for Australia and for studies into fertility of specific groups of women in Australia. It also provides information about the impact of fertility trends on social issues, such as the ageing of the population.</p>
Number of Employees (NEMP)	The number of employees employed in a business is used to help understand the nature of self-employment (whether working on own account, or as an employer), and the characteristics of small business owners.
Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)	This variable records the number of registered motor vehicles, which are owned or used by members of a household, and which are garaged or parked near the occupied private dwelling on Census Night. It includes vans and company vehicles kept at home, but excludes motorbikes, scooters and tractors.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD) *continued*

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD) is a significant part of a package of transport-related Census variables and has an important place in transport modelling, town planning and market research. It also serves as a useful socioeconomic indicator, either by itself or when cross classified with other characteristics, to identify mobility and thus the ability to access services. Data on the distribution of vehicles are important for indicating needs such as parking and public transport.

See also Dwelling, Household, Place of Work (POWP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP).

Occupation

Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over. Two questions are used in the Census:

- 'In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation - Give full title', and
- 'What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation...'

Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

Occupation data are essential for labour market analysis and policy formation. Changes in the occupational composition of the labour force are important for planning at the industry and geographic area levels. The data are used in analyses of education and training needs, and as indicators for industry assistance programs. Small area data on occupation are important in regional planning; in examining the occupational mobility of ethnic and other minority groups; and in measuring socioeconomic status variability between regions.

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) First Edition was published in 1986 and was used in both the 1986 and 1991 Censuses. ASCO Second Edition was used for the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. The 2006 Census sees the introduction of a new occupation classification called the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). For the 2006 Census, occupation data will be dual coded. This will give users of occupation data, the option to use either classification (ANZSCO or ASCO Second Edition) when requesting data. However occupation data in standard Census output products will be ANZSCO based.

The occupation classifications use six digit codes. The first digit in the code represents the major group. The first and second digits indicate the sub-major group. The first, second and third digits indicate the minor group. The first, second, third and fourth digits indicate the unit group, whilst all six digits indicate occupation.

The following example from ANZSCO illustrates the coding conventions:

Major group:	2	Professionals
Sub-major group:	24	Education professionals
Minor group:	241	School teachers
Unit group:	2412	Primary school teachers
Occupation:	2412-13	Primary school teacher

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to occupation level, the response is coded to the next highest level which is sufficiently broad to include all possibilities implied by the available information. Where this occurs, special 'not further defined' (nfd) categories are used at the more detailed levels of the classification. These categories are represented by codes ending in one or more zeros.

Standard output for occupation data is at the 1, 2, 3 or 4 digit level of the classification. However, in some cases 6 digit level data can be made available from ABS Information Consultancy.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Occupation <i>continued</i>	<i>See also</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO), Labour force.
Occupied private dwelling	<i>See</i> Dwelling.
Off-shore Collection District	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).
Offspring	<i>See</i> Child.
One-parent family	<p>A one-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.</p> <p>Examples of one parent families include: a 25-year-old parent with dependent children; and an 80-year-old living with a 50-year-old child.</p> <p>Information on people who are temporarily absent is used in family coding to differentiate between lone person households and one parent families (if child was temporarily absent) or between one parent and couple families (if a spouse was temporarily absent).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Family, Lone parent, Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
Optional questions	<p>There are two optional questions on the 2006 Census form. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'What is the person's religion?'. Answering the question on religion has been optional in all Australian Censuses. ■ 'Does each person in this household agree to his/her name and address and other information on this form being kept by the National Archives of Australia and then made publicly available after 99 years?'. The 2001 Census was the first to give respondents the opportunity to have their name identified information retained. <p>These are questions 19 and 60 on the household form.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Confidentiality.</p>
Origin	<i>See</i> Ancestry, Indigenous Status (INGP), Ethnicity.
Other	<i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Other family	<p>Other family is defined as a group of related individuals residing in the same household, who cannot be categorised as belonging to a couple or one parent family.</p> <p>If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse/partner, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as an other family. However, if the two brothers share the household with the daughter of one of the brothers and her husband, then both brothers are classified as other related individuals and are attached to the couple family.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Couple family, Family Composition (FMCF), One parent family, Other related individual.</p>
Other related individual	<p>An individual who is related to at least one other members of the household, but who does not form an identified couple relationship or parent-child relationship according to the priority rules of family coding. He/she can be related through blood, step or in-law relationship and include any direct ancestor or descendant. Relatives beyond first cousin are excluded.</p> <p>Other related individuals are attached to an existing family nucleus formed by a couple relationship or parent-child relationship. If no such nucleus exists but individuals in a household are related to each other (see list below) they form an 'Other Family' in the Family Composition (FMCP) classification.</p> <p>The Relationship in Household (RLHP) variable is used to identify other related individuals. The following is a list of relationships used to define an other related individual:</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Other related individual <i>continued</i>	son in-law, daughter in-law, grandmother, step-grandmother, grandmother in-law, grandfather, step-grandfather, grandfather in-law, granddaughter, step-granddaughter, granddaughter in-law, grandson, step-grandson, grandson in-law, sister, step-sister, half-sister, sister in-law, brother, step-brother, half brother, brother in-law, aunt, step-aunt, aunt in-law, uncle, step-uncle, uncle in-law, nephew, step-nephew, nephew in-law, niece, step-niece, niece in-law, cousin, step-cousin, cousin in-law. <i>See also</i> Family, Other family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).
Other territories	<p>Prior to the 1996 Census, no external territories were included in geographical Australia, although Census data were collected for Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Following amendments to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901 – 1973</i> effective from July 1992, the two external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands became part of geographical Australia. The other Australian external territories (Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard Island and McDonald Island), remain outside the scope of the Census.</p> <p>Since the 1996 Census, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and the Jervis Bay Territory (previously linked to the Australian Capital Territory for statistical purposes) comprise a pseudo 'ninth state/territory' of Australia. They are included in state nine 'other territories', with each of the three areas having a unique SLA code.</p> <p>Prior to the 1986 Census, separate censuses of the islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.</p> <p>For the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island were included as part of the Australian Census, but their data were excluded from statistical counts for Australia. Norfolk Island and the other minor external territories were out of scope for the Census.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Information Consultancy.</p>
Other urban	<i>See</i> Section of State (SOS).
Overseas-born	<p>For the Census, people are classified as Overseas-born if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ they were born in a country other than Australia; or ■ they were born at sea; or ■ their response was classified 'Inadequately described'; or ■ their response was classified 'Not elsewhere classified'. <p>Australia is defined in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). It includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).</p>
Overseas visitor	<i>See</i> Visitors to Australia
Owner managers	An owner manager is a person who works in his/her own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	An owner manager of an incorporated enterprise is a person who works in his/her own incorporated enterprises, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	<p>An owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. It includes those engaged independently in a profession or trade.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Parent	<p>A parent is a natural, adoptive, step, foster mother or father of a child, or a person who is assigned as a nominal parent. This person must be usually resident in the same household as the child.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Nominal child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
Parent-child relationship	<p>The existence of a parent-child relationship is one of the foundations on which separate families and particular family composition categories are identified. It only refers to relationships between people usually resident in the same household. It includes relationships in which people actually report a parent-child relationship on the Census form (including being an adopted child or a foster child of an adult), as well as some designated relationships (i.e. for children aged less than 15 years who do not otherwise have a parent in the household, in which case a nominal parent/child relationship is established).</p> <p>An individual may be (of household members) both a parent and a child at the same time (for example, a person could live with their father or mother and have a child of their own). If a child in a household is also identified as being a parent, then precedence is given to the person's role as a parent for family composition coding purposes.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Parent.</p>
Partner	<p>A person identified as being in a couple relationship with another person usually resident in the same household is a partner. The couple relationship is established through reporting of either a registered or de facto marriage, and includes same-sex couples.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Marital status, Married de facto, Married registered, Same-sex couple.</p>
Pensions/benefits	<p>The calculation of gross income includes any pensions or benefits received.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Individual Income (INCP).</p>
Period of residence	<p><i>See</i> Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).</p>
Person variables	<p>For a list of person variables see the Mnemonic Index in the front of this dictionary.</p> <p>For overseas visitors only three person variables are available. They are Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP). For all other person variables, an overseas visitor category (code V) allows the identification of overseas visitors when compiling tables.</p>
Personal form	<p>The Census personal form records details for one person only. It contains the same questions as the household form (Appendix A), but excludes the household questions.</p> <p>The personal form is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ for households with more than six people: the household form accommodates six people, so one personal form is completed for each extra person; ■ for privacy: if any person in a household prefers, for privacy reasons, not to be recorded on the household form, then a personal form and a privacy envelope are issued for that person; and ■ in non-private dwellings: one personal form is completed for each person in a non-private dwelling on Census Night. <p><i>See also</i> Household form.</p>
Place of birth	<p><i>See</i> Country of birth.</p>
Place of enumeration	<p>The place of enumeration is the place at which the person is counted i.e. where he/she spent Census Night, which may not be where he/she usually lives.</p> <p>The population count for place of enumeration is a count of every person, who spends Census Night in Australia, based on where he/she is counted. It includes people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. This count is also known as a <i>de facto</i> population count.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Place of enumeration <i>continued</i>	<p>People entering Australia from overseas before midnight on Census Night were counted where they stayed on Census Night. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they had been in the country or how long they planned to stay. Australian residents in Antarctica are also within the scope of the Census.</p> <p>People leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night are not counted in the Census. Australian residents out of the country on Census Night, and overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia are out of the scope of the Census.</p> <p>This type of count provides a snapshot in any given area. Although the Census is timed to attempt to capture the typical situation, holiday resort areas, such as the Gold Coast and snow fields, may show a large enumeration count compared with the usual residence count.</p> <p>Census counts based on place of enumeration can be provided for individual Collection Districts (CDs), and any aggregations of CDs, such as postal areas or SLAs.</p> <p>The variables Family Composition (FMCf) and Household Composition (HHCD) are coded on a usual residence rather than place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables and usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Composition (FMCf).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australia, Census counts, Collection District (CD), Family, Household, Place of usual residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.</p>
Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)	<p>This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census, and is coded to SLA level.</p> <p><i>See</i> Place of usual residence (PURP).</p>
Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)	<p>This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census, and is coded to SLA level.</p> <p><i>See</i> Place of usual residence (PURP).</p>
Place of Usual Residence (PURP)	<p>This is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be the place where the person was counted on Census Night. Each person is required to state his/her address of usual residence in Question 8. The count of persons at their usual residence is known as the <i>de jure</i> population count.</p> <p>Census counts compiled on this basis are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors such as school holidays and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.</p> <p>The 2001 Census was the first Census where usual residence data was available at Collection District (CD) level, however it was only coded if sufficient information was supplied. Otherwise, place of usual residence at CD level was coded to 'Inadequately described' or 'Not stated'. For the 2006 Census, usual residence data will again be available at CD level. If respondents give insufficient usual address information, their usual residence will be imputed at CD level. In previous Censuses, usual residence was only imputed at SLA level. The variable Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP) is used to indicate if a person's place of usual residence has been imputed for the Census.</p> <p>Characteristics of individuals are available for CDs and aggregations of CDs.</p> <p>Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Census counts, Derivations and imputations, Family, Household, Statistical Local Area (SLA), Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Place of Work (POWP) Place of Work data provide information on where a person goes to work. The address of the person's workplace in the week prior to Census Night is coded to a Destination Zone using an index provided by the State Transport Authorities, who also define the Study Area (boundary) that is designated by that code.

Destination Zones do not concord with Collection Districts but they do aggregate to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), and it is at the SLA level that Place of Work data can be used in conjunction with other aggregated Census data.

The Working Population Profile shows the characteristics of the working population in an SLA. Customised tables of Place of Work data can be obtained through ABS Information Consultancy; they can be specified as flow tables of journey to work data containing both origin (place of enumeration or place of usual residence) and destination (place of work) data.

Journey to work data are used by transport authorities, associated bodies, organisations and other interested people to plan public transport systems, and for the development and release of residential and commercial land.

Place of Work data have been produced from Australian Censuses since 1971. Because of changes and growth in the urban areas of states and territories, Place of Work areas are not necessarily the same each Census.

A major change occurred for the 2001 Census. Previously, Place of Work Study Areas were restricted to some major urban areas in each state. If a person was not enumerated in the defined Study Area, he/she was coded to 'Not applicable'. For example, if a person regularly commuted from Goulburn to work in Sydney, Place of Work data could not be obtained from him/her. In 2001, the Study Areas were expanded to encompass all of Australia, excluding external territories. The changes for 2001 allow a more comprehensive view of transport patterns across a state or territory.

There are eight main study areas which approximate to the eight states/territories. Each study area is further classified as either extended or detailed. Detailed study areas comprise destination zones which aggregate to SLAs, while the extended study areas are not coded below the level of SLA. This allows Place of Work tables to be run for a whole state/territory at the SLA level.

Question 41 on the 2006 Census form asks, 'For the main job held last week, what was the person's workplace address?'. This address is coded to a destination zone within the detailed Place of Work study area, or to an SLA in the extended Place of Work study area.

Journey to work origin and destination data can be cross classified with Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) to identify urban transport patterns. However, users should be aware of the difference in the time period covered by these variables. People employed in the week prior to the Census but no longer employed on Census day still appear in Place of Work data.

See also Address, Employee, Employer, Employment type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP)

POA *See* Postal Area (POA).

Post Enumeration Survey (PES) Since the 1966 Census, each Census has been followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES), conducted by specially trained interviewers. Each state and territory is included, and a sample of approximately 32,000 private dwellings (and a small number of non-private dwellings) is enumerated in the survey. In 2006, remote areas, including discrete Indigenous communities, will be included in the scope of the survey for the first time.

The main purpose of the PES is to measure the extent of undercount and overcount in the Census. This is achieved by asking respondents in PES if they were included on a Census form for the household being interviewed, and if there were any other addresses where they may have been included in the Census. At each of these addresses (including

GLOSSARY *continued*

Post Enumeration Survey (PES) <i>continued</i>	<p>the interview address), the personal information is matched to any corresponding Census forms for these addresses to determine whether a person was counted, was counted more than once, or was not counted at all.</p> <p>Results obtained in the PES are used to adjust Census counts in the calculation of Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for Australia. The results also provide an assessment of the coverage of the Census by field operations including the extent to which dwellings are missed by Census collectors.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Undercounting and/or underenumeration.</p>
Postal Area (POA)	<p>Postal Areas are ABS approximations of Australia Post postcodes, created by allocating whole Collection Districts (CDs) on a 'best fit' basis to postcodes.</p> <p>Census Postal Areas exclude non-mappable Australia Post postcodes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ post office box postcodes; ■ some delivery route postcodes, which are also covered by other postcodes (a situation which often occurs in rural areas); and ■ some postcodes which, because of the application of the 'best fit' principle, do not get a CD allocated to them. <p>This means that there are more Australia Post postcodes than Census Postal Areas.</p> <p>Every CD is allocated one valid Australia Post postcode as the Postal Area for that CD. When a person is enumerated in that CD, the Postal Area is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of enumeration.</p> <p>When a person's address is coded to their CD of Usual Residence, the Postal Area of the CD is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of Usual Residence.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Census counts, Collection District (CD), Digital boundaries.</p>
Postcode	<i>See</i> Postal Area (POA).
Preliminary data	<p>There are no preliminary data released from the Census. All data released are final counts. However, the data are released in two stages.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Data release.</p>
Primary family	<p>A household can contain one or more families. In a multiple family household, one family is called the primary family.</p> <p>Where there was more than one family in a household on Census Night, the family with dependent children is designated as the primary family. If there was more than one family, and no children were present in the household, then the first family identified on the Census form becomes the primary family.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Family, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
Private dwelling	<i>See</i> Dwelling.
Product directory	<i>See</i> Directory of Census Statistics.
Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)	<p>For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, this variable classifies their self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.</p> <p>Responses to the question on proficiency in English are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in spoken English should be regarded as an indicator of a person's ability to speak English rather than a definitive measure of his/her ability and should be interpreted with care.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator of the ethnicity of the population and for the planning and provision of multilingual services.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP) <i>continued</i>	<p>Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGP01). This variable encompasses ENGP, and applies to all persons i.e. people who speak English only, as well as those who speak a language at home other than English.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Language Spoken at Home (LANP).</p>
PSMA Australia Ltd. (PSMA)	<p>The PSMA is a consortium of state and commonwealth mapping agencies, which has been contracted to supply digital base maps of topographical and cadastral data to the ABS.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.</p>
Qualifications	<p><i>See</i> Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).</p>
Quality Alignment and Design System (QuADS)	<p>The QuADs system is for the alignment, design and quality checking of Census Collection Districts. It uses the digital base map of topographical data supplied by PSMA Australia Ltd. This base map is overlaid by digital collection management area boundaries which can be manipulated to reflect any required changes. Various data are attributed to those boundaries through an Oracle database called the Collection District Record Database (CDRD).</p> <p>The system was built and used to facilitate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the design of collection boundaries; ■ management of information associated with boundaries; and ■ storing of the digital geographic information used. <p><i>See also</i> Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006, Digital base map data, PSMA Australia Ltd.</p>
Random perturbation of table cells	<p><i>See</i> Confidentiality, Introduced random error.</p>
Recode	<p>Recoding is the process of aggregating categories of a classification into groups. These groups may contain either the full basic classification, or only part of it. Each of the Census data variables disseminated has a basic classification. Output may be produced using this basic classification level, or using recodes.</p> <p>Tables can be customised to individual requirements using recodes. For example, if data are required for school children only, a suitable recode for the variable Age (AGEP) may show the age groups 5–8 years; 9–12 years; 13–15 years; and 16–18 years, reducing the table to a more manageable size.</p> <p>Recoding may also be necessary to meet the confidentiality requirements of the ABS, to prevent the identification of individual persons or organisations. For example, a table showing the full classification of Occupation cross-classified with the full classification of Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) at Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, would contain many very small cells. These cells would then be randomly adjusted to prevent the release of confidential data. By reducing the classificatory or geographic detail, the table would be less affected by introduced random error.</p> <p>Many recodes have already been designed and incorporated as standards, based on demand from previous censuses and are included in Census output products. The design and implementation of non-standard recodes for individual requirements is done by ABS Information Consultancy (contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication). The ABS encourages clients to use standard ABS recodes to allow meaningful comparison of data.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Classifications, Confidentiality, Section 1 - 2006 Census Classifications, Information Consultancy, Introduced random error, Mnemonics, Variables.</p>
Reference maps	<p><i>See</i> Collection District maps.</p>
Reference person	<p><i>See</i> Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Region	<i>See</i> Indigenous Region (IREG), Statistical Region (SR).
Registered Marital Status (MSTP)	<p>This variable records an individual's current status in regard to a registered marriage, i.e. whether he/she is widowed, divorced, separated, married or has never married. The partners in a registered marriage must be of the opposite sex as same-sex relationships cannot be registered as marriages in Australia. Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is coded from Question 6 and is imputed if no response is provided. The variable Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP) is used to indicate if a person's marital status has been imputed for the Census.</p> <p>A question on registered marital status has been asked in all Australian censuses. In all censuses since 1986 this question provided responses for the categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Never married; ■ Married; ■ Separated but not divorced; ■ Divorced; and ■ Widowed. <p>Marital status is applicable to people aged 15 years and over. Note that the category 'married' was called 'now married' in censuses prior to 1986.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Derivations and imputations, Marital status, Married registered, Social Marital Status (MDCP).</p>
Related individuals	<i>See</i> Other related individual.
Relations	<i>See</i> Other related individual.
Relationship	<p>Relationship information is collected on the Census form to enable family and household coding to be done. The relationship question asks 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2'. Response categories for this question include husband or wife, de facto partner, child, step child, brother or sister, unrelated flatmate or co-tenant, or other relationship as specified. Children can be children of Person 1 or Person 2 only, or of both Person 1 and Person 2. Where the relationship is other than child, the relationship to Person 1 only is specified.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
Relationship Between Families (FRLF)	<p>This family level variable classifies the relationship between the primary family and the second or third family enumerated in the same household. To identify the second and third families, the variable Family Number (FNOF) is required.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family.</p>
Relationship in Household (RLHP)	<p>This is a key variable at the person level. It is used to record the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person.</p> <p>A question on relationship has been included in all Australian censuses. Since the 1986 Census, relationship to Person 1 and/or Person 2 has been asked in respect of each child. This is necessary to classify step children.</p> <p>For more information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:</p> <p>Same-sex couple, Lone parent, Married registered, Child under 15, Other related individual, Non-dependent child, Non-family member, Lone person household, Group household.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family Composition (FMCF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).</p>
Relatives	<i>See</i> Other related individual.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Religious Affiliation (RELPA)	<p>A question on religious denomination has been included in all Australian censuses, but answering this question has always been optional. The option not to answer this question is provided for in legislation.</p> <p>Responses to the religion question are coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). The ASCRG was first published in 1996 and was revised in 2005. The 2006 Census uses the ASCRG Second Edition (2005) to code religious affiliation.</p> <p>Data on religious affiliation are used for such purposes as planning educational facilities, aged care and other social services provided by religion-based organisations; the location of church buildings; the assigning of chaplains to hospitals, prisons, armed services and universities; the allocation of time on public radio and other media; and sociological research.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).</p>
Remoteness Area (RA)	<p>Within the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), the Remoteness classification comprises five categories, each of which identifies a (non-contiguous) region in Australia being a grouping of Collection Districts (CDs) sharing a particular degree of remoteness. The degrees of remoteness range from 'highly accessible' (i.e. major cities) to 'very remote'.</p> <p>The degree of remoteness of each CD was determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). CDs have then been grouped into the appropriate category of Remoteness to form non-contiguous areas within each state.</p> <p>For more information, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0) and <i>ABS Views on Remoteness</i> (cat. no. 1244.0).</p> <p>Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Customised mapping service, Information Consultancy.</p>
Rent (weekly) (RNTD)	<p>The variable Rent (weekly) (RNTD) records the individual dollar amounts of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night. This includes caravans etc. in caravan parks. The categories range from \$0–\$9,999 in single dollar amounts.</p> <p>The Census is the only source of rent data for small areas and for small groups of the population. Such data are important for housing policy and planning, and for studying the housing conditions of minority populations.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Household, Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).</p>
Rented	<i>See</i> Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).
Residence	<i>See</i> Dwelling, Household, Usual residence.
Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)	<p>This variable records whether people enumerated in non-private dwellings (such as motels, hospitals, colleges etc.) are staying there as either: members of staff of the accommodation (e.g. owner, proprietor, porter, cook, teacher, warden, family of owner or family of staff); or residents, guests, patients, inmates, etc.</p> <p>No information on family relationships is available for people in non-private dwellings because they are enumerated using personal forms.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).</p>
Residual categories and supplementary codes	<p>Residual categories in a classification are labelled <i>Not elsewhere classified</i> (nec), <i>Not elsewhere included</i> (nei), <i>Not further defined</i> (nfd), <i>Other</i> or <i>Miscellaneous</i>.</p>

Residual categories and supplementary codes *continued*

These categories are necessary because, although in a classification meaningful categories are created through the application of certain criteria, not all observations can be classified into a homogeneous group, or the size of the observations does not allow them to be separately identified. For example, in the classification of languages, the minor group 'Chinese' is composed of six distinct languages and one residual category:

Chinese

Cantonese

Hakka

Hokkien

Mandarin

Teochew

Wu

Chinese languages, nec (includes Hsiang, Kan)

The residual category is needed because the six distinct languages do not encompass all the known Chinese languages. The remainder of observations which can be classified as 'Chinese languages' are grouped together in 'Chinese languages, nec'.

Supplementary codes (often called dump codes) are used to process inadequately described responses. *Not further defined* codes (sometimes called undefined codes) are used to process incomplete, non-specific or imprecise responses which cannot be coded to the most detailed level of a classification, but which nevertheless, contain enough information to allow them to be coded to a higher level of the classification structure. For example, country of birth responses relating to places which cannot be identified as lying within the boundaries of a country separately identified in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), but which lie wholly within the boundaries of one of the classification's Minor Groups, are coded to that Minor Group.

It is important to note the distinction between *Not elsewhere classified* categories and *Not further defined* codes. *NEC* categories are a formal part of a classification's structure, designed to make a classification complete and exhaustive of all observations in scope. Adequately described, specific responses are coded to *nec* categories in instances where a suitable substantive category is not included in the classification. As explained above, *nfd* codes are designed to facilitate processing by allowing inadequately described or non-specific responses to be coded to a broader level of the classification rather than be lost altogether. *NFD* codes are not a formal part of the classification.

Other supplementary codes are also provided in classifications, for operational purposes, to facilitate the coding of responses to:

- *Inadequately described*, where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification;
- *Not stated*, where no response is provided; and
- *Not applicable*, where the question does not apply to the person and so no response is required (for example, Year of Arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia).

See also Classifications, Data processing.

Retention of name-identified information

In Australian censuses prior to 2001, all forms and other name-identified records have been destroyed once the statistical data required for the purposes of the Census have been extracted. For the 2001 Census, respondents were given the option to have their name-identified Census records retained.

The decision to retain name-identified Census records and to make them generally available after 99 years was reached after the federal government considered the recommendations of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Just over half of the population chose to have their individual responses retained and these responses are now with the National Archives of Australia.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Retention of name-identified information <i>continued</i>	<p>For the 2006 Census, people will again be given the option of having their name-identified Census records retained.</p> <p>Information will only be kept for those people who explicitly give their consent.</p> <p>For privacy reasons, the name-identified information will not be available for any purpose within a 99 year closed access period, including by a court or tribunal. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified 2006 Census information being retained, their name and address will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Census and Statistics Act, Confidentiality, Name.</p>
Retirement village (self-contained)	<p>This is a category of the classification Dwelling Location (DLOD) which is applicable to private dwellings. It is used to code accommodation for retired or aged people who care for themselves.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).</p>
Rooms in occupied private dwelling	<i>See</i> Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD).
Row house	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Rural Balance	<i>See</i> Section of State (SOS).
S Dist	<i>See</i> Statistical District.
SACC	<i>See</i> Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).
Same-sex couple	<p>Two persons of the same sex who report a de facto partnership in the relationship question, and who are usually resident in the same household, are a same-sex couple.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Marital status, Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
School	<i>See</i> Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).
School leavers	<i>See</i> Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP).
Scope and coverage	<p>The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia. This includes people in the six states, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The other Australian external territories (Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands), are outside the scope of the Australian Census.</p> <p>People who leave Australia but who are not required to undertake migration formalities, for example those on oil and gas rigs off the Australian coast, and expeditioners to the Australian Antarctic Territory (and other locations) are also included in the Census. They are coded to Off-Shore Collection Districts.</p> <p>The only groups of people who spend Census Night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families, and foreign crew members on ships.</p> <p>The Census also includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports and people on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft. People entering Australia before midnight on Census Night are counted, while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who will be in Australia less than one year, only basic demographic data are available (for 1996, the period was for less than six months).</p> <p>Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, in Australian detention centres, police lock-ups or hospitals, are in the scope of the Census. For the 2006 Census, details are sourced from administrative data, so only basic demographic statistics such as age, sex and marital status are available.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Scope and coverage <i>continued</i>	<p>All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks and manufactured homes in manufactured home estates, are counted only if occupied. For the 2006 Census, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained) are included. In previous Censuses they were excluded. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Other Territories, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.</p>
SD	<i>See</i> Statistical Division.
Second family	<p>If more than one family is living in a dwelling, each family is categorised as being either Primary, Second or Third families.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).</p>
Second release data	<i>See</i> Data release.
Section of State (SOS)	<p>This geographical classification uses population counts to define Collection Districts (CDs) as urban or rural and to provide, in aggregate, statistics for urban concentrations and for bounded localities and balance areas.</p> <p>SOS represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas of a particular urban/rural type. Sections of State categories comprise Major Urban (population clusters of 100,000 or more), Other Urban (population clusters of 1,000 to 99,999), Bounded Locality (200 to 999), Rural Balance (remainder of state/territory) and Migratory, and in aggregate cover the whole of Australia.</p> <p>For more information, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p> <p>Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Customised mapping service, Information Consultancy, Urban Centre/Locality.</p>
Self-employed person	<i>See</i> Employer, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Owner managers, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.
Self-enumeration	<p>Self-enumeration is the term used to describe the way Census data are collected. The Census forms are generally completed by householders (or individuals in non-private dwellings) rather than by interviewers, although interviewers are available in some areas if required.</p> <p>The ABS also implements a range of strategies which have been developed to overcome language and cultural barriers. The following Census related services assist the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Census Inquiry Service; ■ Telephone Interpreter Service; ■ community liaison activities with ethnic groups; ■ media promotion targeted towards specific groups; and ■ interviews, with Indigenous interviewers and specially designed forms, in the discrete communities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. <p>Self-enumeration gives rise to some deficiencies in the reliability of the information collected. Where information is obtained through self-enumeration, interviewers cannot readily clarify issues, and so there is a higher probability that questions will be misunderstood. However, self-enumeration does avoid interviewer bias and is considered to be the most cost-efficient method of collecting information from the very large number of respondents involved in the Census.</p>
Semi-detached house	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Separate house	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Sex (SEXP)	This variable records the sex of each person enumerated in the Census as being either male or female.
Shift workers	Shift workers who worked the night shift on Census Night and went home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence. <i>See also</i> Temporarily absent.
Shipping Collection District	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).
Ships in or between Australian ports	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).
Single parent	<i>See</i> Lone parent.
SLA	<i>See</i> Statistical Local Area.
SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP)	<i>See</i> Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P)	<i>See</i> Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).
SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P)	<i>See</i> Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P).
Sleepers-out	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Small area data	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Collection District (CD).
Social Marital Status (MDCP)	<p>This variable is a person variable derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP). Social Marital Status (MDCP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over who were usually resident and present in the household on Census Night. It is not applicable to persons in non-private dwellings.</p> <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual in terms of whether she or he forms a couple relationship with another person living in the same usual residence, and the nature of that relationship. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Note: married de facto also includes persons who report de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, girlfriend or boyfriend (See Marital status: married de facto).</p> <p>Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5), it is included in the family coding and the person is classified as a partner in a de facto marriage. (See Relationship in Household (RLHP)).</p> <p>The term 'not married', as used in this classification, means neither a registered nor a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Marital status.</p>
Social security benefits	<p>The calculation of gross income includes any pensions or benefits received.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Individual Income (INCP).</p>
Sole parent	<i>See</i> Lone parent.
SOS	<i>See</i> Section of State.
South Sea Islander	<p>Australian South Sea Islanders are the descendants of South Sea Islanders brought to Australia as indentured labour around the turn of the twentieth century and have been identified by legislation as a disadvantaged minority group.</p> <p>This group excludes later voluntary migrants from the South Pacific region.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

South Sea Islander <i>continued</i>	<p>Australians of South Sea Islander descent, may be identified by cross classifying Ancestry (ANC1P/ANC2P) with Country of Birth of Person (BPLP).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Ancestry.</p>
Spatial data	<i>See</i> Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.
Special Data Services	<i>See</i> Information Consultancy.
Special Indigenous personal form	<i>See</i> Interviewer household form.
Spouse	<i>See</i> Partner.
SR	<i>See</i> Statistical Region.
SSC	<i>See</i> State Suburb.
SSD	<i>See</i> Statistical Subdivision.
Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)	<p>The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) is used to classify responses to the 2006 question 'In which country was the person born?'.</p> <p>The SACC is based on the concept of geographic proximity. It groups neighbouring countries into progressively broader geographic areas based on similar social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.</p> <p>The classification contains three levels. The third level consists of the base units (countries). At this level there are 245 units including five 'not elsewhere classified' (nec) categories. In addition the Census uses 34 'Not further defined' (nfd) codes. These codes are used where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to the lowest level of the classification.</p> <p>The second level comprises 27 minor groups, which are groups of neighbouring countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.</p> <p>The first level comprises nine major groups which are formed by aggregating geographically proximate minor groups.</p> <p>The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:</p> <p>Major Group : 8 Americas</p> <p>Minor Group : 82 South America</p> <p>Country Unit : 8202 Bolivia</p> <p>The term <i>countries</i> is used to describe the base-level units. Not all of the units classified are fully independent countries. The base-level units of the classification include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ fully independent countries (sovereign nation states); ■ administrative subdivisions of the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; ■ external territories and dependencies of independent countries. In general, they are physically isolated from the country to which they are dependent, for example, Falkland Islands, Martinique; ■ units which are recognised geographic areas, the ownership or control of which is in dispute, for example, Gaza Strip and West Bank; and ■ residual categories (nec) comprised of geographic areas which are not separately identified in the classification and which are not part of one of the separately identified base-level units. <p>For further information see the ABS publication: <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0), which is also available from our web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Country of birth.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

State and territory	<p>The State/Territory is the largest spatial unit in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).</p> <p>There are six states and five territories in the ASGC: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory and the external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are grouped as one spatial unit at the State/Territory level in the category of Other Territories.</p> <p>States/Territories consist of one or more Statistical Divisions. In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p> <p>For further information see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
State Electoral Division (SED)	See Electoral division.
State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP)	See Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P)	See Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).
State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P)	See Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P).
State Suburb (SSC)	<p>This is a Census-specific area where Collection Districts are aggregated to approximate suburbs. It is applicable only to the larger urban centres e.g. Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Adelaide, Perth and major towns in Tasmania. For a list of State Suburbs, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia</i> (cat. no. 2905.0).</p> <p>Note that the ASGC Statistical Local Areas in Brisbane and other major urban areas in Queensland, Darwin and Canberra are aligned closely with suburbs. For a list of these, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Statistical District (S Dist)	<p>A Statistical District (S Dist) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which bounds a large predominantly urban area outside the Capital City Statistical Divisions (SDs). A Statistical District consists of one or more urban centres in close proximity to each other, with a total population of 25,000 or more. The boundaries of Statistical Districts are defined to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for a period of at least twenty years.</p> <p>Statistical Districts consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and may cross Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries. Statistical Districts can, and in three cases do, straddle Statistical Division and state/territory boundaries. The Gold Coast-Tweed Statistical District encompasses an urban area which lies partly in Queensland and partly in New South Wales. The Albury-Wodonga Statistical District straddles the New South Wales/Victorian border. The Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District is partly in the Australian Capital Territory and partly in New South Wales.</p> <p>For a list of Statistical Districts, and their component Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). Maps of these areas are available from ABS Information Consultancy.</p>
Statistical Division (SD)	<p>A Statistical Division (SD) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. SDs represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Division (SD) *continued*

region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. They consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They do not cross state or territory boundaries and are the largest statistical building blocks of states and territories.

In New South Wales, proclaimed New South Wales Government Regions coincide with SDs except for North Coast, which consists of the SDs of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast.

In the remaining states and territories, SDs are designed in line with the ASGC general purpose regional spatial unit definition.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Divisions in each state/territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

Statistical geography

See Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts (CDs). SLAs are Local Government Areas (LGAs), or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. SLAs cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Local Areas in each state/territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset

Starting with the 2006 Census, the ABS will initiate a project to increase the usefulness of the Census by combining it with future Censuses and possibly other datasets held by the ABS. This project will see the creation of a Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD) based on a 5% sample of the Census population.

In its existing form, the Census provides a 'snapshot' of Australian people and households once every five years. The creation of the SLCD would provide the means to identify patterns of change in social and economic circumstances, for individuals and households, over time.

Looking at patterns for individuals over time allows the factors that influence particular outcomes to be identified, and appropriate interventions to be developed. For example, where people live during childhood, or industry and occupation in early years in the work force, may predispose people to a particular disease which only becomes apparent decades later. Looking at patterns in the history of people with that disease may indicate effective early interventions.

While the real value of the SLCD would not become apparent for some years, as data from the 5% sample from the 2006 Census are brought together with data from 2011, 2016 and so on, the ABS sees this as an important investment in our future to create a significant national statistical asset.

The SLCD would enable us to study:

- the effects of ageing on households and family arrangements
- how children move from education to the workforce and if they are working in fields related to their educational qualifications
- migration patterns of people from one Census to another
- socioeconomic mobility of people from different areas.

The project contains three parts.

1. The central feature of the project is the creation of a Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD). The SLCD will be based on a 5% sample of the population. Records for this sample group will be brought together from each Census by statistical techniques which do not involve the use of name and address.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset <i>continued</i>	<p>2. Using the same statistical techniques, the dataset will be used with other non ABS datasets for approved statistical projects. The other datasets being considered are: birth and death register data, long-term immigration data, and national disease registers.</p> <p>3. During the period of Census processing, name and address information will be used to bring together Census data and other selected datasets for ABS quality studies. Once Census processing is completed, all name and address information held by the ABS will be destroyed.</p>
Statistical Region (SR)	<p>The Statistical Region (SR) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which has sufficient population to be suitable for the presentation of both population Census and labour force statistics within the frameworks for standard statistical outputs from these collections. SRs cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p> <p>For more information and a list of the Statistical Regions in each state/territory, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.</p>
Statistical Subdivision (SSD)	<p>The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents an intermediate level, general purpose, regional type geographic unit. SSDs consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p> <p>For more information and a list of the Statistical Subdivisions in each state/territory, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.</p>
Status in employment	<i>See</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).
Step child	<p>In a couple family, a step child is a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who was reported as being the step child of both parents. As a consequence of relationship breakdown or the death of a spouse, some one parent families may also have children reported as step children.</p> <p>In practice, a person is considered a step child if the response 'step' is given for that person, regardless of the individual's dependency status.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Child Type (CTPP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
Student	<i>See</i> Child, Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).
Subdivision	<i>See</i> Statistical Subdivision (SSD).
Suburb	<i>See</i> State Suburb (SSC).
Temporarily absent	<p>The Census form seeks information about people who usually reside in a dwelling but who are temporarily absent on Census Night. Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ partners; ■ children; and ■ co-tenants or unrelated flatmates (used to classify group households). <p>There are four different classifications available about persons temporarily absent. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Count of Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF); ■ Count of Dependent Students (15–24 Years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF); ■ Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and ■ Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Family (CPAF); ■ Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Household (CPAD). <p>Location of Spouse (SPLF) also records present and temporarily absent spouses in a family.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Temporarily absent <i>continued</i>	<p>The only data gathered on temporarily absent persons are sex, age, person's relationship in household and whether the person is a full-time student. This information is used to assist in family coding. All other information for persons temporarily absent, and in Australia on Census Night, should have been obtained at their place of enumeration. However, this information is not able to be related back to this dwelling.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Child under 15, Household, Non-dependent child, Partner.</p>
Tent	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Tenure Type (TEND)	<p>Tenure type describes whether a household is purchasing, rents or owns, the dwelling in which it was enumerated on Census Night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement. Tenure type is derived from the responses to a series of questions.</p> <p>The TEND category 'Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme' refers to households who are both purchasing some equity in the dwelling, and paying rent for the remainder.</p> <p>'Being occupied under a life tenure scheme' refers to households or individuals who have a 'life tenure' contract to live in the dwelling but usually do not have any equity in the dwelling. This is a common arrangement in retirement villages.</p> <p>Tenure Type (TEND) is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Landlord Type (LLDD).</p>
Terrace house	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Territory	<i>See</i> Geographical Australia, State.
Thematic maps	<p>Thematic maps are maps which show various geographic regions which are shaded or patterned, or use some other graphic tool (for example, different sized dots), to convey differences in a particular characteristic. Census data are particularly popular for these types of maps as a wide range of characteristics is available for small areas. These areas, and the associated statistics, can then be aggregated to cover a wide range of differently shaped regions to suit various needs.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Customised mapping service.</p>
Topographic features	<p>These are physical and cultural features represented on a map, such as roads, bridges, bodies of water, airports and railway stations.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Digital base map data.</p>
Torres Strait Islander	<i>See</i> Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Households with Indigenous person(s), Indigenous family, Indigenous languages, Indigenous special enumeration strategy, Indigenous Status (INGP).
Tourists	<i>See</i> Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.
Townhouse	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Transport	<i>See</i> Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Place of Work (POWP).
Travel to work	<i>See</i> Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).
Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)	<p>This variable records the type of educational institution being attended by people who are full/part-time students. The categories cover pre-school through to tertiary institutions.</p> <p>Users of the data on pre-school attendance should be aware that some children who are in child care may be included in the pre-school figures. This has been identified as a problem with interpretation of categories by respondents.</p> <p>Information on whether a person is attending an educational institution is essential for education and labour market planning. It is also used to identify dependent children in family coding.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Educational qualification, Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)

The 2001 Census was the first Census to seek information on Internet use. There was a question which asked for each person, did they use the Internet in the last week before the Census, either at home, at work or elsewhere.

For the 2006 Census, this topic has been reviewed and the question now relates to the dwelling rather than to the person. For 2006 the question asks, 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?'.

The question also asks for the type of connection. The options include:

- 'Broadband connection', this includes ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connection,
- 'Dial-up connection', this includes analog modem and ISDN connections, and
- 'Other', this includes Internet access through mobile phones, set-top boxes, games machines or connections other than dial-up or broadband.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

This variable records the type of non-private dwelling in which people were enumerated on Census Night. Non-private dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples of categories are Hotel, motel; Boarding house, private hotel; Public hospital (not psychiatric); and Child care institution.

Hotels and private hotels are categorised differently within Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). This is mainly because of differences in length of residency, service provision, and how the hotel/private hotel classifies itself.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling also includes the category 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)' which is accommodation where meals are provided. On the other hand, units in 'Retirement village (self-contained)' are classified as private dwellings, and can be identified by the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Retirement village (self-contained).

Undercounting and/or underenumeration

Census collectors direct extensive efforts toward locating dwellings and households within districts, however locating them all is sometimes not possible. Some dwellings may not be identified. For example, in commercial areas, flats above or behind shops may be difficult to find. Also, particularly where contact is not made at delivery, flats behind or attached to private dwellings may not be included in the Census. Analysis of the undercount in previous Censuses has shown that people away from their usual residence on Census Night (for example, travelling, camping, staying in a non-private dwelling, or visiting friends) are more likely to be missed than people at home on Census Night.

Even when a household is found, undercount is possible if not all members of the household are included on the form (for example, if there are more than six people in the household and no extra forms are obtained) or if the household, or a member of the household, refuses to cooperate and complete a Census form.

A measure of the extent of underenumeration is obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The official population estimates produced by the ABS take into account the results of the PES. However, the Census counts are not adjusted.

See also Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

Unemployed

See Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Unit Record File

The Unit Record File (URF) is a sequence of records held on computer files. It holds coded data for all the person, family and dwelling characteristics in each Collection District (CD) as collected in the Census. It is the original source of all Census products. It excludes records for persons listed as temporarily absent, as their details will have been recorded at their place of enumeration on Census Night (if they were not overseas).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unit Record File *continued*

Census data are stored in a hierarchy of records for each dwelling. Each dwelling may contain a number of family records. Each of these, in turn, may contain a number of person records. When using household/family data it is necessary to recognise these three levels and understand the concepts at each level.

The three levels are indicated by the last character in the mnemonic for each variable. Dwelling level variables are indicated by D, family level by F, and person level by P.

The URF is held under strict security and is only accessible by certain officers of the ABS.

See also Data processing, Mnemonic.

Unoccupied private dwelling

See Dwelling.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)

See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)

See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)

See Unpaid work.

Unpaid helpers

See Contributing family worker, Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Unpaid work

The 2006 Census is the first Census to include questions on unpaid work. They are applicable to people aged 15 years and over, and are separate from the labour force questions. They cover the following topics:

- Caring for a person who has a disability, long-term illness or problems related to old age
- Caring for a child/children (including own child or other child)
- Domestic work
- Voluntary work through/or for an organisation or group.

Data from these questions may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care, and in the provision of information and support to carers. They will help in understanding the way individuals and families balance their paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as family and community commitments.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP) - This includes the unpaid help a person gives to another person to assist them with their daily activities. It can include, but is not limited to:

- Bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding
- Helping to move around
- Understanding or being understood by others
- Providing emotional support and helping maintain friendships and social activities
- Helping with or supervising medication
- Dressing wounds
- Cleaning, laundry, cooking, managing diets and meal preparation
- Housework, light household repairs or maintenance, or household finances
- Driving or accompanying to appointments and activities.

Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP) - This includes the time a person spends caring for a child or children without being paid. This can include people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It can also include people looking after their own grandchildren or the children of other relatives or the children of friends or neighbours.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP) - This includes all the domestic work a person does without pay in their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people in their household.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unpaid work *continued* Unpaid domestic work can include meal preparation, service and clean-up; washing, ironing and managing clothes; other housework; gardening, mowing and yard work; home maintenance; car and bike maintenance; household shopping and managing household financial affairs.

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP) - This includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association.

Unpaid voluntary work can include:

- assisting at organised events and with sports organisations
- helping with organised school events and activities
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, etc.).

Voluntary work excludes unpaid work done through a club, organisation or association mainly in order to qualify for government benefits such as Newstart Allowance. It also excludes any activity which is part of a person's paid employment or family business.

Unrelated child (under 15) See Child under 15, Parent-child relationship.

Unrelated individual living in a family household A person who lives in a family household, but who is not related to any person in any of the families in the household.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Urban Centre/Locality An Urban Centre is generally defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. A Locality is generally defined as a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. People living in Urban Centres are classified as urban for statistical purposes while those in Localities are classified as rural (i.e. non-urban). Each Urban Centre and/or Locality (UC/L) is bounded (i.e. a boundary for it is clearly defined) and composed of one or more whole Collection Districts (CDs). UC/Ls are defined for each Census and are current for the date of the Census. The criteria for bounding UC/Ls are based on the Linge methodology.

For more information and a list of the UC/Ls for 2006, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 3: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities* (cat. no. 2909.0).

See also Section of State (SOS).

Usual address Usual address information is used to code usual residence.

See also Usual residence.

Usual residence Usual residence data provide information on the usually resident population of an area, and on the internal migration patterns at the state and regional levels. The 2006 Census has three questions on usual residence that ask where the person usually lives on Census Night, and where the person usually lived one year ago and five years ago.

In 1996, 'usual residence' was defined in the Question 7 notes as:

- that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of 6 months or more in 1996;
- for people who now have no usual address, write no usual address; and
- for boarders at boarding school or college, give the address of the school or college.

For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, an additional note was included, 'For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark *Other country*'.

The information acquired from the answers to the usual residence questions is recorded in the usual residence indicator variables:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)

GLOSSARY *continued*

Usual residence *continued*

■ Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

Use of usual residence indicators, in conjunction with the other variables relating to usual residence, make it possible to identify the pattern of net movement of people between three dates, i.e. Census Night, one year ago and five years ago.

For the 2001 Census, there were some changes to editing and processing procedures for the variables UAI1P and UAI5P. These changes addressed minor data quality issues identified from the 1996 Census, which affected less than one percent of the population. Further information is available from the 2001 Census fact sheet on Usual Residence.

For the 2001 Census, usual residence data are available at Collection District (CD) level. However, where the respondent provided insufficient address information, the SLA was imputed as in the past, but the CD was not imputed.

For the 2006 Census, where the respondent has provided insufficient address information, the CD will be imputed. This makes imputation at the SLA level redundant.

The following usual residence variables are available:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)

A number of people were enumerated on board vessels in or between Australian ports (or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft) on Census Night. If they give an address in Australia as their usual residence, they are coded to the CD containing that address. A small number indicated that they were usually resident at the address at which they were enumerated. They were allocated a separate usual residence code describing them as Migratory.

Family variables are only derived for people counted at their usual residence. Temporarily absent persons are used to classify types of relationships and families existing in a household, but they are not used in the derivation of any other Census characteristics or in other Census output. If all members of a family are absent from their usual residence, no family records are created for them. Family and household structures are based on persons usually resident. If all members of a family or household are temporarily absent, the family or household is not counted.

Usual Residence data are used by the ABS in calculations of the Estimated Resident Population.

See also Census counts, Collection District (CD), Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Temporarily absent, Visitors to a household.

Variables

Census variables contain person, dwelling or family characteristics for which data can be produced. The data may be acquired directly from the questions on the Census form or derived or imputed from information acquired from a combination of these questions.

Each variable is represented by a mnemonic e.g. 'VEHD' for the variable 'Number of Motor Vehicles'. There is a Mnemonic Index and a Topic Index in Section 1 of this dictionary.

See also dwelling-related variables, family-related variables, Mnemonics, Person variables.

Vector-based digital geography

The ABS uses vector-based digital geographic data. A vector is a straight line between two coordinate points. The Geographic Information Systems (GIS) therefore use points and lines to define geographic features.

Vehicles

See Motorbikes, Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

Visitors to a household

Characteristics of individual visitors to a household are available at the household of enumeration. Visitors may also be tabulated according to their CD of usual residence but cannot be placed back to their dwelling of usual residence. The 2006 Census is the second Census where the CD of usual residence of visitors will be recorded. Data will be imputed to CD level where the respondent has given insufficient address information,

GLOSSARY *continued*

Visitors to a household <i>continued</i>	<p>which was not the case in 2001, where data were only imputed to SLA level. Visitors are excluded from household and family classifications, although counts of visitors (and visitor only households) are still available separately.</p> <p>All household and family classifications in the Census are based on the relationships of people usually residing in the household. This applies when there is at least one person aged 15 years and over present. In these classifications, people temporarily absent are included, and visitors are excluded.</p> <p>The relationship of visitors to one another, or to any resident (including cases where all the people enumerated are visitors) is not further classified.</p> <p>Households containing only visitors are excluded from household mobility variables.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Place of enumeration, Household.</p>
Visitors to Australia	<p>Question 8 on the Census form, 'Where does the person usually live?' allows the identification of people who are usually resident in another country. These overseas visitors are identified as a separate category (coded as V) for all applicable variables.</p> <p>In the 1996 Census, overseas visitors were those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than six months. For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, this has been increased to less than one year.</p> <p>Prior to the 1996 Census, overseas visitor data were included in standard tabulations unless otherwise specified. Since the 1996 Census, overseas visitors have been separately categorised in standard tabulations, with the exception of Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Marital Status (MSTP) tabulations.</p> <p>Overseas visitors can be identified for AGEP, SEXP, and MSTP by cross-classifying with a variable which contains a separate overseas visitor category.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).</p>
Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)	<i>See</i> Unpaid work.
Wage or salary earner	<i>See</i> Employee, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).
Water Collection Districts	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD).
Weekly rent	<i>See</i> Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).
Wife	<i>See</i> Partner.
Work Destination Zone	<i>See</i> Place of Work (POWP).
Working population	<p>The working population consists of all persons who were employed in the week prior to Census Night.</p> <p>It is not possible to distinguish between workers working standard hours, and shift workers: the data collected relate to all workers.</p> <p>The Working Population Profile contains tables showing the characteristics of the working population in a Statistical Local Area.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Place of Work (POWP).</p>
Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)	<p>This variable records the year of arrival in Australia for people born overseas who intend staying in Australia for at least one year. In 1996, data were collected in categories ranging from 'Before 1981' to '1996'. For 2001 and 2006, data were collected by single year with valid responses in 2006 being in the range 1895 to 2006.</p> <p>When cross-classified with other Census data, these data are useful for analysing how the characteristics of migrants change with length of time in Australia.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP) <i>continued</i>	<p>A question on year of first arrival has been included in all Australian Censuses since 1911. In Censuses prior to 1991, the question was asked in terms of number of completed years residence in Australia.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census, the category 'Overseas visitor' consists of those people who report they usually reside in another country.</p> <p>People born overseas who answer they usually reside in Australia, but who also answer they would be in Australia less than one year, are coded to the category 'Not stated'.</p> <p>This variable is coded 'Not applicable' for people born in Australia.</p> <p>A check is made to ensure that a person's stated age is compatible with period of residence.</p>
Year of birth	<i>See</i> Age (AGEP).
Year of qualification	<i>See</i> Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).
Zone	<i>See</i> Place of Work (POWP).

APPENDIX

.....



Census Form Number

Check Letter

Check Letter

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

		02	Person 1	Person 2
			The <i>householder</i> if present, otherwise any adult member of the household.	The <i>spouse or partner</i> of 'Person 1' if present, otherwise any person present.
Please use CAPITAL letters only.				
2	Name of each person including visitors who spent the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006 in this dwelling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record details for all adults, children, babies and <i>visitors</i> present. Include any person who usually lives in this dwelling who returned on Wednesday, 9 August 2006, without having been counted elsewhere. For all other cases of persons absent, please include them in Questions 52 and 53 ONLY. 	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	
3	Is the person male or female? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark one box for each person, like this: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female 	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
4	What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)? <p>Day Month Year</p> <p>Example for date of birth: <input type="text"/>2<input type="text"/>3<input type="text"/>0<input type="text"/>5<input type="text"/>19<input type="text"/>7<input type="text"/>0</p> <p>If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.</p> <p>Example for age last birthday: <input type="text"/>3<input type="text"/>6<input type="text"/> Years</p>	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years	
5	What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	No answer required for Person 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> De facto partner of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepchild of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	
6	What is the person's present marital status? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Married' refers to registered marriages. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married	
7	Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes. 	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	
8	Where does the person usually live? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'. For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2006. For persons who now have no usual address, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box. For boarders at boarding school, write the address of the boarding school or college. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input type="text"/> Street number <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input type="text"/> Street number <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Person 3 Any other person present in the household.	Person 4 Any other person present in the household.	03 Any other person present in the household.	Person 5 Any other person present in the household.	Person 6 Any other person present in the household.
First or given name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/>
Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> Years	OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> Years	OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> Years	OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> Years	OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> Years
<input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married
<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander
<input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input type="text"/> Street number <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input type="text"/> Street number <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input type="text"/> Street number <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input type="text"/> Street number <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input type="text"/> Street number <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country

.....

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Person 3	Person 4	05 Person 5	Person 6
<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country
<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Street name <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Australian citizen <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Australian citizen <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Australian citizen <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Australian citizen <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Australia ► Go to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> England <input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam <input type="checkbox"/> Scotland <input type="checkbox"/> Greece Other – please specify <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia ► Go to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> England <input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam <input type="checkbox"/> Scotland <input type="checkbox"/> Greece Other – please specify <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia ► Go to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> England <input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam <input type="checkbox"/> Scotland <input type="checkbox"/> Greece Other – please specify <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia ► Go to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> England <input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> Italy <input type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam <input type="checkbox"/> Scotland <input type="checkbox"/> Greece Other – please specify <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year
<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas
<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Please use CAPITAL letters only.		06	Person 1	Person 2
16 Does the person speak a language other than English at home? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark one box only. If more than one language other than English, write the one that is spoken most often. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		
17 How well does the person speak English? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Not well <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Not well <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all		
18 What is the person's ancestry? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide up to two ancestries only. Examples of 'Other – please specify' are: GREEK, VIETNAMESE, HMONG, DUTCH, KURDISH, MAORI, LEBANESE, AUSTRALIAN SOUTH SEA ISLANDER. See page 7 of the Census Guide for more information. Remember to mark boxes like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>		
19 What is the person's religion? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answering this question is OPTIONAL. Examples of 'Other - please specify' are: SALVATION ARMY, HINDUISM, JUDAISM, HUMANISM. If no religion, mark the 'No religion' box. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <input type="checkbox"/> No religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <input type="checkbox"/> No religion		
20 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, self care activities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: doing everyday activities such as eating, showering, dressing or toileting. See page 9 of the Census Guide for more information. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
21 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: getting out of bed, moving around at home or at places away from home. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
22 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: understanding, or being understood by, others. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

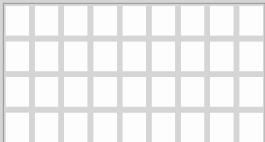
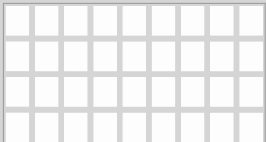
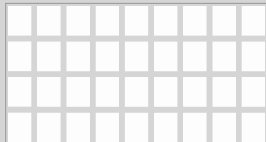
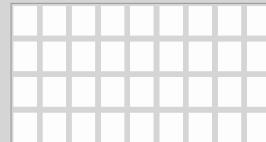
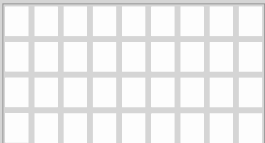
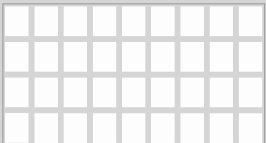
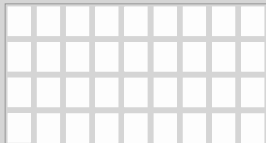
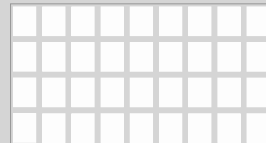
APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Person 3	Person 4	07 Person 5	Person 6
<input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Not well <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Not well <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Not well <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Not well <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish <input type="checkbox"/> Australian Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> No religion	<input type="checkbox"/> No religion	<input type="checkbox"/> No religion	<input type="checkbox"/> No religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> No

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Please use CAPITAL letters only.		08	Person 1	Person 2																																																																																																				
23	What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in questions 20, 21 and 22? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark all applicable reasons. Remember to mark boxes like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 		<input type="checkbox"/> No need for help or supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Old or young age <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with English language <input type="checkbox"/> Other cause	<input type="checkbox"/> No need for help or supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Old or young age <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with English language <input type="checkbox"/> Other cause																																																																																																				
24	Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include pre-school and external or correspondence students. 		<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student																																																																																																				
25	What type of educational institution is the person attending? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark one box only. Include external or correspondence students. Include secondary colleges and senior high schools under the 'Secondary school' category. Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 		<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other educational institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other educational institution																																																																																																				
26 Only continue for persons aged 15 years or more																																																																																																								
27	What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has <i>completed</i>? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark one box only. For persons who returned after a break to complete their schooling, mark the highest year completed when they last left. See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information about year equivalents. 		<input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school																																																																																																				
28	Has the person <i>completed</i> any educational qualification (including a trade certificate)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark one box only. See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information on the treatment of AQF or vocational certificates. 		<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification																																																																																																				
29	What is the level of the <i>highest</i> qualification the person has <i>completed</i>? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: TRADE CERTIFICATE, BACHELOR DEGREE, ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA, CERTIFICATE II, ADVANCED DIPLOMA. 		Level of qualification <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																			Level of qualification <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																		
30	What is the main field of study for the person's <i>highest</i> qualification <i>completed</i>? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: PLUMBING, HISTORY, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING, HAIRDRESSING, GREENKEEPING. 		Field of study <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																			Field of study <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																		
31	Did the person <i>complete</i> this qualification before 1998? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later																																																																																																				

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Person 3	Person 4	09 Person 5	Person 6
<input type="checkbox"/> No need for help or supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Old or young age <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with English language <input type="checkbox"/> Other cause	<input type="checkbox"/> No need for help or supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Old or young age <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with English language <input type="checkbox"/> Other cause	<input type="checkbox"/> No need for help or supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Old or young age <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with English language <input type="checkbox"/> Other cause	<input type="checkbox"/> No need for help or supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (lasting six months or more) <input type="checkbox"/> Old or young age <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with English language <input type="checkbox"/> Other cause
<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other educational institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other educational institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other educational institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other educational institution
Only continue for persons aged 15 years or more			
<input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school
<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification
Level of qualification 	Level of qualification 	Level of qualification 	Level of qualification 
Field of study 	Field of study 	Field of study 	Field of study 
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later

.....

.....

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Person 3	Person 4	11	Person 5	Person 6
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of babies <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of babies <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of babies <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of babies <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> Nil income <input type="checkbox"/> Negative income	<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> Nil income <input type="checkbox"/> Negative income	<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> Nil income <input type="checkbox"/> Negative income	<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year) <input type="checkbox"/> Nil income <input type="checkbox"/> Negative income	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46 <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job ► Go to 46	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46 <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job ► Go to 46	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46 <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job ► Go to 46	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46 <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job ► Go to 46	
<input type="checkbox"/> Working for an employer? ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Working in own business? ► Go to 36	<input type="checkbox"/> Working for an employer? ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Working in own business? ► Go to 36	<input type="checkbox"/> Working for an employer? ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Working in own business? ► Go to 36	<input type="checkbox"/> Working for an employer? ► Go to 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Working in own business? ► Go to 36	
<input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated? <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated? <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated? <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated? <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No, no employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 - 19 employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 20 or more employees	<input type="checkbox"/> No, no employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 - 19 employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 20 or more employees	<input type="checkbox"/> No, no employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 - 19 employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 20 or more employees	<input type="checkbox"/> No, no employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 - 19 employees <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 20 or more employees	
Occupation <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Occupation <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Occupation <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Occupation <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Please use CAPITAL letters only.		12	Person 1	Person 2
39 What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation reported at Question 38? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give full details. • For example: LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN AT A DAY CARE CENTRE, TEACHING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, MAKING CAKES AND PASTRIES, OPERATING LEATHER TANNING MACHINE, LEARNING TO MAKE AND REPAIR TOOLS AND DIES, RUNNING A SHEEP AND WHEAT FARM. • For managers, provide main activities managed. 	Tasks or duties		Tasks or duties	
40 For the main job held <i>last week</i> , what was the employer's business name? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For self-employed persons, write name of business. • For teachers, write name of school. 	Business name		Business name	
41 For the main job held <i>last week</i> , what was the person's workplace address? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For persons who usually worked from home, write the home address. • For persons with no fixed place of work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the person usually travels to a depot to start work, write the depot address; - otherwise write 'NONE' in 'Suburb/Locality' box. • This information is used to calculate daytime populations and to plan transport activities. 	Street number Street name Suburb/Locality State/Territory Postcode Building/Property name (if any)		Street number Street name Suburb/Locality State/Territory Postcode Building/Property name (if any)	
42 Which best describes the <i>industry or business</i> of the employer at the location where the person works? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • Examples of 'Other – please specify' are: REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, FINANCE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE. • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service Other – please specify		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service Other – please specify	
43 What are the <i>main</i> goods produced or <i>main</i> services provided by the employer's business? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more. • For example: WHEAT AND SHEEP, BUS CHARTER, HEALTH INSURANCE, PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION, CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY SERVICE, HOUSE BUILDING, STEEL PIPES. 	Goods produced/services provided		Goods produced/services provided	

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Person 3	Person 4	13	Person 5	Person 6
Tasks or duties <div></div>	Tasks or duties <div></div>	Tasks or duties <div></div>	Tasks or duties <div></div>	Tasks or duties <div></div>
Business name <div></div>	Business name <div></div>	Business name <div></div>	Business name <div></div>	Business name <div></div>
Street number <div></div>	Street number <div></div>	Street number <div></div>	Street number <div></div>	Street number <div></div>
Street name <div></div>	Street name <div></div>	Street name <div></div>	Street name <div></div>	Street name <div></div>
Suburb/Locality <div></div>	Suburb/Locality <div></div>	Suburb/Locality <div></div>	Suburb/Locality <div></div>	Suburb/Locality <div></div>
State/Territory Postcode <div></div> <div></div>	State/Territory Postcode <div></div> <div></div>	State/Territory Postcode <div></div> <div></div>	State/Territory Postcode <div></div> <div></div>	State/Territory Postcode <div></div> <div></div>
Building/Property name (if any) <div></div>	Building/Property name (if any) <div></div>	Building/Property name (if any) <div></div>	Building/Property name (if any) <div></div>	Building/Property name (if any) <div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service Other – please specify <div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service Other – please specify <div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service Other – please specify <div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service Other – please specify <div></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service Other – please specify <div></div>
Goods produced/services provided <div></div>	Goods produced/services provided <div></div>	Goods produced/services provided <div></div>	Goods produced/services provided <div></div>	Goods produced/services provided <div></div>

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Please use CAPITAL letters only.		14	Person 1	Person 2
44	Last week , how many hours did the person work in all jobs? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add any overtime or extra time worked and subtract any time off. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hours worked <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hours worked <input type="checkbox"/> None	
45	How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 8 August 2006? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the person used more than one method of travel to work, mark all methods used. Remember to mark boxes like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Ferry <input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Walked only <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work	<input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Ferry <input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Walked only <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work	
46	Did the person actively look for work at any time in the last four weeks ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of actively looking for work include: being registered with Centrelink as a job seeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; or advertising for work. 	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work	
47	If the person had found a job, could the person have started work last week ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week <input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week <input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason	
48	In the last week did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include all housework, food/drink preparation and cleanup, laundry, gardening, home maintenance and repairs, and household shopping and finance management. See page 14 of the Census Guide for more information. 	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	
49	In the last two weeks did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Payment should state that they provided unpaid care. Ad hoc help or assistance, such as shopping, should only be included if the person needs this sort of assistance because of his/her condition. Do not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group. 	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	
50	In the last two weeks did the person spend time looking after a child, without pay ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only include children who were less than 15 years of age. Mark all applicable responses. 	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	
51	In the last twelve months did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment or to qualify for a Government benefit. Exclude working in a family business. 	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work	

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Person 3	Person 4	15 Person 5	Person 6
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="checkbox"/> None
<input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Ferry <input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Walked only <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work	<input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Ferry <input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Walked only <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work	<input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Ferry <input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Walked only <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work	<input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Ferry <input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Walked only <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work
<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work ▶ Go to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work ▶ Go to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work ▶ Go to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work ▶ Go to 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week <input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week <input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week <input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week <input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to <input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured <input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason
<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more
<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own
<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work	<input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work

Please use CAPITAL letters only.

16

Please answer the following questions for this dwelling

52 Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were *absent* on Census Night (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)?

- 'Usually live' means that address at which the person has lived, or intends to live, for a total of six months or more in 2006.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ No, no-one absent ► **Go to 54**
☐ Yes, someone absent ► **Go to 53**

53 For each person *absent*, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year

2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

3 6 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/ Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name

Surname or family name

☐ Male

☐ Female

Day Month Year

OR

Age last birthday

 Years

☐ No

☐ Yes, Aboriginal

☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander

☐ No

☐ Yes

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1

☐ De facto partner of Person 1

☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2

☐ Child of Person 1 only

☐ Child of Person 2 only

☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1

Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

First or given name

Surname or family name

☐ Male

☐ Female

Day Month Year

OR

Age last birthday

 Years

☐ No

☐ Yes, Aboriginal

☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander

☐ No

☐ Yes

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1

☐ De facto partner of Person 1

☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2

☐ Child of Person 1 only

☐ Child of Person 2 only

☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1

Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

First or given name

Surname or family name

☐ Male

☐ Female

Day Month Year

OR

Age last birthday

 Years

☐ No

☐ Yes, Aboriginal

☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander

☐ No

☐ Yes

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1

☐ De facto partner of Person 1

☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2

☐ Child of Person 1 only

☐ Child of Person 2 only

☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1

Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

54 How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on Census Night (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)?

- Include vans and company vehicles kept at home.
- Exclude motorbikes and motor scooters.

☐ ☐ Motor vehicles

☐ None

17

Please answer the following questions for this dwelling

55 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?

- If the dwelling is a bedsitter, mark the 'None' box like this: ☐

☐ ☐ Number of bedrooms

☐ None

56 Is this dwelling:

- Include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Owned outright? ► Go to 59
- ☐ Owned with a mortgage? ► Go to 58
- ☐ Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme?
- ☐ Being rented?
- ☐ Being occupied rent free?
- ☐ Being occupied under a life tenure scheme?
- ☐ Other?

57 If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?

- For all state/territory specific Government housing authorities, mark second box. Some examples of Government housing authorities are: NSW Department of Housing, Office of Housing (VIC), Department of Housing (QLD), South Australian Housing Trust, Homeswest (WA), Housing Tasmania, Territory Housing (NT), ACT Housing, Aboriginal Housing Authorities.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Real estate agent
- ☐ Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing)
- ☐ Parent/Other relative not in this dwelling
- ☐ Other person not in this dwelling
- ☐ Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas)
- ☐ Employer – Government (including Defence Housing Authority)
- ☐ Employer – Private
- ☐ Housing co-operative; Community or Church Group

58 How much does your household pay for this dwelling?

- Include rent and mortgage repayments and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate.
- Exclude water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees.
- Do not include cents.
- If no payments, please mark the 'Nil payments' box like this: ☐

- \$, per week
- OR
- \$, per fortnight
- OR
- \$, per month
- ☐ Nil payments

59 Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?

- Include any Internet service regardless of whether or not paid for by the household.
- If more than one type of connection in dwelling, mark the higher type.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ No Internet connection
- ☐ Yes, broadband connection (including ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connections)
- ☐ Yes, dial-up connection (including analog modem and ISDN connections)
- ☐ Other (include Internet access through mobile phones, etc)

60 Does each person in this household agree to his/her name and address and other information on this form being kept by the National Archives of Australia and then made publicly available after 99 years?

- Answering this question is **OPTIONAL**.
- A person's name-identified information will not be kept where a person does not agree or the answer is left blank.
- See page 17 of the Census Guide for more information.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

PLEASE CHECK WITH EACH PERSON BEFORE ANSWERING – LEAVE BLANK FOR THOSE PERSONS WHOSE VIEWS ARE NOT KNOWN TO YOU

Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees
<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree

61 Finished?

- Please check that the answers to Question 60 accurately reflect the view, where known, of each person in the household.
- Please make sure you have not missed any pages or questions.
- Please sign here.

Signature

Date

Thank you for completing this form. Australian Statistician

18

Collector's Use Only

CCF

☐

Office Use Only

MF

TF

<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	3

<input type="checkbox"/>	1
--------------------------	---

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

<i>INTERNET</i>	www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications are available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our web site, or purchase a hard copy publication. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

<i>PHONE</i>	1300 135 070
<i>EMAIL</i>	client.services@abs.gov.au
<i>FAX</i>	1300 135 211
<i>POST</i>	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS web site.

<i>WEB ADDRESS</i>	www.abs.gov.au
--------------------	-----------------------



2290100001061

ISBN 0 642 47761 2

RRP \$35.00

© Commonwealth of Australia 2006

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics