



Census Dictionary

Australia

2006 (Reissue)

Reissue

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Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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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*.

ABOUT CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS *continued*

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.

<i>TOPIC</i>	<i>VARIABLE</i>	
<i>Age</i>	AGEP	Age
	IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age
<i>Ancestry</i>	ANC1P	Ancestry1
	ANC2P	Ancestry2
	BFPF	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
<i>Children</i>	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
<i>Citizenship</i>	CITP	Australian Citizenship
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
<i>Country of Birth</i>	BFPF	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
<i>Disability</i>	ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
<i>Dwellings</i>	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
	EMPP	Number of Employees
	EMTP	Employment Type
	GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator
	HRSP	Hours Worked
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
	IND06P	Industry of Employment
	LFS06P	Labour Force Status
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	OCC06P	Occupation
	POWP	Place of Work
	<i>Ethnicity</i>	ANC1P
ANC2P		Ancestry2
BFPF		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
	EMPP	Number of Employees
	EMTP	Employment Type
	GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator
	HRSP	Hours Worked
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
	IND06P	Industry of Employment
	LFS06P	Labour Force Status
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	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
EMPP	Number of Employees	Second
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
LFS06P	Labour Force Status	Second
MDCP	Social Marital Status	First
MSTP	Registered Marital Status	First
MTWP	Method of Travel to Work	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>	SEXP	Sex	First
<i>continued</i>	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 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 (LFS06P)
 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 (EMPP)
 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.

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.

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.

*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 (ASCCEG) Second Edition (2005). This classification has been revised since 2001.

Birthplace of Female Parent (BFPF)

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). SACC has been updated since the 2001 Census with the inclusion of '3214 Montenegro' and '3215 Serbia' and the deletion of '3213 Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of'. In the 2001 Census, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia comprised 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.

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

<i>Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)</i>	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.
<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 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>

WHAT'S NEW FOR 2006 *continued*

<i>Household Composition (HHCD)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. It replaces the variable Household Type used in previous censuses.
<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 (JTDZNP)</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 (LFS06P)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. 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 (EMPP).
<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 (EMPP)</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*

<i>Rent (weekly) ranges (RNTD01)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP)</i>	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).
<i>SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P)</i>	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).
<i>SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P)</i>	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).
<i>State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP)</i>	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).
<i>State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P)</i>	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).
<i>State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P)</i>	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).
<i>Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)</i>	Numeric codes for categories for this variable have changed for the 2006 Census.
<i>Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of occupied private dwellings with Internet access, by type of access.
<i>Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)</i>	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*

<i>Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)</i>	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.
<i>Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)</i>	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.
<i>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)</i>	Descriptors with years have been revised for 2006.
<i>Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAI1P)</i>	Descriptors for these categories have changed for 2006.
<i>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)</i>	Descriptors with years have been revised for 2006.
<i>Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)</i>	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.
<i>Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)</i>	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 (ASCCEG) 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

	8207	Guyanese
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Ancestry1/Ancestry2 continued

9216	Tanzanian
9217	Ugandan
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 (applies to ANC1P only)
@@@@	Not applicable (applies to ANC2P only)
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level	9
two digit level	36
four digit level	275

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.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Core Activity Need for Assistance continued

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

BFPF

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)

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Country of Birth of Person</i>	2	NORTH-WEST EUROPE
<i>continued</i>		
	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)

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

	3207	Greece
	3208	Moldova
	3211	Romania
	3212	Slovenia
	3214	Montenegro
	3215	Serbia
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)

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

	5102	Cambodia
	5103	Laos
	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
	7211	Uzbekistan

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

8

AMERICAS

continued

- 80 Americas, nfd
 - 8000 Americas, nfd
- 81 Northern America
 - 8100 Northern America, nfd
 - 8101 Bermuda
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person

continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Country of Birth of Person
continued

9218 Réunion
9221 Rwanda
9222 St Helena
9223 Seychelles
9224 Somalia
9225 South Africa
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
VVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level 9
two digit level 36
four digit level 285

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Count of Dependent Children Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Under 15 Temporarily Absent
continued

- 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
- 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: Employed persons 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:

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Count of Non-Dependent</i>	1	One non-dependent child temporarily absent
<i>Children Temporarily Absent</i>	2	Two non-dependent children temporarily absent
<i>continued</i>	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 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).

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family Applicable to: Families in family households

<i>Absent from Family</i>	0	No persons temporarily absent from family
<i>continued</i>	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:

- 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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 |
| 2 | Less than 5 hours |
| 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

EMPP

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Number of Employees
continued

- 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 aged under 15 years

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

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years
- Persons who are unemployed
- 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Proficiency in Spoken English
continued*

V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons who speak English only

ENGPO1

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

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Number of Employees</i>	1	Nil employees
<i>continued</i>	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 (LFS06P), not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

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

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years
- Persons who are unemployed
- 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Family Income as Stated</i>	6	\$350–\$499	(\$18,200–\$25,999)
<i>(weekly) continued</i>	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

FINF

First release

Family Income (weekly)

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)

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Family Income (weekly)</i>	11	\$1,200–\$1,399	(\$62,400–\$72,799)
<i>continued</i>	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

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Family Composition continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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:

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

FRLF

Relationship Between Families

First release

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFS06P), 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Level of Highest Educational
Attainment continued*

- 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

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Household Composition
continued

- 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.

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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)
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)
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
- Visitor only 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Household Income as Stated
(weekly) continued*

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)
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-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.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Household Income (weekly)</i>	1	Negative Income	
<i>continued</i>	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-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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Housing Loan Repayments
(monthly) dollar values
continued*

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
13	\$1,400–\$1,599
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Hours Worked continued

&& 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 (LFS06P), not stated
Persons aged under 15 years

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Imputation Flag for Age
continued

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

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.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence continued 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
 - 42 UAICP derived
 - 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:

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Individual Income (weekly)
continued

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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

		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
		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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

		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
		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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

		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
	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

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Industry of Employment
continued

		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
		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

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Industry of Employment
continued

- 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
- 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

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*Industry of Employment
continued*

		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
		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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	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
	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

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Industry of Employment

continued

		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
		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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

	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
	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

Industry of Employment

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continued

	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
	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

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*Industry of Employment
continued*

- 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
 - 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

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Industry of Employment
continued

		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	
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	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

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	
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	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

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	
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	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment

continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Industry of Employment
continued

&&&& Not stated
 @@@@ Not applicable
 VVVV 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 (LFS06P), 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 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	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	
	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	

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	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, nec
4		SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES
40		Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

		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
		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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	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
	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	Ganabingu
	8269	Djinba, nec
	827	Yakuy
	8270	Yakuy, nfd
	8271	Ritharrngu
	8279	Yakuy, nec
	828	Nhangu

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home

continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Language Spoken at Home
continued

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

LFS06P

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 (LFS06P) 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
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
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2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Landlord Type</i>	20	State or territory housing authority
<i>continued</i>	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
5	Overseas visitor

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
---	---------------

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Registered Marital Status</i>	2	Widowed
<i>continued</i>	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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Method of Travel to Work</i>	31	Ferry, tram
<i>continued</i>	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Method of Travel to Work</i>	79	Train, ferry, car as passenger
<i>continued</i>	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Method of Travel to Work</i>	127	Bus, taxi, car as driver
<i>continued</i>	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Method of Travel to Work

continued

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Method of Travel to Work</i>	223	Car as passenger, truck, bicycle
<i>continued</i>	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 (LFS06P), 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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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

Household Five Year Mobility Indicator continued 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

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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.

Applicable to: Non-private dwellings

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

Second release

Occupation

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.

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

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.

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 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
- 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	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
	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

		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
		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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Occupation continued

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

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 (LFS06P), 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 (LFS06P) not stated

Persons aged under 15 years

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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.

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 (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 one year and over

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago continued 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 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

- 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
- 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification:

Field of Study continued

	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
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Non-School Qualification:</i>	Supplementary codes
<i>Field of Study continued</i>	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

QALLP

Second release

Non-School Qualification: This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED),
Level of Education 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
- | | |
|-----|---|
| 011 | Level of education inadequately described |
| &&& | Level of education not stated |

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Non-School Qualification: @@@ Not applicable
Level of Education continued 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

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Religious Affiliation continued

	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
	2220	Assyrian Apostolic, nfd
	2221	Assyrian Church of the East
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Religious Affiliation continued

- 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
 - 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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Religious Affiliation continued

		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
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
VVV	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

*Relationship in Household
continued*

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

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Relationship in Household
continued

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
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Rent (weekly) ranges continued</i>	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
	13	\$300–\$349
	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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Family/Household Reference Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Person Indicator continued

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
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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Dwelling Structure continued

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

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

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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

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

TYP

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

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.

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

Usual Address Five Years Ago Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Indicator continued

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.

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

2006 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

VOLWP

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group

First release

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
V	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

YARP

Year of Arrival in Australia

First release

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 1890 to 2006.

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

1890–2006	1890 to 2006 singly
&&&&	Not stated
@@@@	Not applicable
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

by single year of arrival	120
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	<i>See</i> Census Geographic Areas, Indigenous Region (IREG).
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	<i>See</i> Indigenous Status (INGP).
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	<i>See</i> 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	<i>See</i> Temporarily absent.
ACAP	<i>See</i> Australian Census Analytic Program.
Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).</p>
Accommodation for the retired or aged, self-care	<i>See</i> Retirement village (self-contained).
Address	<p>The address provided on the front of the Census form helps Census staff ensure that no dwellings are omitted from the Census count.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Some addresses are also used to verify the results of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES).</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Confidentiality, Internal migration, Place of Work (POWP), Postal Area (POA), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.</p>

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 (LFS06P)
- 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 (EMPP)
- 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** 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.
- There are a number of changes in ancestry for 2006. These include changes to the questionnaire, the variable and the classification.
- 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.
- 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.
- See also* 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).
- Antarctica** 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.
- See also* Collection District (CD), Scope and coverage.
- ANZSCO** *See* Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).
- ANZSIC** *See* Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).
- Apartment** *See* Dwelling Structure (STRD).
- Area (measurement)** 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.
- 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.
- 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Area (measurement) *continued*** 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.
- See also* Collection District (CD).
- Arrival in Australia, year of** *See* Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
- ASCCEG** *See* Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG).
- ASCED** *See* Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).
- ASCO** *See* Australian and New Zealand Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).
- ASCRG** *See* Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).
- ASGC** *See* Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).
- ASIC** *See* Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).
- Attribution (component of digital geographic information)** 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.
- Australia** 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.
- Prior to 1996, Census tabulations excluded Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands from the Australian total but the counts were available separately.
- See also* Geographical Australia, Other Territories.
- Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)** 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- For more information see the Information Paper: *ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 2005* (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 *ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations* (cat. no. 1220.0) which is expected to be released mid 2006.
- Alternative ANZSCO views*

**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 (RELPA).

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) 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).

See also Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

CDEP *See* Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP).

CDRD *See* Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006.

CED *See* Electoral division.

Census 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

For more information see *How Australia Takes a Census* (cat. no. 2903.0) and the information paper *2006 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content* (cat. no. 2008.0). These papers are also available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Census and Statistics Act 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.

In 1905, the *Census and Statistics Act* 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.

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.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Census and Statistics Act** *continued* 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.
- The *Census and Statistics Amendment Act (No 2), 1981* 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.
- For more information see *How Australia Takes a Census* (cat. no. 2903.0) and the Information Paper, *2006 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content* (cat. no. 2008.0).
- See also* Census regulations, Confidentiality.
- Census collection district** *See* Collection District (CD).
- Census Consultancy Service** *See* Information Consultancy.
- Census counts** 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.
- Census counts by place of enumeration:
- 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.
- Census counts by place of usual residence:
- exclude overseas visitors
 - exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas.
- 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.
- 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).
- Estimated Resident Population:* Estimates of the resident population for 30 June 2006 are based on the 2006 Census counts by place of usual residence.
- 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.
- See also* 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.
- Census date** The date of the 2006 Census is Tuesday 8th August 2006.
- Census form** *See* Appendix A, Household form.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Census Geographic Areas The Census Geographic Areas include Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas and the following Census-specific (non-ASGC) geographical areas:

- 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.

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.

For more details refer to, *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia* (cat. no. 2905.0).

See also 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).

Census Map Production System (CMPS) 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).

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.

See also Digital base map data, PSMA Australia Ltd., Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006.

Census products For a detailed list of products available from the 2006 Census, please see the *Directory of Census Statistics* (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.

Census regulations Census regulations were amended for the 2006 Census and tabled in both houses of Parliament on Tuesday 29 November 2005.

See also Census and Statistics Act.

Centroid 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.

In some cases, such as a crescent-shaped area, the centroid may lie outside the limits of the area.

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.

See Collection District (CD), Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.

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) *continued*** *See also* Adopted child, Child under 15, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Foster child, Step child.
- Child under 15** This is a person who has been classified as a child of another household member and who is aged under 15 years.
A person who is classified as a child under 15 is considered to be a dependent child.
See also Child, Other related individual, Parent-Child relationship.
- Christmas Island** *See* Other territories.
- Citizenship** *See* Australian Citizenship (CITP).
- Classifications** 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.
See also 2006 Census Classifications.
- Classifications and recodes** *See* 2006 Census Classifications.
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands** *See* Other Territories.
- Collection District maps** Note that these are reference maps, which do not contain any statistical data.
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.
CD maps may be ordered from ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided inside the back cover of this publication.
- Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2006** 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:
- 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.
- See also* Area (measurement), Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Collection District (CD), Census Geographic Areas, Customised geographic reports.
- Collection District (CD)** 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.
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.

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 (LFS06P) 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 (LFS06P).</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 *continued*** 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.
- See also* Data release, Derivations and imputations, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR).
- Data Processing Centre** 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.
- Located in Melbourne for the 2006 Census, the DPC employs approximately 1000 temporary staff during peak processing time.
- See also* Confidentiality, Data processing, Retention of name-identified information.
- Data quality** 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- For a more detailed explanation on how the ABS ensures data quality in the Census, see the chapter titled *Managing Census Quality* in this dictionary.
- See also* Derivations and imputations, Data processing, Introduced random error, Undercounting and/or underenumeration.
- Data release** 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.
- For a list of first release and second release variables, see the 2006 Census Release Strategy in the front of this dictionary.
- Date of the Census** The date of the 2006 Census is Tuesday 8th August 2006.
- De facto** *See* Marital status, Place of enumeration, Social Marital Status (MDCP).
- De facto population counts** *See* Place of enumeration.
- De jure population counts** *See* Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
- Dependent child** *See* Child.
- Dependent child type** *See* Child Type (CTPP), Family.
- Dependent Children, Count of (CDCAF)** *See* Child, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Temporarily absent.

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 (BPPF)
 - 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 (LFS06P).
- 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 *continued*** 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.
- Copyright on boundaries:* 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.
- See also* Digital base map data.
- Digital spatial data** *See* Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Centroid, Digital boundaries, Digital base map data, Census Geographic Areas.
- Digital topography** *See* 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 *Directory of Census Statistics* (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** *See* Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP), Unpaid work.
- Division** *See* Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Electoral Division, Statistical Division.
- Divorced** *See* Registered Marital Status (MSTP).
- Dwelling** 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.
- Private dwellings are enumerated using household forms, which obtain family and relationship data. Non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals etc.) are enumerated on personal forms.
- 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.
- The 2001 Census was the first to count unoccupied private dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities. This will occur again in 2006.
- See also* Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household, Manufactured home estates, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
- Dwelling Location (DLOD)** 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.
- 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.

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 (DWTD) <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.
Electoral division	An electoral division is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member (or more in the case of the Tasmanian House of Assembly) to the federal, state or territory lower houses of parliament. Queensland has only one house of parliament at the state level, with each member representing an electoral district. Electoral divisions are approximated by aggregating the data for Collection Districts (CDs) that lie wholly or partly within the area. Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) have different boundaries to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs), except in Tasmania and the ACT where they are the same. CEDs cover all of Australia. For a list of CEDs and SEDs, see Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia (cat. no. 2905.0).
Employed	<i>See</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFS06P), Number of Employees (EMPP).
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 (LFS06P).
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 (LFS06P).
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 (LFS06P), 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 (LFS06P).
Employment Type (EMTP)	New for 2006 - previously part of the Labour Force Status (LFS06P) 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Enumeration *continued*** See also Information Consultancy, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Self-enumeration.
- Enumeration district** See Collection District (CD).
- Error** See 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.
- 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).

GLOSSARY *continued*

- 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.
- 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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family *continued* 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.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family Blending (FBLF) *continued*

- 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.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- 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.
- 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family Income as Stated (FINASF) <i>continued</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family Income (FINF), Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Household Income (HIND), Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Income, Individual Income (INCP), Median income.</p>
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	<p><i>See</i> Temporarily absent.</p>
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	<p><i>See</i> Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.</p>
Family Type (FMTF)	<p>This 2001 Census variable has been replaced by the variable Family Composition (FMCF) for the 2006 Census.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Family Type (FMTF) <i>continued</i>	<i>See also</i> Family Composition (FMCF).
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> <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	<i>See</i> Sex (SEXP).
Geographic areas	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas.
Geographic data	<i>See</i> Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are software systems for the capture, storage, manipulation (analysis) and display of spatially referenced data.
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	<i>See</i> Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
Government	<i>See</i> Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).
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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Group household** 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.
- 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.
- Group households are classified in the variable Household Composition (HHCD), and individual members are classified in Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- See also* Child, Family, Household, Household Composition (HHCD), Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)** 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.
- Highest Year of School Completed was new for the 2001 Census. Previous Censuses requested information on age left school.
- This classification has changed since the 2001 Census. In 2001 it included a category 'Still at school'.
- 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).
- See also* Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).
- Home owner/purchaser** *See* Housing Loan Repayments (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).
- Homeless people** Data from the 1996 Census concerning homeless people, were published in *Counting the Homeless* (cat. no. 2041.0). Data from the 2001 Census concerning homeless people, were published in *Counting the Homeless* (cat. no. 2050.0) as part of the 2001 Australian Census Analytic Program (ACAP).
- See also* Dwelling Structure (STRD) - *Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out*.
- Hours Worked (HRSP)** 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- See also* Individual Income (INCP), Industry of Employment (IND06P), Place of Work (POWP), Occupation, Working population.
- Houseboat** 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).
- See also* Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Household** 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.
- Under this definition, all occupants of a dwelling form a household and complete one form.
- 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%.
- See also* Family, Group household, Household Composition (HHCD), Households with Indigenous person(s), Lone person household, Relationship Between Families (RFLF), Tenure Type (TEND).
- Household Composition (HHCD)** For the 2006 Census, the Household Composition (HHCD) variable replaces Household Type (HHTD) which was used in previous Censuses.
- 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.
- A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors. Visitor only households can contain overseas visitors.
- 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.
- See also* Family, Group household, Household, Lone person household.
- Household form** 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.
- See also* Appendix A, Personal form, Interviewer household form.
- Household Income - Equivalised (HIED)** 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.
- 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.
- 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household Income - Equivalised (HIED) <i>continued</i>	<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>
Household Income as Stated (HINASD)	<p>This variable is new for 2006. It allows household income to be calculated for households where only partial income details have been stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Household, Household Income (HIND), Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Individual Income (INCP), Median income.</p>
Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)	<p>HIDD identifies households where people were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) is used in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new household income variable.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Household, Household Income (HIND).</p>
Household Income (HIND)	<p>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.</p> <p>The categories of Household Income (HIND) include: 'Partial income stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ '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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Household Income (HIND) <i>continued</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Household, Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Individual Income (INCP), Median income.</p>
Household members temporarily absent	<p><i>See</i> Temporarily absent.</p>
Household mobility	<p><i>See</i> Internal migration.</p>
Household reference person	<p><i>See</i> Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.</p>
Household Type (HHTD)	<p><i>See</i> Household Composition (HHCD).</p>
Households with Indigenous person(s)	<p>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.</p>
House/flat attached to a shop, office	<p><i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).</p>
Housing	<p><i>See</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).</p>
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	<p><i>See</i> Partner.</p>
ICT	<p>In the Occupation classification (OCC06P), ICT is an abbreviation of 'Information and communication technology'.</p>
Immigration	<p><i>See</i> Ancestry, Country of birth, Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).</p>
Improved home	<p><i>See</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).</p>
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	<p><i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Income** 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).
- 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).
- 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.
- 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 services such as social welfare and, particularly at the regional level, retail distribution and other commercial services.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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).
- See also* Family Income (FINF), Family Income as Stated (FINASF), Household Income (HIND), Household Income as Stated (HINASD), Individual Income (INCP).
- Indigenous Area (IARE)** 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.
- Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by IAREs. Indigenous Profiles are also produced for IAREs.
- See also* Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG).
- Indigenous family** 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.
- See also* Family, Households with Indigenous person(s), Indigenous Status (INGP).
- Indigenous household** *See* Households with Indigenous person(s).
- Indigenous languages** Data on specific Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are only available for the 1996 and subsequent Censuses.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Indigenous languages**
continued
- The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) was revised in 2005 with extensive changes to the major group Australian Indigenous Languages.
- 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.
- See also* Language Spoken at Home (LANP).
- Indigenous Location (ILOC)**
- 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.
- Summary Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by ILOC. Indigenous Summary Profiles are also produced for ILOCs.
- See also* Indigenous Area (IARE) and Indigenous Region (IREG).
- Indigenous personal form**
- See* Interviewer household form.
- Indigenous Region (IREG)**
- 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.
- 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Indigenous special enumeration strategy**
continued
- 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.
- 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Industry of Employment (IND06P) *continued*** 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.
- Institution** *See* Dwelling, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).
- Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)** 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.
- The 1996 Census was processed using Optical Mark Recognition technology, which was not capable of processing hand-written responses.
- See also* Data processing.
- Internal migration** 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.
- 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).
- 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:
- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
 - Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
 - Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).
- 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.
- 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:
- 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).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Internal migration *continued*

- 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).

The data for place of usual residence are used mainly in conjunction with household mobility indicators for detailed internal migration studies.

Such studies must be undertaken carefully; the points illustrated in the following cases should be noted.

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.

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.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Introduced random error <i>continued</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.</p> <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 (LFS06P), 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 (JTWDZNP)	<i>See</i> Place of Work (POWP).
Journey to Work: Study Area (JTWSAP)	<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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force *continued*

- do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.

The following people are classified as being in the labour force:

- employed people (i.e. the first three groups above); and
- unemployed people (i.e. the last group above).

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.

See also Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFS06P).

Labour Force Status (LFS06P)

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.

Labour Force Status (LFS06P) is derived using responses to questions on:

- full/part-time job (Question 34)
- job last week (Question 35)
- hours worked (Question 44)
- transport to work (Question 45)
- 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

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Language Spoken at Home (LANP) *continued*** 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.
- 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.
- More detailed information about this variable is available in the Census fact sheet 'Level of highest educational attainment', due to be released in 2007.
- See also* Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).
- LGA** *See* Local Government Area (LGA).
- Local Government Area (LGA)** 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.
- 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.
- The types of LGAs in each state and the Northern Territory are:
- 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Local Government Area (LGA)** *continued* For more information and a list of the local government areas in each state and the Northern Territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).
- Locality** See Urban Centre/Locality.
- Location of dwelling** See Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).
- Location of Spouse (SPLF)** 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.
See also Household, Partner, Temporarily absent.
- Lone parent** 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.
See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- 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** See Language Spoken at Home (LANP).
- Major Statistical Region (MSR)** 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.
For more information refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).
- Major urban** See Section of State (SOS).
- Manufactured home estates** Manufactured home estates are land or estates developed specifically for manufactured homes, and on which manufactured homes are installed, or are to be installed.
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.
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.
This category, of the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD) specifically excludes all retirement villages.
See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).
- Maps** See Collection District maps.
- Marina** See Caravans, houseboats, etc.
- Marital status** There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status: Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP).
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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Marital status *continued*

The output categories are:

- Never married;
- Widowed;
- Divorced;
- Separated; and
- Married.

Social Marital Status (MDCP) reports responses to the question 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?'. The output categories are:

- Married in a registered marriage;
- Married in a de facto marriage; and
- Not married.

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.

Married de facto: 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.

Married Registered: 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').

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'.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Married registered *continued*

- 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).

Mesh Block 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.

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: *Draft Mesh Blocks, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 1209.0.55.001).

Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)

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.

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.

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.

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.

The following points should be particularly noted:

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) *continued***
- 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.
- See also* Information Consultancy, Place of Work (POWP), Working population.
- Migrant** *See* Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
- Migration** *See* Country of birth, Internal migration, Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
- Migratory Collection District** *See* Collection District (CD).
- Mnemonics** 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.
- 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:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Name <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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. <p><i>See also</i> Confidentiality, Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.</p>
Name attribution (component of digital geographic information)	<p><i>See</i> Attribution.</p>
Name of employer	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Confidentiality, Industry of Employment (IND06P), Name.</p>
Nationality	<p><i>See</i> Australian Citizenship (CITP).</p>
NEC (not elsewhere classified)	<p><i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.</p>
Need for assistance	<p><i>See</i> Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP).</p>
Negative income	<p><i>See</i> Individual Income (INCP).</p>
NEI (not elsewhere included)	<p><i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.</p>
Never married	<p><i>See</i> Marital status, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).</p>
NFD (not further defined)	<p><i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.</p>
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><i>See also</i> Child, Family Composition (FMCF).</p>
Non-ASGC areas	<p><i>See</i> Census Geographic Areas.</p>
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><i>See also</i> 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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Non-family member <i>continued</i>	<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><i>See also</i> Dwelling, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Visitors to Australia, Visitors to a household.</p>
Non-government	<p><i>See</i> Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator (GNGP).</p>
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><i>See also</i> Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFS06P), Not in the labour force.</p>
Non-private dwelling	<p><i>See</i> Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).</p>
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><i>See also</i> Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
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	<p>Norfolk Island is outside the scope of the Census.</p>
Not applicable	<p><i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.</p>
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 (LFS06P), Non-labour force occupations.</p>
Not stated	<p><i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.</p>
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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD) *continued*

- to provide an indication of overcrowding by calculating occupancy ratios (i.e. the number of people per room/bedroom).

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.

See also Dwelling.

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)

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.

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.

Number of Employees (EMPP)

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.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Occupation *continued*** 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.
- See also* Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO), Labour force.
- Occupied private dwelling** *See* Dwelling.
- Off-shore Collection District** *See* Collection District (CD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).
- Offspring** *See* Child.
- One-parent family** 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- See also* Child, Family, Lone parent, Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- Optional questions** There are two optional questions on the 2006 Census form. They are:
- '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.
- These are questions 19 and 60 on the household form.
- See also* Confidentiality.
- Origin** *See* Ancestry, Indigenous Status (INGP), Ethnicity.
- Other** *See* Residual categories and supplementary codes.
- Other family** 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Other family *continued*** 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.
- See also* Couple family, Family Composition (FMCF), One parent family, Other related individual.
- Other related individual** 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.
- 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.
- 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:
- 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.
- See also* Family, Other family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- Other territories** 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 *Acts Interpretation Act 1901 – 1973* 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.
- 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.
- Prior to the 1986 Census, separate censuses of the islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.
- 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.
- See also* Information Consultancy.
- Other urban** *See* Section of State (SOS).
- Overseas-born** For the Census, people are classified as Overseas-born if:
- 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'.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Overseas-born <i>continued</i>	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).
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	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. <i>See also</i> Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFS06P).
Parent	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. <i>See also</i> Child, Nominal child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).
Parent-child relationship	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). 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. <i>See also</i> Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Parent.
Partner	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. <i>See also</i> Marital status, Married de facto, Married registered, Same-sex couple.
Pensions/benefits	The calculation of gross income includes any pensions or benefits received. <i>See also</i> Individual Income (INCP).
Period of residence	<i>See</i> Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
Person variables	For a list of person variables see the Mnemonic Index in the front of this dictionary. 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Personal form** 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.
- The personal form is used:
- 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.
- See also* Household form.
- Place of birth** *See* Country of birth.
- Place of enumeration** 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.
- 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 *de facto* population count.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- See also* Australia, Census counts, Collection District (CD), Family, Household, Place of usual residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)** This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census, and is coded to SLA level.
- See* Place of usual residence (PURP).
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)** This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census, and is coded to SLA level.
- See* Place of usual residence (PURP).
- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)** 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 *de jure* population count.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Place of Usual Residence (PURP) *continued*

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.

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.

Characteristics of individuals are available for CDs and aggregations of CDs.

Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

See also Census counts, Derivations and imputations, Family, Household, Statistical Local Area (SLA), Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Place of Work (POWP) *continued* 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 (LFS06P)

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 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.

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.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

Postal Area (POA) Postal Areas are ABS approximations of Australia Post postcodes, created by allocating whole Collection Districts (CDs) on a 'best fit' basis to postcodes.

Census Postal Areas exclude non-mappable Australia Post postcodes such as:

- 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.

This means that there are more Australia Post postcodes than Census Postal Areas.

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.

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.

See also Census counts, Collection District (CD), Digital boundaries.

Postcode *See* Postal Area (POA).

Preliminary data There are no preliminary data released from the Census. All data released are final counts. However, the data are released in two stages.

See also Data release.

Primary family A household can contain one or more families. In a multiple family household, one family is called the primary family.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Primary family <i>continued</i>	<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	<p><i>See</i> Dwelling.</p>
Product directory	<p><i>See</i> Directory of Census Statistics.</p>
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> <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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Recode <i>continued</i>	<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>
Region	<p><i>See</i> Indigenous Region (IREG), Statistical Region (SR).</p>
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	<p><i>See</i> Other related individual.</p>
Relations	<p><i>See</i> Other related individual.</p>
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>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Relationship *continued*** *See also* Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- Relationship Between Families (FRLF)** 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.
- See also* Family.
- Relationship in Household (RLHP)** 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.
- 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.
- For more information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:
- Same-sex couple, Lone parent, Married registered, Child under 15, Other related individual, Non-dependent child, Non-family member, Lone person household, Group household.
- See also* Family Composition (FMCF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).
- Relatives** *See* Other related individual.
- Religious Affiliation (RELP)** 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- See also* Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).
- Remoteness Area (RA)** 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'.
- 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.
- For more information, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *ABS Views on Remoteness* (cat. no. 1244.0).
- Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.
- See also* Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Customised mapping service, Information Consultancy.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Rent (weekly) (RNTD)** 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.
- 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.
- See also* Household, Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).
- Rented** *See* Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).
- Residence** *See* Dwelling, Household, Usual residence.
- Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)** 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.
- No information on family relationships is available for people in non-private dwellings because they are enumerated using personal forms.
- See also* Dwelling, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
- Residual categories and supplementary codes** Residual categories in a classification are labelled *Not elsewhere classified* (nec), *Not elsewhere included* (nei), *Not further defined* (nfd), *Other* or *Miscellaneous*.
- 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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Residual categories and supplementary codes *continued*

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. For the 2006 Census, people will again be given the option of having their name-identified Census records retained.

Information will only be kept for those people who explicitly give their consent.

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.

See also Census and Statistics Act, Confidentiality, Name.

Retirement village (self-contained)

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.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Rooms in occupied private dwelling

See Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD).

Row house

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Rural Balance

See Section of State (SOS).

S Dist

See Statistical District.

SACC

See Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).

Same-sex couple

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.

See also Marital status, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

School

See Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

School leavers

See Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP).

Scope and coverage

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Scope and coverage *continued*

territories (Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands), are outside the scope of the Australian Census.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

See also Other Territories, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.

SD *See* Statistical Division.

Second family If more than one family is living in a dwelling, each family is categorised as being either Primary, Second or Third families.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

Second release data *See* Data release.

Section of State (SOS) 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.

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.

For more information, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Census Geographic Areas, Customised mapping service, Information Consultancy, Urban Centre/Locality.

Self-employed person *See* Employer, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFS06P), Owner managers, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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).
Sex (SEXP)	This variable records the sex of each person enumerated in the Census as being either male or female.
Shift workers	<p>Shift workers who worked the night shift on Census Night and went home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Temporarily absent.</p>
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</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Social Marital Status (MDCP)**
continued
- 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). 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)).
- 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.
- See also* Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Marital status.
- Social security benefits**
- The calculation of gross income includes any pensions or benefits received.
- See also* Individual Income (INCP).
- Sole parent**
- See* Lone parent.
- SOS**
- See* Section of State.
- South Sea Islander**
- 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.
- This group excludes later voluntary migrants from the South Pacific region.
- Australians of South Sea Islander descent, may be identified by cross classifying Ancestry (ANC1P/ANC2P) with Country of Birth of Person (BPLP).
- See also* Ancestry.
- Spatial data**
- See* Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.
- Special Data Services**
- See* Information Consultancy.
- Special Indigenous personal form**
- See* Interviewer household form.
- Spouse**
- See* Partner.
- SR**
- See* Statistical Region.
- SSC**
- See* State Suburb.
- SSD**
- See* Statistical Subdivision.
- Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)**
- The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) is used to classify responses to the 2006 question 'In which country was the person born?'. 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.
- 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.
- The second level comprises 27 minor groups, which are groups of neighbouring countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.
- The first level comprises nine major groups which are formed by aggregating geographically proximate minor groups.
- The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:
- Major Group : 8 Americas

GLOSSARY *continued*

Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) *continued*

Minor Group : 82 South America

Country Unit : 8202 Bolivia

The term *countries* 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:

- 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.

For further information see the ABS publication: *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0), which is also available from our web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

See also Country of birth.

State and territory

The State/Territory is the largest spatial unit in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

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.

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.

States/Territories consist of one or more Statistical Divisions. In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

For further information see *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

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)

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 *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia* (cat. no. 2905.0).

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 *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical District (S Dist) 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.

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.

For a list of Statistical Districts, and their component Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0). Maps of these areas are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

Statistical Division (SD) 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 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset *continued*

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.
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.
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.

Statistical Region (SR)

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.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Regions 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 Subdivision (SSD)

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.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Subdivisions 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.

Status in employment

See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFS06P).

Step child

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.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Step child** *continued* See also Child, Child Type (CTPP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- Student** See Child, Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).
- Subdivision** See Statistical Subdivision (SSD).
- Suburb** See State Suburb (SSC).
- Temporarily absent** The Census form seeks information about people who usually reside in a dwelling but who are temporarily absent on Census Night. For the 2006 Census, Indigenous status is also collected for temporarily absent people.
- Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:
- partners;
 - children; and
 - co-tenants or unrelated flatmates (used to classify group households).
- There are five different classifications available about persons temporarily absent. These 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
 - Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Family (CPAF);
 - Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Household (CPAD).
- Location of Spouse (SPLF) also records present and temporarily absent spouses in a family.
- The data items sex, age, person's relationship in household and whether the person is a full-time student, are collected for temporarily absent persons and used to assist in family coding. 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.
- See also Child, Child under 15, Household, Non-dependent child, Partner.
- Tent** See Dwelling Structure (STRD).
- Tenure Type (TEND)** 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.
- 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.
- '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.
- Tenure Type (TEND) is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.
- See also Landlord Type (LLDD).
- Terrace house** See Dwelling Structure (STRD).
- Territory** See Geographical Australia, State.
- Thematic maps** 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.
- See also Customised mapping service.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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	<p><i>See</i> Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Households with Indigenous person(s), Indigenous family, Indigenous languages, Indigenous special enumeration strategy, Indigenous Status (INGP).</p>
Tourists	<p><i>See</i> Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.</p>
Townhouse	<p><i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).</p>
Transport	<p><i>See</i> Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Place of Work (POWP).</p>
Travel to work	<p><i>See</i> Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).</p>
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>
Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)	<p>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.</p> <p>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?'</p> <p>The question also asks for the type of connection. The options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ '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)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Retirement village (self-contained).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Undercounting and/or underenumeration	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Post Enumeration Survey (PES).</p>
Unemployed	<p><i>See</i> Labour Force Status (LFS06P).</p>
Unit Record File	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The URF is held under strict security and is only accessible by certain officers of the ABS.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Data processing, Mnemonic.</p>
Unoccupied private dwelling	<p><i>See</i> Dwelling.</p>
Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)	<p><i>See</i> Unpaid work.</p>
Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)	<p><i>See</i> Unpaid work.</p>
Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)	<p><i>See</i> Unpaid work.</p>
Unpaid helpers	<p><i>See</i> Contributing family worker, Labour Force Status (LFS06P).</p>
Unpaid work	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unpaid work *continued* 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.

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.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Urban Centre/Locality** *continued* 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)
 - 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. However, Migratory CDs are invalid for Place of Usual Residence and these responses were imputed to valid spatial CDs.
- 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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Usual residence *continued* 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, 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.

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.

The relationship of visitors to one another, or to any resident (including cases where all the people enumerated are visitors) is not further classified.

Households containing only visitors are excluded from household mobility variables.

See also Place of enumeration, Household.

Visitors to Australia 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.

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.

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.

Overseas visitors can be identified for AGEP, SEXP, and MSTP by cross-classifying with a variable which contains a separate overseas visitor category.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

GLOSSARY *continued*

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 (LFS06P).
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 1890 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> <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



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"/>	First or given name	<input type="text"/>
		Surname or family 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"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 	<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 align="center">Day Month Year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example for date of birth: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> If date of birth not known, give age last birthday. Example for 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"/>	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Day Month Year <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	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

Person 3 Any other person present in the household.	Person 4 Any other person present in the household.	03 Person 5 Any other person present in the household.	Person 6 Any other person present in the household.
First or given name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	First or given name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	First or given name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	First or given name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Surname or family name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
Day Month Year <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Day Month Year <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Day Month Year <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Day Month Year <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
OR Age last birthday <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Years	OR Age last birthday <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Years	OR Age last birthday <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Years	OR Age last birthday <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Years
<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married	<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married	<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married	<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander
<input type="radio"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="radio"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="radio"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="radio"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> The address shown on the front of this form <input type="radio"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Street number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Street number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Street number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Street number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="radio"/> Other country	<input type="radio"/> Other country	<input type="radio"/> Other country	<input type="radio"/> Other country

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Please use CAPITAL letters only.	04 Person 1	Person 2
<p>9 Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 8 August 2005)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the person is less than one year old, leave blank. For persons who had no usual address on 8 August 2005, give the address at which they were then living. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address</p> <p>Street number <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other country</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address</p> <p>Street number <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other country</p>
<p>10 Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 8 August 2001)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the person is less than five years old, leave blank. For persons who had no usual address on 8 August 2001, give the address at which they were then living. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><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</p> <p>Street number <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other country</p>	<p><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</p> <p>Street number <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb/Locality <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory Postcode <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other country</p>
<p>11 Is the person an Australian citizen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Australian citizen <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Australian citizen <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>12 In which country was the person born?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><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"/></p>	<p><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"/></p>
<p>13 In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, for arrival in 1974 write: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year 	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year</p>
<p>14 Was the person's father born in Australia or overseas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas</p>
<p>15 Was the person's mother born in Australia or overseas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas</p>

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM

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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Street name <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Suburb/Locality <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> State/Territory Postcode <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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																																																																																
<p>16 Does the person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin</p> <p>Yes, other – please specify</p> <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> </table>																																									<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin</p> <p>Yes, other – please specify</p> <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> </table>																																								
<p>17 How well does the person speak English?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>																																																																																
<p>18 What is the person's ancestry?</p> <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> English</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Irish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Italian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> German</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scottish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Australian</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <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> </table>																																									<p><input type="checkbox"/> English</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Irish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Italian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> German</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scottish</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Australian</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <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> </table>																																								
<p>19 What is the person's religion?</p> <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Catholic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Baptist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Islam</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <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> </table> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No religion</p>																																									<p><input type="checkbox"/> Catholic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Baptist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Islam</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <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> </table> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No religion</p>																																								
<p>20 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, self care activities?</p> <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																																																																																
<p>21 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: getting out of bed, moving around at home or at places away from home. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																																																																																
<p>22 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: understanding, or being understood by, others. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																																																																																

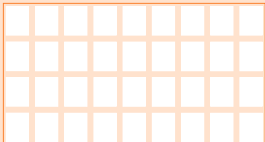
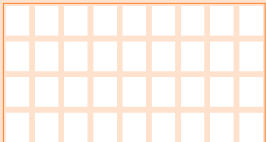
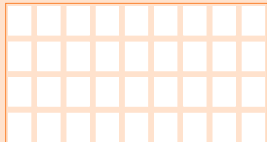
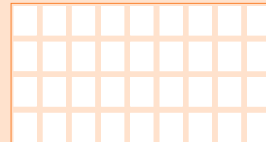
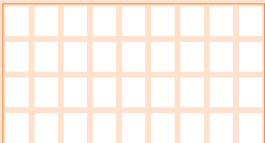
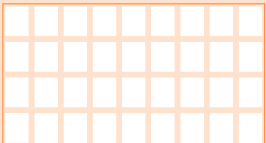
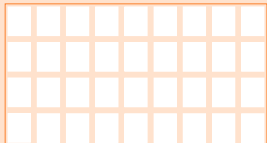
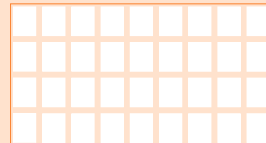
APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM

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: 100%; height: 20px; 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: 100%; height: 20px; 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: 100%; height: 20px; 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: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></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: 100%; height: 20px; 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: 100%; height: 20px; 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: 100%; height: 20px; 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: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></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: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></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: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></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: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></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: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></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																																																																																																				
<p>23 What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in questions 20, 21 and 22?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark all applicable reasons. Remember to mark boxes like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 																																																																																																				
<p>24 Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include pre-school and external or correspondence students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student 																																																																																																				
<p>25 What type of educational institution is the person attending?</p> <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 type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school Infants/Primary school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Secondary school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government Tertiary institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 																																																																																																				
<p>26 Only continue for persons aged 15 years or more</p>																																																																																																						
<p>27 What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has completed?</p> <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 																																																																																																				
<p>28 Has the person completed any educational qualification (including a trade certificate)?</p> <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 																																																																																																				
<p>29 What is the level of the highest qualification the person has completed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: TRADE CERTIFICATE, BACHELOR DEGREE, ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA, CERTIFICATE II, ADVANCED DIPLOMA. 	<p>Level of qualification</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <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>																																																			<p>Level of qualification</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <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>																																																		
<p>30 What is the main field of study for the person's highest qualification completed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example: PLUMBING, HISTORY, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING, HAIRDRESSING, GREENKEEPING. 	<p>Field of study</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <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>																																																			<p>Field of study</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <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>																																																		
<p>31 Did the person complete this qualification before 1998?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later 																																																																																																				

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM

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

Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6																																																																
11																																																																			
<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 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																	Occupation <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																	Occupation <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																	Occupation <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Please use CAPITAL letters only.	12 Person 1	Person 2																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>39 What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation reported at Question 38?</p> <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. 	<p>Tasks or duties</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																					<p>Tasks or duties</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																																																																																																																				
<p>40 For the main job held <i>last week</i>, what was the employer's business name?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For self-employed persons, write name of business. • For teachers, write name of school. 	<p>Business name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																					<p>Business name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																																																																																																																				
<p>41 For the main job held <i>last week</i>, what was the person's workplace address?</p> <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. 	<p>Street number</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Street name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Suburb/Locality</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table> <p>State/Territory Postcode</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Building/Property name (if any)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																																																																					<p>Street number</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Street name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Suburb/Locality</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table> <p>State/Territory Postcode</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Building/Property name (if any)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																																																																				
<p>42 Which best describes the <i>industry or business</i> of the employer at the location where the person works?</p> <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House construction</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community care service</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																			<p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House construction</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community care service</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																																																																																						
<p>43 What are the <i>main</i> goods produced or <i>main</i> services provided by the employer's business?</p> <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. 	<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																					<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <table border="1"> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> <tr><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></tr> </table>																																																																																																																																				

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM

Person 3	Person 4	13 Person 5	Person 6
<p>Tasks or duties</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Tasks or duties</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Tasks or duties</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Tasks or duties</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Business name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Business name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Business name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Business name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Street number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Street name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Street number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Street name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Street number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Street name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Street number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Street name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Suburb/Locality</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Suburb/Locality</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Suburb/Locality</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Suburb/Locality</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>State/Territory Postcode</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	<p>State/Territory Postcode</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	<p>State/Territory Postcode</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	<p>State/Territory Postcode</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
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<p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House construction</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community care service</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House construction</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community care service</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House construction</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community care service</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House construction</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community care service</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM *continued*

Please use CAPITAL letters only.	14 Person 1	Person 2
<p>44 <i>Last week</i>, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?</p> <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"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hours worked</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hours worked</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>45 How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 8 August 2006?</p> <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"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Train</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bus</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ferry</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Taxi</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Truck</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Walked only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Train</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bus</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ferry</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Taxi</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Truck</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Walked only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work</p>
<p>46 Did the person actively look for work at any time in the <i>last four weeks</i>?</p> <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. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work ▶ Go to 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work ▶ Go to 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work</p>
<p>47 If the person had found a job, could the person have started work <i>last week</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason</p>
<p>48 In the <i>last week</i> did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?</p> <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. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, less than 5 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 30 hours or more</p>
<p>49 In the <i>last two weeks</i> 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?</p> <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. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance</p>
<p>50 In the <i>last two weeks</i> did the person spend time looking after a child, <i>without pay</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only include children who were less than 15 years of age. Mark all applicable responses. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after my own child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own</p>
<p>51 In the <i>last twelve months</i> did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?</p> <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. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not do voluntary work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, did voluntary work</p>

APPENDIX HOUSEHOLD FORM

Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6
15			
<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="radio"/> None	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="radio"/> None	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="radio"/> None	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> Hours worked <input type="radio"/> None
<input type="radio"/> Train <input type="radio"/> Bus <input type="radio"/> Ferry <input type="radio"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="radio"/> Taxi <input type="radio"/> Car – as driver <input type="radio"/> Car – as passenger <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Did not go to work	<input type="radio"/> Train <input type="radio"/> Bus <input type="radio"/> Ferry <input type="radio"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="radio"/> Taxi <input type="radio"/> Car – as driver <input type="radio"/> Car – as passenger <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Did not go to work	<input type="radio"/> Train <input type="radio"/> Bus <input type="radio"/> Ferry <input type="radio"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="radio"/> Taxi <input type="radio"/> Car – as driver <input type="radio"/> Car – as passenger <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Did not go to work	<input type="radio"/> Train <input type="radio"/> Bus <input type="radio"/> Ferry <input type="radio"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="radio"/> Taxi <input type="radio"/> Car – as driver <input type="radio"/> Car – as passenger <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/> Did not go to work
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<input type="radio"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="radio"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	<input type="radio"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="radio"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	<input type="radio"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="radio"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 30 hours or more	<input type="radio"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week <input type="radio"/> Yes, less than 5 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours <input type="radio"/> Yes, 30 hours or more
<input type="radio"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="radio"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	<input type="radio"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="radio"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	<input type="radio"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="radio"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	<input type="radio"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance <input type="radio"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after my own child <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own
<input type="radio"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="radio"/> Yes, did voluntary work	<input type="radio"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="radio"/> Yes, did voluntary work	<input type="radio"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="radio"/> Yes, did voluntary work	<input type="radio"/> No, did not do voluntary work <input type="radio"/> Yes, did voluntary work

Please answer the following questions for this dwelling

<p>55 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the dwelling is a bedsitter, mark the 'None' box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of bedrooms</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>56 Is this dwelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Owned outright? ► Go to 59</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Owned with a mortgage? ► Go to 58</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being rented?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being occupied rent free?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being occupied under a life tenure scheme?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other?</p>
<p>57 If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Real estate agent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Parent/Other relative not in this dwelling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other person not in this dwelling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employer – Government (including Defence Housing Authority)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employer – Private</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housing co-operative; Community or Church Group</p>
<p>58 How much does your household pay for this dwelling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> per week</p> <p>OR</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> per fortnight</p> <p>OR</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> per month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nil payments</p>
<p>59 Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No Internet connection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, broadband connection (including ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connections)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, dial-up connection (including analog modem and ISDN connections)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (include Internet access through mobile phones, etc)</p>

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

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
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