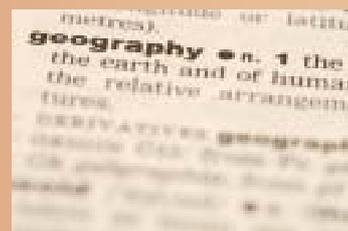


# Glossary



General descriptions of terms and concepts used throughout the Statistician's Report are provided below. The descriptions provided principally apply to the 2006 Census, where data from previous censuses are used, definitions may differ; where comparisons through time are made in the report, any differences have been considered and allowed for. More detail relating to the classifications and concepts are available in *Census Dictionary*, 2006 (ABS cat. no. 2901.0) and similar publications from previous censuses. Terms and concepts specific to individual overviews and articles are defined in boxes within the overview or article.

**Advanced diploma, Diploma or Certificate** See *Non-school qualification*.

**Ancestry** A person's ancestry 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.

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

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

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).

See also *Overseas-born*.

**Average annual growth rate** The average annual growth rate is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_n$  and  $P_0$  in years.

$$[(P_n / P_0)^{1/n} - 1] \times 100$$

**Baby Boomers** See *Generations in Australia*.

**Bachelor degree or above** See *Non-school qualification*.

**Bounded Locality** See *Section of State*.

**Canadian National Occupancy Standard** The Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness assesses the bedroom requirements of a *household* by specifying that:

- there should be no more than two persons per bedroom
- children less than 5 years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom
- children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom
- single household members 18 and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.

**Cared accommodation** Accommodation in non-private *dwellings* including Public hospitals, Private hospitals, Psychiatric hospitals or institutions, Hostels for the disabled, Nursing homes, and Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self contained).

**Census Night** For the 2006 Census, Census Night was the evening of Tuesday, 8 August.

**Census population** The population as measured in the Census. Unless specified otherwise, where population is discussed in this report, it refers to the Census population based on *place of usual residence*, not *place of enumeration*. Where other population counts are used (e.g. *Estimated Resident Population*) this is noted in footnotes and text. In this report the Census population excludes *overseas visitors*.

See *Technical notes*, p. x–xii for more information.

**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*.

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

- *Dependent child*: a person who is either a child under 15 years of age, or a *dependent student*.
- *Dependent student*: 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.
- *Non-dependent child*: 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.

For more information see the *Census Dictionary, 2006*, ABS cat. no. 2901.0.

**Child care** See *Unpaid child care*.

**Cohort** A group of people sharing a particular characteristic, for example their age.

See also *Cohort analysis*.

- Cohort analysis** Five yearly censuses in Australia provide regular snapshots of the population which enable the experiences of people born in a specific year or group of years to be followed, and changes in their characteristics observed over time. This method of following and comparing different birth year groups is referred to as cohort analysis.
- One variation of this method is to examine the characteristics of *cohorts* of people born at different times. Comparisons can then be made to identify the different experiences of each *cohort* at various points in their lives.
- To obtain birth year *cohorts*, people are grouped according to their age at the time of the respective censuses. As the date when the census is held has changed over time, this may mean slight differences in the *cohort* groups obtained from each census.
- It should be noted that over time people are lost from each *cohort* as a result of deaths and emigration, while additions occur as new migrants enter Australia, resulting in minor changes to the size and composition of the *cohort*. Adjustments for these changes have not been made in this report unless stated.
- Collection District (CD)** These *geographic areas* are the second smallest geographic unit, after the Mesh Block, and the smallest standard area for which most detailed census data are available. There is an average of about 225 *dwelling*s in each CD. In rural areas, the number of *dwelling*s per CD generally declines as population densities decrease. The design of the CDs is reviewed for each Census to allow for change and growth.
- See also *Geographic areas*.
- Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)** The CDEP scheme enables participants 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. Participants in the program are therefore included in the employed category of the *labour force status* classification. Most CDEP organisations are located in regional and remote areas of Australia, where the labour market might not otherwise provide employment.
- Core activity need for assistance** The Core activity need for assistance variable was developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. These are 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. People who reported needing assistance because of a short term health condition (of less than 6 months), difficulty with English language, or young age only, are not classified as needing help or assistance with core activities.
- This concept was designed to be conceptually comparable with the ABS Surveys of Disability, Ageing and Carers measure of profound or severe core activity limitation. The difference between the two measures is largely explained by the use of different question sets and different collection methodologies.
- For more information see the *Census Dictionary, 2006*, ABS cat. no. 2901.0.

**Co-resident carer** A co-resident carer is a person who provided unpaid care to a person because of that person's disability, long term health condition or problems related to old age. Co-resident carers lived in a *household* with a person who had a *core activity need for assistance* because of disability, long term health condition (lasting 6 months or more) or problems related to old age.

Those who needed assistance because of young age, a short term health condition (lasting less than 6 months) or difficulty with the English language are not included in the Census count of those with a *core activity need for assistance*. A person who provided unpaid care was not considered a co-resident carer if they had a *core activity need for assistance* and did not live with another person who required such assistance. It is not possible to use the census to link a person who provided unpaid care to the person they provided care to. Therefore it is uncertain whether a co-resident carer provided care to the person who needed assistance in the same *household* or a person who lived elsewhere.

See also *Core activity need for assistance*.

**Dependent child** See *Child*.

**Dependent student** See *Child*.

**Disability** See *Core activity need for assistance*.

**Dwellings** 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. There are three main types of dwellings:

- *Occupied private dwelling*: 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.
- *Unoccupied private dwelling*: structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on *Census Night*. Houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters), when vacant, are counted as unoccupied dwellings.
- *Non-private dwelling*: dwellings, not included above, that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, boarding schools, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Non-private dwellings also include accommodation for the retired or aged where meals are provided. Self contained units in retirement villages, where meals can be prepared, are generally classified as private dwellings.

**Employed population** See *Labour force status*.

**Employed, full-time** A person is considered to be employed full-time if they worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to *Census Night*.

**Employed, part-time** A person is considered to have been employed part-time if they worked from 1 to less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to *Census Night*.

**Equivalised gross household income** Equivalised gross household income is often referred to as *household income* in this report.

Equivalised gross household income is obtained by adding the *gross personal incomes* of all the usual residents of the *household* to obtain gross household income. If any of the usual residents aged 15 or more did not state their *personal income*, or were temporarily absent, gross household income is not calculated, and these *households* and their occupants are excluded from any further calculations (11% of persons). Gross household income is then divided by an equivalence factor for each *household*. The equivalence factor is built up by summing points allocated to each person in a *household*, where the points are determined according to the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale. The points estimate the additional resources required by each person to maintain an equivalent standard of living across the *household*—1 point for the first adult, 0.5 points for each additional person who is aged 15 or more, and 0.3 for each *child* under the age of 15.

Equivalised gross household income provides a measure that allows the relative standard of living of *households* of different size and composition to be compared. For example, a couple family without children would be expected to have higher standard of living if they had the same gross household income as a couple family with two children. The application of an equivalence scale adjusts the gross household income to allow for this difference in household composition by taking into account the additional resources required for the children.

Due to the effect of the equivalence factor, equivalised gross household income is not a 'real' measure of *income* and should only be used as an indicator. Where actual dollar values for equivalised gross household income are provided, such as for *medians*, these values are only useful in comparison to other values of equivalised gross household income. They should not be compared to actual gross household income.

See also *Household income groups*.

**Estimated Resident Population (ERP)** The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official measure of the Australian population. In the census year, it is calculated for 30 June using census counts of usual residents, adjusted for undercount and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Further adjustments are made for births, deaths and net migration in the period from 1 July to *Census Night* (i.e. 8 August 2006) to estimate the population at 30 June.

The ERP is updated quarterly using administrative data for births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration. Note that, unless specified otherwise, where population is mentioned in this report, it refers to the unadjusted *Census population*, not the ERP.

For more information on ERP see Technical notes, p. x, and *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2007*, ABS cat. no. 3101.0.

**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*.

**Family coding** The census is a rich source of information on the living arrangements of Australians in families at one point in time. However, census data do have some limitations.

One of the main limitations is correctly identifying complex families using the information provided by respondents on the census form. The census form does not contain in-depth questions about *family* relationships. It is also self-enumerated and therefore families with complex and dynamic living arrangements may not be able to provide enough information to build a full picture of their *family* and *household*. For more information about the quality of census *family* data see the ABS *Family Composition data quality statement* accessible via the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/8F27B9B7ACE000000000000000000000?opendocument>>.

Another limitation is the possibility of double counting children living in a shared care arrangement with separated or divorced parents. As a *child* may spend equal time with each of their parents, on *Census Night* the *child* could have been counted at one parent's house but also been reported as usually resident but absent on *Census Night*, at the other parent's home.

**First generation Australians** Those who were born overseas and migrated to Australia.

**Generation X and Y** See *Generations in Australia*.

**Generations in Australia** The Statistician's Report uses age-based generation groups to categorise Australian residents. All residents belong to one of the below groups.

<i>Generation</i>	<i>Age in 2006</i>	<i>Birth cohort</i>
Oldest Generation	80 and over	1891–1926
Lucky Generation	60–79	1926–1946
Baby Boomers	40–59	1946–1966
Generation X and Y	20–39	1966–1986
iGeneration	0–19	1986–2006

See also *Cohort analysis*.

**Geographic areas** Glossary entries exist for each of the geographic classifications used in this report. They are all classifications from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. For more information about these geographic areas see *Statistical Geography Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 2006*, ABS cat. no. 1216.0.

**Government schools** Schools which are administered by the state or territory governments.

**Gross personal income** Gross personal income is often referred to as *personal income* in this report.

Gross personal income is obtained from a single question on the census form that asks for the usual gross income of each person aged 15 or more who is present on *Census Night*. Gross personal income includes *income* from all sources, before the deduction of tax, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice or any other deductions.

*continued...*

<b>Gross personal income</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>The sources of <i>income</i> can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wages and salaries, including overtime, bonuses and allowances</li> <li>• business, farm and rental property income (excluding operation expenses)</li> <li>• government benefits such as, aged pensions, unemployment and family tax benefits, and rent assistance</li> <li>• investment income, including interest, dividends and superannuation (including pensions)</li> <li>• other sources such as child maintenance and workers compensation.</li> </ul> <p>The census form provides a number of <i>income</i> ranges to record gross personal income. While the data obtained by using these ranges are broadly comparable with equivalent data from survey collections (see Census income statistics box on p. 183), it should be noted that the use of ranges makes the data less precise than if individual values were collected.</p> <p>Where gross personal income data from the census are used to calculate statistics, such as <i>household incomes</i> and <i>medians</i>, the same gross personal income value is allocated to each person in each range. The values used are the median gross personal income for each range obtained from the more detailed data available from the 1995–96 <i>Survey of Income and Housing Costs</i> (SIHC) and 2003-04 <i>Survey of Income and Housing</i> (SIH).</p> <p>See also <i>Personal income groups</i>.</p>
<b>Higher density housing</b>	Dwelling structures that are higher density than separate houses, and include: Semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, and Flats, units or apartments.
<b>Higher household income</b>	See <i>Household income groups</i> .
<b>Higher personal income</b>	See <i>Personal income groups</i> .
<b>High skill level occupation</b>	See <i>Occupation skill level</i> .
<b>High-rise units</b>	High-rise units are flats, units and apartment in buildings of four or more storeys.
<b>Household</b>	A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in a <i>private dwelling</i> . Therefore, all occupants of a dwelling form one household.
<b>Household income</b>	See <i>Equivalised gross household income</i> and <i>Household income groups</i> .
<b>Household income groups</b>	Three household income groups are used in this report: lower, middle and higher household income. Each group includes approximately 20% of the population for which <i>household income</i> data were available. People in the <i>lower household income</i> group are those with <i>household incomes</i> in the second and third deciles (10% of the population each) of the <i>household income</i> distribution. The <i>middle household income</i> group comprises those in the fifth and sixth deciles and the <i>higher household income</i> group, those in the ninth and tenth deciles. The ranges for the different household income groups are shown below.

*continued...*

**Household income groups** *continued* The *lower household income* group does not include people in the bottom decile of the *household income* distribution. Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) analysis has shown that many of these people have access to resources, such as savings, that allow them to have expenditure levels more consistent with people on moderate incomes. As a result, these very low incomes do not always provide a reliable indication of living standards.

<i>Household income groups</i>	<i>Weekly equivalised gross household income</i>
Lower	\$246–\$419
Middle	\$513–\$742
Higher	\$1,077 or more

See also *Equivalised gross household income*.

**Housing utilisation** See *Canadian National Occupancy Standard*.

**iGeneration** See *Generations in Australia*.

**Income** See *Equivalised gross household income* and *Gross personal income*.

**Income groups** See *Household income groups* and *Personal income groups*.

**Indigenous population** Persons who identified themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin on the census form.

**Industry of employment** The industries of employment for Australians (aged 15 and over). A person's industry of employment is determined by their description of the business they are employed in, 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 a person's industry of employment. ANZSIC was first published in 1993 and has been revised for 2006. This report mainly uses the ANZSIC 2006 classification. However, when comparing industries of employment over time ANZSIC 1993 has been used, and indicated in the footnotes and in the text. However, when comparing industries of employment over time ANZSIC 1993 has been used to allow these comparisons. In such cases, this is indicated in the footnotes and in the text.

**Inner Regional** See *Remoteness Areas*.

**Internal migration** The census asks a series of questions relating to each person's usual address on *Census Night*, one year prior to the census date and five years prior to the census date. Data collected in the census only reflect movements which coincide with these particular points in time, even though people may have changed address multiple times in the intercensal period. For this reason, there are limitations to the internal migration data collected in the census. For example the census can not show 'return migration', that is where a person or *family* has moved away from their *place of usual residence* to live elsewhere, then returned before the end of the reference period to live at their previous address.

*continued...*

- Internal migration** *continued* The ABS produces quarterly information on interstate migration in the publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). The data are derived from a combination of information that is acquired from the census, and from unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised by Medicare Australia.
- Labour force** The labour force includes both *employed* and *unemployed* people aged 15 and over.
- See also *Labour force status*.
- Labour force participation rate** For any group, the *labour force* expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
- See also *Labour force status* and *Labour force*.
- Labour force status** Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is *employed*, *unemployed* or *not in the labour force*.
- *Employed*: includes those people who, during the week prior to *Census Night*, worked for payment or profit; who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a *family business* (*Contributing family worker*).
  - *Unemployed*: includes people who, during the week prior to *Census Night*, did not have a job but were actively looking for *work* (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start *work*.
  - *Not in the labour force*: includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties.
- Landlord** Type of landlord for all *households* in *rented* dwellings (including caravans in caravan parks), according to where the *household* is enumerated on *Census Night*.
- Private renters* have one of the following landlord types: Real estate agent, Person not in the same *household*—parent/other relative, Person not in the same *household*—other person.
- Public renters* have the following landlord types: State or territory housing authorities.
- Language spoken at home** The main language other than English spoken at home.
- Life-cycle group** The life-cycle groups used throughout this report classify individuals and households into easily recognisable and common life stages. Together, the groups account for over three quarters of the Australian population and so are a useful tool for analysing trends and patterns through life.
- However, there are many possible paths through life and some people experience living arrangements that are not included in these groups. Further, the order in which people experience different household and family types may vary. For example, some young people never live in a group household; some people live alone throughout their life; some people move from being a lone parent to forming a partnership and so becoming part of a couple family; and so on.

*continued...*

**Life-cycle group** The life-cycle groups used are shown below. In general, data relating to a group include all members of the household.  
*continued*

<i>Life-cycle groups</i>	<i>...are households containing:</i>
Young group household	Two or more people, all unrelated, all aged 15–34 years
Young lone person	Only one person aged 15–34 years
Young couple family without children	A couple without children, both members of the couple aged 15–34 years
Couple family with young children	A couple with children, youngest child aged 0–4 years
Couple family with school-aged children	A couple with children, youngest child aged 5–14 years
Couple family with young adult children	A couple with children, youngest child aged 15–29 years
One parent family with young children	A one parent family, youngest child aged 0–4 years
One parent family with school-aged children	A one parent family, youngest child aged 5–14 years
One parent family with young adult children	A one parent family, youngest child aged 15–29 years
Middle-aged couple family without children	A couple without children, the younger partner aged 45–64 years
Older couple family without children	A couple without children, both partners aged 65 years or more
Older lone person	Only one person aged 65 years or more

**Local Government Area (LGA)** These are *geographic areas* under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council. The *Local Government Areas (LGAs)* 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 creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the respective state/territory governments. The LGAs applicable to the 2006 Census are those which existed at 7 August, 2005.

See also *Geographic areas*.

**Locality** See *Urban Centre/Locality*.

**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.

**Longer-standing migrants** *Overseas-born* residents who migrated to Australia before 2002.

**Lower household income** See *Household income groups*.

**Lower personal income** See *Personal income groups*.

<b>Low skill level occupation</b>	See <i>Occupation skill level</i> .
<b>Lucky Generation</b>	See <i>Generations in Australia</i> .
<b>Major City</b>	See <i>Remoteness Areas</i> .
<b>Major Urban</b>	See <i>Section of State</i> .
<b>Median</b>	The value which divides a population into two equal parts, half falling below this value and half exceeding it.
<b>Medium skill level occupation</b>	See <i>Occupation skill level</i> .
<b>Middle household income</b>	See <i>Household income groups</i> .
<b>Middle personal income</b>	See <i>Personal income groups</i> .
<b>Migration</b>	See <i>Internal migration, Year of arrival, Recent arrivals, Longer-standing migrants</i> .
<b>Migratory</b>	Migratory categories include people who are enumerated on <i>Census Night</i> on an overnight journey by train or bus.
<b>Mobility</b>	See <i>Internal migration</i> .
<b>Multiple family household</b>	For the 2006 Census, a maximum of three families can be identified in one <i>household</i> . A Multiple family household is a <i>household</i> containing two or more families.  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 <i>family</i> members of the primary <i>family</i> or non-family members.  See also <i>Family</i> .
<b>Natural increase (population)</b>	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Net overseas migration</b>	The difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population, and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population.
<b>Non-dependent child</b>	See <i>Child</i> .
<b>Non-government (or independent) schools</b>	Those which are administered by a religious, community or private organisation. Non-government schools may have a specific religious affiliation or be inter-denominational, non-denominational, or have no religious affiliation.
<b>Non-Indigenous people</b>	People who did not identify themselves as being of Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin on the census form.
<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	See <i>Dwellings</i> .

**Non-school qualification** Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

In this Report, two broad groupings are used:

- *Advanced Diploma, Diploma or Certificate*: includes qualifications at the Advanced Diploma Level, Associate Degree Level, Diploma Level, Certificate IV Level, Certificate III Level, Certificate II Level, or Certificate I Level.
- *Bachelor degree or above*: includes *qualifications* at the Bachelor Degree Level (including Honours), Graduate Certificate Level, Graduate Diploma Level, Master Degree Level or Doctorate Degree Level.

The full classification for levels of education can be found in the publication *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0) released in 2001.

**Not in the labour force** See *Labour force status*.

**Occupation** A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation applies to employed Australians (aged 15 and over). Skill level and skill specialisation are major criteria for classifying occupation.

The 2006 Census introduced a new occupation classification called the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). For the 2006 Census, occupation data were dual coded to give users the option to use either classification—ANZSCO or the earlier Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). When comparing occupations over time, this report has used ASCO. In such cases, this is indicated in the footnotes and in the text.

**Occupation skill level** In this report, *occupations* are divided in three levels according to *skill level*. Skill levels are assigned according to the formal education and/or training and previous experiences usually required for entry to an *occupation* as defined in the ASCO—*Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997* (cat. no. 1220.0).

- *High skill level occupation* includes Managers and administrators; and Professionals.
- *Medium skill level occupation* includes Associate professionals; Tradespersons and related workers; and Advanced clerical and service workers.
- *Low skill level occupation* includes Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers; Intermediate production and transport workers; Elementary clerical, sales and service workers; and Labourers and related workers.

See also *Occupation*.

**Occupied private dwelling** See *Dwellings*.

**Oldest Generation** See *Generations in Australia*.

**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.

**Other tenure** See *Tenure*.

**Other Urban** See *Section of State*.

**Outer Regional** See *Remoteness Areas*.

**Overseas visitors** People who are usually resident in another country.

**Overseas-born** For the Census, people are classified as overseas-born if:

- they were born in a country other than Australia
- they were born at sea
- their response was classified 'Inadequately described'
- their response was classified 'Not elsewhere classified'.

See also *Australian-born*.

**Owned outright** See *Tenure*.

**Owned with a mortgage** See *Tenure*.

**Part-time work** See *Employed, part-time*.

**Personal income** See *Gross personal income* and *Personal income groups*.

**Personal income groups** Three *personal incomes* are used in this report: *lower, middle and higher income*. These three *income groups* have been formed by grouping together all of the 2006 Census *personal income* ranges; except nil and negative incomes. The ranges for the different personal income groups are below.

<i>Personal income groups</i>	<i>Weekly gross personal income</i>	<i>Population aged 15 or over (%)</i>
Lower	\$1–\$399	37
Middle	\$400–\$999	35
Higher	\$1,000 or more	20

**Place of enumeration** The place where a person is counted, that is, where he or she spent Census Night, which may or may not be where he or she usually lives.

**Place of usual residence** The place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be the place where the person was counted on *Census Night*.

**Place of work** Place of work data provide information on where a person goes to work. The address was for the main job held in the week prior to the Census.

**Private dwelling** See *Dwellings*.

**Private renter** See *Landlord*.

**Profound or severe limitation** See *Core activity need for assistance*.

## Glossary

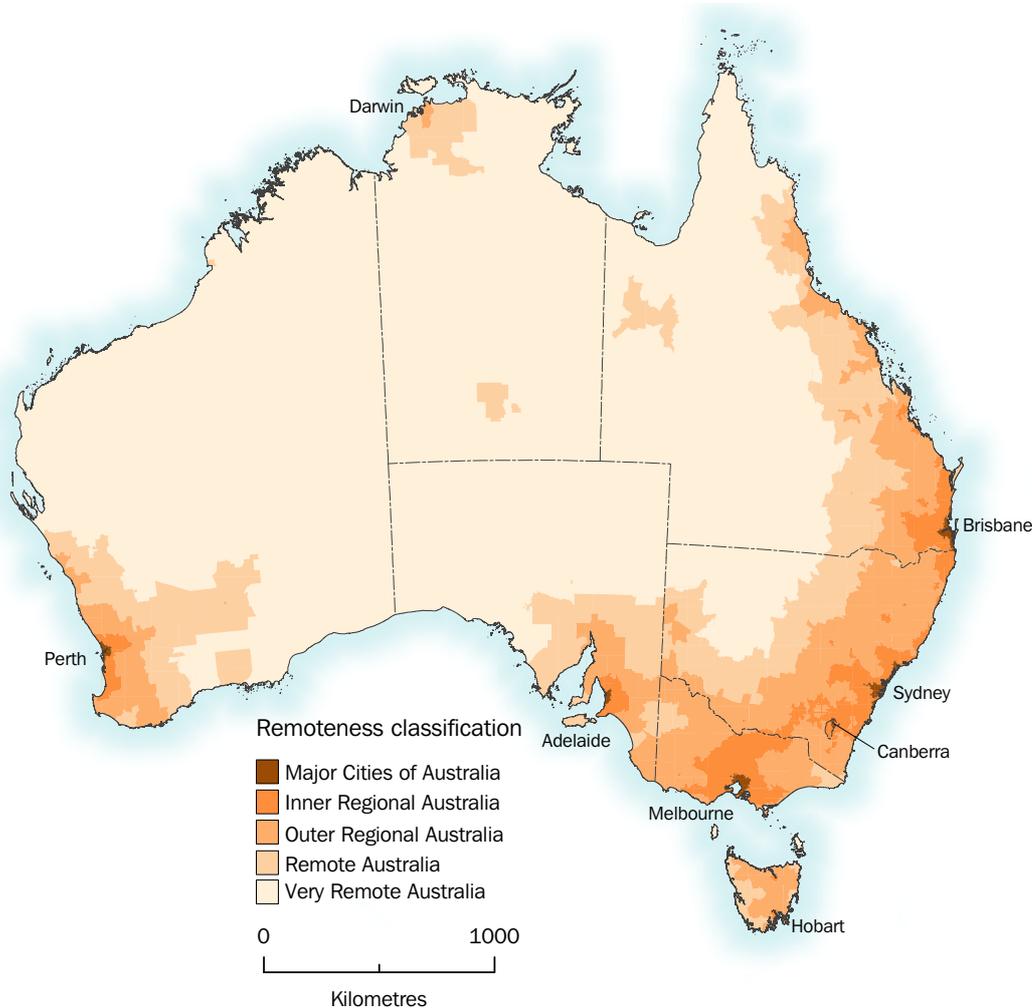
**Public renter** See *Landlord*.

**Qualification** See *Non-school qualification*.

**Recent arrivals** *Overseas-born* residents who migrated to Australia from 2002 to 2006.

**Remote** See *Remoteness Areas*.

### Remoteness Areas



These geographic areas include five broad (non-contiguous) geographic units. The geographic units are made up of *Collection Districts (CDs)* which share a particular degree of remoteness. These areas cross state or territory boundaries and, in aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

The degree of remoteness of each CD was determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the road distances to five *Urban Centres*, each of which falls into one of five population size classes. The basic premises of ARIA are that there are more services available in large towns than small towns, and that remoteness is a factor of the relative distance one must travel to access a full range of services.

*continued...*

- Remoteness Areas** *continued* The six Remoteness Areas are:
- Major Cities of Australia—which incorporates: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Canberra, and nearby urban areas.
  - Inner Regional Australia—which includes Hobart.
  - Outer Regional Australia—which includes Darwin.
  - Remote Australia
  - Very Remote Australia
  - Migratory.
- In this report, they are abbreviated by omitting 'Australia'.
- See also *Geographic areas*.
- Rented** See *Tenure*.
- Rural** See *Section of State*.
- Second generation Australians** Those born in Australia with at least one *overseas-born* parent.
- Section of State (SOS)** These geographic areas cover five broad (non-contiguous) geographic units. These geographic units are made up of *Collection Districts (CDs)* which are defined as urban or rural according to the categories in the Urban Centre/Locality classification. These areas cross state or territory boundaries and, in aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
- 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. In aggregate, these areas cover the whole of Australia.
- See also *Urban Centres/Localities* and *Geographic areas*.
- Sex ratio** The number of males per 100 females.
- Skill level** See *Occupation skill level*.
- Statistical District (SDist)** These *geographic areas* are special purpose geographic units, encompassing one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) that are predominantly urban. Each Statistical District (SDist) incorporates one or more urban centres, in close proximity to each other, with a total population of 25,000 or more. They do not include the *Statistical Divisions (SDs)* of Capital Cities, with the exception of the Canberra-Queanbeyan Statistical District. These areas cross state and territory boundaries and collectively cover only a part of Australia.
- See also *Geographic areas*.
- Statistical Division (SD)** These *geographic areas* are large, general purpose and special purpose geographic units. They are the largest general purpose *geographic area* below states and territories. They consist of one or more *Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs)* and do not cross state or territory boundaries. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
- See also *Geographic areas*.

- Statistical Local Area (SLA)** These *geographic areas* are relatively small, general purpose geographic units. They consist of one or more *Collection Districts (CDs)*. *Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)* are *Local Government Areas (LGAs)*, or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, one or more SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. They do not cross state or territory boundaries and, in aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
- See also *Geographic areas*.
- Statistical Region (SR)** These *geographic areas* are special purpose geographic units, designed for the presentation of *labour force* statistics from both the labour force surveys and the census. They can consist of a range of geographic areas, from one or more *Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)* to whole states or territories. They do not cross state or territory boundaries and, in aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
- See also *Geographic areas*.
- Statistical Subdivision (SSD)** These *geographic areas* are intermediate level, general purpose, regional type geographic units. They consist of one or more *Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)* and do not cross state or territory boundaries. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
- See also *Geographic areas*.
- TAFE** A Technical and Further Education institution. In Victoria this may also be interpreted as Training and Further Education.
- Tenure** Tenure describes whether a *household* owns (outright or with a mortgage) or rents, the dwelling in which it was enumerated on *Census Night*, or whether the *household* occupies it under another arrangement. The different tenure types are generally used in the four categories shown below.
- *Owned outright: occupied private dwellings* that are fully owned.
  - *Owned with a mortgage: occupied private dwellings* that are owned with a mortgage or under a rent/buy scheme.
  - *Rented: occupied private dwellings* that are being rented or being occupied rent-free.
  - *Other tenure: occupied private dwellings* that are being occupied under a life tenure scheme or *other tenure* type.
- '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.
- Third-plus generation Australians** All those who were born in Australia of Australian-born parents. One or more of their grandparents may have been born overseas or they may have several generations of ancestors born in Australia. This group also includes the descendants of Indigenous Australians.

<b>Total fertility rate</b>	For any given year, the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births to mothers at each age per 1000 of the female population of the same age). It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
<b>Unemployed population</b>	See <i>Labour force status</i> .
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the <i>labour force</i> in the same group.
<b>Unoccupied private dwelling</b>	See <i>Dwellings</i> .
<b>Unpaid assistance to a person with a disability</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding</li> <li>• helping to move around</li> <li>• understanding or being understood by others</li> <li>• providing emotional support and helping maintain friendships and social activities</li> <li>• helping with or supervising medication</li> <li>• dressing wounds</li> <li>• cleaning, laundry, cooking, managing diets and meal preparation</li> <li>• housework, light household repairs or maintenance, or household finances</li> <li>• driving or accompanying to appointments and activities.</li> </ul> <p>The 2006 Census asked people aged 15 and over whether they had provided unpaid assistance to a person with a <i>disability</i> in the last two weeks.</p>
<b>Unpaid child care</b>	<p>This includes the time a person spends caring for a <i>child</i> 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 and neighbours.</p> <p>The 2006 Census asked people aged 15 and over whether they had provided unpaid care to a <i>child</i> under the age of 15 in the last two weeks.</p>
<b>Unpaid voluntary work</b>	<p>This includes help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association. Unpaid voluntary work can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assisting at organised events and with sports organisation</li> <li>• helping with organised school events and activities</li> <li>• assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities</li> <li>• other kinds of volunteer work (eg. emergency services, etc.).</li> </ul> <p>Unpaid voluntary work excludes <i>work</i> done as part of paid employment; if the main reason is to qualify for Government benefit; or in a family business.</p> <p>The 2006 Census asked people aged 15 and over whether they had spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group in the 12 months prior to Census Night.</p>

**Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)** An Urban Centre is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. A Locality is 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.

See also *Section of State* and *Geographic areas*.

**Very Remote** See *Remoteness Areas*.

**Volunteer** A person aged 15 and over who spent time in the last twelve months doing *unpaid voluntary work*.

See also *Unpaid voluntary work*

**Work and workers** Unless otherwise specified, the terms *work* and *workers* relate to employment and employed people.

See also *Labour force status*.

**Year of arrival** The year of arrival in Australia for people born overseas who intend staying in Australia for at least one year.

# Appendix: Photo acknowledgements



## Cover

- Top left .....Ferguson family private collection
- Top right ..... Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Bottom left ..... Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Bottom right ..... Tourism New South Wales,  
Photographer: Hamilton Lund (2002)

## Front matter

- Preface, Contents, Introduction and Technical notes..... Australian Bureau of Statistics

## Chapters

- Population** header page.....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/YT
- Population overview.....  
.....Mason family private collection
- From generation to generation .....  
.....Mason family private collection
- Where do Australians live?.....  
..... Eleanor Bettini private collection
- On the move .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/lisegagne
- Cultural diversity** header page.....  
..... Jupiter images
- Cultural diversity overview .....  
.....Darryl Miller private collection
- Religious affiliation across the generations .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/clintp
- Second generation Australians .. Jupiter images
- Living arrangements** header page .....  
.....Martin Brady private collection
- Living arrangements overview .....  
..... Sheridan Rutherford private collection
- Families with young children: a Sydney case study.....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/lstanners
- Children's living arrangements .....  
.....Mason family private collection

- Community** header page.....  
..... Malcolm Menadue private collection
- Community overview ..... flickr®/wolfweb
- Volunteering across Australia.....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/clintscholz
- Caring across the life cycle ..... Jupiter images
- Education** header page..... Jupiter images
- Education overview ..... Jupiter images
- Adult education across the generations .....  
..... Eleanor Bettini private collection
- School teachers..... Jupiter images
- Work** header page ..... Jupiter images
- Work overview ..... ©iStockphoto.com/thad
- Driving to work ..... Jupiter images
- Skill shortages .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/ericphotography
- Generations of employment .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/marty8801
- Economic resources** header page.....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/nicolesy
- Economic resources overview .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/RapidEye
- Workers' incomes across Australia .....  
..... Jupiter images
- Workers' incomes in selected regions.....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/pamspix
- Housing** header page.....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/SSIImagesCollection
- Housing overview .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/adamdodd
- Housing across Brisbane and Melbourne city rings .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/patrickoberem
- Trends in housing utilisation .....  
..... ©iStockphoto.com/GirlPeta
- End matter**
- Glossary ..... Jupiter images
- Appendix: Photo acknowledgement .....  
..... Tourism Victoria