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CONTENTS

Introduction - Using the Census Dictionary ................................................................. 4
What's New for 2016? .................................................................................................. 5
   New and revised classifications .............................................................................. 6
   Summary of changes to variables from 2011 to 2016 ............................................. 8
About Census Classifications .................................................................................... 14
What is a classification? ............................................................................................ 14
Classifications by Topic Groups .............................................................................. 17
Classifications Index .................................................................................................. 21
Classification by Category and Release Index ......................................................... 24
   Category: Person, Family and Household/Dwelling ............................................. 24
   Release Phase Index ............................................................................................. 26
Managing Census Quality ........................................................................................ 29
   Introduction .......................................................................................................... 29
Respondent Error ..................................................................................................... 29
   Processing Error .................................................................................................. 30
   Partial Response .................................................................................................. 30
Undercount ................................................................................................................ 31
Quality Assurance of Census Products .................................................................. 32
   Where to Find Data Quality Information ............................................................. 32
2016 Census Classifications .................................................................................... 33
2016 Census Glossary ............................................................................................... 158
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

**Introduction - Using the Census Dictionary**

The Census of Population and Housing provides a comprehensive picture of Australia's people, how they live and where they reside. This information is available through a suite of standard products, or as data customised for individual user requirements.

This dictionary is designed to help users of Census data to determine and specify their data requirements and to understand the concepts underlying the data.

The 2016 Census classifications and the standard output variables for which data can be produced make up the core of the dictionary. Users should consult the classifications before running or requesting Census data.

The main sections of the dictionary are:

- About Census Classifications - explains the basics of classifications.
- Classifications by Topic Groups - helps users find variables of interest. Select a variable to see its details.
- Classifications Index and Classifications by Category and Release Index - provide an alternative listing to 'Classifications by topic group'.
- Managing Census Quality - describes how the main sources of error in the Census are managed and how to find more information about data quality.
- 2016 Census classifications – provides information on the key aspects of the item.
- Glossary - provides definitions of Census terms, such as terms used in the classifications, and some background information. It is worth checking the glossary for extra information on variables of interest.

The 2016 Census Dictionary is a practical reference tool for all Census data users.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

What's New for 2016?

The 2016 Census will introduce significant changes to the way the Census is conducted, with a move to a "Digital First" approach. About two-thirds of Australians are expected to respond online in 2016, twice the 33% online response in 2011.

In 2016, households in most areas of Australia will, in the first instance, be mailed information which includes a unique login number and instructions on how to complete the Census online. People in these households may request paper forms be mailed to them, if they do not wish to complete the Census online.

In other areas, where it is anticipated there will be a greater need for paper forms, paper forms and a prepaid mail-back envelope will be delivered as the first contact, along with a login number and instructions on how to complete the form online. This change from the traditional drop off and pick up of paper forms by Census Collectors is the most significant change in collection methodology since the first Australian Census. Central to the new approach has been the development of the ABS address register as a frame for this mail-out. Further information about 2016 Census collection operations can be found in Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0).

Public consultation confirmed the value of continuing the topics from the 2011 Census, so the topics collected in the 2016 Census will remain the same as those collected in 2011, with only minor changes to the questions. The development of the online questionnaire for 2016 has provided an opportunity to make refinements to gain more accurate data from respondents, while decreasing the burden placed on those filling out the form.

Norfolk Island will be included in the Census for the first time following passage of the Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act, 2015. People in Norfolk Island will be able to complete the Census either on a paper form, or online. Amendments to the geographical classification used with the Census, and to some standard classifications relating to cultural diversity, have been made as a consequence of this change.

Data integration will continue to be a central element of the Census in 2016 and is an increasingly important element of the broader ABS work program. This ability will be improved by the decision to retain names and addresses collected in the 2016 Census. For the 2016 Census, the ABS will destroy names and addresses when there is no longer any community benefit to their retention or four years after collection (i.e. August 2020), whichever is earliest. The existing practices and obligations of the ABS will ensure that no information will be released in a way that would enable users of Census data to identify any individual or household. The ABS never has and never will release identifiable Census data.

This chapter outlines changes to classifications for 2016. As the topics included in the Census remained stable between 2011 and 2016, the changes for 2016 mostly reflect revisions to major classifications and routine updating of income and other ranges used in Census questions and/or their output variables. However, six new variables have been added:

- Housing Suitability (HOSD) and Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP) are derived from existing data items.
- Status in Employment (SIEMP) replaced Employment Type (EMTP).
- An imputation flag has been added for the sex variable (IFSEXP).
- An imputation flag has been added for the place of work variable (IFPOWP).
- Community Development Programme Participation (CDPP) variable has been added.

In addition, there was a substantial change to the question and output classification for the internet topic (Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)), and a move to collecting and outputting specific country of birth information in the Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP) topics. A change to the format of the Religion question, and the use of targeted supplementary questions in collecting data on occupation and industry of employment, are also worth noting.

The move to a new method of conducting the Census also meant a change to how data on Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTP), Structure of Dwelling (STRD) and Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD), previously recorded by Census collectors, are obtained.

Changes to major ABS classifications are outlined below, followed by a detailed list of variables which have been changed in any way for 2016.
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 the 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 2011 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 section: Summary of Changes to Variables 2011 - 2016 at the bottom of this page.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Version 1.2

Responses to the occupation related questions in the 2016 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), version 1.2.

Version 1.2 of ANZSCO was released in 2013 and included a net increase of nine occupations (6-digit units). A small number of changes were made at the next highest level of the classification (the unit group) but these were limited to changes in unit group titles, relevant lead statements and lists of tasks.

For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on occupation have been added to the online Census forms, to improve coding. Common occupation responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example ‘nurse’, are targeted by these questions. This should result in better quality fine-level data.

For more information see the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2013, Version 1.2 (cat. no 1220.0).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0)

Responses to the Industry of employment related questions in the 2016 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0). Standard 2016 Census data will be output based on this classification.

The latest revision of ANZSIC was in 2013. No industries were removed or added in this revision. There were some changes such as clarification of definitions and corrections of small errors and omissions.

For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on industry have been added to the online Census forms, to improve coding. Common industry responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example, ‘construction’ are targeted by these questions. This should result in better quality fine-level data.

For more information see the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016

Responses to the ancestry question in the 2016 will be classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016.

A minor review was conducted in 2016 to maintain the classification’s relevance and usability, and to reflect the changes to Australia’s cultural and ethnic profile brought about by changing immigration patterns. Two new base level cultural and ethnic groups were added: Pitcairn has been introduced due to the inclusion of Norfolk Island in the Australian Census for the first time in 2016, and Yezidi has been added. There were also minor changes to the names of seven 4 digit units. There have been no structural changes in the narrow (2 digit) or broad (1 digit) group level.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) (cat. no. 1249.0).
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

**Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016**

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 is used in the 2016 Census to code responses to the question 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?'

A minor review was conducted in 2016 to update the classifications in order to reflect changes to Australia's language profile. As a result three new languages were added. There were also two name changes of existing languages. Pitcairnese was changed to Norf’k-Pitcairn due to the inclusion of Norfolk Island in the Australian Census for the first time and reflecting the terms used on Norfolk Island to refer to this language. Makaton, a sign language, was changed to Key Word Sign Australia, reflecting a change by those who coordinate this language in Australia.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 (cat. no 1267.0).

**Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016**

The Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 is used in the 2016 Census to code responses to the religion question.

A minor review of the classification in 2016 resulted in some changes to the classification structure and a net increase in the number of religions (4 digit groups) from 137 to 151, a decrease in 3 digit level groups from 30 to 28 and an increase in 2 digit groups from 3 to 7. The areas of greatest change are the Pentecostal narrow group (2 digit group 24), the Other Protestant narrow group (2 digit group 28) and Broad group 7, previously named No religion and now named Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0)

**Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016**

The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), is used in the 2016 Census to code responses to the questions on Country of Birth of Person, Country of Birth of Father and Country of Birth of Mother.

A minor review was conducted in 2016. Revisions to the names of 4 countries resulted, including the shortening of unnecessarily long names.

For more information see the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).

**Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)**

The 2016 Census will use the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) which was introduced for the 2011 Census. For the 2011 Census, data was also available for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), the basic unit from the geographic classification used in 2006, to enable time series comparison. This was a transitional arrangement and will not apply in 2016.

Mesh Blocks (MBs) are the base unit of output geography for the ASGS and will aggregate to form the higher level units in the main structure of the ASGS.

In addition to the main structure, the ASGS also includes other structures which are based on legal and administrative areas. Examples are Local Government Areas, State Suburbs and Tourism Regions. In 2011, these areas were approximated using aggregates of SA1s. In 2016, they will be approximated using aggregates of Mesh Blocks, giving greater precision.

For ASGS purposes, the ABS uses the definition of Australia as set out in section 2B of the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901. Following an amendment to this Act, Norfolk Island has been included in the definition of geographic Australia from 1 July 2016. In the ASGS, Norfolk Island comprises a Statistical Area Level 2 under ‘Other Territories’ at the State/Territory level.

Definitions of all ASGS structures (such as Mesh Block, Statistical Area Level 1, or Local Government Area), and an outline of the ASGS, can be found under Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) in the glossary.

The ABS published the ASGS manual with the boundaries, labels and codes for the Statistical Area units and Capital Cities in July 2016. The Non-ABS structures will be released September 2016 to ensure that the Census is released on the most up to date boundaries available. Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, Remoteness and Significant Urban Areas will be released after the 2016 Census as they require an analysis of Census data to be developed. The regions defined in the ABS structures will not change until the next Census in 2021, although correspondences will be available.
Summary of changes to variables from 2011 to 2016

This section outlines changes that have been made to variables since the 2011 Census. It includes details of new variables for the 2016 Census and those variables which are no longer included. It describes changes to names, mnemonics and classifications. Further detail for each classification change included is available in the Glossary.

Changes to Census questions designed to improve the data quality of the variables related to them, are also mentioned, except for some minor changes to dot point instructions for questions. Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0) has further background on each question and information on enhancements to them.

New and Revised Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (AGEP)</td>
<td>The phrase 'last birthday' has been removed from the question text as it was found to be potentially confusing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestry (ANCP)</td>
<td>Ancestry is classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG). The ASCCEG was revised before the 2016 Census. The layout of the ancestry question has changed for the 2016 Census. There are now two distinct areas in which people can write in an ancestry, that is not one of the pick box ancestries. This change is to clarify responses and improve autocoding rates. In previous Censuses, when writing more than one ancestry in a single area, people tended to add marks such as backslashes or hyphens between them, which made the entries fail autocoding and left the intended answer unclear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP)</td>
<td>See 'Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP)'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)</td>
<td>See 'Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)</td>
<td>See 'Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP)'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)</td>
<td>This variable is not available from the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Programme Participation (CDPP)</td>
<td>New for 2016. Indicates whether a person participated in the Community Development Programme (CDP). The question on the CDP is only included on the Interviewer Household Form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)</td>
<td>For 2011 BPMP was classified to the categories 'Born in Australia' or 'Born overseas'. For 2016, BPMP is classified to a specific country using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). This question has been amended to allow respondents to provide details of the country of birth of their mother and father (where it is not Australia). The question previously had a generic 'overseas' category.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP)

The name of BPMP has changed from 'Birthplace of Male Parent' to 'Country of Birth of Father'.

For 2011 BPFP was classified to the categories 'Born in Australia' or 'Born overseas'. For 2016, BPFP is classified to a specific country using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). This question has been amended to allow respondents to provide details of the country of birth of their mother and father (where it is not Australia). The question previously had a generic 'overseas' category.

Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP)

Change of name only. BPPP has changed from 'Birthplace of Parents' to 'Country of Birth of Parents'.

Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)

Country of Birth is classified using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). The SACC was revised before the 2016 Census.

Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)

The dwelling internet question formerly asked whether the dwelling was connected to the internet and by what type of connection. In 2016, the question has been changed to a simple yes/no question asking 'Does anyone in this household access the internet from this dwelling', with consequent changes to the output categories.

Dwelling Location (DLOD)

There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Location of private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

Dwelling Structure (STRD)

Dwelling structure category 91 (Caravan, cabin, houseboat) has been split into two categories for 2016. Category 91 is now 'Caravan' and there is an additional category for 'Cabin, houseboat' (category 92). There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Private dwelling structure was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 enumeration period.

Dwelling Type (DWTD)

There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period.
Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Dwelling type was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

**Employment Type (EMTP)**

EMTP has been discontinued for the 2016 Census. See the new (for 2016) more comprehensive variable Status in Employment (SIEMP).

**Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP)**

New for 2016, this derived item classifies a person’s participation in work and/or study as Fully Engaged, Partly Engaged or Not Engaged. Typically, clients would use this data item with AGEP to look at the engagement of an age group of interest, for example, young people.

**Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)**

The categories for equivalised household income in dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.

**Highest year of Schooling Completed (HSCP)**

A minor change was made to the dot point instruction in the Census question, to clarify that people attending school should mark the last year completed not the current year of study.

**Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)**

Reference year updated for 2016.

**Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)**

Reference year updated for 2016.

**Housing Suitability (HOSD)**

New for 2016, this derived item is a measure of housing utilisation based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

**Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)**

The categories for IFNMFD have been revised for the 2016 Census. The 2011 Census had a separate category for 'Not imputed - no form, count obtained by collector'. This category has been removed and the remaining categories renumbered. In 2016, all occupied private dwellings which did not return a form were included in 'Persons imputed into dwelling'.

This change is due to different collection procedures for the 2016 Census. In 2011 (in some instances), ABS Field Officers collected information on the number of males and females in a dwelling, if a dwelling was thought to be occupied but no form was returned (e.g. sourcing information from neighbours). In 2016, the number of males and females in a dwelling was no longer collected as ABS Field Officers did not visit all dwellings.

**Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP)**

New for 2016. Provides information on the level of response a person provided to the ‘place of work’ question.

**Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP)**

New for 2016. Indicates if a person’s sex was imputed.
### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)</strong></td>
<td>Wording in category 1 amended from 'Indigenous' to 'Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industry of Employment (INDP)</strong></td>
<td>For the 2011 Census, Industry was classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0). For the 2016 Census, Industry is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZIC), 2006 (Revision 2). Question 42 on the Census Household Form, one of the questions that relate to this variable, changed from a mark box format to a write-in format in 2016. For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on industry, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online Census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common industry responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'construction', are targeted by these questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour Force Status (LFSP)</strong></td>
<td>A minor change was made to the format of the question about active job seeking to emphasise and clarify the 'active' component. The phrase 'full-time or part-time job of any kind' has been replaced in the question which asks whether a person had a job last week. In the 2011 Census, participants in the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) were classified as employed. This scheme has since been replaced by the Community Development Programme (CDP). People participating only in this programme are not considered to be employed for the 2016 Census. For further information on this change, see Community Development Programme in the Glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language Spoken at Home (LANP)</strong></td>
<td>In 2011 Language spoken at home was classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1. This classification was revised before the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)</strong></td>
<td>Categories from the HEAP variable have been re-ordered to align with the Education standard. In particular, non-school qualifications Certificate III and above are listed above Year 12 and Certificates I and II are listed below Year 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)</strong></td>
<td>On the 2011 Census form, the question asked for the number of children ever born to each female aged 15 years or more, with an instruction to include live births only. For the 2016 Census, the instruction to include live births only has been removed due to the sensitivities involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)</strong></td>
<td>On the 2011 Census form, the question asked for the number of children ever born to each female aged 15 years or more, with an instruction to include live births only. For the 2016 Census, the instruction to include live births only has been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ABS – CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING: CENSUS DICTIONARY - 2901.0 – 2016 11
Number of Employees (EMPP)

'Not applicable' has the additional category of 'Persons with Status in Employment (SIEMP) not stated'.

For 2016, the question instructions changed so that owner managers are now instructed to exclude themselves from the count of people that they employ.

Occupation (OCCP)

For the 2011 Census, Occupation was classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. For the 2016 Census, Occupation is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Version 1.2.

For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on occupation, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online Census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common occupation responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'nurse', are targeted by these questions.

Minor changes have been made to the dot point instructions for the occupation question in order to update the example responses and also include more specific examples for public servants and managers.

Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP)

The name of this variable has changed to 'Public/Private Sector (GNGP)'.

Public/Private Sector (GNGP)

This variable's name has changed from 'Public/Private Employer Indicator' to 'Public/Private Sector' for 2016.

Religious Affiliation (RELP)

Religious affiliation is classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). This classification was revised before the 2016 Census.

For 2016 a change was made to the question format, moving No religion to be the first response category. The new question format makes the question more consistent with other questions and the order of their response categories, as well as making it consistent with the approach taken by a number of other countries.

Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTRD)

The categories for rent dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.

Residential status in a non-private dwelling

The questions on the personal form relating to this classification have been revised to improve clarity and sequencing.

Status in Employment (SIEMP)

SIEMP is new for 2016. It is applicable to employed persons and defines their status in employment for the main job held in the week prior to Census night. It replaces Employment removed due to the sensitivities involved.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)</td>
<td>The categories for family income in dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)</td>
<td>The categories for family income in dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)</td>
<td>The categories for household income dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)</td>
<td>The categories for household income dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)</td>
<td>The categories for personal income dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)</td>
<td>There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Private dwelling structure was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 enumeration period. Also, on the collection instrument used by ABS Address Canvassing Officers was modified. A separate category Mining camps was added as a subset of the staffing accommodation category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)</td>
<td>Descriptors with years have been updated for 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)</td>
<td>Descriptors with years have been updated for 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)</td>
<td>Descriptors with years have been updated for 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRRP)</td>
<td>Year ranges have been updated for the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)</td>
<td>Year ranges have been updated for the 2016 Census.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. For example, a topic about dwellings, ‘Dwelling internet connection’ is represented by a single question whereas there are six questions related to the ‘Labour force status’ of people aged 15 years and over. The questions collect information about a particular data item, called a variable. A variable may take a range of values. The Dwelling internet connection question is based on a simple yes/no question and so the variable has two values. The Labour force status variable has six values ranging from Employed, Worked full-time to Not in the labour force.

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. Most classifications in this dictionary also include supplementary codes which are not a formal part of the classification but are needed to account for situations where the question was not applicable, was not answered, or was not answered in sufficient detail. This applies to Dwelling Internet connection which has two supplementary codes in addition to the two categories for the ‘yes’ and ‘no’ answers to the question.

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 Dwelling internet connection, the category ‘internet accessed from dwelling’ is represented by the code number ‘1’, the category ‘internet not accessed from this dwelling’ is represented by the code number ‘2’ and the supplementary categories are represented by symbols (Not stated by '&' and Not applicable by '@)'). Typically a classification is defined by a list of category descriptions and their corresponding codes.

Computer processing of Census forms following a Census is largely concerned with the allocation of appropriate codes from the responses to the questions on the form. However, 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.

Classifications

The Census uses Australian standard classifications where available and appropriate. Examples of these are the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) and 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 previous section ‘What’s New for 2016’ - 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, Dwelling Internet Connection and Method of Travel to Work. The categories of these classifications are reviewed prior to each Census. A summary of changes to Census variables is provided in the previous section ‘What’s New for 2016 - Summary of Changes to Variables 2011 to 2016’.

Example classification

Dwelling Internet Connection can be used as an example of the presentation of classifications in this dictionary. The parts of each classification are:

Top row: a mnemonic (NEDD), the name of the classification and the release phase.

- Mnemonics are a 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 (D, F or P) indicates the unit to which the classification relates.
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

- Census data items are released in phases. For 2016, the release phases are June and October 2017. The June 2017 release will include most data items and geographies, while data items that are complex and time-consuming to process are released in October 2017.

**Second row:** an icon reinforcing the message about the unit the classification relates to, and a description of the classification.

**Third row:** specifies the applicable group for the variable - in this case, occupied private dwellings. For the classification labour force status, the applicable population would be people aged 15 years and over.

**Fourth row:** lists the categories and their numeric or character codes.

**Fifth row:** states the number of categories at each hierarchical level of the classification.

**Sixth row:** details the make-up of the not applicable category. In this case, the Internet dwelling connection question is only asked of households in private dwellings, and so the not applicable category is made up of unoccupied private dwellings, non-private dwellings and also people covered by the special purpose codes 'Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s'. These are created for people who are located on long distance transport; offshore rigs and drilling platforms; or on vessels in Australian waters, in or between Australian ports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEDD</th>
<th>Dwelling Internet Connection</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Records whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling. This includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**

1. Internet accessed from dwelling
2. Internet not accessed from dwelling
   & Not stated
   @ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 4

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

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

**Related glossary entries**

Classifications are designed to be a simple technical guide to the key aspects of the classification. There is often also a glossary entry about the data item. The glossary items may include information such as changes in the classification over time and particularly since the last Census; aspects of interpreting the data for the item; and have links to other related glossary items. In addition, the glossary provides information about some of the terms used in the classification. For example, the glossary includes entries Dwelling Internet Connect (NEDD) which gives some history on this data item, Dwelling type (DWTD) which defines occupied private dwelling and other dwelling types and Residual categories and supplementary codes, which explain the categories Not stated and Not applicable.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Recodes and user defined fields

It is important to realise that the classification categories can be recoded and categories from different classifications can be combined using user defined fields. For example, if there was interest only in households where no-one accessed the internet, the classification could be recoded to consist only of category 1, Internet not accessed from dwelling and this could be used to become the population of a table. The characteristic of households who do not access the internet could then be the focus of the tables produced.

A user defined field can bring together categories of different classifications, including classifications of different levels (dwelling (households), family, person), to make a new data item.

For more information see Recodes and user defined fields in the glossary.

Geographical classification

For details on the geographic classification which underlies all Census data see Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) in the glossary.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Classifications by Topic Groups

This index provides a reference to identify variables for particular topics. The groupings are based on the most frequently grouped characteristics, provided through feedback from Census data users.

Selected Person Characteristics
- AGEP: Age
- AGE5P: Age in Five Year Groups
- AGE10P: Age in Ten Year Groups
- ANCP: Ancestry Multi Response
- ANC1P: Ancestry 1st Response
- ANC2P: Ancestry 2nd Response
- ASSNP: Core Activity Need for Assistance
- BPFP: Country of Birth of Mother
- BPLP: Country of Birth of Person
- BPMP: Country of Birth of Father
- BPPP: Country of Birth of Parents
- CDPP: Community Development Programme Participation
- CITP: Australian Citizenship
- ENGLP: Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
- ENGP: Proficiency in Spoken English
- IFAGEP: Imputation Flag for Age
- IFMSTP: Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
- IFSEXP: Imputation Flag for Sex
- INCP: Total Personal Income (weekly)
- INGP: Indigenous Status
- LANP: Language Spoken at Home
- MDCP: Social Marital Status
- MSTP: Registered Marital Status
- RELP: Religious Affiliation
- RLHP: Relationship in Household
- RLNP: Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling
- SEXP: Sex
- TISP: Number of Children Ever Born
- TISRP: Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)
- YARP: Year of Arrival in Australia
- YARRP: Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)

Education and Qualifications
- EETP: Engagement in Employment, Education and Training
- 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-Time/Part-Time Student Status
- TYPP: Type of Educational Institution Attending
- TYSTAP: Educational Institution: Attendee Status

Employment, Income and Unpaid Work
- CHCAREP: Unpaid Child Care
- DOMP: Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours
- EETP: Engagement in Employment, Education and Training
- EMPP: Number of Employees
- GNGP: Public/Private Sector
- HRSP: Hours Worked
### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRWRP</td>
<td>Hours Worked (ranges)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Imputation Flag for Place of Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCP</td>
<td>Total Personal Income (weekly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDP</td>
<td>Industry of Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFHRP</td>
<td>Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFSF</td>
<td>Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFSP</td>
<td>Labour Force Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTWP</td>
<td>Method of Travel to Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCP</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWP</td>
<td>Place of Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIEMP</td>
<td>Status in Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCAREP</td>
<td>Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLWP</td>
<td>Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Cultural and Language Diversity

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANCP</td>
<td>Ancestry Multi Response</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ancestry 1st Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC2P</td>
<td>Ancestry 2nd Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPFP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPLP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPMP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTP</td>
<td>Australian Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLP</td>
<td>Proficiency in Spoken English/Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGP</td>
<td>Proficiency in Spoken English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGDWTD</td>
<td>Indigenous Household Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGP</td>
<td>Indigenous Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANP</td>
<td>Language Spoken at Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELP</td>
<td>Religious Affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARP</td>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARRP</td>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)</td>
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#### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>ANC1P</td>
<td>Ancestry 1st Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC2P</td>
<td>Ancestry 2nd Response</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGDWTD</td>
<td>Indigenous Household Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGP</td>
<td>Indigenous Status</td>
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</table>

#### Disability, Need for Assistance and Carers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSNP</td>
<td>Core Activity Need for Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCAREP</td>
<td>Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability</td>
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#### Children and Child Care

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Count of All Children in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCAREP</td>
<td>Unpaid Child Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNDAF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNDCF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTGP</td>
<td>Child Type (including grandchildren)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTPP</td>
<td>Child Type</td>
</tr>
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<td>RLGPF</td>
<td>Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLHP</td>
<td>Relationship in Household</td>
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## 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TISP</td>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born</td>
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### Usual Address and Internal Migration

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFPURP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV1D</td>
<td>Household One Year Mobility Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV5D</td>
<td>Household Five Year Mobility Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURP</td>
<td>Place of Usual Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUR1P</td>
<td>Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUR5P</td>
<td>Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAICP</td>
<td>Usual Address Indicator Census Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA1P</td>
<td>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA5P</td>
<td>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator</td>
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### Selected Family Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CACF</td>
<td>Count of All Children in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNDAF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNDCF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAF</td>
<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family</td>
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<td>CPRF</td>
<td>Count of Persons in Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTGP</td>
<td>Child Type (including grandchildren)</td>
</tr>
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<td>CTPP</td>
<td>Child Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>FBLF</td>
<td>Family Blending</td>
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<td>FIDF</td>
<td>Family Income Derivation Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINASF</td>
<td>Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINF</td>
<td>Total Family Income (weekly)</td>
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<td>FMCF</td>
<td>Family Composition</td>
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<td>FMGF</td>
<td>Grandparent Families</td>
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<td>FNOF</td>
<td>Family Number</td>
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<td>FRLF</td>
<td>Relationship Between Families</td>
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<td>HCFMD</td>
<td>Family Household Composition (Dwelling)</td>
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<td>HCFMF</td>
<td>Family Household Composition (Family)</td>
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<td>IFMSTP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status</td>
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<td>LFSF</td>
<td>Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDCP</td>
<td>Social Marital Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>Registered Marital Status</td>
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<td>RLCP</td>
<td>Relationship as Reported for Couples</td>
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<tr>
<td>RLGP</td>
<td>Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)</td>
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<td>RLHP</td>
<td>Relationship in Household</td>
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<td>RPIP</td>
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<td>SLPP</td>
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<td>SPLF</td>
<td>Location of Spouse</td>
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### Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEDD</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDRD</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAD</td>
<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household</td>
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<td>DLOD</td>
<td>Dwelling Location</td>
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<td>DWTD</td>
<td>Dwelling Type</td>
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<td>HCFMD</td>
<td>Family Household Composition (Dwelling)</td>
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<td>HCFMF</td>
<td>Family Household Composition (Family)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHCD</td>
<td>Household Composition</td>
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<td>HIDD</td>
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## 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>HIED</td>
<td>Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HINASD</td>
<td>Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIND</td>
<td>Total Household Income (weekly)</td>
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<td>HOSD</td>
<td>Housing Suitability</td>
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<td>IFNMFD</td>
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<td>INGDWTD</td>
<td>Indigenous Household Indicator</td>
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<td>LLDD</td>
<td>Landlord Type</td>
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<td>MV1D</td>
<td>Household One Year Mobility Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV5D</td>
<td>Household Five Year Mobility Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDD</td>
<td>Dwelling Internet Connection</td>
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<td>NPDD</td>
<td>Type of Non-Private Dwelling</td>
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<td>NPRD</td>
<td>Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>RLHP</td>
<td>Relationship in Household</td>
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<tr>
<td>RLNP</td>
<td>Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling</td>
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<td>SAFD</td>
<td>Supported Accommodation Flag</td>
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<td>Dwelling Structure</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tenure and Landlord Type</td>
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<td>Number of Motor Vehicles</td>
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<td>VEHRD</td>
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### Household Income and Housing Costs

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>HIDD</td>
<td>Household Income Derivation Indicator</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIND</td>
<td>Total Household Income (weekly)</td>
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<td>MRED</td>
<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRERD</td>
<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNTD</td>
<td>Rent (weekly) Dollar Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>RNTRD</td>
<td>Rent (weekly) Ranges</td>
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## 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

### Classifications Index

The Classifications Index provides a ready reference to all variables available from the 2016 Census. The index can be sorted one column at a time by clicking on the column title. It can be sorted by mnemonic, description, release phase or category. Notes changes to the release phases and terminology for them, for the 2016 Census:

- **June release** - The majority of data items, on most geographies, will be available in June 2017.
- **October release** - The data items which are more complex and time consuming to code, including occupation and industry, employment and population mobility will be released in October 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mnemonic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Release (2017)</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>AGEP</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
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<td>Age in Five Year Groups</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE10P</td>
<td>Age in Ten Year Groups</td>
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<td>Person</td>
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<td>Ancestry Multi Response</td>
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<td>Person</td>
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<td>Ancestry 1st Response</td>
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<td>Person</td>
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<td>ANC2P</td>
<td>Ancestry 2nd Response</td>
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<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSNP</td>
<td>Core Activity Need for Assistance</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDD</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDRDR</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPFP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Mother</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPLP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Person</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>Count of All Children in Family</td>
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<td>Count of Dependent Children in Family</td>
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<td>Person</td>
</tr>
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<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
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<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
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<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family</td>
<td>June</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Count of Persons in Family</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
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<td>DOMP</td>
<td>Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
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<td>DWTD</td>
<td>Dwelling Type</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
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<td>EETP</td>
<td>Engagement in Employment, Education and Training</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPP</td>
<td>Number of Employees</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>Proficiency in Spoken English/Language</td>
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<td>Proficiency in Spoken English</td>
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<td>Family Blending</td>
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<td>Family Income Derivation Indicator</td>
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<td>Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<td>Total Family Income (weekly)</td>
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<td>Family Composition</td>
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<td>Grandparent Families</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>Family Number</td>
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<td>Relationship Between Families</td>
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### 2016 Census Dictionary

<table>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Family Household Composition (Family)</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>Level of Highest Educational Attainment</td>
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<td>Household Composition</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Housing Suitability</td>
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<td>Hours Worked</td>
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<td>Hours Worked (ranges)</td>
<td>October</td>
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<td>Highest Year of School Completed</td>
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<td>Imputation Flag for Age</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>Imputation Flag for Sex</td>
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<td>Person</td>
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<td>Industry of Employment</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>Indigenous Household Indicator</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Indigenous Status</td>
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<td>Language Spoken at Home</td>
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<td>October</td>
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<td>Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families</td>
<td>October</td>
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<td>Labour Force Status</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>Landlord Type</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Social Marital Status</td>
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<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRERD</td>
<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Registered Marital Status</td>
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<td>Person</td>
</tr>
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<td>MTWP</td>
<td>Method of Travel to Work</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>Household One Year Mobility Indicator</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Dwelling Internet Connection</td>
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<td>Occupation</td>
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<td>Place of Work</td>
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<td>Place of Usual Residence</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago</td>
<td>October</td>
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<td>Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago</td>
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<td>Non-School Qualification: Level of Education</td>
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<td>Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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<td>Location of Spouse</td>
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<td>Dwelling Structure</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>STUP</td>
<td>Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status</td>
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<td>TENLLD</td>
<td>Tenure and Landlord Type</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
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<td>TISP</td>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born</td>
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<td>Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>TISRQP</td>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)</td>
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<td>TYPF</td>
<td>Type of Educational Institution Attending</td>
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<td>Person</td>
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<td>Educational Institution: Attendee Status</td>
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<td>Usual Address Indicator Census Night</td>
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<td>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator</td>
<td>October</td>
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<td>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator</td>
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<td>Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>Number of Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>VEHRD</td>
<td>Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>VOLWIP</td>
<td>Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>YARP</td>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia</td>
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<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)</td>
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**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

**Classification by Category and Release Index**

This Index provides classifications by category and release phase.

**Category: Person, Family and Household/Dwelling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mnemonic</th>
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<td>Age in Five Year Groups</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Age in Ten Year Groups</td>
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<td>Ancestry Multi Response</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>June</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Core Activity Need for Assistance</td>
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<td>Country of Birth of Father</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
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<td>Country of Birth of Parents</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
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<td>Community Development Programme Participation</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCAREP</td>
<td>Unpaid Child Care</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITP</td>
<td>Australian Citizenship</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTGP</td>
<td>Child Type (including grandchildren)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTTP</td>
<td>Child Type</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMP</td>
<td>Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
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<td>Employment in Employment, Education and Training</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPP</td>
<td>Number of Employees</td>
<td>October</td>
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<td>ENGLP</td>
<td>Proficiency in Spoken English/Language</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
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<td>Proficiency in Spoken English</td>
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<td>Public/Private Sector</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAP</td>
<td>Level of Highest Educational Attainment</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRSP</td>
<td>Hours Worked</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRWRP</td>
<td>Hours Worked (ranges)</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSCP</td>
<td>Highest Year of School Completed</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAGEP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Age</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFMSTP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFPOWP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Place of Work</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFPURP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFSEX</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Sex</td>
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</tr>
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<td>INCP</td>
<td>Total Personal Income (weekly)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDP</td>
<td>Industry of Employment</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGP</td>
<td>Indigenous Status</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANP</td>
<td>Language Spoken at Home</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFHRP</td>
<td>Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFSP</td>
<td>Labour Force Status</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>June</td>
</tr>
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<td>MSTP</td>
<td>Registered Marital Status</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTWP</td>
<td>Method of Travel to Work</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCP</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWP</td>
<td>Place of Work</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Place of Usual Residence</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUR1P</td>
<td>Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
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<td>Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago</td>
<td>October</td>
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<td>Non-School Qualification: Field of Study</td>
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<td>Religious Affiliation</td>
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</table>
### 2016 Census Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RLCF</td>
<td>Relationship as Reported for Couples</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLGP</td>
<td>Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLHP</td>
<td>Relationship in Household</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLNP</td>
<td>Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPIF</td>
<td>Family/Household Reference Person Indicator</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEXP</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMP</td>
<td>Status in Employment</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLPP</td>
<td>Sex of Lone Parent</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUP</td>
<td>Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>TISP</td>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSRP</td>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPF</td>
<td>Type of Educational Institution Attending</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYSTAP</td>
<td>Educational Institution: Attendee Status</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAICP</td>
<td>Usual Address Indicator Census Night</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA1P</td>
<td>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA1SP</td>
<td>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCP</td>
<td>Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLOWP</td>
<td>Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARP</td>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARRP</td>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)</td>
<td>June</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Household/Dwelling
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEDD</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>BEDRD</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAD</td>
<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOD</td>
<td>Dwelling Location</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWT</td>
<td>Dwelling Type</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCFMD</td>
<td>Family Household Composition (Dwelling)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHC</td>
<td>Household Composition</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIDI</td>
<td>Household Income Derivation Indicator</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIEO</td>
<td>Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HINASD</td>
<td>Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIND</td>
<td>Total Household Income (weekly)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSD</td>
<td>Housing Suitability</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFNM</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGDWTD</td>
<td>Indigenous Household Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>LADD</td>
<td>Landlord Type</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRED</td>
<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
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<td>MRERD</td>
<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges</td>
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<td>MV1D</td>
<td>Household One Year Mobility Indicator</td>
<td>October</td>
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<tr>
<td>MV5D</td>
<td>Household Five Year Mobility Indicator</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
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<td>NEDD</td>
<td>Dwelling Internet Connection</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPDD</td>
<td>Type of Non-Private Dwelling</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPRD</td>
<td>Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNTD</td>
<td>Rent (weekly) Dollar Values</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>RNTREP</td>
<td>Rent (weekly) Ranges</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>SAFD</td>
<td>Supported Accommodation Flag</td>
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<tr>
<td>STR</td>
<td>Dwelling Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEN</td>
<td>Tenure Type</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>TENLTD</td>
<td>Tenure and Landlord Type</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>VEHD</td>
<td>Number of Motor Vehicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>VEHRD</td>
<td>Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)</td>
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#### Family
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<tr>
<td>CACF</td>
<td>Count of All Children in Family</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDCAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children in Family</td>
<td>June</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

CDSAF  Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) TemporarilyAbsent  June
CNDAF  Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent  June
CNDCA  Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family  June
CPAF  Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family  June
CPRF  Count of Persons in Family  June
FBLF  Family Blending  June
FIDF  Family Income Derivation Indicator  June
FINASF  Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)  June
FINF  Total Family Income (weekly)  June
FMCF  Family Composition  June
FMGF  Grandparent Families  June
FNOF  Family Number  June
FRLF  Relationship Between Families  June
HCFMF  Family Household Composition (Family)  June
LFSF  Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families October
SPLF  Location of Spouse  June
SSCF  Same-Sex Couple Indicator  June

Release Phase Index

June 2017 Release

Person

Age (AGEP)
Age in Five Year Groups (AGE5P)
Age in Ten Year Groups (AGE10P)
Ancestry Multi Response (ANCP)
Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P)
Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P)
Australian Citizenship (CITP)
Child Type (CTPP)
Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)
Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)
Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)
Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP)
Country of Birth of Parents (BPFP)
Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)
Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)
Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)
Full-Time/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)
Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEX)
Indigenous Status (INGP)
Language Spoken at Home (LANP)
Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)
Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)
Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP)
Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP)
Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP)
Relationship in Household (RLHP)
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Religious Affiliation (RELP)
Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)
Sex (SEXP)
Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)
Social Marital Status (MDCP)
Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)
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)
Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP)

Household/Dwelling
Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)
Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)
Dwelling Location (DLOD)
Dwelling Structure (STRD)
Dwelling Type (DWTD)
Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)
Family Household Composition (Dwelling) (HCFMD)
Household Composition (HHCD)
Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)
Housing Suitability (HOSD)
Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)
Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTMD)
Landlord Type (LLDD)
Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED)
Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges (MRERD)
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges) (BEDRD)
Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)
Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD)
Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling (NPRD)
Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD)
Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTRD)
Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)
Tenure Type (TEND)
Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)
Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)
Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

Family
Count of All Children in Family (CACF)
Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)
Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAFP)
Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)
Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)
Count of Persons in Family (CPRF)
Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)
Family Blending (FBLF)
Family Composition (FMCF)
Family Household Composition (Family) (HCFMF)
Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Family Number (FNOF)
Grandparent Families (FMGF)
Location of Spouse (SPLF)
Relationship Between Families (FRLF)
Same-Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF)
Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)
Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)

October 2017 Release

Person
  Community Development Programme Participation (CDPP)
  Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP)
  Hours Worked (HRSP)
  Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP)
  Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP)
  Industry of Employment (INDP)
  Labour Force Status (LFSP)
  Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)
  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 (OCCP)
  Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
  Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)
  Place of Work (POWP)
  Public/Private Sector (GNGP)
  Status in Employment (SIEMP)
  Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UA11P)
  Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UA15P)

Household/Dwelling
  Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)
  Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)
  Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)

Family
  Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)
Managing Census Quality

Introduction

The ABS is committed to helping users understand all aspects of data quality, so 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 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 trained interviewer. 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.

Some topics are included in the Census to meet legislative requirements to provide a reliable base for estimation of the population of each of the states, territories and local government areas for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are: Sex, Age, Registered Marital Status, Indigenous status, Usual residence at Census time, and Internal Migration.

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

- The topic is of current national importance.
- There is a current need for data on the topic for small population groups and/or at the small area level.
- There are no other suitable alternative data sources available for the topic.
- The topic is suitable for inclusion in the Census.
- There is likely to be a continuing need for data on the topic in the following 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 selecting an option, although some questions require free text responses.

Questions are tested via focus groups and cognitive interviews to ensure they are clear, well worded and can be answered on behalf of others. Following the successful completion of this cognitive testing, 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.

Specific tests are also conducted on the usability and functionality of the online form.
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 within the online form, on the Census web site, and from the Census Inquiry Service telephone help line. This assistance helps to reduce respondent error and contribute to high quality data.

Processing Error

Much of Census data is recorded using automatic processes, such as 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 paper forms are received, they are checked for damage and errors, such as tears, multi-mark responses and illegible handwriting. Where required, these problems are fixed manually to assist the automatic coding processes.

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.

Validation

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

Every effort is made to ensure that all households receive a Census form and that these are completed and returned. The "Digital First" approach involves mailing information to households in most areas of Australia. Those households who do not respond will receive reminder letters and/or visits by Field Officers. For example, Field Officers are required to return to a household up to a total of five times after Census night in urban areas and up to three times in rural areas to attempt to obtain a response. This also applies where a householder states they returned their form via electronic lodgement (online) or mail but the Field Staff have not received notification of the receipt of the form.

All forms are registered to the dwelling they were delivered to, so that data processing staff can account for all forms received as well as those still to be returned by mail or by electronic lodgement (online). Ensuring all dwellings are contacted and all persons have provided a response is a critical measure of the completeness of the Census.

Some groups of people in the population are at risk of being undercounted in the Census. These include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ethnic groups who have trouble reading or speaking English, people experiencing homelessness, travellers and other more transient population groups such as young people and fly-in fly-out workers. In addition, some areas are more difficult to enumerate, including areas with secure apartment buildings, discrete communities and remote areas. Targeted enumeration strategies have been developed to ensure a more complete count of these groups, dwellings and areas. Strategies are also in place to ensure accessibility to Census forms via the most appropriate means for people with disabilities.

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 2016 Census indicated a net undercount of 226,407 persons or 1.0% of the population, i.e. the PES population estimate was 226,407 more persons than was counted in the 2016 Census. This was an improvement over a net undercount of 1.7% for the 2011 Census. Post Enumeration Survey results are discussed in more detail in Census of Population and Housing: Details of Overcount and Undercount, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2940.0).

Information from the Post Enumeration Survey are used to evaluate the effectiveness of Census collection procedures and data processing, so improvements can be made for future Censuses.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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. The ABS conducted a review in 2014 to gain feedback about the 2011 Census products. The review confirmed that users are generally satisfied with the current products and elicited a number of suggestions to improve them, including upgrades to improve stability and performance.

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

For the 2016 Census, data quality information will be available with the Census data as they are released. Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Census and Data Quality, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2900.0) will include information on non-response rates and data quality statements.

Further analytical and evaluation papers will also be made available to address other data quality issues that require investigation. They will be released at www.abs.gov.au/census.
2016 Census Classifications

**AGEP**

Contains a person’s age, and is 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.

Age is available for 0 to 115 years singly (AGEP). Data is also available in 5 year (AGE5P) and 10 year (AGE10P) groupings.

See also Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP).

Applicable to: All persons

Categories: 0 to 115 years of age singly (AGEP)

0 to 115 years of age singly

**By 5 year age groups (AGE5P)**

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
85-89 years
90-94 years
95-99 years
100 years and over

**By 10 year age groups (AGE10P)**

0-9 years
10-19 years
20-29 years
30-39 years
40-49 years
50-59 years
60-69 years
70-79 years
80-89 years
90-99 years
100 years and over
ANC1P/ANC2P/ANCP

Ancestry is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016 (cat. no. 1249.0).

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 in their response to the Census question on ancestry. Respondents do not have the option of ranking 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 based on the order in which they are processed. The two ancestry variables (ANC1P and ANC2P) are combined into one variable Ancestry Multi Response (ANCP).

ANC1P/ANC1P/ANC2P will be available in June.

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:
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

14 Micronesian
   1400 Micronesian, nfd
   1401 I-Kiribati
   1402 Nauruan
   1499 Micronesian, nec

15 Polynesian
   1500 Polynesian, nfd
   1501 Cook Islander
   1502 Fijian
   1503 Niuean
   1504 Samoan
   1505 Tongan
   1506 Hawaiian
   1507 Tahitian
   1508 Tokelauan
   1511 Tuvaluan
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

**North-West European**

20 North-West European, nfd
21 British

**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

**Northern European**

2400 Northern European, nfd
2401 Danish
2402 Finnish
2403 Icelandic
2404 Norwegian
2405 Swedish
2499 Northern European, nec

**Southern and Eastern European**

30 Southern and Eastern European, nfd

**Southern European**

3000 Southern and Eastern European, nfd

3100 Southern European, nfd
3101 Basque
3102 Catalan
3103 Italian
3104 Maltese
3105 Portuguese
3106 Spanish
3107 Gibraltarian
3199 Southern European, nec

**South Eastern European**

3200 South Eastern European, nfd
3201 Albanian
3202 Bosnian
3203 Bulgarian
3204 Croatian
3205 Greek
### Eastern European

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<td>Moldovan</td>
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<td>Montenegrin</td>
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<td>3211</td>
<td>Romanian</td>
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602 Taiwanese
6199 Chinese Asian, nec

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

7 Southern and Central Asian
70 Southern and Central Asian, nfd
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
7117 Maldivian
7118 Bangladeshi
7121 Bhutanese
7122 Fijian Indian
7123 Kashmiri
7124 Parsi
7125 Sindhi
7126 Sri Lankan
7127 Sri Lankan Tamil
7128 Indian Tamil
7131 Tamil, nfd
7132 Telugu
7199 Southern Asian, nec

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
7215 Kyrgyz
7299 Central Asian, nec
### Peoples of the Americas

#### 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

#### South American
- 8200 South American, nfd
- 8201 Argentinian
- 8202 Bolivian
- 8203 Brazilian
- 8204 Chilean
- 8205 Colombian
- 8206 Ecuadorian
- 8207 Guyanese
- 8208 Peruvian
- 8211 Uruguayan
- 8212 Venezuelan
- 8213 Paraguayan
- 8299 South American, nec

#### Central American
- 8300 Central American, nfd
- 8301 Mexican
- 8302 Nicaraguan
- 8303 Salvadoran
- 8304 Costa Rican
- 8305 Guatemalan
- 8306 Mayan
- 8399 Central American, nec

#### Caribbean Islander
- 8400 Caribbean Islander, nfd
- 8401 Cuban
- 8402 Jamaican
- 8403 Trinidadian Tobagonian
- 8404 Barbadian
- 8405 Puerto Rican
- 8499 Caribbean Islander, nec

#### Sub-Saharan African
- 9000 Sub-Saharan African, nfd

#### Central and West African
- 9100 Central and West African, nfd
- 9101 Akan
- 9102 Fulani
- 9103 Ghanaian
- 9104 Nigerian
- 9105 Yoruba
- 9106 Ivorean
### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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#### Supplementary codes

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2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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Number of categories:
- one digit level: 9
- two digit level: 37
- four digit level: 322

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:
- Persons who provided a first ancestry but did not provide a second.

**ASSNP**

**Core Activity Need for Assistance**

Measures 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.

**Applicable to:**
- All persons

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

**Number of categories:** 4

**BEDD**

**Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling**

A single count of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling.

See also Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges) (BEDRD).

**Applicable to:**
- Occupied Private Dwellings

**Categories:**
- 00 None (includes bedsitters)
- 01-29 1 to 29 bedrooms singly
- 30 30 or more bedrooms
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 33

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
**BEDRD**  
**Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)**  
*June release*

Contains the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling in ranges.

In standard census products number of bedrooms data are generally published in the categories shown below.

See also Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD).

**Applicable to:**
Occupied Private Dwellings

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**Number of categories:** 9

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

---

**BPFPP**  
**Country of Birth of Mother**  
*June release*

This variable contains the specific country of birth of each person's mother.

For the 2001, 2006 and 2011 censuses, data was only available for either Australian or Overseas. However, in 2016 the question expanded to collect the actual country of birth of a person's mother.

The countries are coded to the same classification as the Country of Birth of Person, the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).

See also Country of Birth of Father (BPMP), Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP).

**Applicable to:**
All persons

**Categories:**

For categories see entry for - Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)

---

**BPLP**  
**Country of Birth of Person**  
*June release*

Indicates in which country a person was born and is coded using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0). This classification is also used to code Country of Birth of Mother (BPFPP) and Country of Birth of Father (BPMP).

**Applicable to:**
All persons

**Categories:**

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2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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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
1513 Pitcairn Islands
1599 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii), nec

16 Antarctica
1600 Antarctica, nfd
1601 Adelie Land (France)
1602 Argentinian Antarctic Territory
1603 Australian Antarctic Territory
1604 British Antarctic Territory
1605 Chilean Antarctic Territory
1606 Queen Maud Land (Norway)
1607 Ross Dependency (New Zealand)

2 North-West Europe

20 North-West Europe, nfd
2000 North-West Europe, nfd

21 United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
2100 United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, nfd
2102 England
2103 Isle of Man
2104 Northern Ireland
2105 Scotland
2106 Wales
2107 Guernsey
2108 Jersey

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
### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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4100 North Africa, nfd
4101 Algeria
4102 Egypt
4103 Libya
4104 Morocco
4105 Sudan
4106 Tunisia
4107 Western Sahara
4108 Spanish North Africa
4111 South Sudan

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 Myanmar
5102 Cambodia
5103 Laos
5104 Thailand
5105 Vietnam

52 Maritime South-East Asia
5200 Maritime South-East Asia, nfd
5201 Brunei Darussalam
5202 Indonesia
5203 Malaysia
5204 Philippines
5205 Singapore
5206 Timor-Leste

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)
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 Kyrgyzstan
  7207 Tajikistan
  7208 Turkmenistan
  7211 Uzbekistan

8 Americas
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
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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
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
8431 St Barthelemy
8432 St Martin (French part)
8433 Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
8434 Curacao
8435 Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

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 Cabo Verde
9105 Central African Republic
9106 Chad
9107 Congo, Republic of
9108 Congo, Democratic Republic of
9111 Cote 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 Tome and Principe
9126 Senegal
9127 Sierra Leone
9128 Togo

92 Southern and East Africa
9200 Southern and East Africa, nfd
9201 Angola
9202 Botswana
9203 Burundi
9204 Comoros
9205 Djibouti
9206 Eritrea
9207 Ethiopia
9208 Kenya
9211 Lesotho
9212 Madagascar
9213 Malawi
9214 Mauritius
9215 Mayotte
9216 Mozambique
9217 Namibia
9218 Reunion
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 Inadequatly described
0001 At sea
&&&& Not stated
VVVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories:
one digit level 9
two digit level 36
four digit level 293
### BPMP  
**Country of Birth of Father**  
*June release*

This variable contains the specific country of birth of each person’s father. For the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses, data was only available for either Australia or Overseas. However, in 2016 the question expanded to collect the actual country of birth of a person’s father. The countries are coded to the same classification as Country of Birth of Person, the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).

**Applicable to:** All persons  
**Categories:** For categories see entry for – Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)

### BPPP  
**Country of Birth of Parents**  
*June release*

This variable indicates if a person’s father and/or mother was born in Australia or overseas. It combines together responses for Country of Birth of Mother and Father. For 2016, Australia equates to codes 1101 and 1102 in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269).

**See also:** Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP), Country of Birth of Father (BPMP).

**Applicable to:** All persons  
**Categories:** 1. Both parents born overseas  
2. Father only born overseas  
3. Mother only born overseas  
4. Both parents born in Australia  
& Not states – birthplace for either or both parents not stated  
V Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 6

### CDCAF  
**Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent**  
*June release*

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  
**Categories:** 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

**Number of categories:** 5  
**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**  
- Couple families with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children  
- One parent or couple families with no children under 15 years, and with dependent students and non-dependent children  
- One parent or couple families with no children under 15 years, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children  
- 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 SA1s
**Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)**

Counts the number of dependent children in the family. A dependent child is a person who is either a child under 15 years of age, or a dependent student aged 15-24 years. It includes up to three dependent children who were temporarily absent from the dwelling on Census night.

**Applicable to:** Families with children in family households

**Categories:**
- **Couple family with:**
  - 00 No dependent children
  - 01 One dependent child
  - 02 Two dependent children
  - 03 Three dependent children
  - 04 Four dependent children
  - 05 Five dependent children
  - 06 Six or more dependent children

- **One parent family with:**
  - 07 No dependent children
  - 08 One dependent child
  - 09 Two dependent children
  - 10 Three dependent children
  - 11 Four dependent children
  - 12 Five dependent children
  - 13 Six or more dependent children

**Not applicable:**
- @@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 15

**Not applicable (@@) category comprises:**
- Couple families with no children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

**Community Development Programme Participation (CDPP)**

Indicates whether a person participated in the Community Development Programme (CDP). In the Census, the question on whether the person participated in the Community Development Programme is only included on the Interviewer Household Form. Interviewer Household Forms are designed specifically for use in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

People who participate in the Community Development Programme are not considered as employed (unless they also have a non-CDP job) and are classified in the Census as unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on their job search activities.

**Applicable to:** All persons aged 15 years and over who responded on an Interviewer Household Form

**Categories:**
- 1 Participant in the Community Development Programme
- 2 Not a participant in the Community Development Programme
- @ Not stated
- V Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 5
### CDSAF

**Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No dependent students (15-24 years) temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One dependent student (15-24 years) temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two dependent students (15-24 years) temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three dependent students (15-24 years) temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

**Categories:**
- 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

**Number of categories:** 5

### CHCAREP

**Unpaid Child Care**

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

**Categories:**
- 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

**Number of categories:** 7

### CITP

**Australian Citizenship**

Records whether a person has Australian citizenship.

**Applicable to:**
All persons

**Categories:**
- 1: Australian
**CNDAF**  
**Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent**  
*June release*

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.

**Applicable to:** Families which include non-dependent children

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

**Number of categories:** 4

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Couple families with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 years, dependent students and no non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with 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 no non-dependent children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

---

**CNDCF**  
**Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family**  
*June release*

Counts the number of non-dependent children in the family. It includes up to three non-dependent children who were temporarily absent from the household on Census night.

**Applicable to:** Families with children in family households

**Categories:**
- Couple family with:
  - 00: No non-dependent children
  - 01: One non-dependent child
  - 02: Two non-dependent children
  - 03: Three non-dependent children
  - 04: Four non-dependent children
  - 05: Five non-dependent children
  - 06: Six or more non-dependent children

- One parent family with:
  - 07: No non-dependent children
  - 08: One non-dependent child
  - 09: Two non-dependent children
  - 10: Three non-dependent children
  - 11: Four non-dependent children
  - 12: Five non-dependent children
### 2016 Census Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of categories:</th>
<th>15</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable (@@) category comprises:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Couple families with no children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-family/Non-classifiable households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unoccupied private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CPAD Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household

*June release*

Counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the dwelling. 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>Family and group dwellings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1   One person temporarily absent from household</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2   Two persons temporarily absent from household</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3   Three persons temporarily absent from household</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of categories:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lone person households</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Visitor only households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other non-classifiable households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unoccupied private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CPAF Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family

*June release*

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>Families in family households</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories:</td>
<td>0   No persons temporarily absent from family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1   One person temporarily absent from family</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2   Two persons temporarily absent from family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3   Three persons temporarily absent from family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of categories:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-family/Non-classifiable households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unoccupied private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CPRF  Count of Persons in Family
Counts the number of persons in a family. It includes other related individuals who are not part of the primary couple relationship, and other related individuals who are not part of a lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship (e.g. it includes in-laws).

It can include up to three persons who were temporarily absent from the family on Census night.

Applicable to:
Families in family households

Categories:
2  Two persons in family
3  Three persons in family
4  Four persons in family
5  Five persons in family
6  Six or more persons in family
@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Unrelated persons living in family households
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

CTGP  Child Type (including grandchildren)
Records the different parent-child relationship within families. It differs from the standard Child Type (CTPP) variable in that it recognises grandparent-grandchild relationships as parent-child relationships, regardless of the age of the grandchild.

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/grandchild classifications. It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data available on request.

See also Grandparent Families (FMGF), Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP).

Applicable to:
All children

Categories:
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  Grandchild
6  Otherwise related child (under 15)
7  Unrelated child (under 15)
@  Not applicable
V  Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 9

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 SA1s
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTPP</th>
<th>Child Type</th>
<th>June release</th>
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<td>Records the different parent-child relationships within families.</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Applicable to:</strong> All children</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Categories:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Natural, or adopted child of both parents or lone parent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Step child of male parent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Step child of female parent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Foster child, so stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Otherwise related child (under 15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Unrelated child (under 15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Number of categories:</strong> 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Husband, wife, partners, lone parents, other related individuals, non-family members, or visitors (from within Australia) in family households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Persons in non-family/non-classifiable households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Persons in non-private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DLOD</th>
<th>Dwelling Location</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Describes the location of a private dwelling. The majority of private dwellings appear in the 'Other' category.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Applicable to:</strong> Private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Categories:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Caravan/residential park or camping ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manufactured home estate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Retirement village (self-contained)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Number of categories:</strong> 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMP</th>
<th>Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each person aged 15 years and over, 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Applicable to:</strong> Persons aged 15 years and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Categories:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nil hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less than 5 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 to 14 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15 to 29 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30 hours or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Number of categories:</strong> 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Persons aged under 15 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

**DWTD**  
**Dwelling Type**  
(Classifies dwellings into basic dwelling types.)

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

Unoccupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks, camping grounds, marinas and manufactured home estates are not included in the Census, with the exception of unoccupied residences of managers/caretakers of such establishments. Since the 2006 Census unoccupied dwellings in retirement villages (self-contained) have been coded to unoccupied private dwelling.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>All dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Categories: | 1 Occupied private dwellings  
2 Unoccupied private dwellings  
3 Non-private dwellings  
4 Migratory  
5 Off-shore  
6 Shipping |
| Number of categories: | 6 |

**EETP**  
**Engagement in Employment, Education and Training**  
(This is a new item for 2016. It classifies a person’s participation in work and/or study. It is derived from Labour Force Status (LFSP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Full-Time/Part-time Student Status (STUP) and Age (AGEP). For category inclusions see the Glossary entry Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP).)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>Persons aged 15 years and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Categories: | 1 Fully engaged  
2 Partially engaged  
3 At least partially engaged  
4 Not engaged  
& Engagement status undetermined/Not stated  
@ Not applicable  
V Overseas visitor |
| Number of categories: | 7 |

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Persons aged under 15 years

**EMPP**  
**Number of Employees**  
(Records the number of employees (in ranges) employed by owner managers (excluding the owner managers themselves).)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>Persons aged 15 years and over, who are owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Categories: | 1 Nil employees  
2 1-19 employees  
3 20 or more employees  
& Not stated  
@ Not applicable  
V Overseas visitor |
| Number of categories: | 6 |

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Employees  
- Contributing family workers  
- Unemployed persons
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons with Status in Employment (SIEMP) not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLP</th>
<th>Proficiency in Spoken English/Language</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classifies each person’s self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

Applicable to: All persons
Categories:
- 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 - both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated
  7. Not stated - language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated

Overseas Visitor
- V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGP</th>
<th>Proficiency in Spoken English</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, classifies their self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Applicable to: Persons who speak a language other than English or did not state a language
Categories:
1. Very well
2. Well
3. Not well
4. Not at all
5. Not stated - both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated
6. Not stated - language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated
7. Not applicable
8. V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 8
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons who speak English only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FBLF</th>
<th>Family Blending</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classifies couple families based on the parent-child relationships within them. Temporarily absent children are taken into consideration when classifying families.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also 'Family Blending (FBLF)' in the Glossary.

Applicable to: Couple families with children
Categories:
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
@  Not applicable

Number of categories:  8
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
  • One parent families
  • Couple families with no children
  • Other families
  • Non-family/Non-classifiable households
  • Unoccupied private dwellings
  • Non-private dwellings
  • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

FIDF  Family Income Derivation Indicator  
June release

Applicable to:  Families in family households
Categories:
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:
@  Not applicable

Number of categories:  9
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
  • Non-family/Non-classifiable households
  • Unoccupied private dwellings
  • Non-private dwellings
  • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

FINASF  Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)  
June release

Calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal 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 Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF) include families where one or more family members aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent. In the variable Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) these families would be excluded from the family income calculation. They would be coded to the (FINF) category 'Partial income stated'.

Applicable to:  Families in family households
Categories:
Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.
  01  Negative income
  02  Nil income
  03  $1-$149 ($1-$7,799)
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Median Income Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$150-$299</td>
<td>($7,800-$15,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$300-$399</td>
<td>($15,600-$20,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$400-$499</td>
<td>($20,800-$25,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$500-$649</td>
<td>($26,000-$33,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$650-$799</td>
<td>($33,800-$41,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$800-$999</td>
<td>($41,600-$51,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,249</td>
<td>($52,000-$64,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$1,250-$1,499</td>
<td>($65,000-$77,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$1,500-$1,749</td>
<td>($78,000-$90,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>$1,750-$1,999</td>
<td>($91,000-$103,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$2,000-$2,499</td>
<td>($104,000-$129,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$2,500-$2,999</td>
<td>($130,000-$155,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$3,000-$3,499</td>
<td>($156,000-$181,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$3,500-$3,999</td>
<td>($182,000-$207,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>$4,000-$4,499</td>
<td>($208,000-$233,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>$4,500-$4,999</td>
<td>($234,000-$259,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>$5,000-$5,999</td>
<td>($260,000-$311,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>$6,000-$7,999</td>
<td>($312,000-$415,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>$8,000 or more</td>
<td>($416,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All incomes not stated
@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 24
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

FINF Total Family Income (weekly)

Total Family Income (weekly) 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.

This variable is calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal 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.

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 Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:
- Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.
- 01 Negative income
- 02 Nil income
- 03 $1-$149 ($1-$7,799)
- 04 $150-$299 ($7,800-$15,599)
- 05 $300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)
- 06 $400-$499 ($20,800-$25,999)
- 07 $500-$649 ($26,000-$33,799)
- 08 $650-$799 ($33,800-$41,599)
- 09 $800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)
- 10 $1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)
- 11 $1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)
- 12 $1,500-$1,749 ($78,000-$90,999)

June release
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' (RLHP) data.

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:

1 COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN
   12 Couple family with no children
      122 Couple family with no children
         1222 Couple family with no children

2 COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN
   21 Couple family with children under 15
      211 Couple family with children under 15 and dependent students
         2111 Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children
         2112 Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children
      212 Couple family with children under 15 and no dependent students
         2121 Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
         2122 Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children

22 Couple family with no children under 15
   221 Couple family with no children under 15 and with dependent students
      2211 Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and non-dependent children
      2212 Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children
   222 Couple family with no children under 15 and no dependent students
      2221 Couple family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
3 **ONE PARENT FAMILY**

31 One parent family with children under 15

311 One parent family with children under 15 and dependent students

3111 One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children

3112 One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children

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

Not applicable

---

**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 SA1s

---

**FMGF**

**Grandparent Families**

Classifies families into different family types depending on the composition of the family. The focus of this classification is on grandparent families and it can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/grandchild classifications. It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Variations on the composition of grandparent families can be very detailed. When requesting customised data, users should take into account whether the grandparent families of interest contain only grandchildren under 15 years of age or if they also contain dependent student grandchildren aged 15-24 and/or non-dependent grandchildren of any age. Other considerations include whether or not there are other related children in the family.

**See also** Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP).

**Applicable to:** Families with grandchildren

**Categories:**

1 Couplet family with grandchildren

11 Couple family with grandchildren under 15 (with or without other children)

12 Couple family with no grandchildren under 15 and with dependent
### FNOF  Family Number  

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  

**Categories:**  
1. Primary family  
2. Second family  
3. Third family  
4. Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 4  

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**  
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households  
- Unoccupied private dwellings  
- Non-private dwellings  
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

### FRLF  Relationship Between Families  

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  

**Categories:**  
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  
8. Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 8  

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

Public/Private Sector

The employer’s business name and the workplace address of the employed person is used to classify employed persons into the public or private sector. The public sector is further broken down into national, state/territory or local government. If the person’s employment cannot be determined as public sector, responses are coded to private sector as the default code.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories:
1 National Government
2 State/Territory Government
3 Local Government
4 Private sector
@ Not stated
V Overseas visitor

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 (LFSP), not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

HCFMD

Family Household Composition (Dwelling)

Counts the types of families within family households at the dwelling level.

Note: In multiple family households, only the family composition of the primary family is recorded.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:
1 One family household
   11 One family household: Couple family with no children
   12 One family household: Couple family with children
   13 One family household: One parent family
   14 One family household: Other family
2 Multiple family household
   21 Two family household: Couple family with no children
   22 Two family household: Couple family with children
   23 Two family household: One parent family
   24 Two family household: Other family
   25 Three or more family household: Couple family with no children
   26 Three or more family household: Couple family with children
   27 Three or more family household: One parent family
   28 Three or more family household: Other family
3 Other household
   31 Lone person household
   32 Group household
   33 Visitors only household
   34 Other non-classifiable household

Not applicable:
@ Not applicable
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Number of categories:
- one digit level: 3
- two digit level: 17

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

**HCFMF**  
**Family Household Composition (Family)**  
*June release*

Counts the types of families within family households at the family level.

Note: In multiple family households all family types are counted.

**Applicable to:** Families in family households

**Categories:**

1. **One family household**
   - 11 One family household: Couple family with no children
   - 12 One family household: Couple family with children
   - 13 One family household: One parent family
   - 14 One family household: Other family

2. **Two family household**
   - 21 Two family household: Couple family with no children
   - 22 Two family household: Couple family with children
   - 23 Two family household: One parent family
   - 24 Two family household: Other family

3. **Three or more family household**
   - 31 Three or more family household: Couple family with no children
   - 32 Three or more family household: Couple family with children
   - 33 Three or more family household: One parent family
   - 34 Three or more family household: Other family

**Not applicable:**
- @@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:**
- one digit level: 3
- two digit level: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

**HEAP**  
**Level of Highest Educational Attainment**  
*October release*

Combines Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP) and Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) to produce a single measure of a person’s overall level of educational attainment, whether it be a school or non-school qualification.

**Applicable to:** Persons aged 15 years and over

**Categories:**

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
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

42 Diploma Level
5 Certificate III & IV Level
   510 Certificate III & IV Level, nfd
   511 Certificate IV
   514 Certificate III
6 School Education – Years 10 and above
   611 Year 12
   613 Year 11
   621 Year 10
7 Certificate I & II Level
   720 Certificate I & II Level, nfd
   721 Certificate II
   724 Certificate I
8 Secondary Education – Years 9 and below
   811 Year 9
   812 Year 8 or below

Supplementary codes
   001 Inadequately described
   998 No educational attainment
   & & Not stated
   @ @ @ Not applicable
   V V V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: one digit level 8
two digit level 10
three digit level 16

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:
   • Persons aged under 15 years

HHCD Household Composition June release
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

Categories:
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 NON-CLASSIFIABLE
   41 Visitors only
      410 Visitors only
   42 Other non-classifiable
      420 Other non-classifiable
NOT APPLICABLE
Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

HIDD  
Household Income Derivation Indicator  
June release
Allows household income to be derived from individual incomes based on certain conditions as in the categories.

Applicable to:  
Occupied private dwellings

Categories:
- 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

HIED  
Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)  
June release
Equivalised total 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. The ‘modified OECD’ equivalence scale is used.

Equivalised total 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.

Applicable to:  
Family, Lone Person and Group Households

Categories:
- Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.
  - 01 Nil income
  - 02 $1-$149 ($1-$7,799)
  - 03 $150-$299 ($7,800-$15,599)
  - 04 $300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)
  - 05 $400-$499 ($20,800-$25,999)
  - 06 $500-$649 ($26,000-$33,799)
  - 07 $650-$799 ($33,800-$41,599)
  - 08 $800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Annual Income Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$1,500-$1,749 ($78,000-$90,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$1,750-$1,999 ($91,000-$103,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>$2,000-$2,499 ($104,000-$129,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$2,500-$2,999 ($130,000-$155,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$3,000 or more ($156,000 or more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Partial income stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; &amp;</td>
<td>All incomes not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: **18**

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

- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Other non-classifiable households
- Visitor only households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HINASD</th>
<th>Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal 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 Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (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 Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), these households would be excluded from the household income calculation. They would be coded to the (HIND) category 'Partial income stated'.

This variable includes visitor only households in its calculations.

**Applicable to:**

- Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**

Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Annual Income Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Negative income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nil income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$1-$149 ($1-$7,799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$150-$299 ($7,800-$15,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$400-$499 ($20,800-$25,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$500-$649 ($26,000-$33,799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$650-$799 ($33,800-$41,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$1,750-$1,999 ($91,000-$103,999)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$2,000-$2,499 ($104,000-$129,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$2,500-$2,999 ($130,000-$155,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$3,000-$3,499 ($156,000-$181,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$3,500-$3,999 ($182,000-$207,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>$4,000-$4,499 ($208,000-$233,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>$4,500-$4,999 ($234,000-$259,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>$5,000-$5,999 ($260,000-$311,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>$6,000-$7,999 ($312,000-$415,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>$8,000 or more ($416,000 or more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

All incomes not stated
Not applicable

Number of categories: 24
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Other non-classifiable households

HIND Total Household Income (weekly)  
June release
Calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal 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 Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

This variable includes visitor only households in its calculations.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings
Categories: Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Negative income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nil income</td>
<td>$1-$149 ($1-$7,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$150-$299 ($7,800-$15,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$400-$499 ($20,800-$25,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$500-$649 ($26,000-$33,799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$650-$799 ($33,800-$41,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>$8,000 or more ($416,000 or more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Partial income stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>All incomes not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 25
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Other non-classifiable households

**HOSD**

**Housing Suitability**

This variable is a measure of housing utilisation based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex. The criteria are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. It can be used to identify if a dwelling is either under or over utilised. This is a new derived item for 2016.

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**

01 Four or more extra bedrooms needed
02 Three extra bedrooms needed
03 Two extra bedrooms needed
04 One extra bedroom needed
05 No bedrooms needed or spare
06 One bedroom spare
07 Two bedrooms spare
08 Three bedrooms spare
09 Four or more bedrooms spare
10 Unable to determine
&& Not stated
@@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 12

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

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Visitor only and Non-classifiable households

**HRSP**

**Hours Worked**

Indicates the number of hours worked by the employed person in all jobs during the week prior to Census night. In standard Census products hours worked data are generally published in ranges, Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP).

**Applicable to:** Employed persons

**Categories:**

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

**Number of categories:** 103

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

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

**HRWRP**

**Hours Worked (ranges)**

Indicates the number of hours worked in ranges by the employed person in all jobs during the week prior to Census night. Census data are also available for individual numbers of hours worked, from 0 to 99, Hours Worked (HRSP).

**Applicable to:** Employed persons

**Categories:**

0 None
1 1-15 hours
2 16-24 hours
3 25-34 hours
4 35-39 hours
5  40 hours
6  41-48 hours
7  49 hours and over
&  Not stated
@  Not applicable
V  Overseas visitor

Number of categories:  11
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
• Unemployed persons
• Persons not in the labour force
• Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
• Persons aged under 15 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSCP</th>
<th>Highest Year of School Completed</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codes using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This variable contains the highest level of primary or secondary schooling completed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable to:</td>
<td>Persons aged 15 years and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Categories: | 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 |
| Number of categories: | 9 |
| Not applicable (@) category comprises: |  
| • Persons aged under 15 years |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFAGEP</th>
<th>Imputation Flag for Age</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicates if a person's age was imputed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable to:</td>
<td>All persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Categories: | 1  Age not imputed  
| | 2  Age imputed |
| Number of categories: | 2 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IFMSTP</th>
<th>Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status</th>
<th>June release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicates if a person's registered marital status was imputed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • All responding persons aged 15 years and over  
| • All imputed persons in private dwellings  
| • Imputed persons aged 15 years and over in non-private dwellings and migratory, off-shore, and shipping areas |
| Categories: | 1  Marital status not imputed  
| | 2  Marital status imputed  
| @  Not applicable |
| Number of categories: | 3 |
| Not applicable (@) category comprises: |  
| • Responding persons aged under 15 years  
| • Imputed persons aged under 15 years in non-private dwellings and migratory, off-shore, and
IFNMFD  Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling  June release
Indicates whether the number of males and females could be established for an occupied private
dwelling, or needed to be imputed. 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 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings
Categories:
1  Persons not imputed into dwelling
2  Persons imputed into dwelling
@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 3
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

IFPOWP  Imputation Flag for Place of Work  October release
This is a new item for 2016. It provides information on the level of response a person provided to
the 'place of work' question. Some people may provide an incomplete address of workplace, and
this flag indicates the type of imputation applied based on the geographic information provided.

See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.

Applicable to: All persons
Categories:
1  Workplace address not imputed
2  Workplace address imputed - SA2 stated
3  Workplace address imputed - Capital city stated
4  Workplace address imputed - State/territory stated
5  Workplace address imputed - Not stated
@  Not applicable
V  Overseas visitor

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 (LFSP) not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

IFPURP  Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence  June release
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 select an answer to the mark
box question from which Usual Address Indicator Census night (UAICP) is coded, but it was
possible to derive this indicator. For example, if a person was enumerated in Victoria and they did
not mark an answer to the UAICP indicator question but provided a Tasmanian place of usual
residence in the address field for that question then UAICP is derived to 'Elsewhere in Australia'.

See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.

Applicable to: All persons
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

### IFSEXP

**Imputation Flag for Sex**  
*June release*

Indicates if a person's sex was imputed. This imputation flag is new for 2016.

**Applicable to:**  
All persons

**Categories:**

- 01 Sex not imputed
- 02 Sex imputed

**Number of categories:** 2

### INCP

**Total Personal Income (weekly)**  
*June release*

Indicates the total income that the person usually receives each week. Equivalent annual amounts appear in brackets.

**Applicable to:**  
Persons aged 15 years and over

**Categories:**

- 01 Negative income
- 02 Nil income
- 03 $1-$149 ($1-$7,799)
- 04 $150-$299 ($7,800-$15,599)
- 05 $300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)
- 06 $400-$499 ($20,800-$25,999)
- 07 $500-$649 ($26,000-$33,799)
- 08 $650-$799 ($33,800-$41,599)
- 09 $800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)
- 10 $1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)
- 11 $1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)
- 12 $1,500-$1,749 ($78,000-$90,999)
- 13 $1,750-$1,999 ($91,000-$103,999)
- 14 $2,000-$2,999 ($104,000-$155,999)
- 15 $3,000 or more ($156,000 or more)
- @& Not stated
- @@ Not applicable
- VV Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 18

**Not applicable (@@) category comprises:**
- Persons aged under 15 years

### INDP

**Industry of Employment**  
*October release*

Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0). Standard output for industry of employment data is at these levels of the classification. However, in some cases 6-digit level data can be made available from Information Consultancy.

**Applicable to:**  
Employed persons

**Categories:**

- A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
  - A00 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd
    - A000 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd
  - A01 Agriculture
    - A010 Agriculture, nfd
      - A0100 Agriculture, nfd
  - A011 Nursery and Floriculture Production

---

ABS – CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING: CENSUS DICTIONARY - 2901.0 – 2016 72
0110 Nursery and Floriculture Production, nfd
0111 Nursery Production (Under Cover)
0112 Nursery Production (Outdoors)
0113 Turf Growing
0114 Floriculture Production (Under Cover)
0115 Floriculture Production (Outdoors)
012 Mushroom and Vegetable Growing
0120 Mushroom and Vegetable Growing, nfd
0121 Mushroom Growing
0122 Vegetable Growing (Under Cover)
0123 Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)
013 Fruit and Tree Nut Growing
0130 Fruit and Tree Nut Growing, nfd
0131 Grape Growing
0132 Kiwifruit Growing
0133 Berry Fruit Growing
0134 Apple and Pear Growing
0135 Stone Fruit Growing
0136 Citrus Fruit Growing
0137 Olive Growing
0139 Other Fruit and Tree Nut Growing
014 Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming
0140 Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming, nfd
0141 Sheep Farming (Specialised)
0142 Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised)
0143 Beef Cattle Feedlots (Specialised)
0144 Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming
0145 Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
0146 Rice Growing
0149 Other Grain Growing
015 Other Crop Growing
0150 Other Crop Growing, nfd
0151 Sugar Cane Growing
0152 Cotton Growing
0159 Other Crop Growing nec
016 Dairy Cattle Farming
0160 Dairy Cattle Farming
017 Poultry Farming
0170 Poultry Farming, nfd
0171 Poultry Farming (Meat)
0172 Poultry Farming (Eggs)
018 Deer Farming
0180 Deer Farming
019 Other Livestock Farming
0190 Other Livestock Farming, nfd
0191 Horse Farming
0192 Pig Farming
0193 Beekeeping
0199 Other Livestock Farming nec
02 Aquaculture
020 Aquaculture
0200 Aquaculture, nfd
0201 Offshore Longline and Rack Aquaculture
0202 Offshore Caged Aquaculture
0203 Onshore Aquaculture
03 Forestry and Logging
   0300 Forestry and Logging, nfd
   0301 Forestry
   0302 Logging

04 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping
   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
   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
   0600 Mining, nfd

06 Coal Mining
   0600 Coal Mining

07 Oil and Gas Extraction
   0700 Oil and Gas Extraction

08 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
   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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Beverage Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>Beverage Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>Beer Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>Spirit Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1214</td>
<td>Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Textile Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1310</td>
<td>Textile Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1311</td>
<td>Wool Scouring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1312</td>
<td>Natural Textile Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1313</td>
<td>Synthetic Textile Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320</td>
<td>Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Textile Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Textile Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1331</td>
<td>Textile Floor Covering Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>Rope, Cordage and Twine Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333</td>
<td>Cut and Sewn Textile Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334</td>
<td>Textile Finishing and Other Textile Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Knitted Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340</td>
<td>Knitted Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1350</td>
<td>Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1351</td>
<td>Clothing Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1352</td>
<td>Footwear Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wood Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1410</td>
<td>Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1411</td>
<td>Log Sawmilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1412</td>
<td>Wood Chipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1413</td>
<td>Timber Resawing and Dressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Other Wood Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>Other Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1491</td>
<td>Prefabricated Wooden Building Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Wooden Structural Fitting and Component Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1493</td>
<td>Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1494</td>
<td>Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1499</td>
<td>Other Wood Product Manufacturing nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Converted Paper Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1520</td>
<td>Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Corrugated Paperboard and Paperboard Container Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1522</td>
<td>Paper Bag Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Paper Stationery Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media), nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media), nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Printing and Printing Support Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Printing and Printing Support Services, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>Printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1612</td>
<td>Printing Support Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Reproduction of Recorded Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Reproduction of Recorded Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>Petroleum Refining and Petroleum Fuel Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1709</td>
<td>Other Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Basic Chemical Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Basic Chemical Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Industrial Gas Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Basic Polymer Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Basic Polymer Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Synthetic Resin and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Other Basic Polymer Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Fertiliser Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Pesticide Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Veterinary Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Cleaning Compound Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Photographic Chemical Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Explosive Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Polymer Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Polymer Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Polymer Film and Sheet Packaging Material Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Rigid and Semi-Rigid Polymer Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Industry Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Polymer Foam Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Tyre Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Adhesive Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Paint and Coatings Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Other Polymer Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Ceramic Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2031</td>
<td>Cement and Lime Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032</td>
<td>Plaster Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2033</td>
<td>Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2034</td>
<td>Concrete Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2090</td>
<td>Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Basic Ferrous Metal Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2110</td>
<td>Iron Smelting and Steel Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2120</td>
<td>Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2121</td>
<td>Iron and Steel Casting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2122</td>
<td>Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2130</td>
<td>Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2131</td>
<td>Alumina Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2132</td>
<td>Aluminium Smelting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2133</td>
<td>Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2139</td>
<td>Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2140</td>
<td>Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2141</td>
<td>Non-Ferrous Metal Casting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2142</td>
<td>Aluminium Rolling, Drawing, Extruding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2149</td>
<td>Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Iron and Steel Forging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Structural Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2220</td>
<td>Structural Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2221</td>
<td>Structural Steel Fabricating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2222</td>
<td>Prefabricated Metal Building Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2223</td>
<td>Architectural Aluminium Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2224</td>
<td>Metal Roof and Guttering Manufacturing (except Aluminium)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAICS Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2229</td>
<td>Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td><strong>Metal Container Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2230</td>
<td>Metal Container Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2231</td>
<td>Boiler, Tank and Other Heavy Gauge Metal Container Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2239</td>
<td>Other Metal Container Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td><strong>Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2240</td>
<td>Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td><strong>Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2290</td>
<td>Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2291</td>
<td>Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2292</td>
<td>Nut, Bolt, Screw and Rivet Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2293</td>
<td>Metal Coating and Finishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2299</td>
<td>Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><strong>Transport Equipment Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2300</td>
<td>Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td><strong>Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2310</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2311</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2312</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2313</td>
<td>Automotive Electrical Component Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2319</td>
<td>Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td><strong>Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2390</td>
<td>Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2391</td>
<td>Shipbuilding and Repair Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2392</td>
<td>Boatbuilding and Repair Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2393</td>
<td>Railway Rolling Stock Manufacturing and Repair Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2394</td>
<td>Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2399</td>
<td>Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><strong>Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td><strong>Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2410</td>
<td>Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2411</td>
<td>Photographic, Optical and Ophthalmic Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2412</td>
<td>Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2419</td>
<td>Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td><strong>Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2420</td>
<td>Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2421</td>
<td>Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2422</td>
<td>Communication Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2429</td>
<td>Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td><strong>Electrical Equipment Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2430</td>
<td>Electrical Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2431</td>
<td>Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2432</td>
<td>Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2439</td>
<td>Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td><strong>Domestic Appliance Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2440</td>
<td>Domestic Appliance Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2441</td>
<td>Whiteware Appliance Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2449</td>
<td>Other Domestic Appliance Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td><strong>Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2450</td>
<td>Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing, nfd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2451 Pump and Compressor Manufacturing  
2452 Fixed Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing  

246 Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing  
2460 Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd  
2461 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing  
2462 Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing  
2463 Machine Tool and Parts Manufacturing  
2469 Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing  

249 Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing  
2490 Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd  
2491 Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing  
2499 Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing nec  

25 Furniture and Other Manufacturing  
250 Furniture and Other Manufacturing, nfd  
2500 Furniture and Other Manufacturing, nfd  

251 Furniture Manufacturing  
2510 Furniture Manufacturing, nfd  
2511 Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing  
2512 Metal Furniture Manufacturing  
2513 Mattress Manufacturing  
2519 Other Furniture Manufacturing  

259 Other Manufacturing  
2590 Other Manufacturing, nfd  
2591 Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturing  
2592 Toy, Sporting and Recreational Product Manufacturing  
2599 Other Manufacturing nec  

D Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services  
D0 Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd  
D00 Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd  
D000 Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd  

26 Electricity Supply  
260 Electricity Supply, nfd  
2600 Electricity Supply, nfd  

261 Electricity Generation  
2610 Electricity Generation, nfd  
2611 Fossil Fuel Electricity Generation  
2612 Hydro-Electricity Generation  
2619 Other Electricity Generation  

262 Electricity Transmission  
2620 Electricity Transmission  

263 Electricity Distribution  
2630 Electricity Distribution  

264 On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation  
2640 On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation  

27 Gas Supply  
270 Gas Supply  
2700 Gas Supply  

28 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services  
281 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services  
2810 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services, nfd  
2811 Water Supply  
2812 Sewerage and Drainage Services  

29 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services  
290 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd
2900 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd

291 Waste Collection Services
2910 Waste Collection Services, nfd
2911 Solid Waste Collection Services
2919 Other Waste Collection Services

292 Waste Treatment, Disposal and Remediation Services
2920 Waste Treatment, Disposal and Remediation Services, nfd
2921 Waste Treatment and Disposal Services
2922 Waste Remediation and Materials Recovery Services

E Construction
E0 Construction, nfd
E00 Construction, nfd
E000 Construction, nfd

30 Building Construction
300 Building Construction, nfd
3000 Building Construction, nfd

301 Residential Building Construction
3010 Residential Building Construction, nfd
3011 House Construction
3019 Other Residential Building Construction

302 Non-Residential Building Construction
3020 Non-Residential Building Construction

31 Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
310 Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
3100 Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, nfd
3101 Road and Bridge Construction
3109 Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

32 Construction Services
320 Construction Services, nfd
3200 Construction Services, nfd

321 Land Development and Site Preparation Services
3210 Land Development and Site Preparation Services, nfd
3211 Land Development and Subdivision
3212 Site Preparation Services

322 Building Structure Services
3220 Building Structure Services, nfd
3221 Concreting Services
3222 Bricklaying Services
3223 Roofing Services
3224 Structural Steel Erection Services

323 Building Installation Services
3230 Building Installation Services, nfd
3231 Plumbing Services
3232 Electrical Services
3233 Air Conditioning and Heating Services
3234 Fire and Security Alarm Installation Services
3239 Other Building Installation Services

324 Building Completion Services
3240 Building Completion Services, nfd
3241 Plastering and Ceiling Services
3242 Carpentry Services
3243 Tiling and Carpentry Services
3244 Painting and Decorating Services
3245 Glazing Services
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Dairy Produce Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Fish and Seafood Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Other Grocery Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Furniture, Floor Covering and Other Goods Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Kitchen and Diningware Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Toy and Sporting Goods Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Book and Magazine Wholesaling</td>
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<td>3736</td>
<td>Paper Product Wholesaling</td>
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<td>Other Goods Wholesaling nec</td>
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<td>Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Retailing</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing</td>
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<td>Supermarket and Grocery Stores</td>
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<td>Specialised Food Retailing</td>
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<td>Specialised Food Retailing, nfd</td>
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<td>Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing</td>
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<td>Fruit and Vegetable Retailing</td>
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### 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
- 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
- 4300 Accommodation and Food Services, nfd

#### H00 Accommodation and Food Services, nfd
- 4400 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
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
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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
      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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Industry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Broadcasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>Broadcasting, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5600</td>
<td>Broadcasting, nfd</td>
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<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>Radio Broadcasting</td>
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<td>562</td>
<td>Television Broadcasting</td>
</tr>
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<td>Television Broadcasting, nfd</td>
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<td>5621</td>
<td>Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting</td>
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<td>5622</td>
<td>Cable and Other Subscription Broadcasting</td>
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<td>Internet Publishing and Broadcasting</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>Telecommunications Services</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Telecommunications Services, nfd</td>
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<td>5801</td>
<td>Wired Telecommunications Network Operation</td>
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<td>Other Telecommunications Network Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Other Telecommunications Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>590</td>
<td>Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services, nfd</td>
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<td>Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals</td>
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<tr>
<td>5910</td>
<td>Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals</td>
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<tr>
<td>592</td>
<td>Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services</td>
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<td>Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services, nfd</td>
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<td>Banking</td>
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<td>6222</td>
<td>Building Society Operation</td>
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<td>Credit Union Operation</td>
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<td>Other Depository Financial Intermediation</td>
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<td>Insurance and Superannuation Funds</td>
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<td>Life Insurance</td>
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2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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- Other Administrative Services nec

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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
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75 Public Administration
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  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
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  000 Education and Training, nfd
  0000 Education and Training, nfd

80 Preschool and School Education
  800 Preschool and School Education, nfd
  8000 Preschool and School Education, nfd
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

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
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   8591 Ambulance Services
   8599 Other Health Care Services nec

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  941 Automotive Repair and Maintenance
    9410 Automotive Repair and Maintenance, nfd
    9411 Automotive Electrical Services
    9412 Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair
    9419 Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance
  942 Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance
    9420 Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance, nfd
    9421 Domestic Appliance Repair and Maintenance
    9422 Electronic (except Domestic Appliance) and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance
    9429 Other Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance
  949 Other Repair and Maintenance
    9490 Other Repair and Maintenance, nfd
    9491 Clothing and Footwear Repair
    9499 Other Repair and Maintenance nec
  95 Personal and Other Services
    950 Personal and Other Services, nfd
      9500 Personal and Other Services, nfd
    951 Personal Care Services
      9510 Personal Care Services, nfd
      9511 Hairdressing and Beauty Services
      9512 Diet and Weight Reduction Centre Operation
    952 Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services
      9520 Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services
    953 Other Personal Services
      9530 Other Personal Services, nfd
      9531 Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services
      9532 Photographic Film Processing
      9533 Parking Services
      9534 Brothel Keeping and Prostitution Services
      9539 Other Personal Services nec
    954 Religious Services
      9540 Religious Services
    955 Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services
      9550 Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services, nfd
      9551 Business and Professional Association Services
      9552 Labour Association Services
      9559 Other Interest Group Services nec
  96 Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use
    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 Households for Own Use
      9603 Undifferentiated Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

T Inadequately described
   99 Inadequately described
   990 Inadequately described
   9900 Inadequately described

Supplementary Codes
   &&&& Not stated
   @@@@ Not applicable
   VVVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories:
   one digit level 20
   two digit level 106
   three digit level 293
   four digit level 721

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

INGDWTD Indigenous Household Indicator

If a household has at least one Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person who is a usual resident and who was present on Census night it will be classified as an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Household.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings
Categories:
   1 Household with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person(s)
   2 Other Households
   @ Not applicable

Number of categories: 3
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
   • Visitor only households
   • Other non-classifiable households
   • Unoccupied private dwellings
   • Non-private dwellings
   • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

INGP Indigenous Status

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

Applicable to: All persons
Categories:
   1 Non-Indigenous
   2 Aboriginal
   3 Torres Strait Islander
   4 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
   & Not stated
   V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 6

LANP Language Spoken at Home

Records responses to the Census question 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?', and is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0). This question allows for one answer only 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
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52  Indo-Aryan
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80 Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd
8000 Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd

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8111 Maung
8113 Ngan’gikurunggurr
8114 Nunggubuyu
8115 Rembarrnga
8117 Tiwi
8121 Alawa
8122 Dalabon
8123 Gudanji
8127 Iwaidja
8128 Jaminjung
8131 Jawoyn
8132 Jingulu
8133 Kunbarlang
8136 Larrakiya
8137 Malak Malak
8138 Mangarrayi
8141 Maringarr
8142 Marra
8143 Marrithiyel
8144 Matngala
8146 Murrinh Patha
8147 Na-kara
8148 Ndjebbana (Gunavidji)
8151 Ngalakgan
8152 Ngaliwurrru
8153 Nungali
8154 Wambaya
8155 Wardaman
8156 Amurdak
8157 Garawa
8158 Kuwema
8161 Marramaninyshi
8162 Ngandi
8163 Waanyi
8164 Wagiman
8165 Yanyuwa
8166 Marridan (Maridan)

817 Kunwinjku

8170 Kunwinjku, nfd
8171 Gundjeihmi
8172 Kune
8173 Kuninjku
8174 Kunwinjku
8175 Mayali
8179 Kunwinjku, nec

818 Burarran
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- 8292 Djangu
- 8293 Madarrpa
- 8294 Warramiri
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- 8299 Other Yolngu Matha, nec

### 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 Dyrbal
- 8307 Girramay
- 8308 Koko-Bera
- 8311 Kuuk Thayorre
- 8312 Lamalama
- 8313 Yidiny
- 8314 Wik Ngathan
- 8315 Alngith
- 8316 Kugu Muminh
- 8317 Morrobala
- 8318 Thaynakwith
- 8321 Yupangathi
- 8322 Tjungundji
- 8399 Cape York Peninsula Languages, nec

### Torres Strait Island Languages
- 8400 Torres Strait Island Languages, nfd
- 8401 Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya
- 8402 Meriam Mir
- 8403 Yumplatok (Torres Strait Creole)

### 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 Maingin
- 8512 Mudburra
- 8514 Ngardi
- 8515 Ngarinyman
- 8516 Walmajarri
- 8517 Wanyijirra
- 8518 Warlmanpa
- 8521 Warlpiri
- 8522 Warumungu
- 8599 Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nec

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- 8600 Arandic, nfd
- 8603 Alyawarr
- 8606 Kaytetye
- 8607 Antekerrepenh
861 Anmatyerr
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  8612 Eastern Anmatyerr
  8619 Anmatyerr, nec

862 Arrernte
  8620 Arrernte, nfd
  8621 Eastern Arrernte
  8622 Western Arrarnta
  8629 Arrernte, nec
  8699 Arandic, nec

87 Western Desert Languages
  8700 Western Desert Languages, nfd
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  8704 Kartujarra
  8705 Kukatha
  8706 Kukatja
  8707 Luritja
  8708 Manyjilyjarra
  8711 Martu Wangka
  8712 Ngaanyatjarra
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88 Kimberley Area Languages
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89 Other Australian Indigenous Languages
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9 Other Languages

90 Other Languages, nfd

9000 Other Languages, nfd

91 American Languages

9101 American Languages

92 African Languages

9200 African Languages, nfd

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93 Pacific Austronesian Languages

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9313 Tokelauan
9314 Tuvaluan
9315 Yapese
9399 Pacific Austronesian Languages, nec

94 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles
9400 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nfd
9402 Bislama
9403 Hawaiian English
9404 Norf’k-Pitcairn
9405 Solomon Islands Pijin
9499 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec

95 Papua New Guinea Languages
9500 Papua New Guinea Languages, nfd
9502 Kiwai
9503 Motu (HiriMotu)
9504 Tok Pisin (Neomelanesian)
9599 Papua New Guinea Languages, nec

96 Invented Languages
9601 Invented Languages

97 Sign Languages
9700 Sign Languages, nfd
9701 Auslan
9702 Key Word Sign Australia
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

Number of categories:
one digit level 9
two digit level 60
three digit level 13
four digit level 505

LFHRP Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated
Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated
October release
Combines Labour Force Status (LFSP) with the 'Not stated' category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable.

See also Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Applicable to:
Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:
1 Employed, worked full-time
2 Employed, worked part-time
3 Employed, away from work
4 Employed, hours of work not stated
5 Unemployed, looking for full-time work
6  Unemployed, looking for part-time work
7  Not in the labour force
8  Labour force status not stated
@  Not applicable
V  Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 10
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
  • Persons aged under 15 years

LFSF  Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families  October release
Indicates labour force status of parents or partners in couple and lone parent families. An expanded version of this variable is available in TableBuilder Pro.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Applicable to: Families in family households
Categories:
01  Couple family: Both employed, worked full-time
02  Couple family: One employed full-time, other part-time
03  Couple family: One employed full-time, other away from work
04  Couple family: One employed full-time, other unemployed
05  Couple family: One employed full-time, other not in the labour force
06  Couple family: One employed full-time, other labour force status not stated
07  Couple family: Both employed, worked part-time
08  Couple family: One employed part-time, other away from work
09  Couple family: One employed part-time, other unemployed
10  Couple family: One employed part-time, other not in the labour force
11  Couple family: One employed part-time, other labour force status not stated
12  Couple family: Both employed, away from work
13  Couple family: One away from work, other unemployed
14  Couple family: One away from work, other not in the labour force
15  Couple family: One away from work, other labour force status not stated
16  Couple family: Both unemployed
17  Couple family: One unemployed, other not in the labour force
18  Couple family: One unemployed, other labour force status not stated
19  Couple family: Both not in the labour force
20  Couple family: One not in the labour force, other labour force status not stated
21  Couple family: Both labour force status not stated
22  One parent family: Employed, worked full-time
23  One parent family: Employed, worked part-time
24  One parent family: Employed, away from work
25  One parent family: Unemployed
26  One parent family: Not in the labour force
27  One parent family: Labour force status not stated
28  Other family
@@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 29
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
  • Non-family/Non-classifiable households
  • Unoccupied private dwellings
  • Non-private dwellings
  • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

**LFSP**  
**Labour Force Status**  
*October release*

Records, for the week prior to Census night, a person's labour force status.

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.

*See also* ‘The 2016 Census and the Labour Force Survey’ in Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Census and Census Data, Australia (cat. no. 2900.0) for information comparing the two collections.

**Applicable to:**  
Persons aged 15 years and over

**Categories:**
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

**Number of categories:**  
9

**Not applicable ( @) category comprises:**
- Persons aged under 15 years

**LLDD**  
**Landlord Type**  
*June release*

Records the landlord type of rented dwellings as classified in Tenure Type (TEND).

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

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

& &
Not stated

@@  
Not applicable

**Number of categories:**  
10

**Not applicable ( @@) category comprises:**
- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Being purchased under a shared equity scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

**MDCP**  
**Social Marital Status**  
*June release*

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), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

**Categories:**
1. Married in a registered marriage
2 Married in a de facto marriage
3 Not married
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 5
Not applicable (@) 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 SA1s

MRED Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values

Derived from responses to a number of questions and records the amount of money spent monthly on mortgage repayments. In standard Census products, ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a further derived variable, 'Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges' (MRERD).

See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the glossary.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings that are owned with a mortgage (including being purchased under a rent/buy scheme)
Categories:
- 0000 - 9999 $0 to $9,999 singly
- &&&& Not stated
- @@@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 10,002
Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:
- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, 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 SA1s

MRERD Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges

Contains the amount of money spent on mortgage repayments in ranges. Individual dollar amounts and other dollar ranges are available.

See also Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings that are owned with a mortgage (including being purchased under a rent/buy scheme).
Categories:
- 01 Nil repayments
- 02 $1-$149
- 03 $150-$299
- 04 $300-$449
- 05 $450-$599
- 06 $600-$799
- 07 $800-$999
- 08 $1,000-$1,199
- 09 $1,200-$1,399
- 10 $1,400-$1,599
- 11 $1,600-$1,799
- 12 $1,800-$1,999
- 13 $2,000-$2,199
- 14 $2,200-$2,399
15  $2,400-$2,599
16  $2,600-$2,999
17  $3,000-$3,999
18  $4,000-$4,999
19  $5,000 and over
&&  Not stated
@@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 21
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, 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 SA1s

MSTP
Registered Marital Status  June release
Records a person’s formal registered marital status. If registered marital status is not stated it is imputed.

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over
Categories:
1  Never married
2  Widowed
3  Divorced
4  Separated
5  Married
@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 6
Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

MTWP
Method of Travel to Work  October release
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
Categories:
001  Train
002  Bus
003  Ferry
004  Tram
005  Taxi
006  Car, as driver
007  Car, as passenger
008  Truck
009  Motorbike/scooter
010  Bicycle
011  Other
012  Train, bus
013  Train, ferry
014  Train, tram
015  Train, taxi
016  Train, car as driver
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2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

VVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 237

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

MV1D Household One Year Mobility Indicator October release
This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on Census night 9 August 2016 with their usual address one year earlier i.e. 9 August 2015. 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

Categories:
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
& Not stated
@ Not applicable

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 (@) category comprises:
- Visitor only households
- Other non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

MV5D Household Five Year Mobility Indicator October release
This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on 9 August 2016 with their usual address five years earlier i.e. 9 August 2011. 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

Categories:
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

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 (@) category comprises:
- Visitor only households
- Other non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
NEDD  Dwelling Internet Connection
Records whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling. This includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings
Categories: 1 Internet accessed from dwelling
2 Internet not accessed from dwelling
& Not stated
@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 4
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

NPDD Type of Non-Private Dwelling
Classifies the type of non-private dwelling in which persons were counted on Census night. Category 20 ‘Other and non-classifiable’ includes ski lodges and youth/backpacker hostels.

Applicable to: Non-private dwellings
Categories: 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 Child care 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 non-classifiable
&& Not stated
@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 22
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Occupied and unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

NPRD Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling
Counts the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling. It includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent from the household on Census night.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings
Categories: 1 One person
2 Two persons
3 Three persons
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Visitor only households
- Other non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

Number of categories: 9

OCCP | Occupation | October release
--- | --- | ---

Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, 2013, Version 1.2 (cat. no. 1220.0) (ANZSCO). The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of 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, Version 1.2. Standard output for occupation data is at these levels of the classification. However, in some cases 6-digit level data can be made available from Information Consultancy.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories: 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, Public Relations and Sales Managers
1311 Advertising, Public Relations 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, Distribution and Procurement Managers
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<td>Hotel and Motel Managers</td>
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<td>Licensed Club Managers</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>Retail Managers</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers</td>
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<td>Amusement, Fitness and Sports Centre Managers</td>
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<td>Call or Contact Centre and Customer Service Managers</td>
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<td>1493</td>
<td>Conference and Event Organisers</td>
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<td>Transport Services Managers</td>
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<td>1499</td>
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2  PROFESSIONALS

20  Professionals, nfd

200  Professionals, nfd

2000  Professionals, nfd

21  Arts and Media Professionals

210  Arts and Media Professionals, nfd

2100  Arts and Media Professionals, nfd

211  Arts Professionals

2110  Arts Professionals, nfd

2111  Actors, Dancers and Other Entertainers

2112  Music Professionals

2113  Photographers

2114  Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals

212  Media Professionals

2120  Media Professionals, nfd

2121  Artistic Directors, and Media Producers and Presenters

2122  Authors, and Book and Script Editors

2123  Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors

2124  Journalists and Other Writers

22  Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals

220  Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals, nfd

2200  Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals, nfd

221  Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries

2210  Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries, nfd

2211  Accountants

2212  Auditors, Company Secretaries and Corporate Treasurers

222  Financial Brokers and Dealers, and Investment Advisers

2220  Financial Brokers and Dealers, and Investment Advisers, nfd

2221  Financial Brokers

2222  Financial Dealers

2223  Financial Investment Advisers and Managers
### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

**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

**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 Surveyors and Spatial Scientists
- 2323 Fashion, Industrial and Jewellery Designers
- 2324 Graphic and Web Designers, and Illustrators
- 2325 Interior Designers
- 2326 Urban and Regional Planners

**233 Engineering Professionals**
- 2330 Engineering Professionals, nfd
- 2331 Chemical and Materials Engineers
- 2332 Civil Engineering Professionals
- 2333 Electrical Engineers
- 2334 Electronics Engineers
- 2335 Industrial, Mechanical and Production Engineers
- 2336 Mining Engineers
- 2339 Other Engineering Professionals

**234 Natural and Physical Science Professionals**
- 2340 Natural and Physical Science Professionals, nfd
- 2341 Agricultural and Forestry Scientists
- 2342 Chemists, and Food and Wine Scientists
- 2343 Environmental Scientists
- 2344 Geologists, Geophysicists and Hydrogeologists
- 2345 Life Scientists
- 2346 Medical Laboratory Scientists
- 2347 Veterinarians
- 2349 Other Natural and Physical Science Professionals

**24 Education Professionals**
- 240 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
### 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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<td>University Lecturers and Tutors</td>
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<td>Vocational Education Teachers (Aus) / Polytechnic Teachers (NZ)</td>
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<td><strong>Miscellaneous Education Professionals</strong></td>
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<td>Education Advisers and Reviewers</td>
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<td>Private Tutors and Teachers</td>
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<td>Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages</td>
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#### 25 Health Professionals

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#### 251 Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals

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<td>Nutrition Professionals</td>
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<td>2512</td>
<td>Medical Imaging Professionals</td>
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<td>Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals</td>
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<td>Optometrists and Orthoptists</td>
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<td>Pharmacists</td>
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<td>Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals</td>
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#### 252 Health Therapy Professionals

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<td>Chiropractors and Osteopaths</td>
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<td>2522</td>
<td>Complementary Health Therapists</td>
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<td>Dental Practitioners</td>
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<td>2524</td>
<td>Occupational Therapists</td>
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<td>2525</td>
<td>Physiotherapists</td>
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<td>Podiatrists</td>
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<td>Audiologists and Speech Pathologists \ Therapists</td>
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#### 253 Medical Practitioners

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<td>General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers</td>
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<td>2532</td>
<td>Anaesthetists</td>
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<td>Specialist Physicians</td>
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<td>Psychiatrists</td>
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<td>Surgeons</td>
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#### 254 Midwifery and Nursing Professionals

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<td>Midwives</td>
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<td>Nurse Educators and Researchers</td>
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#### 26 ICT Professionals

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#### 261 Business and Systems Analysts, and Programmers

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<td>ICT Business and Systems Analysts</td>
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<td>2612</td>
<td>Multimedia Specialists and Web Developers</td>
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<td>Software and Applications Programmers</td>
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#### 262 Database and Systems Administrators, and ICT Security Specialists

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#### 263 ICT Network and Support Professionals

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<td>Computer Network Professionals</td>
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<td>ICT Support and Test Engineers</td>
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#### 27 Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals

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#### 271 Legal Professionals

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<td>2710</td>
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</table>
3  TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

271  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

31  Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians

310  Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians, nfd

311  Agricultural, Medical and 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

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
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<td>Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners</td>
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<td>Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers</td>
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<td>333</td>
<td>Glaziers, Plasterers and Tilers</td>
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<td>334</td>
<td>Plumbers</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers</td>
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<td>341</td>
<td>Electricians</td>
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<td>Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers</td>
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<td>Animal Attendants and Trainers, and Shearers</td>
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<td>362</td>
<td>Horticultural Trades Workers</td>
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<td>392</td>
<td>Printing Trades Workers</td>
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<td>Textile, Clothing and Footwear Trades Workers</td>
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<td>3941</td>
<td>Cabinetmakers</td>
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<td>Wood Machinists and Other Wood Trades Workers</td>
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<td><strong>Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3991</td>
<td>Boat Builders and Shipwrights</td>
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<td>Chemical, Gas, Petroleum and Power Generation Plant Operators</td>
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<td>3993</td>
<td>Gallery, Library and Museum Technicians</td>
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<td>Jewellers</td>
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<td>3995</td>
<td>Performing Arts Technicians</td>
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**4 COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS**

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**41 Health and Welfare Support Workers**

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<td>4111</td>
<td>Ambulance Officers and Paramedics</td>
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<td>4112</td>
<td>Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists</td>
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<td>4113</td>
<td>Diversional Therapists</td>
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<td>4114</td>
<td>Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses</td>
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<td>4115</td>
<td>Indigenous Health Workers</td>
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**42 Carers and Aides**

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**422 Education Aides**

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**423 Personal Carers and Assistants**

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**43 Hospitality Workers**

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<td>Cafe Workers</td>
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<td>Waiters</td>
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**44 Protective Service Workers**

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<td>Fire and Emergency Workers</td>
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**442 Prison and Security Officers**

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**45 Sports and Personal Service Workers**

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### 2016 Census Dictionary

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### 5 Clerical and Administrative Workers

#### 50 Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd

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#### 511 Contract, Program and Project Administrators

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#### 512 Office and Practice Managers

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#### 52 Personal Assistants and Secretaries

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#### 53 General Clerical Workers

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#### 531 General Clerks

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#### 54 Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists

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#### 541 Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks

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#### 55 Numerical Clerks

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#### 551 Accounting Clerks and Bookkeepers

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#### 552 Financial and Insurance Clerks

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5523  Insurance, Money Market and Statistical Clerks

56  Clerical and Office Support Workers
   561  Clerical and Office Support Workers
      5610  Clerical and Office Support Workers, nfd
      5611  Betting Clerks
      5612  Couriers and Postal Deliverers
      5613  Filing and Registry Clerks
      5614  Mail Sorters
      5615  Survey Interviewers
      5616  Switchboard Operators
      5619  Other Clerical and Office Support Workers

59  Other Clerical and Administrative Workers
   590  Other Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
      5900  Other Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
   591  Logistics Clerks
      5910  Logistics Clerks, nfd
      5911  Purchasing and Supply Logistics Clerks
      5912  Transport and Despatch Clerks
   599  Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers
      5990  Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
      5991  Conveyancers and Legal Executives
      5992  Court and Legal Clerks
      5993  Debt Collectors
      5994  Human Resource Clerks
      5995  Inspectors and Regulatory Officers
      5996  Insurance Investigators, Loss Adjusters and Risk Surveyors
      5997  Library Assistants
      5999  Other Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers

6  SALES WORKERS
   60  Sales Workers, nfd
      600  Sales Workers, nfd
         6000  Sales Workers, nfd
   61  Sales Representatives and Agents
      610  Sales Representatives and Agents, nfd
         6100  Sales Representatives and Agents, nfd
      611  Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives
         6110  Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives, nfd
         6111  Auctioneers, and Stock and Station Agents
         6112  Insurance Agents
         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
7 MACHINERY OPERATORS AND DRIVERS
  70 Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd
    700 Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd
      7000 Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd
  71 Machine and Stationary Plant Operators
    710 Machine and Stationary Plant Operators, nfd
      7100 Machine and Stationary Plant Operators, nfd
    711 Machine Operators
      7110 Machine Operators, nfd
      7111 Clay, Concrete, Glass and Stone Processing Machine Operators
      7112 Industrial Spraypainters
      7113 Paper and Wood Processing Machine Operators
      7114 Photographic Developers and Printers
      7115 Plastics and Rubber Production Machine Operators
      7116 Sewing Machinists
      7117 Textile and Footwear Production Machine Operators
      7119 Other Machine Operators
    712 Stationary Plant Operators
      7120 Stationary Plant Operators, nfd
      7121 Crane, Hoist and Lift Operators
      7122 Drillers, Miners and Shot Firers
      7123 Engineering Production 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
    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
  8999 Other Miscellaneous Labourers
POWP  \hspace{1cm} Place of Work \hspace{1cm} October release

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 Destination Zone. Destination Zones boundaries for 2016 have been designed by the ABS following consultation with each State and Territory Transport Authority and cover all of Australia.

Place of Work is a hierarchical field and can be broken into State, SA2 and Destination Zone.

- State/Territory
- SA2
- 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.

People who have not provided enough information to have their place of work coded to a Destination Zone will have this information imputed. The Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP) variable can be used to identify records whose place of work has been imputed.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories:
A list of categories is available from the Information Consultancy Service, although the following are always included:
- Not applicable
- Overseas visitor

Number of categories: Available on request

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

PURP  \hspace{1cm} Place of Usual Residence \hspace{1cm} June release

Records a person's place of usual residence on Census night. The PURP variable is hierarchical. The base unit is the SA1 of usual residence on Census night and these can be aggregated to higher levels of geography, for instance: SA2, SA3, SA4, Significant Urban Area, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and State/Territory.

For details of these areas please refer to the ABS Geography page.

People who have 'no usual address' are instructed on the Census form to write 'NONE' in the Suburb/Locality field for the Usual Address question. Each
state/territory has one SA1 and SA2 assigned specifically for these responses.

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

Note:
- ’No usual address’ is a valid response.
- Shipping SA1s and Offshore SA1s are also valid for place of usual residence
- Migratory SA1s are invalid for place of usual residence and such responses are imputed to a valid spatial SA1
- If a respondent gives only their state or territory of usual residence then they are imputed to a SA1 within that state/territory
- If a respondent gives only their Capital City of usual residence then they are imputed to a SA1 within the Capital City.

For usual residence, SA1s can be aggregated to form higher level ASGS Regions.

Applicable to: All persons
Categories: VVVVVV Overseas Visitor
Number of categories: 54,500 (approx.)

**PUR1P** Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago October release
Indicates a person’s place of usual residence one year before the Census. The PUR1P variable is hierarchical. The base unit is the SA2 of usual residence five years before the Census and these can be aggregated to form higher ASGS areas: SA3, SA4, Significant Urban Area, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and State/Territory.

For details of these areas please refer to the ABS Geography page.

For answers to usual residence questions, refer also to Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UA11P), and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

People who had ‘no usual address’ one year ago are instructed on the Census form to write ‘NONE’ in the Suburb/Locality field for the Usual address one year ago question.

Applicable to: Persons aged one year and over
Categories: In addition to the ASGS geographic areas outlined above, the following categories are also included:
- 9099 Undefined capital city
- 9299 Overseas
- 9499 No usual address
- 9799 Migratory, off-shore and shipping
- 9899 Undefined state
- &&&& Not stated
- @@@@ Not applicable
- VVVV Overseas visitor
Number of categories: Total number of categories will depend on the geographic level chosen.
Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 1 year

**PUR5P** Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago October release
Indicates a person’s place of usual residence five years before the Census. The PUR5P variable is hierarchical. The base unit is the SA2 of usual residence five years before the Census and these can be aggregated to form higher ASGS areas: SA3, SA4, Significant Urban Area, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and State/Territory.

For details of these areas please refer to the ABS Geography page.
People who had ‘no usual address’ one year ago are instructed on the Census form to write ‘NONE’ in the Suburb/Locality field for the Usual address five years ago question.

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

**Categories:** In addition to the ASGS geographic areas outlined above, the following categories are also included:

- 9099 Undefined capital city
- 9299 Overseas
- 9499 No usual address
- 9799 Migratory, off-shore and shipping
- 9899 Undefined state
- & & & & Not stated
- @ @ @ @ Not applicable
- V V V V Overseas visitor

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

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

- Persons aged under 5 years

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<td><strong>Applicable to:</strong> Persons aged 15 years and over who stated a completed qualification</td>
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030115 Furniture Upholstery and Renovation
030117 Furniture Polishing
030199 Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, nec

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030301 Chemical Engineering
030303 Mining Engineering
030305 Materials Engineering
030307 Food Processing Technology
030399 Process and Resources Engineering, nec

0305 Automotive Engineering and Technology
030500 Automotive Engineering and Technology, nfd
030501 Automotive Engineering
030503 Vehicle Mechanics
030505 Automotive Electrics and Electronics
030507 Automotive Vehicle Refinishing
030509 Automotive Body Construction
030511 Panel Beating
030513 Upholstery and Vehicle Trimming
030515 Automotive Vehicle Operations
030599 Automotive Engineering and Technology, nec

0307 Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology
030700 Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology, nfd
030701 Mechanical Engineering
030703 Industrial Engineering
030705 Toolmaking
030707 Metal Fitting, Turning and Machining
030709 Sheetmetal Working
030711 Boilermaking and Welding
030713 Metal Casting and Patternmaking
030715 Precision Metalworking
030717 Plant and Machine Operations
030799 Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology, nec

0309 Civil Engineering
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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

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031100 Geomatic Engineering, nfd
031101 Surveying
031103 Mapping Science
031199 Geomatic Engineering, nec

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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
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031501 Aerospace Engineering
031503 Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
031505 Aircraft Operation
031507 Air Traffic Control
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031705 Marine Craft Operation
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039903 Biomedical Engineering
039905 Fire Technology
039907 Rail Operations
039909 Cleaning
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040103 Urban Design and Regional Planning
040105 Landscape Architecture
040107 Interior and Environmental Design
040199 Architecture and Urban Environment, nec

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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
04032 Floor Coverings
040323 Glazing
040325 Painting, Decorating and Sign Writing
040327 Plumbing
040329 Scaffolding and Rigging
040399 Building, nec

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  050701 Aquaculture
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  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

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  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

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060900 Optical Science, nfd
060901 Optometry
060903 Optical Technology
060999 Optical Science, nec

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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

#### 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

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0809 Office Studies
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  080901 Secretarial and Clerical Studies
  080903 Keyboard Skills
  080905 Practical Computing Skills
  080999 Office Studies, nec

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  081101 Banking and Finance
  081103 Insurance and Actuarial Studies
  081105 Investment and Securities
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  089901 Purchasing, Warehousing and Distribution
  089903 Valuation
  089999 Management and Commerce, nec

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    090303 Anthropology
    090305 History
    090307 Archaeology
    090309 Human Geography
    090311 Indigenous Studies
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    090503 Children’s Services
    090505 Youth Work
    090507 Care for the Aged
    090509 Care for the Disabled
    090511 Residential Client Care
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    090515 Welfare Studies
    090599 Human Welfare Studies and Services, nec

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    090901 Business and Commercial Law
    090903 Constitutional Law
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120500</td>
<td>Employment Skills Programmes, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120501</td>
<td>Career Development Programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120503</td>
<td>Job Search Skills Programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120505</td>
<td>Work Practices Programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120599</td>
<td>Employment Skills Programmes, nec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1299 Other Mixed Field Programmes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>129999</td>
<td>Mixed Field Programmes, nec</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Supplementary Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000110</td>
<td>Field of study inadequately described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;&amp;&amp;&amp;&amp;&amp;</td>
<td>Field of study not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@@@@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVVVVV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 Non-School Qualification: Level of Education October release**

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0), Level of Education Classification. It describes the level of a person’s highest completed non-school qualification. For qualification field see ‘Non-School Qualification: Field of Study’ (QALFP).

**Applicable to:**

Persons aged 15 years and over who stated a completed qualification

**Categories:**

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
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

521  Certificate II
524  Certificate I

Supplementary codes
011  Level of education inadequately described
&&&  Level of education not stated
@@@  Not applicable
VVV  Overseas visitor

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 qualification
- Persons still studying for a first qualification
- Persons aged under 15 years

RELP  Religious Affiliation  June release
Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0). The variable records a person’s religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:
1  Buddhism
   101  Buddhism
      1011  Buddhism
2  Christianity
   200  Christianity, nfd
      2000  Christianity, nfd
   201  Anglican
      2012  Anglican Church of Australia
      2013  Anglican Catholic Church
      2019  Other Anglican
   203  Baptist
      2031  Baptist
   205  Brethren
      2051  Brethren
207  Catholic
   2070  Catholic, nfd
   2071  Western Catholic
   2072  Maronite Catholic
   2073  Melkite Catholic
   2074  Ukrainian Catholic
   2075  Chaldean Catholic
   2076  Syro Malabar Catholic
   2079  Catholic, nec
211  Churches of Christ
   2110  Churches of Christ, nfd
   2111  Churches of Christ (Conference)
   2112  Church of Christ (Non-denominational)
   2113  International Church of Christ
213  Jehovah’s Witnesses
   2131  Jehovah’s Witnesses
215  Latter-day Saints
   2150  Latter-day Saints, nfd
   2151  The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
   2152  Community of Christ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Lutheran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2171</td>
<td>Lutheran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Oriental Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2210</td>
<td>Oriental Orthodox, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2212</td>
<td>Armenian Apostolic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2214</td>
<td>Coptic Orthodox Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2215</td>
<td>Syrian Orthodox Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2216</td>
<td>Ethiopian Orthodox Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2219</td>
<td>Oriental Orthodox, nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Assyrian Apostolic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2220</td>
<td>Assyrian Apostolic, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2221</td>
<td>Assyrian Church of the East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2222</td>
<td>Ancient Church of the East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2229</td>
<td>Assyrian Apostolic, nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2230</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2231</td>
<td>Albanian Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2232</td>
<td>Antiochian Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2233</td>
<td>Greek Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2234</td>
<td>Macedonian Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2235</td>
<td>Romanian Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2236</td>
<td>Russian Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2237</td>
<td>Serbian Orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2238</td>
<td>Ukrainian Orthodox</td>
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<td>2239</td>
<td>Eastern Orthodox, nec</td>
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<td>2251</td>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
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<td>2252</td>
<td>Reformed</td>
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<td>2253</td>
<td>Free Reformed</td>
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<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2271</td>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>Seventh-day Adventist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2311</td>
<td>Seventh-day Adventist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Uniting Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2331</td>
<td>Uniting Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Pentecostal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Pentecostal, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2401</td>
<td>Apostolic Church (Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2402</td>
<td>Australian Christian Churches (Assemblies of God)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2403</td>
<td>Bethesda Ministries International (Bethesda Churches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2404</td>
<td>C3 Church Global (Christian City Church)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2406</td>
<td>International Network of Churches (Christian Outreach Centres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2407</td>
<td>CRC International (Christian Revival Crusade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2411</td>
<td>Foursquare Gospel Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2412</td>
<td>Full Gospel Church of Australia (Full Gospel Church)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2413</td>
<td>Revival Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2414</td>
<td>Rhema Family Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2415</td>
<td>United Pentecostal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2416</td>
<td>Acts 2 Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2417</td>
<td>Christian Church in Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2418</td>
<td>Pentecostal City Life Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2421</td>
<td>Revival Fellowship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2422</td>
<td>Victory Life Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2423</td>
<td>Victory Worship Centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2424 Worship Centre Network
2499 Pentecostal, nec

28 Other Protestant
2800 Other Protestant, nfd
2801 Aboriginal Evangelical Missions
2802 Born Again Christian
2803 Christian and Missionary Alliance
2804 Church of the Nazarene
2805 Congregational
2806 Ethnic Evangelical Churches
2807 Independent Evangelical Churches
2808 Wesleyan Methodist Church
2811 Christian Community Churches of Australia
2812 Methodist, so described
2813 United 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
2915 Grace Communion International (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
611  Shinto
612  Sukyo Mahikari
613  Tenrikyo
619  Japanese Religions, nec
613  Nature Religions
6130  Nature Religions, nfd
6131  Animism
6132  Druidism
6133  Paganism
6135  Wiccan (Witchcraft)
6139  Nature Religions, nec
615  Sikhism
6151  Sikhism
617  Spiritualism
6171  Spiritualism
69  Miscellaneous Religions
6901  Mandaean
6902  Yezidi
6991  Caodaism
6992  Church of Scientology
6993  Eckankar
6994  Rastafari
6995  Satanism
6996  Theosophy
6997  Jainism
6998  Zoroastrianism
6999  Religious Groups, nec
7  Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation
7000  Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation
71  No Religion, (so described)
7101  No Religion, so described
72  Secular Beliefs
7200  Secular Beliefs, nfd
7201  Agnosticism
7202  Atheism
7203  Humanism
7204  Rationalism
7299  Secular Beliefs, nec
73  Other Spiritual Beliefs
7300  Other Spiritual Beliefs, nfd
7301  Multi Faith
7302  New Age
7303  Own Spiritual Beliefs
7304  Theism
7305  Unitarian Universalism
7399  Other Spiritual Beliefs, nec
Supplementary Codes
0000  Inadequately described
&&&&  Not stated
VVVV  Overseas visitor
Number of categories:  
  one digit level 7
  two digit level 3
  three digit level 28
  four digit level 151
## RLCP Relationship as Reported for Couples

Records the husband/wife or de facto partner relationship as it is reported for both opposite-sex and same-sex couples in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper 2016 Census Household Form). This variable shows the number of people who reported their relationship as 'Husband or wife' (regardless of whether they are a same-sex or opposite-sex couple). It should be noted that relationships are only recorded where the couple have been counted in an occupied private dwelling.

Data available on request.

**See also** Same-Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF).

**Applicable to:** Persons in Couple Families

**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Husband or Wife as reported, opposite-sex couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>De facto partner as reported, opposite-sex couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Husband or Wife as reported, same-sex couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>De facto partner as reported, same-sex couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 6

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

- Lone Parent and Other Families
- Persons in Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Persons in Non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

## RLGP Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)

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. For the purposes of the variable, grandchildren including those aged 15 years and over are classified as a child.

This variable differs from RLHP (Relationship in Household) in that it recognises grandchildren as a child type, regardless of age. Grandparent-grandchild relationships are recognised as a parent-child relationship rather than an 'other family' type relationship.

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/grandchild classifications. It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data available on request.

**See also** Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Grandparent Families (FMGF).

**Applicable to:** Persons present in an occupied private dwelling on Census night.

**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Husband, wife or partner, opposite-sex couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Husband, wife or partner, same-sex couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lone parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Natural or adopted child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Step child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Foster child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Grandchild under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Otherwise related child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Unrelated child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dependent student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

ABS – CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING: CENSUS DICTIONARY - 2901.0 – 2016 144
41  Natural or adopted dependent student
42  Dependent student step child
43  Dependent student foster child
44  Dependent student grandchild

**Non-dependent child**
51  Non-dependent natural, or adopted child
52  Non-dependent step child
53  Non-dependent foster child
54  Non-dependent grandchild

**Other related individual**
61  Brother/sister
62  Father/mother
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

**Non-classifiable**
91  Visitor from within Australia
99  Other non-classifiable relationship

**Not Applicable**
@@  Not applicable
VV  Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 31

**Not applicable (@@) category comprises:**
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

**RLHP**

**Relationship in Household**

Describes the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person’s relationship to the household reference person.

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

The category, ‘Other non-classifiable relationship’ was added to RLHP in 2011. People in occupied private dwellings who were coded to not applicable in previous Censuses have been coded to Other non-classifiable relationship from 2011.

**See also** Family Composition (FMCF).

**Applicable to:** Persons present in the household on Census night

**Categories:**

**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
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lone parent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lone parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child under 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Natural or adopted child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Step child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Foster child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Grandchild under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Otherwise related child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Unrelated child under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent student</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Natural or adopted dependent student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Student step child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Student foster child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-dependent child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Non-dependent natural, or adopted child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Non-dependent step child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Non-dependent foster child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other related individual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Brother/sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Father/mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Non-dependent grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Grandfather/grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Uncle/aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Nephew/niece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Other related individual (nec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-family member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Unrelated individual living in family household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Group household member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Lone person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-classifiable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Visitor (from within Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Other non-classifiable relationship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplementary Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 32
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

RLNP Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Owner, proprietor, staff and family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guest, patient, inmate, other resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 5
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons in occupied private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

\[ June release \]
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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**RNTD Rent (weekly) Dollar Values**

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, 'Rent (weekly) Ranges' (RNTRD).

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

**Categories:**
- 0000-9999 $0 to $9,999 singly
- & & Not stated
- @ @ @ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 10,002

**Not applicable (@ @ @) category comprises:**
- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Being purchased under a shared equity scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1

---

**RNTRD Rent (weekly) Ranges**

Records the weekly rent paid for a dwelling in ranges. Individual dollar amounts are available through the variable 'Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD).

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

**Categories:**
- 01 Nil payments
- 02 $1-$74
- 03 $75-$99
- 04 $100-$124
- 05 $125-$149
- 06 $150-$174
- 07 $175-$199
- 08 $200-$224
- 09 $225-$249
- 10 $250-$274
- 11 $275-$299
- 12 $300-$324
- 13 $325-$349
- 14 $350-$374
- 15 $375-$399
- 16 $400-$424
- 17 $425-$449
- 18 $450-$549
- 19 $550-$649
- 20 $650-$749
- 21 $750-$849
- 22 $850-$949
- 23 $950 and over
- & & Not stated
- @ @ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 25

**Not applicable (@ @) category comprises:**
- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
### RPIP
#### Family/Household Reference Person Indicator

The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator 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 1 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.

This variable is to be used with caution as it is not an indication that a person is 'head of the household'.

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

**Categories:**
- 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

**Supplementary Codes**
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 7

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Persons in visitor only households
- Persons in other non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

### SAFD
#### Supported Accommodation Flag

For the Census, lists of residential addresses were supplied to the ABS by state/territory bodies to assist with identification of supported accommodation.

These dwellings provide supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence and can be used to supplement the non-private dwelling category of 'hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge'. In addition, any Census form received with a supported accommodation sticker attached is identified as supported accommodation.

Data is available on request.

**Applicable to:**
Dwellings providing supported accommodation as identified by state/territory bodies

**Categories:**
- 1 Supported accommodation
- @ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 2

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- All other dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

### SEXP
#### Sex

Records each person's sex. If sex is not stated it is imputed.

**See also** Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEX)

**Applicable to:**
All persons

**Categories:**
- 1 Male
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Number of categories: 2

SIEMP  Status in Employment  October release

For employed persons, defines their status in employment for the main job held in the week prior to Census night. This classification is new for 2016.

If a person’s status in employment cannot be determined as an owner manager of an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise, responses are categorised to ‘& Not stated’.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories:
1 Employee
2 Owner manager of incorporated enterprise with employees
3 Owner manager of incorporated enterprise without employees
4 Owner manager of incorporated enterprise - employees not stated
5 Owner manager of unincorporated enterprise with employees
6 Owner manager of unincorporated enterprise without employees
7 Owner manager of unincorporated enterprise - employees not stated
8 Contributing family worker
& Not stated
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 11

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 15 years
- Persons who are unemployed
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons not in the labour force

SLPP  Sex of Lone Parent  June release

Indicates the sex of lone parent.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Sex (SEXP).

Applicable to: Lone parents present in the household on Census night

Categories:
1 Male lone parent
2 Female lone parent
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 4

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Husbands, wives or partners
- Children
- Dependent students
- Other related individuals
- Non-family members
- Visitors (from within Australia)
- Persons in other non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

SPLF  Location of Spouse  June release

Records whether the usually resident husband/wife or de facto partner is present or temporarily absent from a couple family on Census night.

Applicable to: Couple families in family households

Categories:
1 Present
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 SA1s

SSCF  Same-Sex Couple Indicator  June release
Indicates whether or not a family are a same-sex couple family. When information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper Census Household form), it is used in family coding and the person is classified as a partner in a de facto marriage for the Relationship in Household person classification.

Applicable to: Couple families
Categories:
1  Male same-sex couple
2  Female same-sex couple
3  Opposite-sex couple
@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 4
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- One parent families
- Other families
- Lone person households
- Group households
- Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

STRD  Dwelling Structure  June release
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 dwelling classification can be made by cross-classifying STRD with the full listing of Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Applicable to: Private dwellings
Categories:
Separate house
11  Separate house

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with
21  One storey
22  Two or more storeys

Flat or apartment
31  In a one or two storey block
32  In a three storey block
33  In a four or more storey block
34  Attached to a house

Other dwelling
91  Caravan
92  Cabin, houseboat
## 2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Improvised home, tent, sleepers out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supplementary Codes
- && Not stated
- @@ Not applicable

### Number of categories: 13

### Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

### STUP
**Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status**

*June release*

Describes the full-time or part-time status of students.

*See also* Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

**Applicable to:**
All persons

**Categories:**
1. Not attending
2. Full-time student
3. Part-time student
4. Institution (TYPP) stated, full-time/part-time status (STUP) not stated
   & Both not stated - both institution (TYPP) and full-time/part-time status (STUP) not stated
5. Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 6

### TEND
**Tenure Type**

*June release*

Describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented.

**Applicable to:**
Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**
1. Owned outright
2. Owned with a mortgage
3. Being purchased under a shared equity scheme
4. Rented
5. Being occupied rent-free
6. Being occupied under a life tenure scheme
7. Other tenure type
   & Not stated
   @ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 9

### Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

### TENLLD
**Tenure and Landlord Type**

*June release*

Combines Tenure Type (TEND) and Landlord Type (LLDD) to provide more detailed information for rented dwellings. Dwellings occupied rent-free are classified as rented. Other Tenure Type includes dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme. Owned with a mortgage includes dwellings being purchased under a shared equity scheme.

**Applicable to:**
Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**
1. Owned outright
2. Owned with a mortgage
3. Rented: Real estate agent
4. Rented: State or territory housing authority
5. Rented: Person not in same household
6. Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group
7. Rented: Other landlord type
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

8 Rented: Landlord type not stated
9 Other tenure type
@ Tenure type not stated

Number of categories: 11
Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

---

TISP Number of Children Ever Born

Records the number of children ever born to each female.

See also Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP).

Applicable to: Females aged 15 years and over

Categories:
00 No children
01-29 1-29 children singly
30 30 or more children
& & Not stated
@@ Not applicable
VV Overseas visitor

---

TISRP Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)

Records the number of children ever born to each female in ranges.

In standard census products number of children ever born data are generally published in the categories shown below.

See also Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

Applicable to: Females aged 15 years and over

Categories:
0 No children
1 One child
2 Two children
3 Three children
4 Four children
5 Five children
6 Six children
7 Seven children
8 Eight or more children
& & Not stated
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

---

TYPP Type of Educational Institution Attending

Records the type of educational institution being attended.
See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

Applicable to: Persons attending an educational institution

Categories:

10 Preschool
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 Institution
60 Other
&& Not stated
@@ Not applicable
VV Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons not attending an educational institution

TyStap Educational Institution: Attendee Status

June release

Combines information of Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) by Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) with age categories.

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Applicable to: Persons attending an educational institution

Categories:

01 Preschool
02 Infants/Primary - Government
03 Infants/Primary - Catholic
04 Infants/Primary - Other Non Government
05 Secondary - Government
06 Secondary - Catholic
07 Secondary - Other Non Government
08 Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time student: Aged 15-24 years
09 Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time student: Aged 25 years and over
10 Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Part-time student: Aged 15-24 years
11 Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Part-time student: Aged 25 years and over
12 Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time/Part-time student status not stated
13 University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time student: Aged 15-24 years
14 University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time student: Aged 25 years and over
15 University or other Tertiary Institution: Part-time student: Aged 15-24 years
16 University or other Tertiary Institution: Part-time student: Aged 25 years and over
17 University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time/Part-time student status not stated
18 Other: Full-time student
19 Other: Part-time student
20 Other: Full-time/Part-time student status not stated
&& Type of educational institution not stated
@@ Type of educational institution not applicable
VV Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 23
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Persons not attending an educational institution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UAICP</td>
<td>Usual Address Indicator Census Night</td>
<td>June release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicates whether a person was at home or elsewhere on Census night. It contains the answer to the Census question about usual residence, which asks if the person usually lived at the address on the front of the Census form (where they were on Census night), Elsewhere in Australia, or Overseas. In cases where a person did not state where they usually live, UAICP and 'Place of Usual Residence' (PURP) are imputed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.  
See also Imputation Flag for Usual Residence (IFPURP). | 
Applicable to: All persons  
Categories:  
1 At home  
2 Elsewhere in Australia  
V Overseas visitor 2016  
Number of categories: 3 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UAI1P</td>
<td>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator</td>
<td>October release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2016 Census forms which asks 'Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2015)?'. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applicable to: Persons aged one year and over  
Categories:  
1 Same as in 2016  
2 Elsewhere in Australia  
3 Overseas in 2015  
& Not stated  
@ Not applicable  
V Overseas visitor 2016  
Number of categories: 6 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UAI5P</td>
<td>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator</td>
<td>October release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived from the mark box answer to the question on the 2016 Census forms which asks, 'Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 9 August 2011)?' This variable when used with Usual Address Census Night Indicator (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applicable to: Persons aged five years and over  
Categories:  
1 Same as in 2016  
2 Elsewhere in Australia  
3 Overseas in 2011  
& Not stated  
@ Not applicable  
V Overseas visitor 2016  
Number of categories: 6 |

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 1 year  
- Persons aged under 5 years
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

UNCAREP  Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability  
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 health condition 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
Categories:  
1  No unpaid assistance provided
2  Provided unpaid assistance
&  Not stated
@  Not applicable
V  Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 5
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
• Persons aged under 15 years

VEHD  Number of Motor Vehicles  
Records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census night.

See also Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings
Categories:  
00  No motor vehicles
01-29 1-29 motor vehicles singly
30 30 or more motor vehicles
& &  Not stated
@@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 33
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
• Unoccupied private dwellings
• Non-private dwellings
• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

VEHRD  Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)  
Records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census night in ranges.

In standard census products number of motor vehicles data are generally published in the categories shown below.

See also Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings
Categories:  
0  No motor vehicles
1  One motor vehicle
2  Two motor vehicles
3  Three motor vehicles
4  Four or more motor vehicles
&  Not stated
@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 7
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

VOLWP Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group

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; obtain an educational qualification; or due to a community work order
- in a family business.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:
1 Not a volunteer
2 Volunteer
& Not stated
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 15 years

YARP Year of Arrival in Australia

For people born overseas, 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), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) to classify country of birth. Australia is geographical Australia as defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

The year 2016 refers to the period from 1st January 2016 to 9th August 2016 only. 'Year of arrival' data for the 2016 Census are also available in ranges (YARRP).

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

Categories:
1900 - 2016 1900 to 2016 singly
&&&& Not stated
@@@@ Not applicable
VVVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 120

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:
- Persons who did not state their country of birth
- Persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories)

YARRP Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)

For people born overseas, 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), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) to classify country of birth. Australia is geographical
Australia as defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

'Year of arrival' data for the 2016 Census are also available for individual years (YARP) from 1900 to 2016.

See also Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

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

Categories:
1 Arrived 1900 - 1945
2 Arrived 1946 - 1955
3 Arrived 1956 - 1965
4 Arrived 1966 - 1975
5 Arrived 1976 - 1985
6 Arrived 1986 - 1995
7 Arrived 1996 - 2005
8 Arrived 2006 - 2015
9 Arrived 1 Jan 2016 - 9 August 2016
& Not stated
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 12
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons who did not state their country of birth
- Persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories)
2016 Census 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 2016 Census.

For many of the variables detailed in the 2016 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 structure and level of Geography. The Glossary includes details on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), the ABS statistical geography classification. All ASGS geographic structures, for example, Statistical Area Level 1 or Local Government Area, are defined in the ASGS glossary entry.

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 www.abs.gov.au.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

See Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous Status (INGP), Interviewer Household Form.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family

An Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family is one where at least one member of the family is identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family.

See also Family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous Status (INGP).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages

Data on specific Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are only available for the 1996 and subsequent Censuses.

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0) is used in the 2016 Census.

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 most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages spoken in Australia.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin

See Indigenous Status (INGP).

Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)

This is a category of the classification Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). It refers to hostel type accommodation (with common living and eating facilities) provided for retired or aged people who are generally in good health and capable of looking after themselves.

See also Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Accommodation for the retired or aged, self-care

See Dwelling Location (DLOD), Retirement village (self-contained).

Address

The collection of names and addresses in the Census is a critical part of ensuring the quality and value of the Census.

Addresses are collected in the Census for a number of reasons, including:

- the ability to release data for geographic areas, such as postal areas, states and territories, capital cities, towns, remote areas and many more
- to ensure that no household is missed in the Census
- to produce both usual residence and Census night population counts
- to provide insights on the internal migration of people within Australia.

Following a consultation process and Privacy Impact Assessment, the ABS made the decision to retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years. Addresses will be separated from the names, and only used to verify address information obtained from other data sources, enabling more efficient surveys and the creation of richer and more valuable statistics for Australians.

See also Confidentiality, Census Time Capsule, Name and Address Retention, Internal migration, Place of Enumeration, Place of Work (POWP), Usual residence.

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, and is coded in the same way as a natural child.

See also Child, 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 2016 Census form asks respondents to provide the date of birth for each person on the form, or age in years if date of birth is not known. Age is calculated from date of birth when provided, otherwise stated age is used. Age data is only output in whole years. 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. Also for 2016, the phrase 'last birthday' has been removed from the text of this question as it was found to be potentially confusing.

For 2016, AGEP classifies each person's age into single year categories, from 0 to 115 years. 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:

- Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP).
- Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)
- Hours Worked (HRSP)
- Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP)
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- Industry of Employment (INDP)
- Labour Force Status (LFSP)
- Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)
- Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)
- Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
- Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)
- Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
- Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)
- Number of Employees (EMPP)
- Occupation (OCCP)
- Place of Work (POWP)
- Public/Private Sector (GNGP)
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
- Social Marital Status (MDCP)
- Status in Employment (SIEMP)
- Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)
- Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)
- Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)
- Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP) and
- Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP).

The following age constraints also apply:

- if age is under five years, Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P) are not applicable
- if age is under one year, Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P) and Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) are not applicable
- a person’s 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), Imputation variables.

Ancestry

A person’s ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person’s and their parents’ countries of birth 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.

Since the 2006 Census, two variables, Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P), have been used to record responses separately. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables ANC1P and ANC2P 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. The two ancestry variables (ANC1P and ANC2P) are combined into one variable, Ancestry Multi Response (ANC).  

The 2016 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016 (cat. no. 1249.0) to classify responses given to the ancestry question.

The layout of the ancestry question has changed for the 2016 Census. There are now two distinct areas in which people can write in an ancestry, that is not one of the pick box ancestries. This change is to clarify responses and improve autocoding rates. In previous Censuses, when writing more than one ancestry in a single area, people tended to add marks such as backslashes or hyphens between them, which made the entries fail autocoding and left the intended answer unclear.
See also Birthplace, 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 Census counts. Their 'place of enumeration' is an offshore Mesh Block that is linked to Tasmania.

See also Scope and coverage.

Apartment

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Area (measurement)

Area is calculated for regions in square kilometres using Mesh Block (MB) digital boundary data. The areas of other spatial units used in the Census are calculated by aggregating the areas of the component MBs.

The digital region boundaries are only representations of their 'real world' bounds. The real world boundary is complex, whereas the digital version is simplified. This results in a less than perfect measurement of the true area of the region. The degree to which the measured area is inaccurate is, in most cases, only slight.

Calculation of the actual area of a MB is two dimensional. The effects of changes in elevation are not considered in the area calculations provided by the ABS.

See also Mesh Block (MB) in Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Australia (AUS)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)

The 2006 Census used the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition to classify occupation question responses. In 2009, ANZSCO was updated and used for the 2011 Census (ANZSCO, First Edition, Revision 1). ANZSCO was further updated in 2013 (ANZSCO Version 1.2) and this version will be used for the 2016 Census.

The structure of ANZSCO has five hierarchical levels - major group, sub-major group, minor group, unit group and occupation. 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.

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.

The complete ANZSCO classification is published in ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, Version 1.2 (cat.no. 1220.0). This publication also includes information about alternative views, which are ways of looking at subsets of occupations on the basis of the primary goods and services produced or provided by the employer.

See also Occupation (OCCP).
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 grouping business units carrying out similar productive activities.

ANZSIC was first published in 1993, this was then revised and re-released in February 2006. Minor revisions to ANZSIC 2006 were released in September 2008 (Revision 1). This minor revision made no changes to the scope, concepts and structure of the classification. Industry of employment questions in the 2011 Census were coded using ANZSIC 2006, Revision 1. More minor revisions to ANZSIC 2006 were released in June 2013 (Revision 2). For the 2016 Census ANZSIC 2006, Revision 2 will be used to code Industry of employment.

Since the 2011 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 paper Census Household Form.

A modified version of the ANZSIC classification is used for the Census which incorporates additional not further defined (nfd) categories. These are used 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).

See also Industry of Employment (INDP).

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 in this definition is as set out in section 2B of the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901 and for the 2016 Census includes: the six states, The Northern Territory, The Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

In 2011 and previous Censuses, Norfolk Island was not included in the definition of geographic Australia. Christmas and Cocos Keeling Islands have been included since the 1996 Census. These two changes reflect amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act 1901.

This definition of Australia equates to '1101 Australia' and '1102 Norfolk Island' in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0), used to code Country of Birth.

See also Overseas-born, Norfolk Island.
Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset (ACLD)

ACLD uses data from the Census of Population and Housing to build a longitudinal picture of Australian society. The first release of ACLD was based on a random 5% sample from the 2006 Census, brought together with records from the 2011 Census using probabilistic linking methods. It is envisaged that the 2016 Census and subsequent Censuses will be added in the future, as well as administrative datasets.

See also the Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset page on the ABS website and Microdata: Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset, 2006-2011 (cat. no. 2080.0).

Australian Citizenship (CITP)

This variable records whether people state they have Australian citizenship.

Citizenship data are used to obtain information on the tendency of different migrant groups to take up citizenship and to measure the size of groups eligible to vote. The data are useful when cross-classified with Country of birth, Year of arrival in Australia and Age data.

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Australian residents temporarily overseas

The Census only counts people in Australia on Census night, therefore Australian residents temporarily overseas are excluded. However, administrative data for Overseas Arrivals and Departures 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.

In the Census, the ASCCEG is used to classify the variables Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P). A minor review of the classification was undertaken prior to the 2016 Census.

For more information refer to the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016 (cat. no. 1249.0).

See also Ancestry.

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) was 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 a 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 a 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 two 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 of the classification. However some data at the 3 digit level can be made available from the ABS’s National Information and Referral Service (NIRS). Standard output for Field of Study is at the 6 digit level which is the most detailed level of this classification.

For more information refer to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat.no. 1272.0).

**Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)**

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) has been used to code Language Spoken at Home (LANP) since the 1996 Census. The 2016 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0), which incorporates the results of a minor review conducted prior to that Census.

In the ASCL, languages are grouped into progressively broader categories on the basis of their evolution from a common ancestral language (linguistic similarity) and the geographic proximity of areas where particular languages originated. This allows populations of language speakers who are similar in terms of their ethnic and cultural characteristics to be grouped in analytically useful ways.

The first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) was published in 1997 to meet a growing statistical and administrative need for a properly developed and formulated classification of languages. The ASCL was intended for use in the collection, aggregation and dissemination of data relating to the language use of the Australian population, or subsets of the population. Since its publication, the ASCL has been widely used both within the ABS and by other organisations.

For more information refer to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0).

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

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

The 2016 Census will use the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0) to code religious affiliation. The ASCRG was first published in 1996 and was revised in 2005. A minor review occurred in 2011 and it was again reviewed in 2016, prior to the Census.

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.

For more information refer to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0). See also Religious Affiliation (RELP).
Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

The ASGS brings together all the regions on which the ABS publishes statistics within the one framework. This is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics and provides the context for understanding and interpreting the geographical context of statistics published by the ABS. It is a hierarchically structured classification split into two broad groups, ABS structures and the Non-ABS structures to satisfy different statistical purposes.

The ASGS ABS Structures used for the Census are:

- Mesh Block (MB)
- Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)
- Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)
- Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)
- Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)
- State/Territory (STE)
- Australia (AUS)
- Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)
- Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)
- Section of State Range (SOSR)
- Section of State (SOS)
- Indigenous Location (ILOC)
- Indigenous Area (IARE)
- Indigenous Region (IREG)
- Significant Urban Areas (SUA) and
- Remoteness Area (RA).

The following are ASGS Non-ABS structures. These structures contain regions that the ABS does not define or maintain.

- Local Government Area (LGA)
- Postal Areas (POA)
- Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)
- State Electoral Division (SED)
- State Suburb (SSC)
- Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR)
- Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD) and
- Tourism Regions (TR).

Definitions of each ABS and non ABS structure can be found below the diagram for each group.
Mesh Block (MB)
Mesh Blocks (MBs) are the smallest geographical unit in the ABS and form the basis for the larger regions of the ASGS. They were developed to fulfill the need for more accurate small area statistics and will improve the relationship between small area geography and the social, physical and economic realities of the landscape.

MBs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They broadly identify land use such as residential, commercial, industrial and parks etc.

MBs are the building blocks for the larger regions of the ASGS. As MBs are so small they can be combined together to accurately approximate a large range of other statistical regions.

Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)
The Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) is the second smallest geographic area defined in the ASGS, the smallest being the Mesh Block. SA1s are built from whole Mesh Blocks. Whole SA1s aggregate directly to SA2s in the ASGS Main Structure, as well as Commonwealth and State Electoral divisions in the Non-ABS Structure.

For the 2016 Census, SA1s will also be the basis of output for most data, the exception being some Place of Work destination
zones and Usual residence one and five years ago. For 2016, SA1s also serve as one of the building blocks in the ASGS and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger Census geographic areas.

SA1s are designed to remain relatively constant over several Censuses. Future change will largely be dealt with by splitting existing SA1s. SA1s cover the whole of Australia with no gaps or overlaps.

Special SA1s:

- Zero population SA1s are created in areas that are expected to have little or no permanently residing populations. Data from these areas are reassigned to a populated alternate SA1.
- There are several Migratory - Offshore - Shipping SA1s for the States and Territories (S/T).
  - Shipping SA1s are identified by a 7-digit SA1 code with a first digit S/T code ending with '979993'. These contain people who are enumerated aboard a 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 SA1s. Foreign crews on ships are excluded from Census enumeration. There is one Shipping SA1 for each State, the Northern Territory and Other Territories.
  - Offshore SA1s are identified by a 7-digit SA1 code with a first digit S/T code ending with '979992'. These contain people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. There is one offshore SA1 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 offshore SA1 in Tasmania.
  - Migratory SA1s are identified by a 7-digit SA1 code with a first digit S/T code ending with '979991'. These contain people who are enumerated on an overnight journey by train or bus. There is one Migratory SA1 for each State, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
- No usual address SA1s are used to code people with no fixed place of abode.

Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)
The SA2s are a general-purpose medium-sized area built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically.

Whole SA2s aggregate directly to SA3s in the Main Structure, as well as Significant Urban Areas in the ASGS Main Structure and Tourism Regions in the Non-ABS Structure. SA2s do not cross State and Territory borders. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Jervis Bay Territory, the Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Norfolk Island are each represented by an SA2. SA2s also aggregate to Tourism Regions in the Non-ABS Structure.

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)
The SA3s provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia. The aim of SA3s is to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. SA3s are built from whole SA2s and aggregate directly to SA4s in the Main Structure. SA3s do not cross State and Territory borders. These boundaries generally reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and local Government Areas in urban areas.

Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)
The SA4 regions are the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the ASGS. They are designed for the output of labour force data and reflect labour markets within each State and Territory within the population limits imposed by the Labour Force Survey sample. SA4s provide the best sub-state socio-economic breakdown in the ASGS and in rural areas generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics.

SA4s are built from whole SA3s and aggregate directly to S/Ts in the Main Structure and GCCSAs. SA4s do not cross S/T borders.

State/Territory (STE)
States/Territories are the largest spatial unit in the ASGS and are part of the Main Structure within ABS Structures.
There are six states and six territories in the ASGS:

- New South Wales
- Victoria
- Queensland
- South Australia
- Western Australia
- Tasmania
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory
- Jervis Bay Territory
- Territory of Christmas Island
- Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and
- Territory of Norfolk Island.

These spatial units are political entities with fixed boundaries. Except for the last four mentioned Territories, the total area of each S/T, including their offshore islands, is used for statistical purposes as a separate spatial unit in the ASGS. Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island are included as one spatial unit at the S/T level under the category of Other Territories.

STEs consist of one or more Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s). In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

**Australia (AUS)**

For ASGS purposes, the ABS uses the definition of Australia as set out in section 2B of the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901 which defined Australia or the Commonwealth as meaning:

'**the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, includes Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but does not include any other external Territory.**'

Australia includes:

- New South Wales (NSW)
- Victoria (VIC)
- Queensland (QLD)
- South Australia (SA)
- Western Australia (WA)
- Tasmania (Tas.)
- Northern Territory (NT)
- Australian Capital Territory (ACT)
- Jervis Bay Territory
- Territory of Christmas Island
- Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and
- Territory of Norfolk Island.

It excludes the Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.

The Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay have been included in this definition of Australia since 1993 and Norfolk Island from 1 July 2016, as a result of amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901.

**Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)**

The GCCSAs represent the socioeconomic extent of each of the eight State and Territory Capital cities. This provides a stable and relevant geographic definition for the release of socioeconomic survey data collected only within capital cities as well as
other survey data requiring large population output regions. Within each S/T, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region. GCCSAs are aggregates of SA4s. The GCCSAs combined with the Rest of State regions cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps and aggregate directly to S/T.

GCCSAs facilitate the comparison of labour force data with other economic data such as the Consumer Price Index, released on Capital Cities. The Capital City boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each city, they contain not only the urban area of the city but also areas of non-urban land where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.

**Urban Centre and Locality, Section of State (UCL/SOS)**

The Urban Centres and Localities/Section of State (UCL/SOS) structure is intended primarily for the dissemination of statistics from the Census. The structure represents areas of concentrated urban development. It consists of Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1s) aggregated together to form regions defined according to population density and other criteria.

UCL/SOS does not explicitly define rural Australia; however in practice, any population not contained in an Urban Centre is considered to be rural. It is important to realise that the Bounded Localities and Rural Remainder areas, commonly combined to define 'Rural Australia', contain considerable areas of urban style development, peri-urban development and substantial infrastructure.

The structure has three hierarchical levels above the SA1 comprising in ascending order: Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State Range (SOSR) and Section of State (SOS). UCLs can cross State or Territory boundaries; the Structure does not aggregate to States and Territories although where a UCL is bisected by a boundary, each portion of the UCL is separately identified. The UCL/SOS structure covers the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

**Urban Centre and Locality (UCL)**

UCLs are developed utilising 'Place of usual Residence' population figures from the 2016 Census.

An Urban Centre is a cluster of contiguous SA1s with an aggregate population exceeding 1,000 persons contained within SA1s that are of 'urban character'. The criteria for defining SA1s of 'urban character' will be published in Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004) to be released in September 2016. Smaller Urban Centres within 1.5 km of an Urban Centre with a population exceeding 20,000 persons, are subsumed by the larger urban centre. They are not joined if they are in separate labour markets or are clearly separated by geographic barriers.

Localities are defined according to the following criteria:

- Each locality is to consist of a contiguous cluster of one or more SA1s
- Each cluster should contain a population of at least 200 'Usual Residents' or represent a clear aggregation of residential population.

Population Centres with a 'Usual Resident' population under 200 persons, but with a significantly greater 'As Enumerated' population, are also defined as localities. These are typical tourism destinations. The defining of localities is necessarily more subjective than for Urban Centres as their population can be well below the optimal for a single SA1.

**Section of State Range (SOSR)**

SOSR disaggregates the SOS on the basis of population ranges i.e. all UCLs in a State/Territory within a particular population range are combined into a single SOSR. SOSR regions are not contiguous.

For Urban Centres these ranges are:

- 1,000,000 or more;
- 250,000 to 999,999;
- 100,000 to 249,999;
- 50,000 to 99,999;
- 20,000 to 49,999;
- 10,000 to 19,999;
5,000 to 9,999; and
1,000 to 4,999.

For Localities these ranges are:
500 or more; and
200 to 499

There is no population limit applied to the 'Remainder of State/Territory', which are included in the SOSR of 'Remainder of State/Territory' for each State/Territory.

Section of State (SOS)
SOS aggregates the UCLs on the basis of population ranges i.e. all UCLs in a State/Territory within a particular population range are combined into a single SOS. There are four SOS identifiers which include:

- Major Urban represents a combination of all Urban Centres with a population of 100,00 or more
- Other Urban represents a combination of Urban Centres with a population between 1,000 and 99,999
- Bounded Localities represent a combination of all Bounded Localities
- Rural Balance represents the remainder State/Territory

Indigenous Structure
The Indigenous Structure of the ASGS provides a geographical standard for the publication of statistics about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia. It has been designed for the purpose of disseminating Census data by spatial areas relevant to the distribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

The Indigenous Structure comprises three levels of Geography units in a single hierarchy. The Indigenous Structure is built directly from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1s). Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are formed by aggregating one or more SA1s. These in turn aggregate to form Indigenous Areas (IAREs) which aggregate to form Indigenous Regions (IREGs).

At each level of the hierarchy structure, the component spatial units collectively cover the whole of geographic Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Indigenous Location (ILOC)
Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are aggregates of one or more Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). ILOCs generally represent small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with a minimum population of 90 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander usual residents. An ILOC is an area designed to allow the production of Census statistics relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a high level of spatial accuracy while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals.

ILOCs are designed to cover the whole of Geographic Australia.

Indigenous Area (IARE)
Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are medium sized geographical units designed to facilitate the release of more detailed statistics. IAREs provide a balance between spatial resolution and increased granularity of attribute data. They are created by aggregating one or more ILOCs.

IAREs are designed to cover the whole of Geographic Australia.

Indigenous Region (IREG)
Indigenous Regions (IREGs) are large geographical units loosely based on the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission boundaries. They are created by aggregating one or more IAREs. The greater population of IREGs enables the highest level of granularity of attribute data through greater cross classification of variables compared with IARE and ILOC.

IREGs are designed to cover the whole of Geographic Australia and do not cross State/Territory borders.

Significant Urban Areas (SUA)
The Significant Urban Area (SUA) structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used to disseminate a broad range of ABS social and demographic statistics. It represents concentrations of urban development with a population of
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

10,000 or more using whole Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2s). They do not necessarily represent a single Urban Centre, as they can represent a cluster of related Urban Centres with a core urban population of over 10,000. They can also include related peri-urban and satellite development and the area into which the Urban development is likely to expand. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years.

Significant Urban Areas do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.

Remoteness Area (RA)
The Remoteness Structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used to disseminate a broad range of ABS social and demographic statistics. It divides each state and territory into several regions on the basis of their relative access to services. This structure has only one level above the Statistical Area 1 (SA1) level categorised into Remoteness Areas (RAs).

The delimitation criteria for RAs are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness index of Australia (ARIA+) developed in 2000 by the then Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and the National Key Centre for Social Applications of GIS (GISCA). GISCA is now incorporated into the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre (APMRC). ARIA+ measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre in five size classes.

RAs aggregate to states and territories and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Local Government Area (LGA)
Local Government Areas (LGAs) are an ABS approximation of officially gazetted LGAs as defined by each State and Territory Local Government Department. The boundaries produced for LGAs are constructed from allocations of whole Mesh Blocks (MBs). The ABS reviews LGAs on an annual basis with changes implemented by inclusion or exclusion of whole MBs.

LGAs cover incorporated areas of Australia. Incorporated areas are legally designated parts of States and Territories over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. There are major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies such as the northern parts of South Australia, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. These regions are defined as 'Unincorporated' in the ABS LGA structure.
In all the states and Northern Territory each incorporated area has an official status. In the ASGS the various LGA status types currently in use are:

- New South Wales: Cities (C) and Areas (A)
- Victoria: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Boroughs (B) and Shires (S)
- Queensland: Cities (C), Shires (S), Towns (T) and Regional Councils (R)
- South Australia: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), District Councils (DC), Regional Councils (RegC) and Aboriginal Councils (AC)
- Western Australia: Cities (C), Towns (T) and Shires (S)
- Tasmania: Cities (C) and Municipalities (M) and
- Northern Territory: Cities (C), Towns (T), Municipalities (M), Shires (S) and Regional Councils (R).

Postal Areas (POA)
Postal Areas are ABS approximations of Australia Post postcodes, created by allocating whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) on a ‘best fit’ basis to postcodes.

POA allocations have been determined using the best available information on postcode boundaries. Unfortunately, official maps of postcode boundaries have not been updated since the early 1990s and none of the more recent digital interpretations have been endorsed by Australia Post. Users should be aware of these limitations for the POA classification.

Some Australia Post postcodes are not included in the POA classification. For example in some cases there is no MB allocated to a particular Australia Post postcode. This occurs in two cases:

- where a MB covers two or more whole postcodes, the MB can only be allocated to one or
- where more than one MB partially covers a postcode but all SA1s are allocated to other postcodes with which they also share area.

There are also non spatial postcodes that do not represent street delivery areas. These are not included in the POA classification and means that there are more Australia Post postcodes than Census Postal Areas. Examples of these include:

- 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 an SA1 allocated to them.

POAs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. POAs may cross State or Territory borders and where this happens, standard Census products will provide data for the whole POA.

Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)
Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) are an approximation of the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) Federal electoral boundaries. An AEC electoral division boundary is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member to the House of Representatives, Australia’s Federal Lower House of Parliament. Boundaries are based upon the AEC Federal electoral division boundaries current on Census night 9 August 2016. CEDs may change as the AEC revise their boundaries.

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) are an approximation of the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) Federal electoral boundaries. An AEC electoral division boundary is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member to the House of Representatives, Australia’s Federal Lower House of Parliament. Boundaries are based upon the AEC Federal electoral division boundaries current on Census night 9 August 2016. CEDs may change as the AEC revise their boundaries.

CEDs are based on publicly available versions of the AEC electoral division boundaries. CEDs do not generally cross State and Territory borders, however there are three exceptions: Jervis Bay Territory is included in the Australian Capital Territory electorate of Fenner, the Territory of Norfolk Island which is included in the Australian Capital Territory electorate of Canberra and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands which are included in the Northern Territory electorate of Lingiari. CEDs generally have different boundaries to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs).
CEDs cover all of Australia.

State Electoral Division (SED)
State Electoral Divisions (SEDS) are an ABS approximation of State Electoral Districts. A State Electoral Division is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the State or Territory lower houses of parliament. Boundaries are based upon the state electoral districts current on Census night 9 August 2016. SEDs may change as States and Territories (S/T) revise their boundaries.

The boundaries produced for SEDs are constructed from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1s) and based on publically available versions of State electorates.

SEDS do not cross S/T borders.

State Suburb (SSC)
State Suburbs (SSCs) are an ABS approximation of localities gazetted by the Geographical Place Name authority in each State and Territory. SSCs are built from Mesh Blocks (MBs) that form an approximation of Gazetted Localities.

SSCs cover most of Australia. Presently there remain areas of rural South Australia and rural Australian Capital Territory that are undefined. Various islands offshore from New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania and some inshore water areas and islands are also undefined.

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR)
Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs) are an ABS approximation of Natural Resource Management regions (NRMs) and built from Mesh Blocks. They are administrative regions primarily used for environmental and agricultural reporting. They are based on catchments or bioregions.

The boundaries for NRM regions area managed by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy. NRM regions change occasionally as States and Territories revise their boundaries.

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD)
Australia's Drainage Divisions (ADDs) are an ABS approximation of drainage divisions. Drainage divisions are defined by major landscape features and climatic zones to form broad hydrological regions as represented in the Australian Hydrological Geospatial Fabric (Geofabric) developed by the Bureau of Meteorology.

The boundaries for ADDs are constructed from Mesh Blocks (MBs).

Tourism Regions (TR)
Tourism Regions (TRs) are an ABS approximation of Tourism Regions provided by Tourism Research Australia (TRA). TRs are constructed from allocations of Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

TRs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia and do not cross State and Territory borders. The TRs do not include the Other Territories (OT). Migratory - Offshore - Shipping SA2 are generally not included however there is an exception where QLD includes a Migratory - Offshore - Shipping SA2. This is allocated to the non spatial TR of the 'Great Barrier Reef’ (TR of 3R160).

Special purpose codes
Some people enumerated in the Census cannot be classified to a physical location within the ASGS (for example, people with no fixed address). For others, only partial address information is available. To cover these situations, special purposes codes are used. See Special purpose codes in this glossary.

For further information please see the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Capital City Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) or refer to the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au/geography.

See also Area (measurement), Digital boundaries, Special Purpose Codes.
Average persons per household

Average persons per household (also known as Average household size) is the average number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling. This is calculated by taking the sum of the number of persons usually resident in a dwelling for all occupied private dwellings and dividing by the total number of occupied private dwellings, i.e.

\[
\text{Average persons per household} = \frac{\text{Sum of the number of persons usually resident in a dwelling across all occupied private dwellings}}{\text{Total number of occupied private dwellings}}
\]

The total number of persons usually resident in dwellings is calculated from the Census classification, Number of persons usually resident in dwelling (NPRD) and this classification is weighted by the ABS such that one person receives a weight of one, two people receive a weight of two, right up to eight or more with a weight of eight.

This calculation excludes:
- dwellings where not applicable responses were found in the Number of persons usually resident in dwelling (NPRD) classification and
- visitor only, other non-classifiable and not applicable dwellings using the Household Composition (HHCD) classification.

Babies

See Child Type (CTPP), Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

Bedsitter/flat

A bedsitter is coded to the category Apartment of Flat in the Dwelling Structure (STRD) classification. In the Census question about number of bedrooms in private dwellings, an instruction states that zero should be entered as the response for bedsitters.

See Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD), Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Birthplace

See Country of Birth, Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP).

Blended family

See 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, if they intend to live for a total of 6 months or more at the school or college. 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.

See also Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
Caravans

Enumeration of people in caravans varies depending on their situation. Occupied caravans are usually treated as private dwellings with the exception of some caravans on residential allotments.

- **Caravans on Residential Allotments**: 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 are residents 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.

- **Caravans on Roadsides/Open Land**: Since the 2006 Census, caravans on roadsides/open land are treated the same as caravans in caravan parks. They are treated as occupied private dwellings and the occupants of the caravans complete Household forms. 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).

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 2016 Census is the 17th 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 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0).

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.


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, Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0).

See also Confidentiality.

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 Censuses prior to 2006, many of the Census products presented data on a place of enumeration basis. Since 2006, the focus has been on place of usual residence.

Census counts by place of usual residence:

- exclude overseas visitors and
- exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas.

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) and Household Composition (HHCD).

**Estimated Resident Population:** Estimates of the resident population for 30 June 2016 are based on the 2016 Census counts by place of usual residence, with a number of adjustments.

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 Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Family, Household, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Undercount and/or underenumeration.

Census date

The date of the 2016 Census was Tuesday 9th August 2016.

Census Time Capsule

From the 2001 Census onwards, the Census form has included an optional question asking whether each person in the household agrees to have their personally-identified information kept and securely held by the National Archives of Australia (NAA) for 99 years. This personally-identified Census information will not be available for any purpose (including to courts and tribunals) within the 99 year closed access period and cannot be accessed, altered or retrieved before that time.

After 99 years, the name-identified data will be made public for future generations. The first batch of such information, from the 2001 Census, will be publically available in 2100. Those accessing the information could include genealogists, historians, social analysts and other researchers in the 22nd century.

Unlike other questions, the Census Time Capsule question on the form does not relate to a specific Census Topic and is not listed in the Census Regulations, with other topics. Rather, the Census Time Capsule was made possible by an amendment to
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

the Census and Statistics Act, 1905.

See also Confidentiality, Name and Address Retention.

Census products

For a detailed list of products available for the 2016 Census, please see Information paper - Census of Population and Housing - Products and Services, 2016 (cat. no. 2011.0.55.001). This will help you find the most appropriate product to suit your data needs. It contains overview information about how and when Census results will be available for use. It also provides information about how you can get help with, learn more about or request Census data.

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 children identified by the Relationship in Household classification:

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

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:

- Child Type (CTPP)
- Count of All Children in Family (CACF)
- Count of Dependent Children Aged Under 15Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)
- Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
- Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF) and
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF).

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.

See also Adopted child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Foster child, Step child.

Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)

Records the different parent-child relationship within families. It differs from the standard Child Type (CTPP) variable in that it recognises grandparent-grandchild relationships as parent-child relationships, regardless of the age of the grandchild.

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/child classifications such as Relationship in Household (including grandchildren (RLGP) and Grandparent Families (FMGF). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

See also Grandparent Families (FMGF), Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP).

Christmas Island

See Other Territories.

Citizenship

See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

See Other Territories.

Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Community Development Programme (CDP)

The Community Development Programme (CDP) is a Government initiative assisting job seekers in remote areas to gain the skills, training and capabilities needed to find sustainable employment and contribute to their communities through a range of flexible activities. The CDP aims to improve the economic and social well-being of remote communities.

A similar program, Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) was present in 2011, which was then reformed into the Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP).

From 1 July 2015, RJCP was replaced by the CDP.
For the 2016 Census of Population and Housing, participation in CDP was asked only on the Interviewer Household Form. CDP participation was not collected in other Census forms.

CDP participants (like RJCP participants) receive income support payments, and are not considered to be in an employer/employee relationship with their provider. As such, in the 2016 Census, people only participating in the CDP are not considered to be employed unless they also have a non-CDP job. CDP participants who are not employed are classified as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on their job search activities. This is in contrast with 2011, where participants in the CDEP received wages and were considered to have an employer/employee relationship. Hence, CDEP participants were classified as employed in the 2011 Census.

See also Interviewer Household Form, Labour Force Status (LFSP)

Confidentiality

Under the Census and Statistics Act, 1905 it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation. The ABS never has and never will release identifiable Census data. All personal information collected in the Census is collected and stored securely.

For the Census, strict measures are taken in collection, processing and output of data to protect confidential information. The Census and Statistics Act, 1905 legally binds all ABS staff (including temporary employees wording during the Census) to protect your information. The ABS cannot and will not share or provide identifiable personal information to any government department or organisation.

Following a consultation process and Privacy Impact Assessment, the ABS made the decision to retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years. After data collection and processing, the ABS will remove names and addresses from other personal and household information. Names and addresses will be stored securely and separate from one another, and name will be anonymised. No one working with Census data will be able to view name or address at the same time as other Census responses.

The Census time capsule is an option where people can choose to have the information on their Census forms kept and securely held by the National Archives of Australia for 99 years. After 99 years it will be publicly available. During the 99 years, this information cannot be accessed, altered or retrieved.

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.

See also Census Time Capsule, Introduced random error, Name and address retention.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Copyright

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Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

The 2006 Census was the first Census to include 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.

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, the question on the Census household form asks, 'What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision...?'. Where the response to this question is 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' as the definition of Core Activity Need for Assistance only includes people who need assistance as 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' as the need for assistance is not due to 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' as 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 the reasons question 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'. Children need assistance with these activities for reasons other than having a long-term health condition or disability.

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'. Testing has shown that from this age, some people who need assistance due to a long-term health condition or disability, may state that this need is due to ageing.

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

**Count of...**

- All Children in Family (CACF)  
  See Child, Family.
- Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)  
  See Child, Temporarily absent.
- Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)  
  See Child.
- Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)  
  See Child, Temporarily absent.
- Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)  
  See Child, Temporarily absent.
- Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)  
  See Child.
Country of Birth

There are four Country of birth data items available from the Census.

In 2016, Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) records an individual’s specific country of birth, as it has in previous Censuses.

The countries of birth of a person’s father and mother are recorded in Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP). In 2016, specific countries will be recorded for these variables. In 2001, 2006 and 2011, BPMP and BPFP recorded only whether parents were born in Australia or Overseas.

There is a fourth data item, Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP). It is derived from BPMP and BPFP and records a person’s parents’ birthplaces as combinations of Australia/Overseas, not as specific countries. If a person has a ‘Not stated’ response for BPFP and/or BPMP then BPPP is coded to ‘Not stated’. This is unchanged from 2011.

The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) is used to classify responses for Country of Birth data items.

If a person uses a former country name, it is coded to the current country name. For example, Siam would be coded to Thailand.

If Country of Birth of Person is not stated on the Census form, system edits derive it from other answers within the Census form. If Country of birth is unable to be derived it is coded to ‘Not stated’.

People born in Australia are not required to complete the year of arrival question on the form.

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

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

Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP)

Combines responses from Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP) together to identify the Country of birth of an individual’s parents. If a person has a ‘Not stated’ response for their father and/or mother then Country of birth of parents is coded to ‘Not stated’.

See also Country of Birth.

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.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

Craft in marinas

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Data processing

Processing the Census includes all steps from receipt of Census responses in either online or in paper form through to the production of a clean Census data file.

A Data Capture Centre (DCC) was established to capture and process the data from the paper forms. Data will be captured and processed using the same technologies as in 2011, namely imaging and Intelligent Character Recognition for paper forms, and an online instrument for electronic collection. A Data Operation Centre has been established and is responsible for processing, coding, imputation, editing, quality assurance and dissemination of 2016 Census Data.

Processing of data will proceed as follows:

Receipt and registration of forms: Upon arrival at the DCC, Census forms will have their Form ID electronically captured. This information will be immediately communicated to Field Staff to eliminate contact with people once their forms are submitted and received. Follow-up of missing forms will be rigorous to ensure coverage is complete.

Data capture: Forms will be scanned and a reconciliation process conducted to ensure that all forms which have been received at the DCC have been captured.

Coding: All responses on the Census form are coded from indexes. Coding techniques include automatic, computer assisted and manual coding.

Imputation: 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 that are thought to be occupied will be imputed. In addition, these key demographic variables; age, place of usual residence, registered marital status and sex may be imputed, if they are 'Not stated'.

Editing: Editing is a process that looks to correct errors in the data and will be undertaken as part of the validation strategy to produce a consistent, valid dataset. The kinds of error which editing procedures can detect are limited to responses and/or codes which are invalid, or which are in conflict with Census definitions.

Quality Assurance: A variety of quality assurance measures will be implemented across the various systems and processes throughout the processing cycle. This will provide an accurate, consistent and coherent final Census output file.

For further information, see Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0).

De facto

See Marital status, 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 student

See Child, Family Composition (FMCF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Derivations and imputations

Derivations: Derivation is the process where some variables are assigned values based on responses to other questions, or (where no response has been provided) from other family members present in the same dwelling.

Variables that may be derived from responses given by other family members present in the same dwelling are:

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

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

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

- Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED)
- Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD)
- Tenure Type (TEND)
- Labour Force Status (LFSP)
- Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

Imputation: 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 that are thought to be occupied will 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)
- Sex (SEXP)

The primary imputation method used for the 2016 Census is known as 'hotdecking'. Other imputation processes use probability methods. In general the hotdecking 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.

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 private dwelling was identified as 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 require imputation. In these cases, the non-demographic variables are set to 'Not stated' or 'Not applicable'.
For dwellings where the number of males and females is unknown, two imputation processes are performed. Initially, these records 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 for the newly created person records.

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

- They must be occupied private dwellings where a form was returned and contain a maximum of 6 persons
- They must have a similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) and Dwelling Location (DLOD) to the record to be imputed and
- 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 and
- 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.

**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. Characteristics are imputed using a combination of hotdecking and probability techniques.

If there is not enough information on the form to determine the sex (SEXP) of the person (or it is not appropriate to do so) then each record is randomly allocated a male or female sex.

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 Household (RLHP)
- Age (AGEP)
- Dwelling Type (DWTD) and
- 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 Mesh Block (as well as Statistical Area Level 1 and Statistical Area Level 2). 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) and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
Where date of birth or age details are incomplete or missing, the variable Age (AGEP) is imputed based off distribution patterns found in the responding population. Variables used in the imputation of age include:

- Sex (SEXP)
- Relationship in Household (RLHP)
- Marital Status (MSTP)
- Indigenous Status (INGP)
- Type of Education Institution Attending (TYPP) and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Moreover, additional variables may also be used where they are shown to correlate with age.

Persons that provided partial or no information about their place of work will have a place of work (Destination Zone) imputed to them. This is imputed based on distributions of response observed in the responding population. Depending on the level of imputation required, place of work imputation may use the following variables (where available) in its method:

- Place of usual residence (PURP)
- Industry of employment (INDP)
- Method of travel to work (MTWP).

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 Place of Work (IFPOWP)
- Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)
- Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP).

**Destination Zone**

Destination zones (DZNs) are the spatial unit used to code Place of Work (POWP) and are an aggregation of 2016 Mesh Blocks. In 2016, DZN boundaries have been designed by the ABS following consultation with each State/Territory Transport Authority. DZNs aggregate to Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). Data at DZN level will be available in the Census TableBuilder product.

See also Place of Work (POWP), Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

**Digital boundaries**

The 2016 Census digital boundaries facilitate the analysis and display of 2016 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.

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) boundaries have been constructed and maintained using the authoritative spatial data supplied by the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) Australia Ltd. The data quality and spatial accuracy of these boundaries are closely linked to the digital base map upon which they were based. 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 PSMA national topographic datasets and 2016 Census boundaries are compatible with Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA94).

Dissemination of boundaries: The ABS provides boundaries in Mapinfo interchange format (.mid .mif), ESRI Shape file format,
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

MapInfo Tab file format and Geopackage.

Statistical data for use in conjunction with the 2016 Census digital boundaries can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

**Use with alternative digital base maps:** The 2016 Census boundaries may be used in conjunction with base map data other than the recommended PSMA base map, however, alignment of boundaries to alternative base maps cannot be assumed.

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 2016 Census digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS. Census data and digital boundaries are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Australia licence. Please see the ABS website copyright statement for further details.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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**Disability**

See Core activity need for assistance (ASSNP).

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**Discrete Community**

A discrete community is a geographic location, bounded by physical or legal boundaries, which is inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure (power, water, sewerage) that is managed on a community basis. Discrete communities have populations of (but not limited to) 50 or more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Services such as schools, health clinics, shops and council depots are usually present.

See also Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy.

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**Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy**

The ABS has implemented procedures tailored to the enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in discrete communities and remote areas since the 1976 Census.

These targeted procedures are in place to improve coverage, accuracy and quality of the data. At a broad level, these procedures include:

- Earlier, detailed and ongoing engagement
- Flexibility of the field operations and staff to ensure that for each area the appropriate enumeration methodology is used and documented
- Procedures which enhance the collection of data and to allow for closer management of the field operation and the tracking of progress
- A greater level of support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who need assistance

Prior to enumeration, Local Engagement Managers will be employed in select areas, with an aim of undertaking local engagement and intelligence gathering, to work with the Regional Management Unit to lay the groundwork for a successful enumeration by working with local organisations to raise awareness, and to build networks that can assist in identifying applicants for the new positions.

In Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and some remote areas, a tailored interview form is used. In these cases the staff employed to undertake the enumeration will train and work with people from the community so that the people
from the community can conduct the interviews.

In other pre-defined areas, with high Indigenous populations, Census staff will provide a greater level of support in completing Census forms by offering to conduct an interview if necessary.

See also Discrete Community.

Dwelling

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 online or paper household forms, which obtain family and relationship data as well as information on the dwelling itself such as rent or mortgage payments and ownership. Non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals etc.) are enumerated on personal forms. While these forms capture information about the person’s residential status within the non-private dwelling, they do not capture information on ownership of, or payments related to, the dwelling.

All occupied dwellings are counted in the Census. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted. This includes unoccupied units in retirement villages (self-contained). Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are also counted, but other unoccupied dwellings in such establishments are not counted.

Since the 2001 Census unoccupied private dwellings have been counted in discrete Indigenous communities.

If a Non-private dwelling is unoccupied on Census night it is out of scope. Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted.

See also Caravans, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household, Manufactured home estates, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)

The internet question has been changed for 2016 and asks whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling.

In 2006 and 2011, the question asked, 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?' and a list of possible connections was included. In 2006, where a dwelling had more than one type of internet connection, respondents were asked to report the higher type. For 2011, this instruction was changed and respondents were asked to report the most frequently used type. The internet question has related to the dwelling rather than the person since 2006. An internet topic was first included in the 2001 Census, and asked about each person's use of the internet.

Dwelling Location (DLOD)

Dwelling Location (DLOD) applies to private dwellings, and describes the location of dwellings other than 'typical' private dwellings. It was introduced for the 1996 Census to cater for changes in the scope of private dwellings. It is used to identify whether dwellings of a specific structure, such as caravans, are located in communal locations, such as in a caravan park.

The majority of private dwellings appear in the 'Other' category.

From 2006 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.

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers.
in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Location of private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

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

Dwelling non-response

Dwelling non-response occurs when a private dwelling was identified as occupied on Census night but a Census form was not returned.

The dwelling non-response rate is calculated by dividing the number of non-responding dwellings by all private dwellings identified as occupied on Census night, and is expressed as a percentage.

\[
\text{Dwelling non-response rate} = \frac{\text{All non-responding occupied private dwellings}}{\text{Total of all occupied private dwellings}} \times 100
\]

The dwelling non-response rate excludes non-private dwellings.

See also Item non-response, Person non-response.

Dwelling Structure (STRD)

This variable classifies the structure of private dwellings enumerated in the Census. Data on dwelling structure are used to monitor changes in housing characteristics, to help formulate housing policies and to review existing housing stock.

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Location of private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

Since the 1986 Census, occupied caravans and cabins in caravan parks have been treated as occupied private dwellings, i.e. families for whom the caravan park is the usual residence are identified and coded. Prior to this, they 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.

Prior to the 2016 Census, Caravans data were grouped together with cabin and houseboat. For the 2016 Census this will be available separately through an individual caravan category. Cabin and houseboat data remain together.

The broad categories are:

**Separate house:** This is a house which is separated from other dwellings by a space of 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 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. They are either attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings or are separated from neighbouring dwellings by less than half a metre.

**Flat or apartment:** This category includes all dwellings in blocks of flats 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.
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

**Caravan:** This category includes all occupied caravans, regardless of where they are located. Occupied campervans are also included. For further detailed information see Caravans in this glossary.

**Cabins and Houseboats:** This category includes all occupied cabins and houseboats. Cabins are self-contained and not intended for long term residential use. This includes occupied cabins located in residential parks or set up as temporary accommodation.

A Houseboat is an occupied mobile dwelling (intended for use on water). It is not typically intended for long term use (although it could be currently used on a permanent or semi-permanent basis). Occupied houseboats are treated as occupied private dwellings regardless of location. It also includes occupied small boats. Prior to the 1986 Census, occupied craft in marinas were treated as non-private dwellings. 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. This category also includes people sleeping out, such as those sleeping on the streets, in abandoned buildings, under bridges or in cars.

**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, Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Tenure Type (TEND), Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

**Dwelling Type (DWTD)**

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Dwelling type was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

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 most often a house or flat. 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 or camping grounds 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.

Dwellings located in caravan/residential parks or camping grounds can be identified by using the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

**Unoccupied Private Dwellings:** 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 private 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.

Unoccupied private dwellings in caravan/residential parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are not counted in the Census. The exception to this is residences of owners, managers or caretakers of the establishment and, from the 2006 Census, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained).

**Non-Private Dwellings (NPDs):** 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.

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.

Unoccupied NPDs are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of residences of owners, managers or caretakers within an NPD.

Migratory: People enumerated on an overnight journey by plane, train or bus cannot be allocated a dwelling type. This category exists for processing purposes only.

Off-Shore: 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.

Shipping: 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.

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

Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)

The TYSTAP variable combines the Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) categories for Technical or Further Educational Institution and University or Other Tertiary Institution with Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Age. It also includes categories for TYPP other combined with STUP and study at school institutions.

See also Age (AGEP), Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Educational qualification

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 has included all qualifications (both school and post-school) and the level and field of the highest qualification.

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.

See also 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.

See also Age (AGEP), Dwelling, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Retirement village (self-contained).

Employed

See Labour Force Status (LFSP), Number of Employees (EMPP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).
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.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Employment

See Hours Worked (HRSP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Public/Private Sector (GNGP), Status in Employment (SIEMP), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Employment status

See Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Employment type (EMTP)

From 2016, Employment type (EMTP) has been replaced by a more comprehensive variable Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP)

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP) classifies persons aged 15 years and over as Engaged or Not engaged in work and study according to the criteria outlined below. It is derived from the data items Labour Force Status (LFSP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Age (AGEP). Data can be used to analyse groups of interest, such as youth, or people approaching retirement age, by adding Age to the table. For the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, data for this item can be derived based on existing data items - contact the National Information and Referral Service (NIRS) for this data.

The Fully engaged category includes persons who are engaged in either full-time work or study or who combine any hours of work with any hours of study.

The Partially engaged category includes persons who are either employed part-time or studying part-time. Examples include persons who are:

- Employed part-time and Not attending an educational institution
- Studying part-time and either Unemployed or Not in the Labour force.

The At least partially engaged category includes persons who are engaged in either study or in the labour force but did not provide enough information to determine if they were fully or partially engaged. An example would be a person who was studying part-time but who did not state their Labour Force status.

The Engagement status undetermined/Not stated category includes persons who did not state their student status and who were either unemployed, not in the labour force or their labour force status was not stated.

The Engaged category includes persons who are employed or not in the labour force and who were not attending an educational institution.

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. Statistical Areas Level 2), data may differ significantly, depending on the basis on which the data are tabulated.
**Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)**

Equivalised total household income is household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition, reflecting that a larger household would normally need more income than a smaller household to achieve the same standard of living.

Equivalised total 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 total 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.

Alternatively, equivalised total 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 calculated by adding the equivalised total household income of all households, 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.

Equivalised total household income is set to zero when total household income is negative, such as when losses incurred in a household’s unincorporated business or other investments are greater than any positive income from any other sources.

Total family income is not equivalised. All people in a household benefit from the economies of scale for housing and other shared 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.

A more detailed explanation is provided in *Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide, Australia* (cat. no. 6553.0).

For the dwelling variable Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED), where children under 15 years 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. HIED is not calculated for households that comprise only visitors.

**Estimated Resident Population (ERP)**

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia, and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, 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 (9 August for the 2016 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 Border Protection 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, population estimates from the 2016 Census, held on 9 August, are back-dated to 30 June, using data from births and deaths registrations, overseas arrivals and departures, and estimates of interstate migration, for the period 1 July to 9 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. For substate geographies (Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), Local Government Area (LGA)) and the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) used in previous Censuses), 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 a national level. 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. ERPs for SLAs (to 2011), SA2s (from 2011 onwards with some back-casting for previous years) and LGAs are published in Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0). More information on demographic publications is available under Population on the ABS website.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Census counts, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Ethnicity

A number of variables used in the 2016 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).

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 (RLHP) codes and family composition is determined.

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

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

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

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

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 All Children in Family (CACL)
- Count of Children Aged Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDAFL)
- Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDF)
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
- Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)
- Count of Persons in Family (CPFR)
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)
- Family Household Composition (HCFMF)
- Grandparent Families (FMGM)
- Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LPSF)
- Location of Spouse (SPLF)
Family Blending (FBLF)

This variable was introduced in the 2006 Census. It classifies families based on the parent-child relationships within the family. This variable is applicable to couple families. When coding families to the Family Blending classification, temporarily absent children are taken into account.

This classification of family types refers to intact, step, blended and other families:

- **An intact family** is a couple family containing at least one child who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, and no child who is the step child of either partner in the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

- **A step family** is a couple family containing one or more children, at least one of whom is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, and none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Step families may also include other children who are neither the natural child nor the step child of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

- **A blended family** is a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent.

- **Other couple family** refers to families containing one or more children where no child is the natural or adopted child of either partner in the couple; and no child is the step child of either parent in the couple. Examples of such couple families include those with foster children of any age, otherwise related or unrelated children aged under 15 years, or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

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 another child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child, or a grandchild being raised by his or her 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 another child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child or a grandchild being raised by his or her 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 another child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child, or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).

7. Other couple family with other children only - a couple family containing one or more children, all of whom are neither the natural children of either partner in the couple, nor the step children of both partners in the couple.

Family Composition (FMCF)

This variable was introduced in the 2006 Census to replace 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 Total Family Income (weekly) (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 Composition (HCFMD/HCFMF)

These variables were new for the 2011 Census and are derived from the Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) variables.

HCFMD: Counts the types of families within family households at the dwelling level. In multiple family households, only the family composition of the primary family is recorded.

HCFMF: Counts the types of families within family households at the family level. All family types in multiple family households are counted.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Household Composition (HHCD).

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 Derivation Indicator (FIDF)

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.

FIDF can also be used to estimate the impact on total family income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

FIDF can be used in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Family Number (FNOF)

A household can contain one or more families. This variable categorises each family as either the primary, second or third family. Families in one family households are always classified as primary families. In a multiple family household, a maximum of three families can be identified. In cases where more than three families are identified in a household, the first three families are coded and the other persons are classified as either related family members of the primary family or non-family members.

Where there is 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.

See also Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Field of study

See Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP).

Foster child

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).

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.
The variables Child Type (CTPP) and Relationship in Household (RLHP) have foster child categories.

See also Child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Full-Time work

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.

See also Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Part-Time work.

Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)

This variable records the full-time/part-time status of students.

See also Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Government benefits, pensions and allowances

Government benefits, pensions and allowances are income support payments from government to persons under the social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, carers, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. Family tax benefit is also regarded as income.

The calculation of total income includes any pensions or benefits received.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Grandparent Families (FMGF)

This variable classifies families into different family types depending on the composition of the family.

FMGF can only be used in conjunction with other grandparent/child variables such as Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP) and Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Variations on the composition of grandparent families can be very detailed. When requesting customised data, users should take into account whether the grandparent families of interest contain only grandchildren under 15 years of age or if they also contain dependent student grandchildren aged 15-24 and/or non-dependent grandchildren of any age. Other considerations include whether or not there are other related children in the family.

See also Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP).

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 records the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed. It is classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0). The data are used to help build a picture of the education levels attained in each area of Australia and to assist in the planning of educational facilities.

The 'Still at school' category has been excluded from the classification since 2006. It allowed the level of highest educational attainment to be determined for people still at school. From 2006 onwards, highest attainment for persons attending secondary school can be identified by cross-classifying HSCP with Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

See also Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).

Home owner/purchaser

See Mortgage/Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED) or (MRERD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Homelessness enumeration

Everyone in Australia at Census time needs to be counted in the Census, excluding foreign diplomats and their families, no matter where they may be sleeping on Census night. To achieve this, the ABS has developed a strategy to obtain the best possible enumeration of people, no matter where they sleep. Some aspects of this strategy include liaising with service providers and engaging specialised field staff to count people sleeping rough on a special interview based form, and providing the ability for people to respond to the usual residence question as 'none' if they have no usual residence. Estimates of homelessness based on the 2016 Census will be released in 2018.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Usual residence.

Hours Worked (HRSP)

This variable records the number of hours actually 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 (LFSP), 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 Industry of Employment (INDP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), Working population.

Houseboat

See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

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.

See also Family, Group household, Household Composition (HHCD), Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Lone person household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Tenure Type (TEND).

Household Composition (HHCD)

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 ABS Field Officer determined were occupied on Census night but where the ABS Field Officer 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 Census Household Form (online or paper) is the primary means for collecting Census data and is used in all private dwellings. The household form records details about the dwelling and characteristics of people in the dwelling. It records details of up to six people on the paper form and up to ten people on the online form, and extra forms need to be used if there are more people than this.

See also Interviewer Household Form, Personal form.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)

This variable identifies households where people were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.

HIDD can also be used to remove such households from the table population, or to estimate the impact on total household income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

HIDD is used in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND).

Household Mobility

See Internal migration.

Households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person(s)

See Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD).

Housing

See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Housing Suitability (HOSD)

This is a new derived item for 2016. It is a housing utilisation measure based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling together with a series of household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another, their age and sex. There is no single standard measure for housing suitability. However, the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) is widely used in Australia and internationally. The HOSD variable is based on this standard. The CNOS for housing appropriateness is sensitive to both household size and composition. The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

- there should be no more than two persons per bedroom
- children less than five 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 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples and
- a lone person household may reasonably occupy a bed sitter.

The HOSD variable compares the number of bedrooms required with the actual number of bedrooms in the dwelling. It can be used to analyse the under or over utilisation of dwellings and the dwelling’s suitability for the resident household.

ICT

In the Occupation classification (OCCP), ICT is an abbreviation of 'Information and communication technology'.

Immigration

See Ancestry, Country of Birth, Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Improvised home

See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Imputation variables

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.

See also Derivations and imputations.

Inadequately described

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

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 total income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income).

Total income, also referred to as gross income, is the sum of income received from all sources before any deductions such as income tax, the Medicare Levy or salary sacrificed amounts are taken out. It includes wages, salaries, regular overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received (less operating expenses), dividends, interest, income from 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).
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 businesses and income from rental property are collected net of operating expenses. If the operating expenses are greater than receipts, total income is negative.

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 are useful as an indicator of relative advantage or disadvantage and economic wellbeing 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.

For the 2016 Census, income data will be output using the variables:

- Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)
- Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)
- Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)
- Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)
- Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)
- Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (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 Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Indigenous Area (IARE)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Indigenous enumeration strategy

See Discrete Communities and Remote Areas Strategy.

Indigenous family

See Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family.

Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTID)

An Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household is any household where at least one usual resident was identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables using other definitions of a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household.

Indigenous languages

See Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages.

Indigenous Location (ILOC)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).
Indigenous Region (IREG)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Indigenous Status (INGP)

The Indigenous status of a person is determined by their response to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, which asks whether each person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

The term 'origin' when used in the context of the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, relates to a person’s Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent and for some, but not all, their cultural identity.

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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD).

Indigenous Structure

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Industry of Employment (INDP)

This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work.

A person's industry of employment is classified based on responses to a range of questions, and in particular questions which ask for a description of the industry or business, and the main goods produced, or main services provided.

Question 42 on the paper Census Household Form, which asks for a description of the industry or business, changed from a mark box format to a write-in format in 2016.

Also for 2016, targeted supplementary questions on industry, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online Census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common industry responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'construction', are targeted by these questions.

Responses to the Industry of employment related questions in the 2016 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0). Standard 2016 Census data will be output based on this classification. The latest revision of ANZSIC was in 2013. No industries were removed or added in this revision. There were some changes such as clarification of definitions and corrections of small errors and omissions.

The occupation or task of an individual, in general, should not be used to determine the industry in which the person works because industry coding based on occupation can give a very different result to that based on the employer’s activity. For example, a person works for a coal mining company as a driver of the company’s coal trucks. The individual’s occupation is truck driver. However, the industry of the individual’s employer is Coal Mining and not Transport. This example illustrates how using an individual’s occupation as a proxy for industry can lead to erroneous industry coding. A business may employ many people in different occupations but the employees should all be coded to the industry of that business.
Information on the type of industry carried out by the employer at the workplace has been gathered in each Census since 1911. The name of employer and address of workplace has been collected since the 1954 Census. The inclusion of the industry topic in the Census provides a source of useful information on the regional distribution and structure of Australian industry, and allows investigation of structural change in industry over time. It also provides information on the characteristics of workers by industry (such as age, qualification and occupation), which is important for workforce studies, and the identification of migrant and other groups by industry.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Place of Work (POWP), Working population.

Industry sector

See Public/Private Sector (GNGP).

Information consultancy

There is a wealth of information available for free from the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au). However, if the Census information you require is not available as a standard product or service, then for a fee, ABS Information Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs.

The ABS Consultancy Service provides expert advice and accurate information to meet a variety of statistical needs. They can advise you on whether the information you require is available free from the ABS website, or whether your data needs will require a tailored solution.

ABS Consultants are experts in putting information together, using the extensive range of data available. Consultants can also provide a detailed statistical picture to meet your policy, planning, research and commercial analysis needs. The Information Consultancy service can be requested via the following methods:

National Information and Referral Service (NIRS)
Phone 1300 135 070
OR
Information Consultancy Form

Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)

As with the 2011 Census, the 2016 Census data will be processed using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology for the paper forms. 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.

See also Data processing.

Internal migration

Internal migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary within Australia for the purpose of changing their place of usual residence. 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 (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (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) and
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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).
- 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 2011 Census. Six months later he moved to Melbourne for two years, and then to Adelaide where he was living at the time of the 2016 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 Medicare Australia.

See also Usual residence.

Internet

See Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD).

Interstate migration

See Internal migration.

Interviewer Household Form

The Interviewer Household Form is used in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (and areas where 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 additional Interviewer Household Forms are used.

See also Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy.
Introduced random error

*Under the Census and Statistics Act, 1905 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 (3,679,907 and 185,403 respectively in 2011), while the number of people who are Buddhist or born in Chile (528,981 and 24,937 respectively in 2011), is relatively small. When religion is cross-classified with country of birth, the number in the table cell who are Anglican and who were born in Italy could be small, and the number of Buddhists born in Chile even smaller. These small numbers increase the risk of identifying individuals in the statistics.

Even when variables are more evenly distributed in the classifications, the problem still occurs. The more detailed the classifications, and the more of them that are applied in constructing a table, the greater the incidence of very small cells.

Care is taken in the specification of tables to minimise the risk of identifying individuals. In addition, a technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable Census data. When the technique is applied, all cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. However, the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired. The technique allows very large tables, for which there is a strong client demand, to be produced even though they contain numbers of very small cells.

The counts and totals in summary tables are subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals. The counts are adjusted independently in a controlled manner, so the same information is adjusted by the same amount. However, tables at higher geographic levels may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units.

It is not possible to determine which individual figures have been affected by random error adjustments, but the small variance which may be associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored.

No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

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.

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.

**See also** Confidentiality.

**Item non-response**

Item non-response occurs in two situations:

- where a household or person returns a form but does not answer one or more questions (items) - these are "item non-response", and
- where key variables for a non-responding person have been imputed, the remainder of questions (items) are either set to "item non-response" or "not applicable", dependant on the imputed age of the person.

Item non-response is calculated by dividing the number of households or persons who provided a response to a particular question (item) by the number of persons for whom the question (item) would have been applicable, and is expressed as a percentage.
Item non-response rate

\[ \text{Item non-response rate} = \frac{\text{Number of households or persons who did not provide a response to a Census question (item)}}{\text{Total of all households or persons for whom that Census question (item) was applicable}} \times 100 \]

Item non-response rates include households and persons who did not answer a question (item) as well as imputed (non-responding) households and persons.

See also Dwelling non-response, Person non-response.

Jervis Bay Territory

See Other Territories.

Job

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Version 1.2 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.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Occupation (OCCP).

Labour force

For Census purposes, the labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who:

- work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to Census night
- have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent
- are on strike or stood down temporarily or
- do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.

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 (unpaid).

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Labour Force Status (LFSP)

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 (LFSP) is derived using responses to questions on:

- full/part-time job
- job last week
- hours worked
- looking for work and
availability to start work.

The derivation methodology takes into account answers to these questions to derive the most appropriate Labour Force Status.

A minor change was made to the format of the question about active job seeking to emphasise and clarify the ‘active’ component. The phrase ‘full-time or part-time job of any kind’ has been replaced in the question which asks whether a person had a job last week.

In the 2011 Census, participants in the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) were classified as employed. This scheme has since been replaced by the Community Development Programme (CDP). People participating only in this programme are not considered to be employed for the 2016 Census. They are considered unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on their job search activities and availability. For further information on this change, see Community Development Programme (CDP).


See also Community Development Programme, Contributing family worker, Employee, Labour force.

Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)

The ‘Not stated’ category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable is added to Labour Force Status (LFSP) to provide more detailed information on employed persons in LFHRP.

See also Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)

This variable records the labour force status of parents/partners in couple and lone parent families. ‘Away from work’ includes parents/partners who either did not state the number of hours worked or did not work any hours in the week prior to Census night. ‘Labour force status not stated’ includes couple families where one or both parents/partners did not state their labour force status, or one parent/partner was temporarily absent on Census night.

A more detailed version of LFSF is available in the TableBuilder Pro product.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

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.

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), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0).

The ‘language spoken at home’ Census question is designed to find out which languages other than English are spoken by people at home. This question only allows for one answer and therefore the number of responses shown in the category ‘1201 English’ is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home. Persons who report a language other than English to the ‘language spoken at home’ question are then asked in the following question ‘How well
does the person speak English?’. Responses to this question are coded to the variable Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

A question on language has been included in eleven 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), Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP).

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP) was introduced as a new variable for the 2006 Census for the purposes of obtaining a single measure of educational attainment. HEAP is derived from information on the highest year of school completed and level of highest non-school qualification regardless of the particular field of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken. The derivation process determines which of the 'non-school' and 'school' attainments will be regarded as the highest. Usually the higher ranking attainment is self-evident, but in some cases secondary education is regarded as higher than some Certificate level attainments.

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. To compare qualifications, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) and Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP) should be used.

See also Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

Local Government Area (LGA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Location of dwelling

See Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF)

This variable is used for couples or couple families to identify cases where the spouse is temporarily absent. When a person is temporarily absent only some of their characteristics are collected. These are sex, age, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, student status and the person’s relationship to Person 1/ Person 2.

See also Temporarily absent.

Lone parent

A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner usually resident in the household, and 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

A private dwelling, with only one person aged 15 years or over, is classified as a lone person household.
**2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

**Lord Howe Island**

This island is part of the Mid-North Coast Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) of New South Wales.

**Main language other than English spoken at home**

See Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

**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).

**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.

The output categories are:

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

Social Marital Status (MDCP) reports responses to two questions: 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?' and 'What is the person's present marital status?'. The output categories are:

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

A response of husband/wife to the relationship question and a response of married to the present marital status question is required for a person to be classified as 'Married in a registered marriage' in the Social Marital Status classification. A response of husband/wife to the relationship question with any other response to the present marital status question results in a person being classified as 'Married in a de facto marriage'.

In previous Censuses, a response of husband/wife to the relationship question alone resulted 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 Social Marital Status (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 Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

See also Married registered, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Relationship in Household (RLHP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

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 the question ‘What is the person’s present marital status?’. Social Marital Status (MDCP) is derived from both the marital status question and the relationship in household question.

The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is used. Some of the reasons for this variation are as follows:

- A person may live alone, in a group house, or with other relatives and still be legally married. If this is the case he/she would have a social marital status of ‘not married’ and a registered marital status of ‘married’.
- A person currently living with a partner in a de facto marriage may report himself/herself as married in the marital status question. In this case he/she would have a social marital status of ‘married in a de facto marriage’ and a registered marital status of ‘married’.
- A person in a de facto marriage may report a relationship to Person 1 of ‘husband/wife’ because he or she may feel this best describes the relationship, but may answer ‘never married’ in the marital status question. This results in a social marital status of ‘married in a de facto marriage’, and a registered marital status of ‘never married’.
- It should be noted that Social Marital Status (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 Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

See also Marital status.

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 Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), refer to the relevant section.

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).
Mesh Block (MB)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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 question allows for multiple responses across all categories except walked only, worked at home, and did not go to work; for example, a person's 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 data are used in Place of Work (POWP) analysis, and transport planning. It should be noted that it refers to method of travel on the day of the Census, not usual method used. 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:

- Statistics on method of travel relate to 9 August 2016, while journey to work and other labour force statistics relate to the main job held last week. For the Census, this means the week before 9 August 2016. For example, a person may have been working in the centre of Sydney on 9 August 2016 and have travelled there by train, however in the week before the Census, they may have been working in an outer suburb of Sydney and travelled there by car. In this case, the person would have their MTWP as train on the Census form, whilst their usual travel pattern would actually be by car.
- A person who had a job last week may have been unemployed, retired, or on leave on 9 August 2016 and therefore did not go to work on that day. In this case, data on their method of travel to work would not reflect their usual travel pattern.

If a person was unemployed last week but became employed and used a designated method of travel to work on the 9 August 2016 their MTWP would not be captured on the Census form in this instance, as the sequencing of questions is based on labour force status in the week before the Census.

See also 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).

Mnemonics

Mnemonics are a 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 (D, F or P) indicates the unit to which the classification relates. For example, AGEP is the mnemonic for the person level classification Age. The default order of the sortable classification index in this dictionary is alphabetic order by mnemonic.

See Classification Index.

Mobility

See Internal migration.
Mortgage repayments variables (MRED) & (MRERD)

These variables record the mortgage repayments being paid by a household to purchase the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night (also applicable to caravans).

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, Mortgage Repayments (monthly) ranges (MRERD).

Since 2011, Nil repayments is recorded as $0 in MRED and as a separate category called Nil repayments in MRERD. Prior to 2011 a response of nil was coded to 'Not stated'.

The data are important in analysis of home ownership and for providing benchmark data for evaluating housing needs, housing finance and housing demand.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Household Composition (HHCD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Multiple family households

For the 2016 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.

Name

The collection of names and addresses in the Census is a critical part of ensuring the quality and value of the Census.

Names are collected in the Census for a number of reasons, including:

- to assist householders completing the form to report the relevant information for each person
- to ensure the Census covers the entire population and data is of high quality
- to enhance the value of Census data, by combining it with other national datasets to better inform government decisions in important areas such as health, education, infrastructure and the economy.

Following a consultation process and Privacy Impact Assessment the ABS made the decision to retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years. The names will be used to generate anonymised keys that can be used to combine existing data sets to create richer and more valuable statistics for Australians.

See also Confidentiality, Name and Address Retention, Census Time Capsule.

Name and address retention

The ABS will retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years.

After data collection and processing, the ABS will remove names and addresses from other personal and household information. Names and addresses will be stored securely and separately from one another, until they are destroyed in August 2020 or earlier. The ABS will destroy names and addresses when there is no longer any community benefit to their retention or four years after collection (i.e. August 2020), whichever is earliest. No one working with Census data will be able to view personal information (name or address) at the same time as your Census responses (such as age, sex, occupation, level of education or income).

The names will be used to generate anonymised keys that can be used to combine existing data sets to create richer and more valuable statistics for Australians. The new datasets will not contain names.
The addresses will be separated from the names, and only used to verify address information obtained from other data sources, enabling more efficient surveys and the creation of richer and more valuable statistics for Australians.

The existing practices and obligations of the ABS will ensure that no information will be released in a way that would enable users of Census data to identify any individual or household. The ABS never has and never will release identifiable Census data.

See also Address. Census Time Capsule, Confidentiality, Name.

Name of employer

For each employed person, his/her employer’s business name is requested on the Census form. This information is used to assist in classifying the employed person’s Industry of Employment (INDP).

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Confidentiality, Industry of Employment (INDP).

Nationality

See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

NEC (not elsewhere classified)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Need for assistance

See Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP).

NEI (not elsewhere included)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Negative income

Negative income occurs when the operating expenses are higher than the gross receipts (or revenue) of a self-employed person, business or a rental property. A person has negative income if these losses are greater than any income, benefits or allowances received from other sources.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

NFD (not further defined)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Nominal child

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.
**Non-dependent child**

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.

*See also* Adopted child, Child, Couple family, Foster child, Lone parent, Other related individual, Partner, Step child.

**Non-family member**

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.

A non-family member is a person who is either:

- a lone person
- a group household member or
- an unrelated individual living in a family household.

*See also* Dwelling, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Visitors to a household, Visitors to Australia.

**Non-private dwelling**

*See* Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

**Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)**

This variable describes the field of study of the highest completed non-school qualification.

The full classification for fields of study together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

Qualifications outside the scope of this variable are classified as *not applicable*.

*See also* Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

**Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)**

This variable describes the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification (e.g. Bachelor Degree, Diploma).

The full classification for levels of education, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

The most detailed data from the level of education classification are not available from Census output. ASCED level of education categories for which data are available are listed in the QALLP Non-School Qualification: Level of Education classification.

*See also* Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).
Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island will be included in the Australian Census, and in the population counts for Australia, for the first time in 2016, due to an amendment to the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901 which now defines Australia as

“the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, includes Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but does not include any other external Territory.”

This follows changes to the governance arrangements for Norfolk Island with the passage of the Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act, 2015.

As a result of the change to the amendment of the definition of geographic Australia in the Acts Amendment Act, 1901, since 1 July 2016 Norfolk Island has been included in the Australian Statistical Geographic Standard (ASGS) as a Statistical Area Level 2 under Other Territories which is a unit at the State/Territory level.

Amendments were made to some other relevant classifications used with Census data:

- In the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic groups (ASCEG), used to code Census data on ancestry, Pitcairn (code 1512), has been added as this is an important ancestry for Norfolk Island.
- In the Australian Standard Classification of Language (ASCL), used to classify Census data on main language other than English spoken at home, the name of the language Pitcairnese (code 9404) was changed to Norf’k-Pitcairn due to the inclusion of Norfolk Island in the Census for the first time and reflecting the local terms used to refer to the language on Norfolk Island.
- There has been no change in respect of Norfolk Island in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) used to classify Census data on country of birth. However, code 1102 'Norfolk Island', will now be included with 1101 'Australia' when defining the group 'Australian born'.

Households in Norfolk Island were delivered Census materials and could choose to complete and mail back a paper form or complete the Census online. A fact sheet was distributed in Norfolk Island and made available on the ABS website, giving help with certain questions.

See also Australian-born, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Norfolk Island; How to answer questions on your Census form for people on Norfolk Island, Other Territories, Overseas-born.

Not applicable

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Not in the labour force

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.

See also Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Not stated

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)

This dwelling variable provides a count of the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling, including caravans in caravan parks.
Housing authorities and other users of ABS information use these data:

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

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.

A new item is available for the 2016 Census, Housing Suitability (HOSD). This is a housing utilisation measure based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with a series of household demographics.

See also Dwelling, Housing Suitability (HOSD).

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)

This variable counts the number of children ever born to females aged 15 years and over.

For 2016, an instruction on the form to include live births only was removed, due to evidence of the sensitivities of this question which cannot be overcome effectively in a self-report questionnaire. This instruction was previously included to collect births information according the United Nations Standard.

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 whether the business employs people who are not owners. For 2016, a dot point has been added to the Number of employees question instructing employers to 'Exclude owner/s of the business'.

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 and scooters. Motorbikes and motor scooters are excluded from this question because of their lesser impact on the transport system.

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, Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).

Occupation (OCCP)

Occupation information 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.
For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on occupation, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common occupation responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'nurse', are targeted by these questions.

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 2016 Census uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Version 1.2 to code occupation data.

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to the occupation level of the classification, the response is coded to the next highest level which is sufficiently broad to include all possibilities implied by the available information. Special 'not further defined (nfd)' codes ending in one or more zeros are used to code these responses.

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 Information Consultancy.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Labour force, Occupation (OCCP).

### Occupied private dwelling

See Dwelling.

### 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), Temporarily absent.

### Origin

See Ancestry, Ethnicity, Indigenous Status (INGP).

### 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.

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, Family Composition (FMCF), One-parent family, Other related individual.

Other related individual

An individual who is related to at least one other member 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 (FMCF) 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

Other Territories is a category in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) at the State/Territory (STE) level. It has been created for statistical purposes.

For the 2016 Census, Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island each have a unique Statistical Area Level 2 code in the ASGS and together comprise one spatial unit at the STE level under the category of Other Territories and within scope for the Census. The inclusion of Norfolk Island in Other Territories is new for 2016, following an amendment to the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901. Previously Norfolk Island was not included in the Australian Census. The other Australian external territories (minor islands such as Heard Island and McDonald Island), remain outside the scope of the Census.

The Other Territories category has been used in Census data since the 1996 Census. Up until 2016 it comprised the three territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory.

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 effective from July 1992, the two external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands became part of geographical Australia.

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.

Prior to the 1986 Census, separate Censuses of the Cocos islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Overseas born

For the 2016 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'.

Australia in this definition is as set out in section 2B of the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901, and for the 2016 Census includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island. It excludes the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).

In 2011 and previous Censuses, Norfolk Island was not included in the definition of geographic Australia. Christmas and Cocos Keeling Islands have been included since the 1996 Census. These two changes reflect amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act, 1901.

This definition of Australia equates to '1101 Australia' and '1102 Norfolk Island' in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0), used to code Country of Birth.

See also Australian born, Norfolk Island.

Overseas visitor

See 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.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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).

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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.

See also Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Nominal child, 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.

See also Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Number of Children Ever Born (TISP), 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.

See also Marital status, Married registered, Same-sex couple.

Part-Time work

A person is considered to be working part-time if they worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

See also Full-Time work, Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Personal form

The Census Personal Form (online or paper) records details for one person only. It contains the same questions as the Census Household Form but excludes the questions related to the dwelling. It is used for people staying in a non-private dwelling such as a hotel, motel, hostel or nursing home. It is also used when a private dwelling requests an additional form (e.g. large households or an individual wants to keep their responses private) and the household has already completed a household form.

See also Household form.

Person non-response

Person non-response occurs in two situations:

- where there was a person in a private dwelling, and it was identified as occupied on Census night but a Census form was not returned (dwelling non-response), the number of people in the dwelling and their key characteristics are imputed. People imputed into non-responding dwellings are non-responding persons, and
- where a person in a non-private dwelling did not return a form.

The person non-response rate is calculated by dividing the number of non-responding persons by all persons identified as in either an occupied private dwelling or a non-private dwelling on Census night, and is expressed as a percentage.

Person non-response rate

\[
= \frac{\text{All non-responding persons in occupied private dwellings or in non-private dwellings}}{\text{Total of all occupied private dwellings}} \times 100
\]

The person non-response rate includes people in non-responding dwellings and non-private dwellings.

See also Dwelling non-response, Item non-response.
**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 are counted where they stayed on Census night.

Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan 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 Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s), and any aggregations of SA1s, such as postal areas or Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s).

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** Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Family, Household, Place of usual residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.

**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 a question on the Census form (e.g. Question 8 on the paper Census Household Form). The count of persons at their usual residence is known as the **de jure** population count.

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.

For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, usual residence data was available at Collection District (CD) level. Since 2011, usual residence data are available for Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1). However it is only coded if sufficient information is supplied. If respondents give insufficient usual address information, their usual residence will be imputed at SA1 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 SA1s and aggregations of SA1s.
Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

See also Derivations and imputations, Family, Household, Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.

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 Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See also Place of usual residence (PURP).

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 Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See also Place of usual residence (PURP).

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 (DZN). DZN boundaries have been designed by the ABS following consultation with each State/Territory Transport Authority.

DZNs are aggregated from 2016 Mesh Blocks. Destination Zones do not concord with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) but they do aggregate to Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s), and it is at the SA2 level that Place of Work data can be used in conjunction with other aggregated Census data. Data at DZN level will be available in the Census TableBuilder product.

For the 2016 Census, Working Population data will be available through Community Profiles and DataPacks. 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.

Another change for 2016 is that persons that provided partial or no information about their place of work will have a place of work (Destination Zone) imputed to them. Imputed records can be identified by using the Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP) in combination with Place of Work (POWP).

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, destination zones are not necessarily the same each Census.

Question 41 on the 2016 paper Census Household 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 or to an SA2.

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, Derivations and imputations, Employee, Labour Force Status (LFSP).

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 over 40,000 private dwellings is enumerated in the survey. In 2006, remote areas, including discrete Indigenous communities, were 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 ABS Field Officers.

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

Postal Areas (POA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Primary family

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

Where there was more than one family in a household on Census night, the family with another related individual is designated as the primary family. If there was more than one family, and no other related individuals were present in the household, then the family with the most dependent children is designated as the primary family. If there are no other related individuals and no dependent children present in the household, then the first family identified on the Census form becomes the primary family.

See also Child, Family, Household, Other Related Individual, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Private dwelling

See Dwelling.

Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)

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

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.

Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator of the ethnicity of the population and for the planning and provision of multilingual services.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP)

This variable encompasses Proficiency in Spoken English (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.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Public/Private Sector (GNGP)

This variable was previously called Government/Non-government Employer Indicator, but was renamed Public/Private Employer Indicator for the 2011 Census and Public/Private Sector for the 2016 Census.

This variable classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the public or private sector. There are three categories for the three levels of government. That is, national, state/territory and local government. Employed people who are not employed by government or by entities controlled by government are coded to the category Private sector.

For more information on Economic Sector classifications see the Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA) (cat. no. 1218.0). This publication describes the suite of economic sector classifications used by the ABS to produce Australia's official economic sector statistics.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Industry of Employment (INDP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Qualifications

See Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

Recodes and user defined fields

If the tables available in standard Census products do not meet a user’s needs, then user defined customised tables can be created. Customised tables often require the use of recodes, tailored to the client’s requirements. Recodes re-group fields in a classification. More complex, User Defined Fields are new fields that can be created based on conditions applied to existing fields. User Defined Fields can be created from two or more fields in a database or can consist of mathematical functions.

A recode example:
Standard Labour Force Status Classification
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

Recoded Labour Force Classification
1 Employed
2 Unemployed
3 Not in the Labour Force
& Not Stated

Explanation:
The recoded Labour Force Classification was recoded by:

- Grouping all employed persons (codes 1,2,3) to be one item called Employed
- Grouping unemployed persons (codes 4 and 5) to be one item called Unemployed
- Including Not in the Labour Force (code 6) and Not Stated (code &) as single items and
- Excluding Not applicable and Overseas visitors from the recode.

This recode can now be used with other standard or recoded classifications.
A User Defined Field example:
- Selecting Enrolled Nurse from the Occupation Classification and
- Creating a recode for age by grouping ages 25-40.

These two selections can be combined using a User Defined Field function and labelling this as 'Enrolled Nurses aged 25-40 years'. This could then be used in creating a variety of tables about this group.

Registered Marital Status (MSTP)

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 Census question, ‘what is the person's present marital status?’ 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.

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:

- Never married
- Married
- Separated but not divorced
- Divorced and
- Widowed.

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.

See also Derivations and imputations, Marital status, Married registered, Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Relationship

Relationship information is collected in the Census from people in private dwellings on Census night to enable family and household coding to be done. The relationship question asks ‘What is the person’s relationship to Person 1/Person 2’. This is Question 5 on the paper Census Household Form. 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.

See also Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP)

Records the husband/wife or de facto partner relationship as it is reported for both opposite-sex and same-sex couples in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper Census Household Form). This variable shows the number of people who reported their relationship as ‘Husband or wife’ (regardless of whether they are a same-sex or opposite-sex couple). It should be noted that relationships are only recorded where the couple have been counted in an occupied private dwelling.

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

See also Same-Sex Couple.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 variable 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. This is a key variable which enables census data for people in private dwellings to be output on a family and household basis as well as on a person basis.

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.

A new category, ‘Other non-classifiable relationship’ was added to RLHP in 2011. People in occupied private dwellings who were coded to Not applicable in previous Censuses have been coded to Other non-classifiable relationship from 2011.

For more information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:

Child under 15, Dependent Student, Group household, Lone parent, Lone person household, Married registered, Non-dependent child, Non-family member, Other related individual, Same-sex couple.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).

Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP)

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. For the purposes of the variable, grandchildren including those aged 15 years and over are classified as a child.

This variable differs from Relationship in Household (RLHP) in that it recognises grandchildren as a child type, regardless of age. Grandparent-grandchild relationships are recognised as a parent-child relationship rather than an ‘other family’ type relationship.

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/grandchild classifications such as FMGF Grandparent Families and CTGP Child Type (including grandchildren). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

See also Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Grandparent Families (FMGF).

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.

For the 2016 Census, the No Religion option became the first response category in the Religious Affiliation question. From 1991 to 2011, the No Religion option was the last response category for the question.

Responses to the religion question are coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). The ASCRG was first published in 1996. The 2016 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016.
(cat. no. 1266.0) 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)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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, Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED), Tenure Type (TEND).

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. The questions on the personal form relating to this classification have been revised for the 2016 Census to improve clarity and sequencing.

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), 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 five distinct languages and one residual category:

Chinese
  Cantonese
  Hakka
  Mandarin
  Wu
  Min Nan
  Chinese languages, nec

The residual category is needed because the six distinct languages do not encompass all the known Chinese languages. The remainder of observations which can be classified as ‘Chinese languages’ are grouped together in ‘Chinese languages, nec’. Supplementary codes (often called dump codes) are used to process inadequately described responses. Not further defined
Codes (sometimes called undefined codes) are used to process incomplete, non-specific or imprecise responses which cannot be coded to the most detailed level of a classification, but which nevertheless, contain enough information to allow them to be coded to a higher level of the classification structure. For example, country of birth responses relating to places which cannot be identified as lying within the boundaries of a country separately identified in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), but which lie wholly within the boundaries of one of the classification’s Minor Groups, are coded to that Minor Group.

It is important to note the distinction between Not elsewhere classified categories and Not further defined codes. NEC categories are a formal part of a classification’s structure, designed to make a classification complete and exhaustive of all observations in scope. Adequately described, specific responses are coded to nec categories in instances where a suitable substantive category is not included in the classification. As explained above, nfd codes are designed to facilitate processing by allowing inadequately described or non-specific responses to be coded to a broader level of the classification rather than be lost altogether. NFD codes are not a formal part of a 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).

Like nfd codes, these supplementary codes are not a formal part of a classification.

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**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).

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**Rooms in occupied private dwelling**

**See** Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD).

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**SAFD**

**See** Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD).

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**Same-sex couple**

Two persons of the same sex who report a de facto or married partnership in the relationship question, and who are usually resident in the same household, are a same-sex couple.

**See also** Marital status, Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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**School**

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

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**School leavers**

**See** Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP).
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Scope and coverage

The 2016 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent Census night, 9 August 2016, in Australia. This includes people in the six states, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island. The other Australian external territories (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 Australian bases in the Australian Antarctic Territory (and other locations) are included in the Census. They are coded to an Off-Shore Statistical Areas Level 1 in Tasmania.

The only groups of people who spend Census night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families, this derives from the Vienna Convention. In practice, a diplomat is defined as someone entitled to travel on a diplomatic passport. Foreign crew members on ships who remain on the ship and do not undertake migration formalities are also out of scope of the Census.

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 from the Census.

Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, in detention centres in Australia, people in police lock-ups or prisons, are in the scope of the Census. For the 2016 Census, details for these people will be sourced from administrative data, only basic demographic statistics such as age, sex and marital status may be 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 they are occupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included, however unoccupied non-private dwellings are out of scope. Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted. Since the 2006 Census, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained) have also been included.

See also Dwelling Type (DWT), Type of non-Private Dwelling (NPDD), Special Purpose Codes.

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).

Section of State Range (SOSR)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Section of State (SOS)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Self employed person

See Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Owner managers, Owner managers of incorporated enterprises, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, Status in Employment (SIEMP).
Self enumeration

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.

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:

- 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.

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.

Semi-detached house

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Separate house

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Sex (SEXP)

This variable records the sex of each person enumerated in the Census as being either male or female. The variable Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP) is used to indicate if a person’s sex has been imputed for the Census.

Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)

This variable identifies the sex of lone parents and is derived from the Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Sex (SEXP) variables. Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP) can provide useful information when cross-classified against variables such as Labour Force Status (LFSP) and Occupation (OCCP).

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP), Sex (SEXP).

Shift workers

Shift workers who worked the night shift on Census night and returned home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence.

Significant Urban Areas (SUA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Single parent

See Lone parent.
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Sleepers-out

See Dwelling Structure (STRD), Homeless people.

Small area data

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Social Marital Status (MDCP)

This variable is a person variable derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP). 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.

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual in terms of whether he or she forms a couple relationship with another person living in the same usual residence, and the nature of that relationship. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Note: married de facto also includes persons who report de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, girlfriend or boyfriend.

Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper Census Household Form), 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), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Sole parent

See Lone parent.

South Sea Islander

Australian South Sea Islanders are the descendants of South Sea Islanders brought to Australia for labour purposes from the 1860s to just after 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/ANCP) with Country of Birth of Person (BPLP).

See also Ancestry.

Special Purpose Codes

Special purpose codes allow address data to be coded to a non-spatial value. This occurs where there is insufficient information to code to a physical geographic area. For example, responses with no fixed address or instances of incomplete location information.

Special purpose codes have been created for each hierarchical level within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Main Structure. These codes are not spatial. They do not have a region associated with them in the various ASGS digital boundary sets.

In the Main Structure, special purpose codes relate to States/Territories, SA4s, SA3s, SA2s and SA1s. They are also included in other ASGS areas such as Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) and in Non-ABS structures.
Special Purpose Codes Used in Census:

**Capital City, Not Further Defined**
Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago. Used where a respondent has given incomplete address information on the Census form. But has given enough information to allow coding to a capital city.

**Migratory**
Used to code people who are in transit on long distance trains, buses, aircraft and long haul road transport vehicles on Census night.

**Off-shore**
Used to code people counted in the Census on oil rigs and drilling platforms etc. Also used for expeditioners in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

**Shipping**
Used to code people who are on board vessels in Australian waters, in or between Australian ports on Census night.

**No Usual Address**
Used to code people who have no fixed address, such as travellers who move across Australia.

**Not Applicable**
Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago, for children who had not been born one or five years ago.

**Overseas**
Used to code a person's place of usual residence one and five years ago. This caters for those people who lived overseas one and five years ago.

**Overseas Visitor**
Used to code place of usual residence for people who usually live overseas. It is applicable to people who usually live overseas and who will be in Australia for less than one year.

**State, Not Further Defined**
Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago. Used where a respondent has given incomplete address information on the Census form, but has given enough information to allow coding to a State.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

**Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)**

The 2016 Census uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) to code Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP).

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 first level comprises major groups which are formed by aggregating geographically proximate minor groups.
- The second level comprises minor groups, which are groups of neighbouring countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.
- The third level consists of the base units (countries).

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Group</th>
<th>Minor Group</th>
<th>Continent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (not elsewhere classified or 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 refer to the SACC publication on the ABS website: Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1269.0).

See also Country of Birth.

State Electoral Division (SED)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

State Suburb (SSC)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

State/Territory (STE)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Statistical Areas Levels 1,2,3 and 4

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Status in Employment (SIEMP)

Status in Employment (SIEMP) classifies all employed people, to either employees, owner manager of incorporated enterprises with or without employees, owner manager of unincorporated enterprises with or without employees, or contributing family workers.

SIEMP is new for 2016. It is applicable to employed persons and defines their status in employment for the main job held in the week prior to Census night. It replaces Employment Type (EMPT) which provided some of the same data.

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.

See also Child, Child Type (CTPP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Student

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

Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)

The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) includes accommodation specified by state/territory bodies or service providers as supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence.

When utilising this flag, it should be noted that the comprehensiveness of the lists provided may vary considerably between state/territories.

In addition, the flagging of individual addresses as providing supported accommodation is dependent on their ability to be successfully matched to the corresponding Census record for that dwelling.

During Census processing, individual addresses on the lists provided from each state and territory will be matched to the census record of the corresponding dwelling, which will subsequently be flagged (through a dwelling code of “1”) as providing supported accommodation in the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD).

The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) was made available as an output item for the first time for the 2011 Census. Data is available on request.

Information about data quality for the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) will be made available at the time of data release.

Temporarily absent

The Census form seeks information about people who usually reside in a dwelling but who are temporarily absent on Census night. Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:

- 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)
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Family (CPAF) and
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Household (CPAD).

In addition, Location of Spouse (SPLF) records whether or not the family includes a temporarily absent spouse.

The only information gathered on temporarily absent persons are name, sex, age, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, person’s relationship in household and whether the person is a full-time student. This information is used to assist in family coding. All other information for persons temporarily absent and in Australia on Census night, should have been obtained at their place of enumeration. However, this information is not able to be related back to this dwelling.

See also Child, Household, Partner.

Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)

Combines Tenure Type (TEND) and Landlord Type (LLDD) to provide more detailed information for rented dwellings.

'Dwellings occupied rent-free' are classified as rented. 'Other Tenure Type' includes dwellings being occupied under a life
Tenure Type (TEND)

Tenure Type (TEND) describes whether a household rents or owns the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement. TEND is derived from the responses to a series of questions.

The tenure category 'Being purchased under a shared equity scheme' refers to households who are purchasing less than 100% equity in the dwelling, and may or may not be paying rent for the remainder. This category name changed for 2016 to reflect current terminology. Previously it was 'Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'.

'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 have little or no equity in the dwelling. This is a common arrangement in retirement villages.

TEND is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.

See also Landlord Type (LLDD).

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.

Torres Strait Islander

See Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous Status (INGP), Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy.

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)

This variable was introduced in 2006. It allows family income to be calculated for families where only partial income details have been stated.

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF) is the sum of the Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) of each family member aged 15 years and over present in the household on Census night who states their income. Family income is still calculated if one or more members aged 15 years and over are temporarily absent, or do not state their income. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

The categories of FINASF include 'All incomes not stated'. This is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

See also Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Income, Median income, Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).
Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)

This variable is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (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 Total Family Income (weekly) (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.

The categories of Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) include: 'Partial income stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.

'Partial income stated' is used when some family members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.

'All incomes not stated' is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) and Total Household Income (weekly) (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 Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

See also Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Income, Median income, Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)

This variable was introduced in 2006. It allows household income to be calculated for households where only partial income details have been stated.

Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD) is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census night. Household income is still calculated if any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income.

Where no member of a household aged 15 years and over has stated their income, the household is classified as 'All incomes not stated'.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HINASD. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HINASD is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)

This variable is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (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 a value for Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND) is not derived for that household. These households will be categorised as: 'Partial income stated' or 'All incomes not stated'.

- 'Partial income stated' is used when some household members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.
- 'All incomes not stated' is used when no member of the household (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HIND. The exception to this is households that comprise
only visitors. HIND is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

HIND and Total Family Income (weekly) (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 Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)

This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. Personal incomes are collected as ranges in the Census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the ABS 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 Income, Median income, Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND).

Tourism Regions (TR)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Townhouse

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Transport

See Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Place of Work (POWP).

Travel to work

See Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).

Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)

This variable records the type of educational institution being attended by people who are full-time or part-time students. The categories cover preschool through to tertiary institutions.

Users of the data on preschool attendance should be aware that some children who are in child care may be included in the preschool figures. This has been identified as a problem with interpretation of categories by respondents.

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.

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

Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)

See Internet Dwelling Connection (NEDD).
2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

This variable records the type of non-private dwelling in which people were enumerated on Census night. Non-private dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples of the information collected are: Hotel, motel; Boarding house, private hotel; Public hospital (not psychiatric); and Child care institution.

Hotels and private hotels are categorised differently within Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). This is mainly because of differences in length of residency, service provision, and how the hotel/private hotel classifies itself.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling also includes the category 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)' which is accommodation where meals are provided. On the other hand, units in 'Retirement village (self-contained)' are classified as private dwellings, and can be identified by the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Type of non-private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Retirement village (self-contained).

Undercount and/or underenumeration

Although extensive efforts are made to contact all occupied dwellings and count all unoccupied private dwellings in the Census, locating and contacting them all is not possible. Some dwellings may not be identified. For example, flats above or behind shops or attached to private dwellings may not be included in the Census. Analysis of the undercount in previous Censuses has shown that people away from their usual residence on Census night (for example, travelling, camping, staying in a non-private dwelling, or visiting friends) are more likely to be missed than people at home on Census night.

Even when a household is contacted, undercount is possible if not all members of the household can be included on the form (six people can be recorded on the paper form and ten on the online form) no extra online or paper forms are obtained.

Undercount is also possible if the household, or a member of the household, refuses to cooperate and complete a Census form.

A measure of the extent of underenumeration is obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The official population estimates produced by the ABS take into account the results of the PES. However, the Census counts are not adjusted.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

Unemployed

See Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Unit Record File

The Unit Record File (URF) is a sequence of records held on computer files. It holds coded data for all the person, family and dwelling characteristics in each Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) 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).

Census data are stored in a hierarchy of records for each dwelling. Each dwelling may contain a number of family records. Each of these, in turn, may contain a number of person records. When using household/family data it is necessary to recognise these three levels and understand the concepts at each level.

The three levels are indicated by the last character in the mnemonic for each variable. Dwelling level variables are indicated by D, family level by F, and person level by P.
The URF is held under strict security and is only accessible by certain ABS officers.

See also Data processing, Mnemonics.

Unoccupied private dwelling

See Dwelling.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)

See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)

See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)

See Unpaid work

Unpaid work

Questions on unpaid work are applicable to people aged 15 years and over, and are separate from the labour force questions. They cover the following topics:

- Voluntary work through or for an organisation or group in the previous twelve months
- Caring for a person who has a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age in the previous two weeks
- Caring for a child aged less than 15 years (including own child) in the previous two weeks and
- Domestic work for own household in the previous week.

For each topic, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had done any unpaid work or not in the relevant reference period. Respondents were asked to indicate in broad ranges the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work, but were not asked about time spent on the other types of unpaid work.

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 paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as family and community commitments.

The 2006 Census was the first Census to include questions on unpaid work.

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP) - This consists of help willingly given, in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association in the previous twelve months.

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, serving on a committee for a club, etc.).

Unpaid work involving the care of a child or a person who has a disability, a long-term illness or problems with old age, where that care was given through a club, organisation or association, is included.

Voluntary work excludes unpaid work done through a club, organisation or association in order to qualify for government benefits such as Newstart Allowance, to obtain an educational qualification or due to a community work order. It also excludes
any activity which is part of a person’s paid employment or working in a family business. Unpaid work in a family business is regarded as employment rather than voluntary work.

**Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)** - This consists of unpaid help or supervision given in the previous two weeks to another person to assist them with daily activities because of a disability, a long-term health condition or problems related to old age. A long-term illness is one that has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more. The care could have been provided to family members or other people, but excludes care given through an organisation or club.

Unpaid caring can include, but is not limited to:
- bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding someone
- helping someone to move around
- helping someone to understand or be understood by others
- providing emotional support to someone and helping them to maintain friendships and social activities
- helping with or supervising medication or dressing wounds
- cleaning, laundry, cooking, managing diets and preparing meals
- performing housework, light household repairs or maintenance
- managing household finances
- driving or accompanying someone to appointments and activities.

Care provided by recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Payment is included as unpaid care.

**Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)** - This consists of time spent in the previous two weeks caring for a child or children aged less than 15 years without being paid. This includes people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It also includes people looking after other children, such as grandchildren, the children of other relatives, or the children of friends or neighbours. Care for a child given through an organisation or club is excluded. Respondents were asked to indicate whether care was given for their own child and/or another child.

**Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)** - This consists of the time people spent in the previous week doing domestic work without pay for themselves and their household, whether in their own home or in other places. Respondents were asked to provide (in broad ranges) the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work in the previous week.

Unpaid domestic work can include:
- meal preparation, service and clean-up
- washing, ironing and managing clothes
- any other housework
- gardening, mowing and yard work
- home maintenance
- car/ bike maintenance
- household shopping and managing household financial affairs
- maintaining home internet connections and computer systems.

Any domestic work done as part of paid employment is excluded.

**Unrelated child (under 15)**

*See* 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).
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 2016 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. Usual address information is used to code usual residence.

Since the 2001 Census, 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’.

For the 2016 Census 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).

The information acquired from the answers to the usual residence questions is also used to create the usual residence indicator variables:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UA1IP)
- Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UA1SP).

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.

Family variables are only derived for people counted at their usual residence. Temporarily absent persons are used to classify types of relationships and families existing in a household, but they are not used in the derivation of any other Census characteristics or in other Census output. If all members of a family are absent from their usual residence, no family records are created for them. Family and household structures are based on persons usually resident. If all members of a family or household are temporarily absent, the family or household is not counted.

Usual Residence data are used by the ABS in calculations of the Estimated Resident Population.

See also Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Temporarily absent, Visitors to a household.

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 Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) of usual residence but cannot be placed back to their dwelling of usual residence. For the 2016 Census, data will be imputed to SA1 level where the respondent has given insufficient address information. 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 family variables, and the internal migration variables.

See also Family, Household, Internal migration, Place of enumeration, Usual residence.

Visitors to Australia

The question 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.

For the 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses, overseas visitors were those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than a year.

Since the 1996 Census, overseas visitors have been separately categorised in standard tabulations, with the exception of Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered 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 Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)

See Unpaid work.

Working population

The working population consists of all persons who were employed in the week prior to Census night.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

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'. From 2001 onwards, data were collected by single year with valid responses in 2011 being in the range 1895 to 2011. For 2016, data are collected by single year with valid responses in the range 1900 to 2016.

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.

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 of residence in Australia.

The category 'Overseas visitor' consists of those people who report they usually reside in another country.

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'.

This variable is coded 'Not applicable' for people born in Australia.

A check is made to ensure that a person’s stated age is compatible with period of residence. The year 2016 refers to the period from 1st January 2016 to 9th August 2016 only.
Year of birth

See Age (AGEP).
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