





# How Australia Takes a Census



# **How Australia Takes a Census**

**Australia** 

2006

Dennis Trewin Australian Statistician ABS Catalogue No. 2903.0

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#### PREFACE .....

The purpose of this publication is to outline how the 2006 Census will be conducted. The Census and Statistics Act 1905 requires that the "...census shall be taken in the year 1981 and in every fifth year thereafter...". The next Census will be held on Tuesday, 8 August 2006.

The Census is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and one of the most important. There are two broad objectives that underpin the Census. The first of these is to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night and the dwellings in which they live. The second is to provide timely, high quality and relevant data for small geographic areas and small population groups, to complement the rich but broad level data provided by ABS surveys.

This publication describes the history of the Census, the process by which the 2006 Census was planned, the way it will be conducted and processed and the type of output that will be available.

Information about the full range of ABS data can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). Further information about 2006 Census products and services will be published closer to the 2006 Census date.

Dennis Trewin Australian Statistician

## ABBREVIATIONS .....

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

AC automatic coding

AIHW Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

AR automatic repair

ASAC Australian Statistics Advisory Council

BCP Basic Community Profile

CD Collection District

CFS census field system

DPC data processing centre

FMS field management system

GST goods and services tax

ICR intelligent character recognition

LEP Library Extension Program

LGA local government area

SLA statistical local area

TTY telephone typewriter

## INTRODUCTION .....

THE NEXT CENSUS

Australia's fifteenth national Census of Population and Housing will be held on 8 August 2006. This publication has been prepared to provide current and potential users of Census statistics with some basic information about the 2006 Census. It describes the history of the Census, the process by which the 2006 Census was planned, the way in which it will be conducted and processed and the types of output which will be available.

WHY HAVE A CENSUS?

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and one of the most important. Its objective is to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. This provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the population of each of the states, territories and local government areas, primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. The Census also provides the characteristics of the Australian population and its housing within small geographic areas and for small population groups. This information supports the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of governments and other users.

Population estimates based on the Census are used to determine the number of seats allocated to each State and Territory in the House of Representatives. Population estimates are also used in the allocation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue by the Commonwealth to the States and the Territories. For 2004-05, the total GST pool was estimated at \$34.46 billion. Population estimates based on the Census are a key element in the criteria used by the Commonwealth Grants Commission in recommending the appropriate distribution of these funds.

WHO IS COUNTED?

The Census includes all people in Australia on Census Night, with the exception of foreign diplomats and their families. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents out of the country on Census Night are out of scope of the Census.

People outside Australia who are not required to undertake migration formalities, such as those on oil and gas rigs off the Australian coast, are included.

Following the enactment of the *Territories Reform Act 1992*, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island have been included in the counts for Australia since the 1996 Census.

## HISTORY .....

#### **MUSTERS**

The first population counts of Australia were known as musters and were conducted as early as 1788. Musters involved all members of the community gathering at specified locations to be counted. These were important as a means of matching food and other supplies to the number of people needing them. The first of the Censuses in Australia as we now know them was held in New South Wales in November 1828. Each of the colonies conducted their own Censuses until 1886.

On 3 April 1881, the first simultaneous Census of the British Empire covering the United Kingdom, India and the Crown Settlements (including Australia) was taken. This Census produced the first set of colonial population figures for the same day.

A Census conference held in Sydney on 26 February 1900 arranged for an Australian Census conducted on a uniform basis to be taken on 31 March 1901. Minor differences in the interpretation of definitions arose between the states and the method of presentation of the results differed considerably. The responses to the Census questions were not tabulated in all cases and there was no coordinating authority to bring the results together to form a total for Australia.

## CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT

To provide greater coordination, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* was passed on 8 December 1905. This Act provided:

- that 'the census shall be taken in the year 1911, and in every tenth year thereafter'
- 'the census day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation'.

On 18 June 1906, the first Statistician of the Commonwealth of Australia was appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act. Later in the same year the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was formed (re-named the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1975).

#### NATIONAL CENSUSES

Since 1911 the Census has been a centralised activity conducted and controlled by the Australian Statistician under the authority of an Act of Parliament to ensure uniformity in the Census methods and data collected from each state, and to protect the confidentiality of information gathered.

Due to the economic depression it was considered inappropriate to conduct the scheduled Census of 1931, so the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* was amended to allow a Census to be held at any such time as prescribed. Under the amended Act the next Census was held in 1933. No Census was held during the period of World War II and the first post-war Census was taken in 1947, after an interval of 14 years. The year 1954 was chosen for the next Census, it being a seven year interval and equidistant between the 1947 Census and the then proposed 1961 Census. The practice of conducting a Census in at least the first year of each decade was resumed from 1961 onwards.

**EVERY FIVE YEARS** 

Following the 1961 Census, Australia has had a Census taken every five years, a practice which became mandatory with the amendment to the Census and Statistics Act in 1977 requiring that 'the census shall be taken in the year 1981 and in every fifth year thereafter, and at such other times as are prescribed'.

WHICH DATE?

In selecting a Census date the ABS aims to select a date which minimises the proportion of the population who are not at their usual place of residence. In 1911 and 1921, a Census date near the beginning of April was selected. For the 1933 Census through to the 1986 Census, the Census date was moved to be at, or near, the end of June.

In 1991, the Census date was moved to early August, after all mainland states changed from a three term to a four term school year with school holidays falling near the end of June. School holidays on, or close to, the Census date increase collection difficulties and reduce the quality of data obtained, as many people are absent from their usual place of residence.

The date which has been specified for the 2006 Census is Tuesday, 8 August.

#### PLANNING THE 2006 CENSUS .....

#### **IMPROVEMENTS**

Well before one Census is completed, work on the next Census begins. Preliminary work on the 2006 Census began as early as 2000.

All aspects of the 2001 Census were examined by the ABS with a view to identifying areas of potential improvement. This included the evaluation of form and question design, the effectiveness of collection and processing systems and the quality and the usefulness of the data provided to users. The major improvements to Census procedures since the 2001 Census include changes to the Census Inquiry Service, field operations and administration, the availability of an Internet version of the Census form which can be completed and submitted online, and improvements to the geographic outputs from the Census with the introduction of Meshblocks. For the 2006 Census, standard products will be released based on where people usually live (place of usual residence), with provision for access to 'as enumerated' data. These aspects are covered in more detail in later chapters.

Internet based Census form

The Internet based Census form (eCensus) is an interactive web-based application, designed to work on commonly used computer technology. It allows the Australian public to complete and submit their Census form electronically via the Internet.

The strongest available encryption technology is used to ensure the security of eCensus data.

The eCensus has been designed to be accessible to every Australian. In particular, the visually impaired or persons with limited motor skills will be able to independently complete their Census form through the use of assistive technologies such as screen readers.

For householders in areas that are difficult to enumerate through traditional means, such as remote areas of Australia or secure apartment buildings, the eCensus will improve the ease of collection of Census forms.

The implementation of the eCensus is in response to the Australian public's request for easier access to government forms and flexibility, via the Internet, in ways of completing and submitting these forms. The *Electronic Transaction Act (1999)* also requires that Agencies provide a facility that enables the community to use electronic communications in their dealings with government.

Census Inquiry Service

The 2006 Census Inquiry Service is a telephone inquiry service designed to answer queries from the public about the Census. Comprehensive information is available to the general public on issues which relate to the completion of their Census forms.

Census Inquiry Service continued

The Census Inquiry Service will directly link householders with their Census Collector through the use of SMS messaging. This will allow householders to request actions such as the delivery or collection of their Census forms through the Census Inquiry Service. The use of mobile phone technology is seen as a major advancement in the area of field procedures for the 2006 Census.

Field operations and administration

In the 2006 Census the Australian public will be given the choice of completing an eCensus form via the Internet. In addition, in selected areas, residents will be encouraged to return their Census form by mail. Systems that support this process have also been built so that field staff can be quickly notified that Internet and mailed in forms have been received. This will enable collection staff to focus on activities aimed at maximising the number of forms collected.

The Field Management System (FMS) will also be introduced primarily for use by field managers. The FMS is an Internet based system which assists field managers in a range of activities associated with recruitment, workload allocation and collection tasks. It will also be used to provide management information to and from Census Management Units. This will enable quicker access to relevant information giving the opportunity to provide more timely responses to operational issues and an improvement of quality in the field operations.

The Census Field System (CFS) which was developed for the 2001 Census to manage payment and other personnel matters relating to field staff, has been enhanced for the 2006 Census.

CENSUS TOPICS

Since the first national Census in 1911, the content of Censuses has changed. Some topics have been included in each Census since 1911, for example, age, marital status and religion, while others have been included or excluded depending on the importance of the topic at the time. Topics selected for a Census must have specific purposes which are of national importance. There must be a demonstrated need for the Census data for policy development, planning and program monitoring. To see what is included in the 2006 Census refer to Appendix 1 for a copy of the Household Form and Appendix 2 for a copy of the Census Guide. Appendix 3 lists all topics included in every Census held from 1911 to 2006.

HOW IS CONTENT DETERMINED

Consultation with users of Census statistics commenced on the basis that the real per capita cost of conducting the 2006 Census be no more than the cost of conducting the 2001 Census.

In July 2003 the ABS published an *Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS Views on Content and Procedures* (cat. no. 2007.0). Its availability was widely advertised in the media. The publication was available on request and placed on the ABS web site. As well as outlining the broad nature of plans for taking the 2006 Census, the paper summarised topic proposals for the next Census under three categories:

- topics to be included in the 2006 Census
- topics under review
- topics to be excluded from the 2006 Census.

HOW IS CONTENT
DETERMINED continued

Users of Census data and the general public were invited to comment on the views expressed in the paper.

Submissions received

The views of users were obtained through almost 1000 written submissions, including 700 submissions on the retention of Census forms. A range of consultation meetings with major users were also held.

Government decision

After a program of question testing, consideration of submissions received and consultation with expert groups, the ABS drafted recommendations on the content of the 2006 Census. These draft recommendations were discussed by the Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) in November 2003 and, following further consultation and testing on some topics, in May 2004. Following these discussions, the ABS presented a submission to the Government concerning the topics to be included in the 2006 Census. On 10 May 2005 the Government announced its decisions on the 2006 Census. Regulations associated with the taking of the 2006 Census and an *Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content* (cat. no. 2008.0) have been tabled in Parliament.

Factors considered

The Census of Population and Housing collects information by self-enumeration. Each household is asked to fill in the Census form with relatively little assistance from the Census Collector. Self-enumeration and the need to ensure that the large Census operation is conducted as efficiently and effectively as possible, imposes constraints 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 respondent load on households and Census costs.

These constraints were reflected in the criteria used to assess topics for inclusion in the 2006 Census. These were:

- whether the topic was of major national importance
- whether there was a need for data on the topic for small groups in the population or for small geographic areas
- whether the topic was suitable for inclusion in a self-enumerated Census.

WHAT IS ON THE 2006 CENSUS FORM?

The consultation process led to the inclusion of two new topics in the 2006 Census: need for assistance and unpaid work. All topics asked in the 2001 Census were retained. However, questions on the use of personal computers and the Internet have been replaced with a question on Internet access at the dwelling level. The number of children ever born question will be asked in the 2006 Census, in line with the ten year cycle for this question. Further topics were investigated but did not meet the criteria for inclusion. (See Appendix 1 for a copy of the 2006 Census Household Form.)

Testing

To decide on the layout and question wording for the Census form, a program of tests is conducted before each Census. For the 2006 Census a series of eight tests, including a dress rehearsal, were carried out in various cities and rural locations between 2002 and 2005.

Testing continued

The dress rehearsal was conducted to test collection and processing procedures. It was held on Tuesday, 9 August 2005 in parts of Sydney, Wagga Wagga and Junee in New South Wales and in parts of Adelaide and Murray Bridge in South Australia.

Recording the answers

The 2006 Census sees the continuing use of both Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) and automatic coding (AC) for the capture of responses.

Most questions will again be answered by householders making horizontal marks on the form, to indicate their answers from lists of options. For some questions written responses are required. ICR technology allows hand writing to be read automatically and translated into classification codes. Responses which cannot be processed automatically will be processed using online coding systems as used in the 2001 Census.

ADDING VALUE TO THE CENSUS

For the 2006 Census the ABS will be developing a new way of looking at Census data that will add value to it by combining information from a sample of individual records over time between successive Censuses. This information will also be used with information on specified events such as birth and death registrations, cancer registrations, and permanent settlement and departure information, for that sample.

This will help to paint a picture of how different situations impact on outcomes for people by expanding the range of statistical information available from the Census. It will help answer questions such as 'why are people where they are today?', 'how did they get to where they are?' and 'what can be done to improve people's situation?'

The sample of records will be brought together for successive Censuses using variables such as age, date of birth, sex, country of birth and geographic area. This will not involve the ABS keeping name and address information for the Census, and by law no data that is likely to enable the identification of a person can be released from the ABS.

## CONFIDENTIALITY .....

THE GUARANTEE OF THE ACT

The Census collects information relating to each person and household in the country but it is not concerned with information about individuals as such. The Census is taken to provide information about the community as a whole and about groups within the community. The public expects that the information they provide will be kept confidential and this protection is given by provisions in the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. All ABS officers (including temporary employees) are legally bound to secrecy under the Act never to release identifiable personal information to any person or organisation outside the ABS. Section 19 of the Act makes it an offence for any past or present ABS officer to divulge, either directly or indirectly, any confidential information collected under this Act. The penalty for this offence is a fine of up to \$5,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or both.

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS Completed Census forms will be transferred from the collection centres to the Census Data Processing Centre (DPC) under secure arrangements. Full-time security personnel will be employed to prevent any unauthorised access to the processing centre.

To ensure eCensus data is delivered to the ABS securely, the strongest encryption technology that commonly used browsers will support has been used. Encryption uses two keys, a public key to encode the data and a private key to decode the data. Without the key to decode the data, it is unreadable. The encoding key (public key) is widely known and distributed, but the decoding key (private key) remains confidential to the ABS. eCensus data sent over the Internet is encoded using the public key, but can only be decoded by the private key. This means that eCensus data sent to the ABS via the Internet is not able to be read by anyone other than the ABS.

Comprehensive security arrangements are implemented on the ABS computer system. These include the use of regularly changed passwords, access control and audit trails. In accordance with the Act, no results will be released in a way which would enable particular individuals or households to be identified.

ARCHIVING CENSUS FORMS - THE TIME CAPSULE Before 2001 all name-identified information from past Censuses was destroyed once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001 Census the Government accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs report, *Saving Our Census and Preserving Our History* that saving name-identified Census information 'for future research, with appropriate safeguards, will make a valuable contribution to preserving Australia's history for future generations'. This was particularly true for the 2001 Census as it coincided with the Centenary of Federation.

ARCHIVING CENSUS FORMS - THE TIME CAPSULE continued

In 2006, and for future Censuses, people will again have the option to have their name-identified information retained and released after 99 years. In order to ensure that the current high levels of public confidence and cooperation in the Census are maintained, and to respect the wishes of those who do not want their information retained for future release, information will only be kept for those persons who explicitly consent. For privacy reasons the name-identified information will not be available for any purpose including to courts or tribunals within a 99 year closed access period. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified Census information being retained their name and address information will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

Where consent has been given, the name, address and other Census information for that person will be transferred to the National Archives of Australia and kept securely, to be released after 99 years. After this transfer has been completed, the ABS will destroy all name-identified Census information it holds, including the computer images and the paper forms. As in the past, the paper forms will be pulped for recycling.

RANDOM ADJUSTMENTS

At the completion of processing, minor adjustments are made to data to protect the confidentiality of information about individuals while at the same time allowing the maximum amount of detailed Census data to be released. This is dealt with in more detail in chapter 7.

## COLLECTION .....

MAPS

The production of accurate maps for use by Census Collectors is important to the collection of the Census. They make it possible for Census Collectors to deliver and collect forms from every household in Australia. For the 2006 Census, a computer-based mapping system has once again been used to produce high quality maps. This system builds on experience gained last Census in use of computer based mapping.

Considerable effort has been made to evaluate Census Collector comments regarding the map content of 2001 maps and where possible, to take these into account in maps produced for 2006. The ABS has also been working with the Public Sector Mapping Agency to incorporate updated and more detailed mapping information into the Census maps. The presentation of maps has also been enhanced for 2006.

FORM PRINTING AND OTHER MATERIALS

Once the design of the Census forms is completed, work begins on the typesetting and printing of the forms. For the 2006 Census, the ABS will produce 11.1 million household forms and 2.8 million personal forms. (See Appendix 1 for a copy of the 2006 Census Household Form.) Special form types are used for those parts of the population presenting particular collection challenges such as remote Indigenous communities and people homeless on Census Night.

In addition, large amounts of material are required for field operations, for example administrative documents, cartons for transport purposes, training material and manuals.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS

The Collection District (CD) is the basic geographic unit of collection. A CD is generally a Census workload area that one Collector can cover delivering and collecting Census forms in a specified period. On average there are about 230 dwellings per CD. However, there may be more in urban CDs and fewer dwellings in rural CDs that cover more extensive areas. In statistical tables, CDs may be combined to form larger geographic areas, for example, statistical local areas (SLAs), local government areas (LGAs) and electoral divisions.

As far as possible, comparability of CD boundaries is maintained between Censuses. Where a CD has grown too large it is split into two or more CDs, so that when combined they are still comparable with the previous Census area. CD boundaries are aligned with LGA and SIA boundaries and, therefore, vary slightly from previous Census CDs where LGA boundary changes have occurred between Censuses. In the case of population decline in a CD, the original CD boundary is maintained for comparability.

CENSUS AWARENESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Prior to each Census the ABS conducts a comprehensive public relations campaign. The 2006 Census campaign includes strategies to:

 ensure high levels of awareness of the Census and its benefit to the community among all Australians CENSUS AWARENESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS continued

- ensure high levels of awareness of the Census recruitment campaign (ABS needs to recruit approximately 43,000 Census field staff around Australia in 2006)
- ensure high levels of participation in the Census
- ensure high levels of awareness of the option to have name-identified information archived for 99 years.

The public relations campaign includes paid media advertising and a range of activities including briefings for community and other public opinion leaders. There is also a comprehensive program of media contact to inform journalists and commentators about the Census and to encourage accurate, timely coverage of relevant issues.

An important aspect of the public relations strategy is to raise awareness of procedures available to obtain help, especially for people who may be disadvantaged through language or other difficulties in acquiring information about the Census or in completing their form. In addition, a Census information web site will be operational during the Census campaign and a Census Guide is produced for every household in Australia (see Appendix 2 for a copy of the Census Guide).

DELIVERY AND
COLLECTION OF FORMS

An efficient collection operation is essential to the success of the Census. As in previous Censuses, the 2006 Census is self-enumerated. This means that each household is asked to fill in the details required on the Census form. Assistance is available from the Collector and the Census Inquiry Service.

A hierarchical structure of temporary staff is used to deliver and collect Census forms. All staff are appointed under the *Census and Statistics Act* and are subject to the strict confidentiality provisions of the Act.

ABS state and territory offices are responsible for the management of all field staff in their state or territory. The majority of the workforce, just over 30,000 people, are the Census Collectors. Census Collectors deliver a Census form and Census Guide to every household in their CD prior to Census Night. Where contact is made on delivery, the Collector arranges with the householder a convenient time to return and collect the form after Census Night. Where a Collector is not initially successful in collecting a Census form he/she is required to return to the household a minimum of three times in the twenty day period following Census Night to attempt to collect the form. Collectors are also required to scan questions 1-8 of each form to ensure it has been completed.

It is not always an easy task to deliver and collect Census forms, especially in remote areas, but Collectors endeavour to contact everyone. This includes people camping in the outback or travelling and people who live in parks or on the street. In rural areas, Collectors use any means of transport at their disposal, from walking to travelling by helicopter, to locate every person who should be included in the Census.

For the first time, an electronic Census form is being offered on line for the 2006 Census. This option will be widely advertised and details will be available from Collectors.

## DELIVERY AND COLLECTION OF FORMS continued

Area Supervisors are each responsible for training and supervising the work of approximately 8 to 10 Census Collectors. Their primary role is to ensure accuracy and completeness of coverage within their areas. In some states and territories, District Managers are employed to provide assistance at the local level in Census collection activities, and in these cases Area Supervisors will be responsible to District Managers.

In total, more than 43,000 temporary field and collection staff will be involved in the delivery and collection of forms. These staff need to be recruited, trained, supplied with material, supervised and paid on completion of their work. The development and logistics behind the Census are enormous and require careful planning and implementation. The distribution and return of materials alone means that trucks traverse almost the entire length and breadth of Australia.

#### CENSUS INQUIRY SERVICE

To ensure that public inquiries concerning the 2006 Census are dealt with speedily, the ABS operates a telephone inquiry service.

The Census Inquiry Service answers public inquiries relating to the Census, advises how to complete the form and enables householders to request assistance from their Collector. This process is made possible by the use of SMS messaging which enables Collectors to receive information relating to householders in their Collection Districts. This method of communication in the field enhances procedures for Collectors and will ensure the Collector's workload becomes more manageable.

The Census Inquiry Service includes a telephone interpreter service and a telephone typewriter (TTY) service for the deaf. The Census Inquiry Service will be supported by a web site which will also provide details about Census questions and topics.

#### NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS

For the enumeration of non-private dwellings such as hotels and hospitals, staff of these establishments are recruited as Special Collectors and distribute a personal form and a privacy envelope to each person spending Census Night in that dwelling. Special Collectors are required to collect the completed forms as soon as possible after Census Night.

Personal forms are also provided to people on board ships in or between Australian ports, or on long distance trains or buses on Census Night.

## PRIVATE DWELLING ESTABLISHMENTS

For the 2006 Census all households in caravan parks, marinas, manufactured home estates and self-care accommodation for the aged will be provided with household forms. Use of these forms allows statistics to be produced on the families living in this type of accommodation. This also includes persons living in apartment complexes which provide long term accommodation. However, short term accommodation in apartment complexes will be classified as non-private dwellings and each person spending Census Night in these dwellings will receive a personal form.

#### PRIVACY ENVELOPES

Privacy envelopes are provided for anyone who does not wish to have their completed form seen by their Census Collector or members of the household and for people enumerated in non-private dwellings. Members of the public are informed of the availability of privacy envelopes through the public awareness campaign, the Census Guide and the Census form.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

For Aboriginal and Torres
Strait Islander people

The ABS has, after consultation with representatives from a range of organisations associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, developed an Indigenous Enumeration Strategy. This strategy is a collection of procedures which allow for potential barriers, caused by cultural factors, to the effective enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to be addressed. The strategy also encompasses Census awareness activities aimed at encouraging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to participate in the Census.

The strategy provides a framework of approaches to cover the enumeration of:

- nominated discrete Indigenous communities
- other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households.

Central to this strategy is the appointment of Census Field Officers who are involved in informing urban, regional and remote Indigenous communities, organisations and groups about the Census and eliciting their assistance and support. The communication aspects of the strategy includes paid media advertising, a program of contact with community leaders, briefings for representatives of Indigenous media outlets, use of posters and leaflets specifically designed for Indigenous communities, and the dissemination of information about the Census.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander field staff will be recruited in nominated discrete Indigenous communities to obtain Census information via an interviewer-based form type. In other communities and in urban and regional areas where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are located, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander field staff will be recruited to assist with the Census.

For ethnic groups

With almost one in five of Australians speaking a language other than English at home, there is a need to provide assistance to households that have difficulties in speaking or reading English. A strategy has been developed by the ABS to ensure that the best possible enumeration of ethnic groups is achieved. The communications elements of this strategy include paid media advertising, providing information to community leaders and to relevant journalists and commentators, translating brochures into community languages, and providing information to migrant education units and community groups.

The Census also employs Collectors with skills in languages other than English, and operates a Language Helpline through the Census Inquiry Service. The Language Helpline caters for 20 of the most commonly used languages in Australia. If the caller is not conversant in any of the 20 languages offered by the Census Inquiry Service, a customer service representative will connect them to an external interpreting service and set up a 3-way conference between the Census Inquiry Service, the caller, and the interpreter provided by the external service.

For the homeless

There are two groups of people whose housing, or lack of, pose particular issues for collecting Census data. The first group are people who do not have a conventional "roof" over their heads and who live in places such as on the streets, in parks, under bridges or in squats. The second group comprises people without a usual address and staying temporarily in accommodation such as boarding houses, refuges, hostels, hotels/motels, caravan parks or within the homes of relatives/friends.

For the homeless continued

In the lead-up to the 2006 Census, the ABS is liaising with state/territory organisations in order to gain their assistance in correctly identifying accommodation likely to cater for the homeless. Prior to Census Night, ABS staff from regional offices will contact groups providing services for the homeless to identify possible sites where homeless people are likely to be located. Where possible, members of the homeless community will be engaged to enumerate 'difficult' areas where significant numbers of homeless people are likely to spend Census Night.

For others

A 1998 ABS survey revealed that approximately half a million people with a limitation or disabling condition of some kind, have difficulty holding a book, turning pages or reading normal print. Where requested, Census Collectors provide assistance to people who need it. This ranges from reading of the questions to noting answers. A telephone typewriter (TTY) service for the deaf will also operate. Census television advertisements will have subtitling for encoder viewing. As mentioned earlier the eCensus has also been designed to be accessible for people with visual impairments or limited motor skills through the use of assistive technologies such as screen readers.

### PROCESSING .....

THE DATA PROCESSING CENTRE

Once all the forms have been collected, they are transported under secure arrangements to the Census Data Processing Centre (DPC). It is here that data on the forms are processed to produce the computer data files used to provide Census products for users.

OPTICALLY AND
DIGITALLY READING THE
FORMS

Processing begins with a check to ensure that every form received is ready to be scanned and that any badly torn, stained or otherwise damaged forms are transcribed to ensure they will pass successfully through the scanning process. In 2006, for the first time, the Collector Record Book will be scanned and the data captured.

Scanning involves capturing an image of each page of each form. For the 2006 Census, data will be captured and processed using the same technologies that were introduced successfully in 2001, namely imaging, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), automatic repair (AR) and automatic coding (AC). Forms returned electronically will also be integrated into this processing methodology. Manual intervention may be required to 'repair' unrecognisable characters. Once repaired, all fields for which written responses are provided are processed through the automatic coding system to create a computer data file containing only the classification codes. If a code cannot be automatically determined, then manual intervention via an online coding system takes place.

The use of images of Census forms dramatically reduces the need for the movement of large volumes of paper at the Census DPC. The ABS has also undertaken a review of the processing methodology in order to gain further efficiencies.

FIRST AND SECOND STAGE PROCESSING So that basic Census data can be released as soon as possible, processing is split into two stages. In the first, simple topics such as age, sex and religion are processed. A high degree of AC is achieved for these topics. The second stage processes complex topics such as industry, qualifications and occupation, which require substantial manual intervention, via online coding, to allocate codes to the householder's responses.

Family coding

Most of the information on families is captured directly from the mark-box responses provided on the Census form, and for most families the family code can be derived automatically from these responses. However, for a small number of situations, such as two families living in the same household or where there are complex relationships between family members, computer-assisted family coding is required. The computer directs the coder to the forms that require special family coding and provides response screens for the coder to enter the codes. An editing program immediately checks the validity of the family codes supplied and, if invalid, the coder is required to repeat the process. When the family codes for the household are valid, they are included in the computer data file.

**EDITING** 

Some editing is undertaken to reduce the inconsistencies in Census data. The types of errors that editing procedures can detect are limited to responses and/or codes which are invalid or inconsistent with other responses on the forms, or which are in conflict with Census definitions. Once detected, such inconsistencies are dealt with by changing one or more responses on the basis of decision tables drawn up for this purpose. Some inconsistencies will remain where it is impossible to determine the true situation from information provided on the Census form.

IMPUTED AND DERIVED DATA

During processing, procedures for deriving or imputing some data items are implemented by the editing system.

Some data items are derived from other responses given on the Census forms. An example of a derived characteristic is labour force status. This characteristic is derived for all people aged 15 years and over and is determined using a decision table which takes into account the responses (or lack of them) given to several other questions on the form. These are: full or part-time job; job last week; looked for work; availability to start work; hours worked and mode of travel to work.

Data imputation is used for a small number of specific data items: age, sex, marital status and usual residence where responses have not been provided on the Census form. As it is not usually possible to derive these values from other responses on the same form, they must be imputed.

FINAL DATA

The final outcome of the Census DPC work is a file of coded records for each person, family, and dwelling enumerated in the Census. Once validated, the file becomes the source of all products containing Census data. The data is released in files and tables that do not allow the identification of individuals.

ARCHIVING OF CENSUS FORMS

Prior to 2001, forms and other name-identified records were destroyed once the statistical data required for the purposes of the Census was extracted.

As in 2001, the 2006 Census will give each person the opportunity to have his or her Census information kept by the National Archives of Australia and then made publicly available after 99 years. When all the statistical data has been extracted, the responses to the archiving question will be examined. Where a response to this question clearly indicates a respondent's agreement to have their Census information retained, and the form has been signed, the respondent's information will be transferred to the National Archives of Australia.

RECYCLING AND DESTRUCTION

Once all the statistical data has been extracted, microfilming for retained records has been completed and the forms are no longer needed for processing, they will be pulped and turned into recycled paper and cardboard. The images of the Census forms used during processing and microfilming are also destroyed.

### QUALITY .....

HIGH QUALITY DATA

As with other statistical collections, the ABS strives to ensure that high quality data are obtained from the Census. To this end, extensive effort is put into the form design, collection procedures, the public awareness campaign and accurate processing of the information collected.

FIELD TESTING

To begin with, the method employed to obtain information in the Australian Census is one of self-enumeration in which each household is asked to complete the Census form with relatively little assistance from the Census Collector. To make sure that this approach is successful, a series of tests is conducted before each Census to gauge public reaction to the form and the questions in it. This is dealt with in more detail in chapter 3.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

As well as making sure that the right questions are asked, it is essential for the achievement of quality Census data that everybody understands the importance of being counted and of giving the right answers in the Census. A crucial factor in this respect is the public awareness campaign referred to in chapter 5.

QUALITY ASSURANCE Field procedures During the delivery and collection phase of the Census, quality assurance field procedures are implemented to ensure the maximum coverage of households, combined with the range of public relations activities aimed at raising awareness of the Census and the benefits of participation.

For the 2006 Census these quality assurance procedures will be improved by the use of an online Field Management System (FMS). This system will assist in the earlier identification of areas where delivery or collection is not proceeding smoothly and ensure extra assistance and support can be provided to these areas promptly, with additional intensive follow-up being conducted in relevant areas where deemed necessary.

Data Processing Centre

Once the forms are in the Census DPC, quality assurance procedures are implemented at all phases of processing to maximise the accurate recording of information collected and to eliminate as far as possible any inconsistencies in coding responses. For example, after automatic and online coding, a sample of forms are manually recoded and inconsistent answers compared by an adjudicator to determine the source of the error. This information, along with reports from coders, is examined by continuous improvement teams, who have the responsibility for identifying quality problems and recommending ways in which quality can be improved. Coding procedures, indexes, processing systems and training of staff are the key areas where changes can lead to improved data quality during processing.

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RESIDUAL ERRORS

Despite these efforts, the Census, like all statistical collections, is subject to a number of sources of error, and some of the errors defy detection and correction. Testing has indicated the effect of these errors is generally slight, although it could be more significant for analyses of data for small groups or very detailed cross-classifications.

EVALUATING THE OUTCOME

After the Census, an evaluation of the Census data is carried out to inform users of the data about its quality, and to help plan the next Census. Investigation of the effect of partial response, consistency checks between related questions, comparisons with data from other sources and demographic analysis are undertaken for various Census topics.

Much of the information gathered about the quality of Census data will be distributed in the form of data quality statements that may accompany or be referenced by Census output products. There may be more specialised data quality evaluation reports on issues or topics of interest after Census data has been released. This information also helps the ABS to plan for the next Census.

SOURCES OF ERROR

Undercounting

Despite efforts to obtain full coverage of people and dwellings, 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 referred to as undercounting.

As well as affecting the total population counts, undercounting can bias other Census statistics because the characteristics of missed people are different from those of counted people. In Australia, rates of undercounting vary significantly for different population groups depending on factors such as age, sex and geographic area. A measure of the extent of undercounting is obtained from a sample survey of households undertaken shortly after the Census, called the Post Enumeration Survey. The undercount of people who were present in Australia on 2001 Census Night was 1.8%.

Partial response

People who are counted in the Census do not necessarily answer all the questions which apply to them. While questions of a sensitive nature are generally excluded from the Census, all topics have an element of non-response. However, this element can be measured and is generally low. In those instances where a householder does not provide a response to a question, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and the statistical local area (SLA) of usual residence. This data is used in population estimates and so these variables are imputed, using other information on the Census form and specially constructed random tables based on the distribution of the population according to these variables at the previous Census.

Respondent error

Computer editing procedures are used to detect and correct obvious errors made by individuals in completing the form (for example, a six year old person in the labour force). However, such procedures cannot detect and correct all householders' errors and some remain in final output.

Processing error

Errors created during the processing of the Census are kept at an acceptable level by means of quality assurance procedures. These involve sample checking during coding operations, and taking corrective action where necessary. (See Quality Assurance)

INTRODUCED RANDOM ADJUSTMENT

Minor adjustments are made to the information to allow the maximum of detailed Census data possible to be released without breaching the confidentiality of individual responses. For this reason, great care should be taken when interpreting data in small cells, since randomisation, as well as possible respondent and processing errors, have a greater proportional impact on them than on larger cells.

#### PRODUCTS .....

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

The ABS is developing a range of products and services from the 2006 Census to meet the objective of providing users of statistics with the information they need. The 2006 Census results will be published mainly via the Internet. There will also be a national compendium publication available in hardcopy along with some state-based publications. Emphasis will be placed on providing a timely and responsive range of products.

INTERNET SERVICES

For the 2006 Census most electronic products released will be disseminated via the Internet. A range of new Internet products will be developed which will make it easier for users with a variety of sophistication levels to access the data they need.

TWO-STAGED RELEASE

As with the 2001 Census, there will be a two-staged release of the data. The first release will contain a wide range of topics and be available for most geographic areas. The remaining data, which require extensive coding, will be released progressively thereafter, with all data released via the Internet.

CENSUS DATA

Census data will be released on two different bases: place of usual residence and place of enumeration.

Census data at place of usual residence are based on the reported usual residence of all people enumerated on Census Night. Overseas visitors and Australians overseas are excluded. Usual addresses are coded to Collection Districts (CDs). Usual residence Census data will be available for CDs and aggregates of CDs.

Census data at place of enumeration are based on each person's actual location on Census Night. Overseas visitors are included while Australians overseas are excluded.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Population estimates (estimated resident population) are derived by making two adjustments to the usual residence Census counts. The first is an adjustment for Census undercounting as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey (see chapter 7 on Quality). This adjustment is made to the counts of males and females by age for Australia, states/territories and at the statistical local area (SLA) level. The second adjustment is the addition of estimates of Australian residents temporarily overseas on Census Night. This adjustment is also made by age at SLA level.

PRODUCTS AVAILABLE

Census products will be available via online services. Some printed publications will also be available. Customised products can be in the form of hardcopy or provided electronically on CD-ROM or via email.

Internet-based products

The Internet will continue to be the main dissemination tool for the 2006 Census. Basic information from the 2006 Census will be available for most geographic levels via the Internet for free, while a few Internet products which will provide more detailed information, are likely to be available for some cost. Previously the ABS released Census data as a defined range of products containing predefined tables for most levels of geography. While the Community Profile Series will still be available in 2006, other Internet-based products will also be available. These products will have greater flexibility, allowing clients to choose topics rather than just geography and even to have some ability to create or alter cross-classifications. Overall a wider range of data will be available as standard Census output than was the case for the 2001 Census.

At this stage information planned for electronic release includes:

- QuickStats basic summary information available for most areas of geography
- Quickmaps a choice of basic information in a map form
- Community Profiles a selection of predefined tables available for most areas of geography
- Census topics a choice of tables by various topics
- Census tables a choice of tables by various geographic areas
- Detailed area data allows some selection and combination of geographic areas and topics to produce tables and maps
- Tablebuilder allows clients to construct their own tables via an interactive web interface

Please note that these products and their titles are still subject to change.

Printed publications

A small number of printed publications will be used to disseminate broad results and some detailed statistics from the 2006 Census. At this stage the publications planned for release include the following:

- A national compendium publication broadly based around the idea of the
   Statistician's Reports which were originally released for the 1911 to 1961 Censuses
- 2006 Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 2035.0)
- Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 (cat. no. 4705.0)
- Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 (cat. no. 4713.0)
- Social Atlas for each state and territory.

Also, a number of reference publications will be released enabling clients to understand what the Census data and various geographical codes mean. These include the 2006 Census Dictionary. All of this reference information will also be available via the Internet.

Community Profiles

The Community Profiles Series will continue to be available for the 2006 Census. Each Community Profile is a set of tables containing key Census characteristics of people, families and dwellings covering most topics on the Census form. Below is a list of the type of community profiles expected to be released for 2006.

- Usual residence
- Place of enumeration
- Expanded community

Community Profiles continued

- Working population
- Time series
- Indigenous

All profiles will be available electronically or can be printed on demand by ABS Client Services according to the preference of the client. The Community Profiles are expected to be available free of charge, to all users, via the Internet. Area selections for these profiles will be through an intuitive, drill-down map or locality interface. As well as Community Profiles for standard areas, clients will be able to specify their own combination of Census geographic areas and particular tables from the profile data base to obtain a Community Profile customised to their needs.

#### PUBLIC ACCESS THROUGH LIBRARIES

A key part of the free access strategy for the Census is the Library Extension Program (LEP) which provides Census statistics via the Internet and through printed publications to the National Library, university libraries and a wide network of State and public libraries. There are more than 600 libraries spread across Australia in the LEP.

For more detailed information about the 2006 Census Output Program, consult the following publications via the Census button on the ABS web site at <www.abs.gov.au> or call the ABS for a printed copy.

Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Proposed Products and Services (cat. no. 2011.0) which documents the full range of products and services that are proposed for release; and

Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS Views on Census Output Strategy (cat. no. 2009.0) which sets out the goals for 2006 Census output, the strategies to achieve them and the initial proposed range of products and services.

#### USES OF CENSUS DATA .....

A WIDE VARIETY OF USES

The basis of other ABS

Census data form the basis of many of the ABS' most widely used products and services. One is the official population estimates which are updated each quarter. Census data are also used in compiling the monthly employment and unemployment statistics and the national accounts. The Census counts of the number of people in each geographic area are also used in the framework for selecting the samples used in ABS household surveys.

Public inquiries

statistics

The ABS itself has had over half a million requests for data from the 2001 Census. In addition, there are many inquiries made to libraries and other organisations that disseminate Census data. A greater level of demand is expected from the 2006 Census.

Allocation of funds and federal seats

The official population estimates are used to allocate Commonwealth funds to state and local governments, and to determine the number of seats each state and territory has in the House of Representatives.

Planning and administration

The Census also provides the characteristics of the population and its housing to support the planning, administration and policy development activities of governments, business and other users. For example, these characteristics have been used to study the social and economic circumstances of particular population groups.

While some of this information is available from other sources, only a Census can provide the information for the country as a whole and for small geographic areas and small population groups.

SOME SPECIFIC EXAMPLES

To give an idea of the uses to which Census data can be put, here are some of the ways in which they have been used in the past, both commercially and for community projects.

Breast cancer clinics

Objective: To select the best areas to establish breast cancer screening clinics.

*Data use*: Census data was used to identify and map the target population for breast cancer clinics for an area health service in a large city. Maps were created in which women aged between 50 and 69 years were displayed according to their postcode, and major shopping centres, main roads and public transport routes were added to the maps to indicate whether the proposed clinic sites were easily accessible.

*Result*: The areas most in need of new breast cancer clinics were identified, as were indicators of ease of access to the proposed clinics.

Recreation and public transport facilities

*Objective*: A local government council wanted to look at the impact of high density rental accommodation on the demand for recreational and transport facilities.

Recreation and public transport facilities continued

*Data use*: The council, using Census dwelling data, mapped areas of Housing Commission rented dwellings together with population density. By identifying areas with a significant proportion of high density rented Housing Commission properties and the population within those areas, the town planner could determine if the recreational and public transport facilities were adequate.

*Result*: The council could plan more effectively for present and future needs for recreational and public transport facilities.

Charity organisation

*Objective*: A charity needed to plan effective door-knock appeals, by targeting the best areas to approach.

*Data use*: By reviewing past campaigns, the charity knew that certain family types above a particular income level were more likely to donate. Using Census data, the charity selected areas with the highest density of that family type and with a high proportion of that income level. They planned door-knock appeals in those areas, and used cheaper, less time-consuming methods of collection, such as letterbox drops, in other areas.

*Result*: The charity was able to target its donors more accurately, raising a higher rate of donation for each door knocker.

Homes for the aged

*Objective*: A church welfare group wanted to select the area most in need of homes and care for the aged.

*Data use*: The ABS was able to provide the group with Census data on age, income, and home ownership for the different areas it was looking at for possible locations.

Result: The group was able to assist the aged who were most in need of homes and care.

Broadcasting company

*Objective*: The company wanted to know if they were broadcasting the right type of non-English programs for the people living in their region.

*Data use*: The company received Census data for the region showing where people had been born and what languages they spoke at home.

*Result*: The broadcasting company was able to better meet the needs of the non-English speaking residents in its area.

Government child care

*Objective*: The Department of Health and Aged Care wished to allocate funding for existing child care centres.

*Data use*: The Department received Census data on the number of children, by age, for the locations of the centres.

*Result*: The funding was allocated based on the number of children in each centre's catchment area.

Fast food company

*Objective*: The company wished to expand and wanted to select the best area in which to locate a new outlet.

Fast food company continued

*Data use*: The company gave the ABS the age range they wished to target along with the general area in which they wished to locate the store. Census data showed the company where the greatest concentration of the population in the target age range lived within the proposed area.

Result: The company was able to decide where to locate its new store.

#### OTHER INFORMATION PAPERS .....

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office (see back page). Publications are available from the ABS web site at <*www.abs.gov.au*>. Data users can access an expanded range of free post-1998 publications on the web site.

There is a daily Release Notifications service which users can subscribe to via the ABS web site, picking the topics that are of interest. This service notifies users by email when the relevant publications are released, and provides links to the ABS web site so that the publications can be downloaded shortly after 11:30 on their day of release. Subscription details can be altered, or the service unsubscribed to, at any time.

The following publications may be of interest.

2001 Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 2035.0)

Information Paper: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Data Quality - Undercount (cat. no. 2940.0)

Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS Views on Content and Procedures (cat. no. 2007.0)

Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content (cat. no. 2008.0)

Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, ABS Views on Census Output Strategy (cat. no. 2009.0)

Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Proposed Products and Services (cat. no. 2011.0)

2006 Census Dictionary (cat. no. 2901.0) (scheduled for release mid 2006)



#### Why a Census?

The Census is the only practical way to get information on how many people there are in each part of Australia, what they do and how they live.

8 August 2006

#### Collection authority

The information asked for is collected under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905. Your co-operation is sought in completing this form.

#### Confidentiality

Under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. the ABS must not release any information you provide in a way which would enable an individual's or household's data to be identified. The one exception is that if you agree at Question 60 then your information will be provided to the National Archives of Australia for release in 99 years time. See page 17 of the Census Guide.

#### Help available

Refer to the Census Guide or phone the Census Inquiry Service on 1300 362 883 (8:30am - 8:00pm, 7 days a week until 9 September 2006).

For the hearing impaired, phone 1300 364 365 (TTY). Please quote your Census Form Number shown at top right of this page.

### Household Form

Census Form Number		
	Check Letter	Check Letter

#### WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

- Use this form to record the details of all people (including visitors) who spend the night in your dwelling on Census Night, Tuesday, 8 August 2006.
- Your Collector will return between 9 August and 28 August to collect your form.
- On one form you can record details of six people. If you need more forms, or there is more than one household, refer to the 'Help available' section below.
- . If someone in your household wants a separate Census form for privacy reasons, just ask the Collector for a Personal Form and a Privacy Envelope or phone the Census Inquiry Service, refer to the 'Help available' section below.

TO COMPLETE YO 'R FORM ON THE INTERNET, VISIT:

www.cens s.abs.gov.au

#### HOW TO WRITE YOUR ALTIMERS

- Use a black or blue range
- Mark boxes like this.
- Start numbers in " "st box.
- . Write in CAPITAL letters and keep each letter within one box
- Use every t \* n + :n and only miss a box to leave a space between words.
- . If you make a mistake in a mark box, draw . .... 'hrough the box like this, or
- draw a line un bugh the box and re-write the letters like this:

AUSTRALIA

3 2 1

- PRIMARY 5 CHOOL TEA CHER
- 4
- TEACHNOIN G
- Please answer all the questions for every person, unless the form asks you not to.
- If you do not know an answer, give the best answer you can.

#### ' /hat is the address of this dwelling? Please use CAPITAL letters only

, artment/Flat/Unit number Street number

(if any) Street name (Examples: GRAHAM AVENUE, GEORGE STREET)

Suburb/Locality

Postcode State/Territory

Property/Building name (if any)

Please use CAPITAL lett	02 ers only.	1 013011 1	Person 2 The spouse or partner of 'Person 1' if present, otherwise any person present
Name of each person the night of Tuesday,     Record details for all add Include any person who on Wednesday, 9 Augus elsewhere.	including visitors who spent 8 August 2006 in this dwelling: alls, children, babies and visitors present, usually lives in this dwelling who returned t 2006, without having been counted persons absent, please include them in	First or given name  Surname or family name	First or given name  Surname or family name
3 Is the person male or • Mark one box for each p		Male Female	Male Female
4 What is the person's obirthday)?  • Example for date of birth:  • If date of birth not known,  • Example for age last birth	give age last birthday.	OR Age last birthda	Day Month Year  OR Age last birthday  Years
What is the person's Person 1/Person 2?     Examples of other relation GRAND-DAUGHTER, U.     Remember to mark box.	onships: SON-IN-LAW, NCLE, BOARDER.	No answer required for	Husband or wife of Person 1 De facto partner of Person 1 Child of Person 1 Stepchild of Person 1 Brother or sister of Person 1 Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 — please specify
6 What is the person's  · 'Married' refers to registe  · Remember to mark box		Never married Widowed Divorced Separated but not divorced Married	Never married Widowed Divorced Separated but not divorced Married
origin?	iginal or Torres Strait Isia. Jer iginal and Torres (rai) der oxes.	No Yes, Aboriginal Yes, Torres Strait Islander	No Yes, Aboriginal Yes, Torres Strait Islander
visiting Australia for less  For other persons, 'usua the person has lived or in or more in 2006.  For persons who now ha the 'Suburb/Locality' box	live in another country and who are than one y or, no Other country'. Illy live' mea, s look of dress at which intends to live for a total of six months  ve our or 'ress, write 'NONE' in school, write the address of the ge.	The address shown on the front of this form  Elsewhere in Australia — please specify address  Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any)  Street number  Street name  Suburb/Locality  State/Territory Postcode	The address shown on the front of this form  Elsewhere in Australia — please specify address  Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any)  Street number  Street name  Suburb/Locality  State/Territory Postcode
		Other country	Other country

03 Person 3 Person 4 Person 5 Person 6 Any other person present in the household. household. household. household. First or given name First or given name First or given name First or given name Surname or family name Surname or family name Surname or family name Surname or family name Male Male Male Male Female Female Female Female Day Month Year Day Month Year Day Month Year Day Month Year OR OR OR OR Age last birthday Age last birthday Age last bir lay Age last birthday Years Years Years Years Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 Person 2 Person 2 Person 2 Child of Person 1 only Child of Person 2 only Brother or sister of Person 1 Brother or sister of Pers Brother or sister of Person 1 Brother or sister of Person 1 Unrelated flatmate or c. 'enant Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant Other relationship to Person 1 -Other relationship to Person 1 -Other relationship to Person 1 -Other relationship to Person 1 please specify please specify please specify please specify Never married Never married Never married Never married Widowed Widoweu Widowed Widowed Divorced Divorced Divorced Divorced Separated but not divorced Separated but not divorced Separated but not divorced Separated but not divorced Married Married Married Married No Yes " original Yes, Aboriginal Yes Aboriginal Yes. Aboriginal Yes, Torres Strait Islander Ye Torres Strait Islander Yes, Torres Strait Islander Yes, Torres Strait Islander The address shown on the The a rss shown on the The address shown on the The address shown on the front of this form front of this form front of this form front of this form Elsewhere in Australia --where in Australia -Elsewhere in Australia -Elsewhere in Australia please specify address 」 ∋a. → specify address please specify address please specify address Apartnic... Flat/Unit number (if any) Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) Street number Strer number Street number Street number Street name Street name Street name Street name Suburb/Locality Suburb/Locality Suburb/Locality Suburb/Locality State/Territory Postcode State/Territory Postcode State/Territory Postcode State/Territory Postcode Other country Other country Other country Other country

Please use CAPITAL le	tters only.	04 Person 1	Person 2
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10 Where did the person ago (at 8 August 2001  If the person is less than For persons who had no give the address at which Remember to mark box I	)? five years old, leave blank usual address on 8 August 2001, n they were then living.	Same as ir. question 8 Same as in question 9 Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Streetumber	Same as in question 8 Same as in question 9 Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number Street name
11 Is the person an Austr		Suburb/Locality  State/Territory Postcode  Other country  Yes, Australian citizen	Suburb/Locality  State/Territory Postcode  Other country  Yes, Australian citizen No
12 In which country was  Remember to mark box I	the person t `	Australia ► Go to 14 England New Zealand Italy Viet Nam Scotland Greece Other – please specify	Australia  Go to 14 England New Zealand Italy Viet Nam Scotland Greece Other – please specify
to live here for one ye	erson first arrive in Australia ar or more?	Will be in Australia less than one year	Will be in Australia less than one year
14 Was the person's fath overseas?  • Remember to mark box l		Australia Overseas	Australia Overseas
15 Was the person's mot overseas?  • Remember to mark box I		Australia Overseas	Australia Overseas

| Same as in question 8                           |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address |
Street number	Street number	Street number	Street number
Sil eet number	Street number	Street number	Street number
Street name	Street name	Street name	Street name
Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality
State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode
Other country	Other country	O. r country	Other country
Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same a in question 8	Same as in question 8
Same as in question 9			
Elsewhere in Australia -	Elsewhere in Australia –	Elsewhere in Australia –	Elsewhere in Australia –
please specify address Street number	please specify address Street number	please specify address	please specify address Street number
Street name	Street name	Street name	Street name
Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality
State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode
Other country	Other c until	Other country	Other country
Yes, Australian citizen	Yes, Australian . `n	Yes, Australian citizen	Yes, Australian citizen
No	No	No	No
Australia ▶ Go to 14	A Go to 14	Australia ► Go to 14	Australia ► Go to 14
England	F. land	England	England
New Zealand	New Zu and	New Zealand	New Zealand
Italy	Italy	Italy	ltaly
Viet Nam	√ Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam
Scotland	tot nd	Scotland	Scotland
Greece	Greace	Greece	Greece
Other – please specify			
Year Year	Year Year	Year Year	Year Year
Will be in Australia less than one year	Will be in Australia less than one year	Will be in Australia less than one year	Will be in Australia less than one year
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
Overseas	Overseas	Overseas	Overseas
Wallenger out of	Australia	Australia	Australia
Australia	Australia		

ļ,	Please use CAPITAL letters only.	Person 1	Person 2
16	Does the person speak a language other than English at home?  • Mark one box only.  • If more than one language other than English, write the one that is spoken most often.  • Remember to mark box like this:	No, English only ► Go to 18 Yes, Italian Yes, Greek Yes, Cantonese Yes, Arabic Yes, Vietnamese Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify	No, English only ▶ Go to 18 Yes, Italian Yes, Greek Yes, Cantonese Yes, Arabic Yes, Vietnamese Yes, Mandarin Yes, other – please specify
17	How well does the person speak English?  Remember to mark box like this: —	Very well Well Not well No. at all	Very well Well Not well Not at all
18	What is the person's ancestry?  Provide up to two ancestries only.  Examples of 'Other – please specify' are: GREEK, VIETNAMESE, HMONG, DUTCH, KURDISH, MAORI, LEBANESE, AUSTRALIAN SOUTH SEA ISLANDER.  See page 7 of the Census Guide for more information.  Remember to mark boxes like this:	Irish Italian German Chinese Scottish Australian Otric. – please specify	English Irish Italian German Chinese Scottish Australian Other – please specify
19	What is the person's religion?  Answering this question is OPTIONAL.  Examples of 'Other - please specify' are: SALVA 'ARMY, HINDUISM, JUDAISM, HUMANISM.  If no religion, mark the 'No religion' box.  Remember to mark box like this:	Catholic Anglican (Church of England) Uniting Church Presbyterian Greek Orthodox Buddhism Baptist Islam Lutheran Other – please specify	Catholic Anglican (Church of England) Uniting Church Presbyterian Greek Orthodox Buddhism Baptist Islam Lutheran Other – please specify
20		No religion Yes, always	No religion Yes, always
	read of the Census Guide for more information.     Remember to mark box like this:	Yes, sometimes No	Yes, sometimes No
21	Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities?  • For example: getting out of bed, moving around at home or at places away from home.	Yes, always Yes, sometimes No	Yes, always Yes, sometimes No
22	Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities?  • For example: understanding, or being understood by, others.	Yes, always Yes, sometimes No	Yes, always Yes, sometimes No

07 Person 3 Person 4 Person 5 Person 6 No, English only ▶ Go to 18 Yes, Italian Yes, Italian Yes, Italian Yes, Italian Yes, Greek Yes, Greek Yes, Greek Yes, Greek Yes, Cantonese Yes, Cantonese Yes, Cantonese Yes, Cantonese Yes, Arabic Yes, Arabic Yes, Arabic Yes, Arabic Yes, Vietnamese Yes, Vietnamese Yes, Vietnamese Yes, Vietnamese Yes, Mandarin Yes, Mandarin Yes, Mandarin Yes, Mandarin Yes, other - please specify Very well Very well Very well Very well Well Well Well Well Not well Not well Not well Not well Not at all Not at all 'nt at all Not at all English English English Irish Irish Irish Irish Italian Italian Italian Italian German German ∪ rman German Chinese Chinese Chinese Chinese Scottish Scottish Scottish Scottish Australian Australian Australian Australian Other - please specify Other - please specify Outer - please specify Other - please specify Catholic Anglican (Church of England) Anglican (Church or Lingland) Anglican (Church of England) Anglican (Church of England) Uniting Church Uniting C roh Uniting Church Uniting Church Presbyterian Presbyterian Presbyterian Presbyterian Greek Orthodox Greek Orthodox Greek Orthodox Greek Orthodox Buddhism Buddhis Buddhism Buddhism Baptist Baptist Baptist Baptist Islam Islam Islam Islam Lutheran Lutharan Lutheran Lutheran Other - please specify Other - please specify Other - prase specify Other - please specify No religion No religion No religion No religion Yes, always ₃s, always Yes, always Yes, always Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, always Yes, always Yes, always Yes, always Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes No No No No Yes, always Yes, always Yes, always Yes, always Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes Yes, sometimes No No No

<i>)</i> ,	Please use CAPITAL letters only.	80	Person 1	Person 2
23	What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in questions 20, 21 and 22?  Mark all applicable reasons. Remember to mark boxes like this:		No need for help or supervision  Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)  Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)  Disability (lasting six months or more)  Old or young age  Difficulty with English language  Other cause	No need for help or supervision Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) Disability (lasting six months or more) Old or young age Difficulty with English language Other cause
24	Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?  Include pre-school and external or correspondence students.		No ► Go to 26 Yes, full-time student Yes, part-time student	No ▶ Go to 26 Yes, full-time student Yes, part-time student
	What type of educational institution is the person attending?  • Mark one box only.  • Include external or correspondence students.  • Include secondary colleges and senior high schools under the 'Secondary school' category.  • Remember to mark box like this: —	5 6	Pre-school Infants/Primary school Guarnment Cathou Other non- vernment Catholic Other non-government Tertuar/ institution Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) University or other higher educational institution Other educational institution Other educational institution	Pre-school Infants/Primary school Government Catholic Other non-government Secondary school Government Catholic Other non-government Tertiary institution Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) University or other higher educational institution Other educational institution
27	What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has completed?  • Mark one box only.  • For persons who returned after a break to complete schooling, mark the highest year completed when they in the fit.  • See page 10 of the Census Guide for more informs.  • hout year equivalents.		Year 12 or equivalent Year 11 or equivalent Year 10 or equivalent Year 9 or equivalent Year 8 or below Did not go to school	Year 12 or equivalent Year 11 or equivalent Year 10 or equivalent Year 9 or equivalent Year 8 or below Did not go to school
28	Has the person completed any educ tion—qualification (including a trade cer '?  • Mark one box only.  • See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information on the treatment of AQF or vocation?'  "Frates.		No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification	No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification
29	What is the level of the highest qualification the person has completed?  • For example: TRADE CER: " IE, F CHELOR DEGREE, ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA, CERTIFIC LII, ADVANCED DIPLOMA.		Level of qualification	Level of qualification
30	What is the main field of study for the person's highest qualification completed?  • For example: PLUMBING, HISTORY, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING, HAIRDRESSING, GREENKEEPING.		Field of study	Field of study
31	Did the person <i>complete</i> this qualification before 1998?		Yes, before 1998 No, 1998 or later	Yes, before 1998 No, 1998 or later

Person 3	Person 4	09 Person 5	Person 6
No need for help or	No need for help or	No need for help or	No need for help or
supervision Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)	supervision Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)	supervision Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)	supervision Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)
Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)	Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)	Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)	Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)
Disability (lasting six months or more)	Disability (lasting six months or more)	Disability (lasting six months or more)	Disability (lasting six months of more)
Old or young age	Old or young age	Old or young age	Old or young age
Difficulty with English language	Difficulty with English language	Difficulty with English language	Difficulty with English language
Other cause	Other cause	Other cause	Other cause
No ► Go to 26	No ► Go to 26	No ▶ Go to 26	No ► Go to 26
Yes, full-time student	Yes, full-time student	Yes, full-time student	Yes, full-time student
Yes, part-time student	Yes, part-time student	Yes, part-time student	Yes, part-time student
Pre-school	Pre-school	Pre-school	Pre-school
Infants/Primary school	Infants/Primary school	Infants/Primary school	Infants/Primary school
Government Catholic	Government Catholic	vernment Cat. "a	Government
Other non-government	Other non-government	Other nc -government	Other non-government
Secondary school	Secondary school	Secondary school	Secondary school
Government	Government	Povernment	Government
Catholic Other non-government	Catholic Other non-government	Catholic Other non-government	Catholic Other non-government
Tertiary institution	Tertiary institution	Ter.ary institution	Tertiary institution
Technical or further	Technical or further	Technical or further	Technical or further
educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)	educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)	educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)	educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)
	University or other high		University or other higher
University or other higher educational institution	educational institution	University or other higher educational institution	educational institution
Other educational institution	Other educational institution	Other educational institution	Other educational institution
Year 12 or equivalent Year 11 or equivalent	Year 12 or equivalent Year 11 or a relation	Year 12 or equivalent Year 11 or equivalent	Year 12 or equivalent Year 11 or equivalent
Year 10 or equivalent	Year 10 or equivalent	Year 10 or equivalent	Year 10 or equivalent
Year 9 or equivalent	Year 9 or equivalent	Year 9 or equivalent	Year 9 or equivalent
	The state of the s		
Year 8 or below	Year 8 c. below	Year 8 or below	Year 8 or below
Year 8 or below  Did not go to school	Year 8 c. below Did not go not	Year 8 or below  Did not go to school	
			Year 8 or below
Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first	Did not go a mol	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No. still studying for first	Year 8 or below  Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first
Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32	No - 32  No - 4 dying for first confictation, - Go to 32	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32
No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/	Did not go a mol	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No. still studying for first	Year 8 or below  Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first
Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32	No - 32  No - 4dying for first or lification, - Go to 32  Yes, trac certificate/	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/
No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship Yes, other qualification	No - 32  No - 4dying for first or lification, - Go to 32  Yes, trac certificate/ apprenticeship	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship
No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship Yes, other qualification	No 32  No "dying for first criffication ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trac certificate/ apprenticeship  ther qualification	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification
No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship Yes, other qualification	No 32  No "dying for first criffication ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trac certificate/ apprenticeship  ther qualification	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification
No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship Yes, other qualification	No 32  No "dying for first criffication ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trac certificate/ apprenticeship  ther qualification	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification
No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship Yes, other qualification Level of qualification	Did not go not  No	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification
No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship Yes, other qualification	No 32  No "dying for first criffication ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trac certificate/ apprenticeship  ther qualification	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ► Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification
No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship Yes, other qualification Level of qualification	Did not go not  No	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification
Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification	Did not go not  No 32  No indying for first confication. ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trac certificate/ apprenticeship other qualification  Level co alification  Field of study	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification
Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification	Did not go not  No	Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32  No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32  Yes, trade certificate/ apprenticeship  Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification	Year 8 or below Did not go to school  No ▶ Go to 32 No, still studying for first qualification ▶ Go to 32 Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship Yes, other qualification  Level of qualification

<i>y</i> ,	Please use CAPITAL letters of	only. 10	Person 1	Person 2
32	For each female, how many given birth to? Include live births only. Exclude adopted, foster and step See page 11 of the Census Guide	children.	Number of babies  None	Number of babies None
33	What is the total of all wage benefits, pensions, allowand		\$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year)	\$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year)
	person usually receives?		\$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year)	\$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year
	<ul> <li>MARK ONE BOX ONLY.</li> <li>Do not deduct: tax, superannual insurance, amounts salary sacrifi-</li> </ul>		\$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year)	\$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year)
	deductions.  Include the following:		\$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year)	\$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year)
	Pensions/Allowances family tax benefit	Other income interest dividends	\$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)	\$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)
	parenting payment unemployment benefits Newstart allowance	rents (exclude expenses of operation)	\$300 - \$799 per week (\$200 - \$41,599 per year)	\$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year)
	rent assistance pensions	business/farm income (exclude expenses of operation)	\$400 - \$50 per week (\$20,80031,199 per year)	\$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year)
	student allowances maintenance (child support) workers' compensation	income from superannuation any other income	(\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year)	\$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year)
	any other pensions/allowances	Wages/salaries regular overtime commissions and bonuses	\$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year)	\$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year)
	Information from this question provides an indication of living standards in different areas.		\$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year)	\$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year)
			Nil income	Nil income
			Negative income	Negative income
34	Last week, did the person h	ave a full-time or	Yes, worked for payment or profit	Yes, worked for payment or profit
	<ul> <li>part-time job of any kind?</li> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>A job' means any type of work in</li> </ul>	cluding casual, temporary, or	Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down	Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down
	part-time work, if it was for one he • See page 12 of the Census Guide	e for more information.	Yes, unpaid work in a family business ▶ Go to 38	Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38
	Remember to mark box like this:		Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46	Yes, other unpaid work  ▶ Go to 46
			No, did not have a job ► Go to 46	No, did not have a job ► Go to 46
35	In the main job held last we	ek, was he pel ion:	Working for an employer?  ▶ Go to 38	Working for an employer?  ▶ Go to 38
	<ul> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>If the person had more than one is refers to the job in which the person hours.</li> <li>For all persons conducting their owith their own incorporated (e.g. is sole traders, partnerships and continued in the person of the person of</li></ul>	on usually works the most owr us ie., including those Pty Ltd, pany, as well as	Working in own business?  ▶ Go to 36	Working in own business?  ▶ Go to 36
36	Was the person's busir ss:  • Mark one box only.  • Incorporated means a limited liab		Unincorporated? Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?	Unincorporated? Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?
37	Does the person's business		No, no employees	No, no employees
	Mark one box only.		Yes, 1 - 19 employees Yes, 20 or more employees	Yes, 1 - 19 employees Yes, 20 or more employees
38	In the main job held last were person's occupation?  • Give full title.  • For example: CHILDCARE AIDE, COOK, TANNING MACHINE OPE TOOLMAKER, SHEEP AND WHI  • For public servants, provide official for armed services personnel, provides the control of the control	MATHS TEACHER, PASTRY ERATOR, APPRENTICE EAT FARMER. al designation and occupation.	Occupation	Occupation

Person 3	Person 4 11	Person 5	Person 6
Number of babies  None	Number of babies  None	Number of babies  None	Number of babies  None
\$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year)	\$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year)	\$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year)	\$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year
\$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year)	\$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year)	\$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year)	\$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per yea
\$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year)	\$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year)	\$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year)	\$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year
\$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year)	\$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year)	\$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year)	\$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year
\$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)	\$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)	\$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)	\$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year
\$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year)	\$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year)	\$600 - \$799 per week 31,200 - \$41,599 per year)	\$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year
\$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year)	\$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year)	599 per week (\$20,80 - \$31,199 per year)	\$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year
\$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year)	\$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year)	\$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year)	\$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year
\$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year)	\$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year)	\$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year)	\$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year)
\$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year)	\$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year)	\$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year)	\$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year)
Nil income	Nil income	Nil income	Nil income
Negative income	Negative income	Negative income	Negative income
Yes, worked for payment or profit	Yes, worked for payment or profit	Yes, worked for payment or profit	Yes, worked for payment or profit
Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down	Yes, but absent a halicars, on paid leave, on a femporarily stood down	Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down	Yes, but absent on holidays on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down
Yes, unpaid work in a family business ▶ Go to 38	Yes, unpaid 'in a family business ▶ to 38	Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38	Yes, unpaid work in a family business ▶ Go to 38
Yes, other unpaid work  ▶ Go to 46	Yes, other maid work  ▶ Gc 246	Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46	Yes, other unpaid work  ▶ Go to 46
No, did not have a job Go to 46	No, did no ⊃ iob ▶ Go to 46	No, did not have a job ► Go to 46	No, did not have a job ▶ Go to 46
Working for an employer?  ▶ Go to 38	Wor ing to: _1 employer?	Working for an employer? ► Go to 38	Working for an employer?  ▶ Go to 38
Working in own business?  ▶ Go to 36	Working own business?  ▶ Go to 36	Working in own business?  ▶ Go to 36	Working in own business?  ▶ Go to 36
Unincorporated? Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?	'nincorporated?	Unincorporated? Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?	Unincorporated? Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?
No, no employees Yes, 1 - 19 employees	No, no employees Yes, 1 - 19 employees	No, no employees Yes, 1 - 19 employees	No, no employees Yes, 1 - 19 employees
Yes, 20 or more employees Occupation	Yes, 20 or more employees  Occupation	Yes, 20 or more employees  Occupation	Yes, 20 or more employees Occupation

<i>//</i> /	Please use CAPITAL letters only.	12 Person 1	Person 2
39	What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation reported at Question 38?  Give full details.  For example: LOOKING AFTER CHILDRENAT A DAY CARE CENTRE, TEACHING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, MAKING CAKES AND PASTRIES, OPERATING LEATHER TANNING MACHINE, LEARNING TO MAKE AND REPAIR TOOLS AND DIES, RUNNING A SHEEP AND WHEAT FARM.  For managers, provide main activities managed.	Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties
40	For the main job held <i>last week</i> , what was the employer's business name?  • For self-employed persons, write name of business.  • For teachers, write name of school.	Business name	Business name
41	For the main job held last week, what was the person's workplace address?  • For persons who usually worked from home, write the home address.  • For persons with no fixed place of work:  - if the person usually travels to a depot to start work, write the depot address;  - otherwise write 'NONE' in 'Suburb/Locality' box.  • This information is used to calculate daytime populations and to plan transport activities.	Street number  Street name  Suburb/Locality  State/Territory Postcode  Building/Property name (if any)	Street number  Street name  Suburb/Locality  State/Territory Postcode  Building/Property name (if any)
42	Which best describes the <i>industry</i> or <i>buce</i> -9 of the employer at the location where the person works?  • Mark one box only.  • Examples of 'Other – please specify' are PAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, FINANCE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE  • Remember to mark box like this: -	Manufacturing Wholesaling Retailing (incl. Take-aways) Accommodation Pubs, cafes and restaurants Road freight transport House construction Health service Community care service Other – please specify	Manufacturing Wholesaling Retailing (incl. Take-aways) Accommodation Pubs, cafes and restaurants Road freight transport House construction Health service Community care service Other – please specify
43	What are the <i>main</i> goods produced or <i>main</i> services provided by the employer's <i>business</i> ?  • Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more.  • For example: WHEAT AND SHEEP, BUS CHARTER, HEALTH INSURANCE, PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION, CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY SERVICE, HOUSE BUILDING, STEEL PIPES.	Goods produced/services provided	Goods produced/services provided

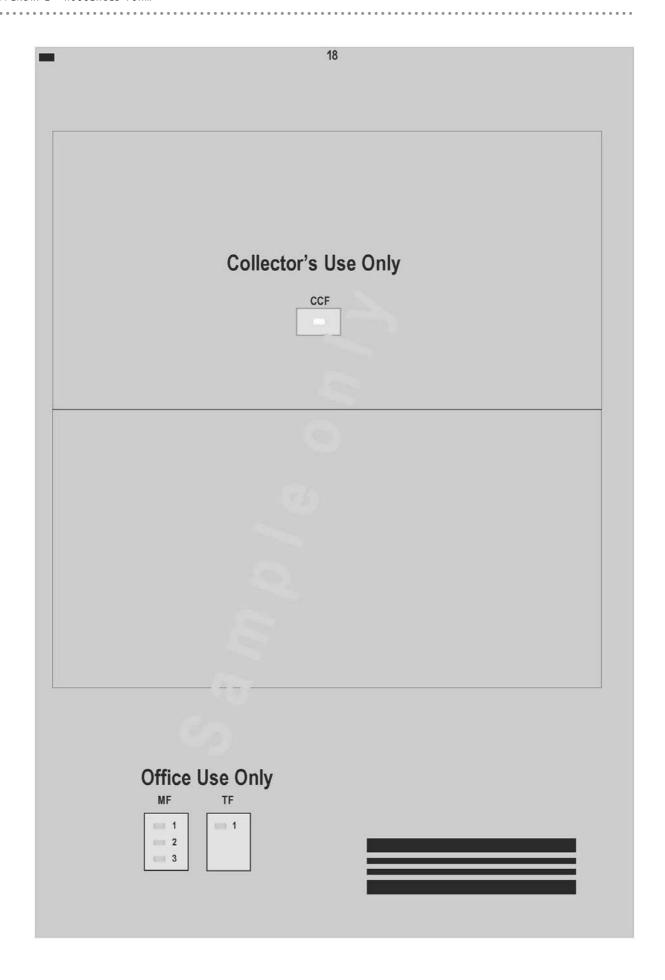
Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6
Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties
Business name	Business name	Business name	Business name
Street pumber	Street number	Ctract mumb	Street number
Street number	Street number	Street number	Street number
Street name	Street name	Street name	Street name
Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality	Suburb/Locality
State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode	State/Territory Postcode
Building/Property name (if any)	Building/Property name (if any)	Building/Property name (if any)	Building/Property name (if any)
Manufacturing Wholesaling Retailing (incl. Take-aways) Accommodation Pubs, cafes and restaurants Road freight transport House construction Health service Community care service Other – please specify	Manuf. ing Wholesaling Re adation Full fes and restaurants Road freight transport ou construction Health service Community care service Jthe please specify	Manufacturing Wholesaling Retailing (incl. Take-aways) Accommodation Pubs, cafes and restaurants Road freight transport House construction Health service Community care service Other – please specify	Manufacturing Wholesaling Retailing (incl. Take-aways) Accommodation Pubs, cafes and restaurants Road freight transport House construction Health service Community care service Other – please specify
Goods produced/services provided	Goods produced/services provided	Goods produced/services provided	Goods produced/services provided

	Please use CAPITAL letters only.	Person 1	Person 2
14	Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?	Hours worked	Hours worked
	Add any overtime or extra time worked and subtract any time off.     Remember to mark box like this:	None	None
45	How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 8 August 2006?	Train Bus	Train  Bus
	If the person used more than one method of travel to work,	Ferry	Ferry
	mark all methods used.	Tram (including Light Rail)	Tram (including Light Rail)
	Remember to mark boxes like this:	Taxi	Taxi
		Car – as driver	Car – as driver
		Car – as passenger	Car – as passenger
		Truck	Truck
		Motorbike or motor scooter	Motorbike or motor scooter
		Picycle	Bicycle
		Waik fonly	Walked only
		Worked au ome	Worked at home
		Other	Other
		Diu , ot go to work	Did not go to work
46	Did the person actively look for work at any time in the last four weeks?	No, did not look for work  ► Go to 48	No, did not look for work  Go to 48
	Examples of actively looking for work include: being registered	es, looked for full-time work	Yes, looked for full-time work
	with Centrelink as a job seeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; or advertising for work.	Yes, looked for part-time work	Yes, looked for part-time work
47	If the person had found a job, could the person have started work last week?	Yes, could have started work last week	Yes, could have started work last week
	Remember to mark box like this:	No, already had a job to go to	No, already had a job to go to
		No, temporarily ill or injured	No, temporarily ill or injured
20		No, other reason	No, other reason
48	In the <i>last week</i> did the person spend time uc unpaid domestic work for their household?	No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week	No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week
	Include all housework, food/drink preparation ar	Yes, less than 5 hours	Yes, less than 5 hours
	laundry, gardening, home maintenance and rer = anc household shopping and finance management.	Yes, 5 to 14 hours	Yes, 5 to 14 hours
	See page 14 of the Census Guide for more information.	Yes, 15 to 29 hours	Yes, 15 to 29 hours
	coopage 14 of the consus called for more information.	Yes, 30 hours or more	Yes, 30 hours or more
49	In the last two weeks did the persense spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistanted to family	No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance	No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance
	members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems relate it age?	Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance
	<ul> <li>Recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer is .ent should state that they provided unpaid care.</li> <li>Ad hoc help or assistance, Fig. as -thoping, should only be included if the person need this at o. ssistance because of his/her condition.</li> <li>Do not include work done through a voluntary organisation</li> </ul>		
	or group.		
50	In the last two weeks did the person spend time	No Voc looked after my own shild	No Vos looked after my own shild
	looking after a child, without pay?	Yes, looked after my own child	Yes, looked after my own child
	Only include children who were less than 15 years of age.     Mark all applicable responses.	Yes, looked after a child other than my own	Yes, looked after a child other than my own
51	In the last twelve months did the person spend any	No, did not do voluntary work	No, did not do voluntary work
	time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?  Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment or to	Yes, did voluntary work	Yes, did voluntary work
	exclude anything you do as part or your paid employment or to qualify for a Government benefit.     Exclude working in a family business.		

Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6
Hours worked	Hours worked	Hours worked None	Hours worked None
Train Bus Ferry Tram (including Light Rail) Taxi Car – as driver Car – as passenger Truck Motorbike or motor scooter Bicycle Walked only Worked at home Other Did not go to work No, did not look for work  Go to 48 Yes, looked for full-time work Yes, looked for part-time work	Train Bus Ferry Tram (including Light Rail) Taxi Car – as driver Car – as passenger Truck Motorbike or motor scooter Bicycle Walked only Worked at home Other Did not go to work No, did not look for work Go to 48 Yes, looked for part-time work	Train Bus Ferry Tram (including Light Rail) Taxi Car – as driver Car – as passenger Truck Motorbike or motor scooter Bicycle V. "ad only Workeu ! home Other U. I not go to work No, did not look for work Go to 48 Yes, looked for full-time work	Train Bus Ferry Tram (including Light Rail) Taxi Car – as driver Car – as passenger Truck Motorbike or motor scooter Bicycle Walked only Worked at home Other Did not go to work No, did not look for work ✓ Go to 48 Yes, looked for part-time work
Yes, could have started work last week No, already had a job to go to No, temporarily ill or injured No, other reason No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week Yes, less than 5 hours Yes, 5 to 14 hours Yes, 15 to 29 hours Yes, 30 hours or more No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	Yes, could have started work last week  No, already had a in to go to No, temporarily in region of No, other reason  No, did not as trumpaid domestic work in the last week  Yes, less the 5 hours  Yes, 5 the 1 hour  Yes, 15 to 29 hours  Yes, 15 to 29 hours  Yes your or more  Note that the started work last week  Yes, less the started work last week  Yes, less the started work last week  Yes, and the started work last week  Yes, less the started work last week  Yes, s	Yes, could have started work last week No, already had a job to go to No, temporarily ill or injured No, other reason No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week Yes, less than 5 hours Yes, 5 to 14 hours Yes, 15 to 29 hours Yes, 30 hours or more No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance	Yes, could have started work last week No, already had a job to go to No, temporarily ill or injured No, other reason No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week Yes, less than 5 hours Yes, 5 to 14 hours Yes, 15 to 29 hours Yes, 30 hours or more  No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance
No Yes, looked after my own child Yes, looked after a child other than my own  No, did not do voluntary work Yes, did voluntary work	No Yes, looked after my own child Yes, looked after a child other than my own No, did not do voluntary work Yes, did voluntary work	No Yes, looked after my own child Yes, looked after a child other than my own No, did not do voluntary work Yes, did voluntary work	No Yes, looked after my own ch Yes, looked after a child othe than my own No, did not do voluntary work Yes, did voluntary work

Are there any persons who u dwelling who were <i>absent</i> or (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)?		No, no-one absent  Yes, someone absent	Go to 54 Go to 53		
'Usually live' means that address a intends to live, for a total of six mor     Remember to mark box like this:	nths or more in 2006.				
	For each person absent, complete the following questions:  Remember to mark boxes like this: —				
Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling	First or given name	First or given name	First or given name		
but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006.	Surname or family name	Surname or family name	Surname or family name		
Is the person male or female	? Male	Male	Male		
Mark one box for each person absent	Female	Female	Female		
What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?	Day Month Year	Day Month Year	Day Month Year		
Example for date of birth:     Day Month Year	ШШЩ				
23 05 1970	OR	OR	OR		
If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.	Age last birthday	Age last birthday	Age last birthday		
Example for age last birthday:     Years	Years	Years	Years		
Is the person of Aboriginal or	110	No No	No		
Torres Strait Islander origin?  • For persons of both Aboriginal and	Yes, Aboriginal	Yes, Aboriginal	Yes, Aboriginal		
Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.	Yes, one trait Islander	Yes, Torres Strait Islander	Yes, Torres Strait Islander		
Is the person a full-time	No.	No	No No		
student?	o 'es	Yes	Yes		
What is the person's relationship to Person 1/	Person 1	Husband or wife of Person 1	Husband or wife of Person 1		
Person 2? • Examples of other	De facto partner of erson 1	De facto partner of Person 1	De facto partner of Person 1		
relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE	Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	Child of both Person 1 and Person 2		
BOARDER.	Child of Person 1 only	Child of Person 1 only	Child of Person 1 only		
	Child of Person 2 only	Child of Person 2 only	Child of Person 2 only		
	Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1	Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1	Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1		
	Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify	Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify	Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify		
			I L		
How many registered motor by residents of this dwelling at or near this dwelling on Co	vehicles owned or used were garaged or parked	Motor vehicles	prease specify		

	1000	Acc 500 (0) 1				42				
55		drooms are there in s a bedsitter, mark the 'No			Number of bedrooms None					
56	houseboats reg	g: of caravans, manufacture pardless of whether or not mark box like this:		Owned outright? ▶ Go to 59  Owned with a mortgage? ▶ Go to 58  Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme?  Being rented?  Being occupied rent free?  Being occupied under a life tenure scheme?  Other?						
57	For all state/ter Some example Housing, Office Housing Trust, ACT Housing, A	s of Government housing of Housing (VIC), Depart	t housing authorities, mark authorities are: NSW Depa tment of Housing (QLD), So g Tasmania, Territory Haus	rtment or outh Australian.	Go De Pa Ott Re En Ho	pal estate agent overnment Housing Autho opartment (Public Housing urent/Other relative not in ther person not in this dwo osidential park (including unployer – Government (in uusing Authority) unployer – Private ousing co-operative; Com	g) this dwelling elling caravan parks and marii cluding Defence			
58	Include rent and or manufacture     Exclude water r     Do not include of	es your household public description of the service	ate.	\$ per week OR \$ per fortnight OR \$ per month Nil payments						
59	Include any International Household.     If more than on	net be accessed at the ernet service regardless of e type of connection in dwnark box like this:	the	No Internet connection Yes, broadband connection (including ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connections) Yes, dial-up connection (including analog modem and ISDN connections) Other (include Internet access through mobile phones, etc)						
	Answering this     A person's name     See page 17 of     Remember to need to see the see that the see t	question is OPTIO' question is OPTIO' ne-identified inform 'io w the Census Guide for mark box like this: —	agree to his/her national Archives of Au not be kept where a perse information.  ANSWERING – LEAVE B	stralia and the	en mad e or the a	e publicly available	after 99 years?			
Perso		Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	OL I LIKE	Person 5	Person 6			
	es, agrees	Yes, agrees	Yes, agrees	Yes, agree	s	Yes, agrees	Yes, agrees			
· N	No, does not agree	No, does not agree	No, does not agree	No, does n	ot agree	No, does not agree	No, does not ag			
61		ure you have not missed	tion 60 accurately reflect any pages or questions.			of each person in the h	ousehold.			





Item C1



HOUSEHOLD GUIDE



# How to complete your **Census** form

Census Night is 8 August 2006

You can complete your form on the Internet: www.census.abs.gov.au

Your form will be collected between 9-28 August 2006

ABS • HOW AUSTRALIA TAKES A CENSUS • 2903.0 • 2006

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- 20 Census Inquiry Service Language Helpline

#### **Census Inquiry Service**

Phone 1300 362 883

The Census Inquiry Service is open 8:30 am – 8:00 pm seven days a week, until 9 September 2006.

A recorded message service is available outside these hours.

www.census.abs.gov.au

Hearing impaired phone 1300 364 365 (TTY)

# Everyone counts

8 August 2006 is Census Night. We need your help to make it a success.

#### Why have a Census?

To help make a better Australia.

The Census provides vital planning information for both the government and private sectors, and for a wide variety of community groups. Grants to state and local governments are based on populations calculated from Census results. The Census provides a snapshot of the nation.

# Is completing a Census form compulsory?

The Census is authorised by the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905.

At this time you are being asked to answer the questions on the Census form. If you do not answer the questions the Australian Statistician has the power to direct you in writing to provide the information and, if he does this, you are legally obliged to do so. The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* provides for penalties of up to \$100 a day for failure to complete and return a form when directed to do so.

# Privacy and confidentiality

A Collector will return to collect your completed form between 9 and 28 August 2006.

If you are worried about your Collector seeing your answers, just ask for a Privacy Envelope. Put your completed form inside the envelope and seal it. The envelope will not be opened by your Collector. They will pass the sealed envelope on to their supervisor.

If someone in your household wants a separate Census form for privacy reasons, just ask the Collector for a personal form and a Privacy Envelope, or phone the Census Inquiry Service on 1300 362 883.

Your personal information remains confidential to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). No information will be released in a way that can enable your details to be identified. The one

exception is if you agree at question 60 to allow your personal information to be provided to the National Archives of Australia to be released after 99 years (see page 17 for further information).

By law, organisations (like the Tax Office, Centrelink and direct marketing companies) cannot have access to personal information from the Census.

# Adding value to the Census

For the 2006 Census the ABS will be developing a new way of looking at Census data that will add value to it by combining information from a sample of individual records over time between successive Censuses. This information will also be used with information on specified events such as birth and death registrations, cancer registrations, and permanent settlement and departure information, for that sample.

This will help to paint a picture of how different situations impact on outcomes for people by expanding the range of statistical information available from the Census. It will help answer questions such as 'why are people where they are today?', 'how did they get to where they are?' and 'what can be done to improve people's situation?'

The sample of records will be brought together for successive Censuses and events using variables such as age or date of birth, sex, country of birth and geographic area. This will not involve the ABS keeping name and address information for the Census, and by law no data that is likely to enable the identification of a person can be released from the ABS.

For more information on this, go to www.abs.gov.au or call 1300 362 883.

# Need help?

If you have difficulty filling out the Census form or you need extra Census forms for more than six people in your household or for visitors, simply ask your Collector for help. Alternatively, you can phone the Census Inquiry Service on 1300 362 883. (8:30am – 8:00pm seven days a week).

For assistance for the hearing impaired, please phone the TTY number 1300 364 365.

# Collection of your form

There are three ways you can return your completed Census form:

- · Collector to pick up your paper form
- · Mail back your paper form (selected areas only), or
- Completing an electronic Census form (eCensus) see information on page 4.

#### Collector pick up of your paper form

For most households across Australia, your Collector will return to pick up your completed form between 9 and 28 August 2006.

- If the Collector calls when you are not at home, they will leave a card giving an estimate of when they will return.
- If your form has not been collected by 28 August 2006 please phone the Census Inquiry Service on 1300 362 883.

Don't be concerned if the Collector doesn't return straight away after Census Night, as your Collector has many forms to collect, and may not get to your home until later in the collection period.

#### Mail back your paper form

In selected areas, we would like you to return your paper form by mail, or complete an eCensus form rather than wait for your paper form to be picked up.

- If you live in one of these areas, you will have received a reply-paid mailback envelope and an information leaflet, along with this guide and your Census form.
- If possible you should promptly mail or electronically return your form after Census Night.
- Collectors will ONLY call back to your dwelling if they do not receive notification that your form has been returned, electronically or by mail.



#### Completing an electronic form (eCensus)

- Your Collector will be notified that you have submitted an eCensus form and will not return to collect your paper form, if all members of your household have completed an eCensus form.
- If some members of your household want to use an eCensus form but others would prefer to use the paper form, please fill in the Persons Present table on the eCensus accordingly (see instructions online), so your Collector will know that a paper form still needs to be picked up.
- If you encounter difficulties and are unable to successfully complete an eCensus form, use a paper form. Your Collector will return to pick up your completed paper form between 9 and 28 August 2006.

It is important to note:

- The eCensus form is resumable. You can save a partly completed form and return at a later time to complete and submit it.
- Once you have submitted an eCensus form you will be sent a receipt number. You should retain this as proof of submission.
- Once your eCensus form has been submitted it cannot be retrieved from the system.
- After submitting your eCensus form, please recycle any unused paper forms, along with other Census materials.

## **eCensus**

#### What is the eCensus?

The eCensus is the electronic option for returning your Census form, which allows you to complete the Census via the Internet.

#### What do I need to complete an eCensus form?

If you choose to complete an eCensus form, you will require the following:

- access to a computer that is connected to the Internet
- an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer Version 5.01 or higher, or Netscape Communicator Version 6 or higher, or Firefox 1.0 or higher
- a Census Form Number
- an eCensus Number, which is in the sealed leaflet titled 'Complete Your Census Form online'
- the web address, which is: www.census.abs.gov.au

Your Census Form Number is written by the Collector in the top right hand corner of your paper Census form. This Census Form Number is the same for every person in your household on Census Night, 8 August 2006.

Allowing anyone else access to your eCensus Number will risk the confidentiality of your information.

#### What if I need more help?

Should you have difficulties gaining access to, or completing an eCensus form, please select an online help option from the eCensus web site, or call the Census Technical Helpline on 1300 651 181.

For further information on the eCensus see page 19 of this guide.

## Your name and address

#### Questions 1, 2 & 8

#### Why are they asked?

We use names in the collection process so that Collectors can talk to you and address you correctly and to help us work out the different families in each household.

Addresses are also used to show how many people live in particular areas.

Both names and addresses are needed for a small survey which will be run soon after the Census to check whether we missed anyone.

The ABS does not keep people's names and addresses once statistical processing is completed. For those who agree in Question 60, name-identified Census information will be provided to the National Archives of Australia for release after 99 years (see page 17 for further information).

#### How to answer

Q2 Include everyone who spent the night at this dwelling on Census Night, Tuesday 8 August 2006. If a member of your household did not spend Census Night in this dwelling they should be included at O53.

If a baby in the household has not yet been given a name, write 'BABY' instead of a first name.

Shift workers who spent the night of Tuesday 8 August 2006 at work, but returned home to this dwelling on Wednesday 9 August 2006 should be included at Q2.

**Q8** Where a person usually lives is the address where they have lived, or intend to live, for a total of six months or more in 2006.

If a person has not lived at the same place for 6 months or more in 2006, and does not intend to do so, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box.

# Age and sex

#### Questions 3 & 4

Did you know:
In 2001 there
were approximately
350,000 more
single females aged
18 years or over than
single males aged
18 years or over?

#### Why are they asked?

Almost all decisions made by governments, businesses and local community groups depend on knowing how many men, women and children of different age groups are located in each part of Australia. This helps in working out the need for services such as schools, retirement homes and health services.

#### How to answer

- Mark either 'Male' or 'Female' for each person present in the household on Census Night.
- **Q4** For this question, the person is required to state either their date of birth **OR** their age last birthday.

It is important to note:

- Date of birth is the date that the person was born, not the date of their last birthday.
- Age at last birthday is required only if the person's date of birth is not known.
- If the person's age is under one year, answer with their date of birth.
- If the person's age is 100 years or older, answer with either their date of birth (if available) or their age last birthday.

# The family

# People on the move

#### Questions 5 & 6

#### Questions 9 & 10

# Did you know that the number of people living in one parent families or living alone is increasing?

#### Why are they asked?

Answers to these questions provide a national picture of the composition of Australian families. This is vital to the planning of support services and housing.

The Census information will show social changes, for example changes in the numbers of:

- People living together as married couples
- · People living together as de facto partners
- · People living alone.

#### How to answer

**Q5** Mark one box for each person. If more than one response applies mark only the box that shows the relationship that most closely applies.

Only mark 'Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant' of Person 1 if no other relationship exists. For example, if you are sharing a flat with your de facto partner, mark 'De facto partner of Person 1' rather than the flatmate category.

**Q6** This question is about the person's *registered* marital status.

Mark only the box that refers to the current situation, for example:

- If the person is divorced or widowed and has remarried, then mark 'Married'
- If the person is divorced and has not remarried, mark 'Divorced', even if the person lives in a de facto relationship
- If the person is in a de facto relationship and has not been in a registered marriage, mark 'Never married'

#### Why are they asked?

People in Australia often change their address. Nearly 50 per cent of Australians change their address in the five years between Censuses.

To help with future planning, it is important to know where people are making new homes and where they have come from.

#### How to answer

**Q9** & **Q10** If the person cannot remember a previous address exactly, they should give as much of the address as possible.

If the usual address was overseas, mark 'Other country'.

If the person had no usual address one year or five years ago then write the address where they were living at the time.



# Your heritage

#### Questions 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 18

#### Why are they asked?

Australia is a diverse society with people from many different cultures. Knowing how many citizens there are in particular areas throughout Australia enables planning for voting arrangements in elections, and for citizenship awareness campaigns.

The Census also provides the only opportunity to produce comprehensive social and demographic information on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

Over the last two centuries people have come from all parts of the world to live in Australia. An understanding of the origins of the people who call Australia home is essential in developing policies and services which reflect the needs of our society. Therefore, we ask about citizenship, country of birth and ancestry.

Ancestry is not necessarily related to the place a person was born but is more the cultural group that they most closely identify with. For example, a person may be born in New Zealand but have Samoan ancestry.

#### How the Census is used

Planning for residents 1 Census results were used by local government councils to develop strategic land-use plans. Up to date population statistics, including data on population movements, were used to plan for future residential needs, helped to predict the level of demand in the local housing market and increased the councils' awareness about future growth. This information assisted the councils to be able to see how the cities were growing and what services would be in demand in the future.

#### How to answer

#### INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN

**Q7** If the person considers themselves to be of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin mark both the 'Yes, Aboriginal' and 'Yes, Torres Strait Islander' response options.

Torres Strait Islander origin refers to people who came from the Torres Strait Islands (located between the Australian mainland and Papua New Guinea).

#### COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

**Q12** For any person born in Australia, mark the 'Australia' box, leave **Q13** blank and go to **Q14**.

#### BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

**Q14** & **Q15** If the person was adopted, provide the birthplaces of their natural parents, if known. If a natural parent's birthplace is not known, leave the question blank.

#### ANCESTRY

**Q18** For each person provide a maximum of two of the main ancestries with which they most closely identify, if possible. Consider the origins of the person's parents and grandparents for example.

If the person is a descendant of South Sea Islanders brought to Australia as indentured labourers at the turn of the twentieth century, please answer 'AUSTRALIAN SOUTH SEA ISLANDER'.

If the person is a Pacific Islander please report their ancestry as accurately as possible, for example, Samoan, Tongan or Cook Islander.

# Language

#### Questions 16 & 17

#### Why are they asked?

Australia's main language is English. However, past Censuses have shown that nearly 3 million Australians spoke a language other than English at home.

Knowing which other languages are spoken and how well English is spoken, makes it easier to plan for English teaching programs and for translation and interpreter services.

#### How to answer

**Q16** If the person speaks only English at home, mark 'No, English only', even if they can speak another language.

AUSLAN and other sign languages should be included. Write in the name of the sign language if it applies to the home.

For people who cannot speak, write 'NOT ABLE TO SPEAK' in the 'Other—please specify' box for Q16, and leave Q17 blank.

If you live alone, answer Q16 with the language you usually speak to visitors in your home.

For children too young to speak, write 'NOT ABLE TO SPEAK' in the 'Other—please specify' box for Q16, and leave Q17 blank.

# Religion

#### Question 19

#### Why is it asked?

Church and religious organisations depend on the Census for information about how many people of their religion there are in different parts of Australia.

They and others use the information to assess the need for religiously based schools, hospitals, community services and homes for the elderly.

#### How to answer

Q19 Answering this question is OPTIONAL.

If a person's religion is an Eastern Catholic religion such as Maronite Catholic, Melkite Catholic or Ukrainian Catholic, write the name of the religion in the 'Other—please specify' box.

People who have non-theistic religious beliefs or other life philosophies should write their response in the 'Other—please specify' box.

If a person identifies with no religion at all, mark 'No religion'.

Australia is a multicultural society. In 2001 approximately one in five people were born overseas or spoke a language other than English at home.

# Need for assistance in everyday activities

#### Questions 20, 21, 22 & 23

#### Why are they asked?

Some people need assistance to perform everyday activities and participate in community life.

Understanding the number of people requiring assistance or supervision, whether due to a long-term health condition, ageing or disability, provides a picture of the level of assistance needed in particular areas.

This information will assist in the planning of local facilities and services, such as in-home support, respite care, and in the provision of information and support to carers.

#### How to answer

**Q20**, **Q21**, **Q22** These questions refer to the extra help or supervision needed by someone because of a disability, long-term illness or old age. This includes help with bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding; help to get out of bed, up from a chair, or to move around; or help to understand or be understood by others. Do not include driving or being driven.

- If a person cannot do a task at all, for example, is confined to bed or cannot communicate, then they should mark 'Yes, always'.
- For young children for whom assistance with daily activities is the same as for most other children of the same age, mark the most appropriate responses in Q20, Q21 and Q22, and then mark 'Old or young age' in Q23.

This question refers to the responses the person gave in Q20, Q21, Q22.

If 'No' was marked for all of the previous three questions, then mark 'No need for help or supervision'. Otherwise mark all of the reasons that assistance is needed.

For young children, mark 'Old or young age' only if the need is similar to most other children of the same age.

Where a person needs assistance with communication due to difficulties with English, and if the need for assistance would not be present when communicating in their own language, mark 'Difficulty with English language'.

# Participation in education

#### Questions 24 & 25

#### Why are they asked?

These questions are used to determine whether people are studying, and the types of educational institutions they are attending. Your answers will help to build a picture of the education levels in each area of Australia. They will also show how different groups of people participate in education.

#### How to answer

Q24 Everyone should answer this question.

For a child who attends a pre-school, mark 'Yes, full-time student', unless the child does not usually attend all the available sessions at the pre-school.

Mark 'No' for children enrolled only at childcare centres.

Mark 'No' for people who attend only hobby or recreational courses.

Only people who answered 'Yes, full-time student' or 'Yes, part-time student' at Q24, and who are attending a school or any other educational institution, should answer this question.

#### How the Census is used

Monitoring educational performance | A senior secondary school board wanted to find out whether there were particular groups of students that were not achieving their potential due to socioeconomic factors. This board used Census information to complement the school's own information: to illustrate the relationships between socioeconomic level, educational participation and qualification attainment; and to identify the groups of students who were at most risk of under achieving. This enabled the board to address the issues associated with this group.

# Qualifications

#### Questions 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31

#### Why are they asked?

Understanding the schooling people have had and the qualifications they hold, is useful when planning services in an area.

#### How to answer

**027** For people who are still at school, mark the highest year of schooling the person has completed so far.

#### Year 12 equivalents include:

- · 6th Form
- · Matriculation
- Leaving Honours Certificate (SA)
- · SSABSA (SA, NT)
- · Leaving Certificate (NSW, WA)
- Certificate of Secondary Education (WA)
- General Certificate of Education (GCE) A levels (UK)
- · International Baccalaureate
- Higher School Certificate (HSC) (NSW, Vic, Tas, ACT)
- Senior Certificate (Qld)
- Northern Territory Certificate of Education (NTCE)
- South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE)
- Tasmanian Certificate of Education (TCE)
- Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE)
- Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE)
- Year 12 Certificate (ACT)

#### Year 11 equivalents include:

- 5th Form
- School Leaving Certificate (Vic)
- Technical Leaving Certificate (Vic)
- · Leaving Certificate (SA)
- Leaving (Vic, SA)

#### Year 10 equivalents include:

- 4th Form
- · Intermediate (Vic, SA, NSW)
- · School Certificate (NSW, Tas)
- Junior Certificate (Qld, WA)

- · Achievement Certificate (WA)
- General Certificate of Education (GCE) O levels (UK)
- General Certificate of Secondary Education (UK)
- Junior Secondary Studies Certificate (NT)
- Certificate of Lower Secondary Studies (WA)
- Year 10 Certificate (ACT, NSW)

**028** If the person has not completed a higher educational qualification, such as a trade certificate, diploma or degree, mark the appropriate 'No' box.

If the person completed any vocational qualifications as part of their secondary schooling then mark the 'Yes, other qualification' box. This includes any certificates issued under the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) that were completed at secondary school.

If the person has completed any other qualifications, mark the appropriate 'Yes' box. Qualifications include AQF Certificates I, II, III and IV; Trade Certificates; Diplomas and Advanced Diplomas; Bachelor Degrees; Graduate Certificates and Graduate Diplomas; and higher degrees such as a Masters or Doctorate.

**029** If the person has completed a course which led to a recognised or accredited certificate or higher level qualification, please write in the level of that qualification.

Only state the highest qualification obtained. For example, if the person has two qualifications, a Graduate Diploma of Education and a Bachelor Degree in Economics, the Graduate Diploma should be reported as the higher qualification.

If the person has two or more qualifications and they are at the same level, write the one obtained most recently.

**Q30** If the person has completed one or more qualification(s), please answer for the highest one. For example, if they have a Diploma in Bookkeeping and a Bachelor Degree in Economics, then answer 'ECONOMICS.'

**Q31** If the person completed their highest qualification before 1998, mark 'Yes, before 1998'.

#### Children ever born

#### Question 32

#### Why is it asked?

Information obtained from this question is used to calculate measures of lifetime fertility, including average number of children born to women and childlessness.

A question about the number of children ever born to a woman is asked every 10 years, and was last asked in 1996.

This information will assist with calculating future population projections for Australia and for studies into fertility of groups of women in Australia.

This Census question is important as it will provide information about the impact of fertility trends on social issues, such as the ageing of the population.

#### How to answer

Only answer if the person is female.

Fill in the appropriate box by stating the number of children each female aged 15 years or over has given birth to.

Only include live births, and do not include any adopted, foster or step children.

Remember:
According to
the Census and
Statistics Act, the
ABS cannot release
to any Government
agency any
name identified
information that
you have provided.

#### Income

#### Question 33

#### Why is it asked?

Information on income provides an indication of living standards in different areas of Australia. This shows government and community groups where social services are most needed.

#### How to answer

Count gross income from all sources. Gross income is personal income *before any tax*, superannuation contributions, health insurance, amounts salary sacrificed or other automatic payments are deducted. Some examples of sources of income are listed on the form, but there may be others.

#### **BUSINESS OWNERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE**

If the person is a business owner, a business partner, a contractor or a self-employed person, please exclude all costs associated with running the business from the total income. The costs of all business expenses, such as building lease or rent, shop fittings, utilities, phones and stationery, etc should be excluded.

For example, if the person is a business owner:

Their *Gross* Personal Income = Business Income – Business Expenses & Costs

#### FAMILY TAX BENEFIT PAYMENT OR PARENTING PAYMENT

If a household member receives a Family Tax Benefit Payment or Parenting Payment, please include this amount in the income of the person who actually receives the payment. Do not include it in the income of anyone else.

#### NEGATIVE INCOME

Negative income refers to a self-employment, business (including farming) or rental property situation, where expenses are greater than revenue, resulting in an operating loss, and this loss is greater than any other income, benefits or allowances received from other sources.

## Jobs and work

#### Questions 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46 & 47

#### Why are they asked?

Information on how many people are working or looking for work tells us a lot about what is happening in society and the economy.

Answers to these questions will help to produce a picture of employment and unemployment at a local level and among particular groups.

Information about the type of work that people do can be used in planning for education and services. For example, information about people's occupations can be used to show how many health professionals work in country areas.

#### How to answer

Q34 If the person did some work for which they will receive some payment (including casual, temporary or part-time work) and it was for one hour or more in the last week, mark the 'Yes, worked for payment or profit' box.

#### PEOPLE ON LEAVE

- If the person is on paid leave (for example holiday leave, maternity leave or sick leave), mark the second box.
- If the person has been on leave for less than four weeks and is not being paid, mark the second box.
- If the person has been on leave for *four weeks or more* and is not being paid, then mark the last box.
- If the person is on workers' compensation and is planning to return to work, mark the second box. If they won't be returning to work, mark the last box.

#### PEOPLE WORKING FOR THE DOLE

If the person is engaged in a 'work for the dole' scheme they are considered to be not in paid work and should mark the last box.

#### **CASUAL OR FREELANCE WORKERS**

- If the person is a casual or freelance worker and they worked in the week before Census Night, mark the first box.
- If the person is a casual or freelance worker and they did not work in the four weeks before Census Night, mark the last box.

#### PEOPLE WHO WORK FROM HOME

- If the person works from home and gets paid, mark the first or second box, as appropriate.
- If the person works from home and does not get paid, mark the last box.

**Q35**, **Q36**, **Q37** These questions refer to the person's *main job*, that is, the one they usually work the most hours in.

- If the person is working for an employer, and this is not a part of their own business, mark the first box in Q35 and move to Q38.
- If the person is conducting their own business, for example a sole trader, in a partnership or as a contractor, mark the second box and continue to Q36, even if the person considers themselves to be an employee of their own business.

**Q36** If the person's business is unincorporated, for example, if they are a sole trader or in a partnership, mark the first box.

If the person's business is incorporated as a separate legal entity with limited liability (eg. Pty Ltd company) then mark the second box.

**Q37** Mark the number of people employed in the person's business as at Census Night.

- If they have no employees mark the first box.
- If the business is incorporated, count owners of the business as employees.

# Where you work and how you travel to work

#### Questions 40, 41 & 45

#### OCCUPATION

**Q38** & **Q39** Answer only for the person's main job held in the week before Census Night.

State the person's occupation as fully as possible in Q38. For example, if the person is a clerk, state whether they are a filing, bank or pay clerk.

Report the main tasks the person usually does each day in Q39. For example, shop owners may not sell goods themselves, but manage their business and supervise staff.

For armed services personnel, provide their Service, Rank and Occupational Group.

#### TYPE OF INDUSTRY

Mark the box which best describes the industry or type of business the person works in. For example, an accountant working for a motor vehicle manufacturer should mark 'MANUFACTURING'. If the industry that the person works in is not listed, write a full description of the industry or type of business into the 'Other—please specify' box.

#### HOURS WORKED

Q44 Include the hours the person worked for all jobs, even if those hours are not the hours they usually work.

Answer only for the week immediately before Census Night. Include any overtime and hours spent working at home, for example, teachers may mark school work at home.

Do not include time off work, for example, sick leave or annual leave.

If the person worked more than 99 hours, please write '99'.

#### LOOKING FOR WORK

**Q46** 'Full-time' work means 35 hours or more per week.

#### Why are they asked?

Information about workplace addresses helps us to understand the journeys people make to travel to work. Employers' business names and workplace addresses are destroyed once statistical processing is complete.

This information, when combined with information on how people get to work and the availability and use of cars, is used to plan for roads and public transport.

Daytime populations of particular areas are also estimated from this information so that services can be located where people will be during the day, rather than where they live.

#### How to answer

**Q40** Please provide the name of the business where the person works.

**Q41** Please provide the street address of the person's workplace, include the name of the building or property where they work, if it has one.

**Q45** For the person's main job, mark all methods of travel used by the person to get to work on 8 August 2006. Do not include methods of travel for the journey home.

For example:

- If the person drove a car to a train station then took a train to work, mark both the 'Car—as driver' and 'Train' hoves
- If the person walked all the way to work, mark 'Walked only'.



# Unpaid work

#### Questions 48, 49, 50 & 51

#### Why are they asked?

Answers to these questions will help in understanding the contribution of unpaid work to Australian society. They will help 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 Australian individuals and families balance their paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as family and community commitments.

They will also add much needed information concerning the amount of unpaid work people do, including domestic activities, helping family, friends or neighbours, and volunteering.

#### How to answer

All unpaid work questions should be answered by everyone 15 years of age and over.

#### UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK

**Q43** Include *all* domestic work that the person did without pay, in their own home and in other places, for themselves and their household.

Do not include any domestic work that was done as part of any paid employment

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.

#### CARING

Only include the unpaid help or supervision the person gave to someone else to assist them with daily activities because they have a disability, a long-term illness 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. Unpaid caring can include:

- · Bathing, dressing, toileting or feeding someone
- · Helping someone to move around
- Helping someone to understand or be understood by others
- Providing emotional support to someone and helping them 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 or activities.

Do not include care given through an organisation or club—this care should be included in voluntary work, Q51.

#### CARING FOR CHILDREN

a child or children without being paid. Care of the person's own children, whether they usually live with them or not, should be included as well as grandchildren, the children of other relatives and children of friends or neighbours.

Do not include care for a child given through an organisation or club—this care should be included in voluntary work, Q51.

# Persons temporarily absent

#### Questions 52 & 53

#### **VOLUNTARY WORK**

**Q51** Only include help willingly given, in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association. Unpaid voluntary work can include:

- assisting at organised events and with sports organisations
- · helping with organised school events and activities
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities
- other kinds of volunteer work (eg. emergency services, serving on a committee for a club etc)

If the person is doing unpaid voluntary work through a club, organisation or association in order to qualify for government benefits such as Newstart Allowance, *do not* include this as voluntary work at **O51**.

Do not include any activity that is part of the person's paid employment, or family business.

# How the Census is used

Making unpaid work count | During public consultation to prepare for the 2006 Census, a number of national, state and local government councils and non-government organisations identified the need for a set of questions on unpaid work. These organisations stated that they would use the information to identify the long-term planning needs of carers and volunteers, planning for support services and programs, and to fund and provide these services to assist unpaid workers. The information will help to make sure that resources and services are allocated to people in the areas with the greatest need and to ensure that programs are sustainable and meet the needs of Australia's ageing population.

#### Why are they asked?

These questions ask about people who were away on Census Night so that the correct family and household structure can be known. The structure of families and households (eg. the number of older persons living alone) is important information for many planning purposes.

#### How to answer

**Q52** If all members of the household were present and included in the main body of the Census form, mark the 'No' box. Go to **Q54**.

**Q53** For all those people who are absent, answer all questions.

Include all people who live in this household, but were away for any reason on the night of 8 August 2006.

Examples of short term absences are:

- · being in hospital
- · staying with relatives or friends
- · being away on short term work assignments
- · being away on holidays

Absent household members (including shift workers, nurses, truck drivers, guards) who return the day after Census Night and were not included on another Census form, should be included in the main part of the form and **not in this question**.

# Houses, homes and dwellings

#### Questions 54, 55, 56, 57 & 58

#### Why are they asked?

The kind of place a person calls home, and the number of vehicles a person owns, is very closely related to that person's standard of living.

The answers to these questions provide an indication of the sizes of homes, the cost of housing and the extent of overcrowding in parts of Australia. This information is used for planning purposes by governments and others, for example, it helps the building industry to plan for new housing developments.

#### How to answer

#### MOTOR VEHICLES

Q54 Please provide an answer for 'Motor Vehicles' only, and exclude motorbikes and scooters.

#### NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

**Q55** Include any room that is defined as a bedroom, even if it is used for a different purpose, for example, as a study, office, computer room or sewing room.

Include any bedrooms created as a result of alterations and additions to the house (such as built-in verandas, extensions or cabins) which household members use as a bedroom.

#### TENURE OF DWELLING

**Q56** 'Owned outright' means that no money is owed on this dwelling.

'Owned with a mortgage' refers to households currently making repayments on any type of mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling.

'Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme' refers to households who are both purchasing some equity in the dwelling, and paying rent for the remainder.

'Being occupied rent-free' refers to situations where the members of the household do not pay any rent, or where rent is paid for the dwelling by someone else outside the household.

# Did you know: Two thirds of households are paying off a mortgage or own their own home?

'Being occupied under a life tenure scheme' refers to households or individuals who have a 'life tenure' contract to live in the dwelling but usually do not have any equity in the dwelling. This is a common arrangement in retirement villages.

#### LANDLORD

**Q57** Mark the box which best describes the nature of the landlord, if the dwelling has one.

State and territory government housing authorities include:

- · NSW Department of Housing
- Office of Housing (Vic)
- · Department of Housing (Qld)
- South Australian Housing Trust
- Homeswest (WA)
- · Housing Tasmania
- Territory Housing (NT)
- ACT Housing
- Aboriginal Housing Authority (SA)
- Other Aboriginal government housing authorities

'Community or co-operative housing group' refers to housing which is owned or administered by community or co-operative groups, for example, Aboriginal community housing groups or churchowned housing.

#### **RENT AND MORTGAGE PAYMENTS**

Q58 Do not answer if you fully own your dwelling.

## Internet access

#### Question 59

#### Why is it asked?

The Internet is changing the way we communicate, find information and conduct financial transactions. The answers to this question will be used to measure how widespread household access to the Internet, both broadband and dial-up, has become in Australia. This information will be used for planning purposes by both government and private sectors to enable wider and improved service delivery.

#### How to answer

For this question, if the Internet access at the dwelling is via a permanent broadband connection, for example, ADSL, Cable, Wireless or Satellite connections, mark the second box.

If the Internet access at the dwelling is via a phone line dial-up system, including ISDN, mark the third box.

If the only Internet access available at the dwelling is via a mobile phone, set-top box, games machine or another connection other than dial-up or broadband, mark the last box.

When answering, consider all Internet access available at the dwelling, regardless of whether it is paid for by someone in the dwelling, by a business or by someone else.

If the dwelling has more than one type of Internet access, mark the higher type of connection. For example, if both broadband and dial-up access are available at the dwelling, mark 'Yes, broadband connection'.

# Time capsule

#### Question 60

#### Why is it asked?

This question was asked for the first time in 2001. Over 52 per cent of Australians gave consent to have their name-identified data kept confidential for 99 years, to be released in 2100. In 2006, all Australians are again being asked if they would like to have their name-identified data retained and kept confidential for 99 years, then released in 2105 for research purposes.

If you answer 'Yes, agrees' in this question and sign the form at Q61, your actual paper Census form will not be stored, but your name-identified Census information will be preserved on microfilm. This will be held securely by the National Archives of Australia, and will not be made available for research purposes until 2105.

If you mark 'No, does not agree' or leave this question blank, or do not sign the form at Q61, your name and address information will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

People who may be interested in accessing this kind of information in the distant future include genealogists who study family trees, historians, academics, social analysts, journalists, and fiction and non-fiction writers.

#### How to answer

Answering this question is OPTIONAL.

Check with each person in the household to obtain their views before answering the question for them.

If a person's view is not known, leave Q60 blank for that person.

For children, answer **Q60** only if agreement is specifically given by their parent or legal guardian. Otherwise, leave **Q60** blank for that person.

Legal guardians can also answer on behalf of adults who are legally not able to make a choice. If you do not have the guardian's agreement, leave Q60 blank.

# Finished?

#### Question 61

#### Why is it asked?

The Census form is an official document. By signing the form you are saying that the information you have provided is complete and accurate to the best of your knowledge.

High quality data are essential if the Census is going to be of maximum benefit to the community.

No records of signatures are kept once processing is completed.

#### How to answer

Please check that the answers to **Q60** accurately reflect the view, where known, of each person in the household.

Please check that you have not missed any pages or questions.

Thank you for completing the Census form.

For more information about the Census visit: www.census.abs.gov.au



#### **eCensus**

Please see your 'Complete Your Census Form Online' envelope for more information or visit the web site at www.census.abs.gov.au.

# How is the eCensus accessible for people with vision impairments?

The design of the eCensus form takes into account accepted accessibility standards as set out by the World Wide Web Consortium. Text in the eCensus can be resized and contrasting colours have been used so that the text is easy to read. People using screen readers will also notice that the form has been designed to be compatible with commonly used screenreader programs such as Jaws<sup>®</sup> and Windows Eyes<sup>®</sup>.

In the course of designing this form, the ABS consulted organisations such as Vision Australia, the National Information Library Service and the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, in an effort to ensure that the broadest range of people would be able to access the eCensus form from their home computers.

People with a visual impairment can obtain their Census Form Number and eCensus Number in alternative formats, to enable them to complete their form online.

Please contact the Census Inquiry Service hotline on 1300 362 883 or talk to the Collector, if you would like to receive either of these numbers in Braille or large print, or would like them delivered verbally. Our staff will provide the access code(s) in the requested format as quickly as possible.

When calling the Census Inquiry Service, be ready to provide your address to the operator, so that we can post the codes to you or arrange for your Collector to deliver them verbally in person.

#### How secure is the eCensus?

The ABS is bound by the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 to protect the confidentiality of the information you supply to the ABS. To ensure that your information is delivered to the ABS free of tampering, we have used the strongest encryption technology that current browsers will support.

This means that the information you send will not be able to be read by anyone outside the ABS. All possible measures have been taken to protect the integrity of your experience with the eCensus web site.

For more detailed information, follow the 'Security and Privacy' link from the site.

The security of your information also relies upon the confidentiality of your eCensus Number. You must ensure that your eCensus Number is stored in a secure manner, to prevent others from using the number to access your information. Once your eCensus form has been submitted, it cannot be retrieved from the system.

Note that no contact will occur from the ABS via email. You should access the eCensus by typing the URL into the address bar of your browser. The ABS eCensus web site address is www.census.abs.gov.au

Thank you for completing the eCensus form.

# Census Inquiry Service Language Helpline

Phone 1300 363 365

The Census Inquiry Service is open 8:30am – 8:00pm seven days a week. A recorded message service is available outside these hours.

#### MANDARIN

Census Inquiry Service 愿竭诚为您服务。 如需帮助,请致电 1300 363 365, 然后按 1。

#### CANTONESE

Census Inquiry Service 竭誠爲您服務。 如需幫助,請電洽 1300 363 365, 然後按 2。

#### ARABIC

تتوافر خدمة الاستقسار عن الإحصاء السكاني الرسمي لمساعدتك. للحصول على المساعدة اللازمة، برجاء الاتصال على ٣٦٥ ٣٦٥ ، ١٣٠٠ واضغط رقم ٣.

#### VIETNAMESE

Dịch vụ Điều tra Dân số luôn sẵn sàng hỗ trợ bạn. Để được giúp đỡ, vui lòng gọi số 1300 363 365 và nhân phím 4.

#### SPANISH

El servicio de encuesta del censo está disponible para asistirle. Para obtener asistencia, llame al 1300 363 365 y pulse 5.

#### KOREAN

인구조사 상담 서비스(Census Inquiry Service)에서는 상담이 가능합니다. 상담을 원하시면 1300 363 365 번으로 전화하신 후 6번을 누르십시오.

#### SERBIAN

Služba za informacije o cenzusu je dostupna da vam pruži pomoć.

Radi dobijanja pomoći, molimo vas pozovite 1300 363 365 i potom pritisnite 7.

#### TURKISH

Nüfus Sayımı Soruşturma Hizmetleri size destek vermek için hazırdır. Destek almak için lütfen 1300 363 365 no'lu telefonu arayınız ve 8'e basınız.

#### GREEK

Η Υπηρεσία Πληροφοριών για την Απογραφή είναι διαθέσιμη για να σας βοηθήσει. Για βοήθεια παρακαλούμε τηλεφωνήστε στο 1300 363 365 και πατήστε το 9.

#### ITALIAN

Il Servizio Informazioni Census è a completa disposizione dell'utente. Per ricevere assistenza telefonare al numero 1300 363 365 e premere 10.



Please recycle this item. Thank you.

#### DARI

خدمت پر سشی درباه سرشماری برائ کومک کردن به شما فراهم است -

برائ كومك لطفا تيليفون كنيد به نمره 363 365 1300 فشار دهيد (11 نمره)

#### ROSMIAN

Služba a popisne ankete stoji vam na raspolaganju. Za više informacija obratite se na telefon 1300 363 365 i pritisnite 12.

#### CROATIAN

Census Inquiry Service Vam stoji na raspolaganju. Kada Vam je potrebna pomoć, molimo nazovite 1300 363 365, a potom birajte 13.

#### MACEDONIAN

Службата за пописни анкети Ви стои на располагање. За поддршка јавете се на 1300 363 365 и притиснете 14.

#### RUSSIAN

Служба запросов Census окажет Вам поддержку. За помощью обращайтесь по телефону 1300 363 365, после набора номера наберите 15.

#### PERSIAN

سرویس خدمات سنسوس براي کمك وراهنمایی به شما آماده است. براي گرفتن کمك لطفا شماره نلفن ۱۳۰۰۳۲۳۳۹را شماره گیري کنید و دگمه ۱۶را فشاردهید.

#### KHMER

សេវាបម្រើនៃការស៊ើបអង្កេតលើផ្នែកជំរឿនប្រជាជន គឺដំណើរការដើម្បីជួយដល់លោកអ្នក។ សំរាប់ជំនួយការបន្ថែម សូមទូរស័ព្ទលេខ ១៣០០ ៣៦៣ ៣៦៥ ហើយចុះ < 17 លេខ) ។

#### POLISH

Usługa Census Inquiry Service jest dostępna w celu wspomagania użytkownika. Aby uzyskać pomoc należy połączyć się z numerem telefonicznym 1300 363 365 i nacisnąć 18.

#### JAPANESE

国勢調査サービス (Census Inquiry Service) はお客様の 便宜を図るために提供されています。ご不明な点がございましたら、 1300 363 365 に電話を掛け 19 を押してください。

#### DINKA (SUDANESE)

Luoi thiëc kuen ato ku bi yin aa kuony. Ne rin kuoony, ke yin liɛm ba telepun kenë 1300363 365 yub ku tuany (20 number) Asterisks are used to indicate the year in which particular topics were included in the Census. The numbers in the brackets refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this table.

•••••••••••••••••															
TOPICS	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Name	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(1)*
Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital status	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Relationship (family															
structure)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(2)*	(3)*	(4)*	*	*	*	*
Duration of existing marriage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(5)*				
Duration of widowhood								*			(-)				
Married more than once										*	*				
Number of children:															
existing marriage	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*						
previous marriage	*	*													
<ul> <li>all marriages</li> </ul>								*	*						
`ever had'										*	*		*		*
Number of dependent															
children		*	*	*											
Orphanhood		*													
Birthplace	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birthplace of parents		*						*	*	*	*	*	*	(6)*	*
Year of Arrival (period of														(0)	
residence in Australia)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Citizenship	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(7)*	*	(8)*	*	*	*	*
Aboriginal/Torres Strait									(1)		(0)				
Islander origin (Race)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(9)*	(10)*	(10)*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnic origin							(0)	(10)	(10)		(11)*			*	*
Number of usual residents		*									(±±)				
Usual residence at Census															
time						(12)*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Internal migration usual						(/									
residence:															
1 year ago									*	*	*	(13)*	*	*	*
5 years ago								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of overseas															
residents or visitors								*	*						
Blindness, deaf-mutism	*	*	*												
Handicaps									*						
Need for assistance															(14)*
Language use		(15)*	(16)*						(17)*	(18)*	(19)*	*	*	*	*
Religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Personal Computers and															
Internet														(20)*	
Education:														/	
<ul> <li>highest level attained</li> </ul>	(21)*						*	*						*	*
current schooling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(22)*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age left school									*	*	*	*	*		
Educational qualifications							*	(23)*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(24)*
Holidays .									*						
Child care									*						
Unpaid work															(25)*
War service			*												•
Income			*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Life insurance									*						

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •			• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
TOPICS	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Labour force (occupational															
status):	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(26)*	*	*	*	*	*
<ul> <li>unemployment</li> </ul>															
duration	*	*	*	*	*	*									
<ul> <li>unemployment cause</li> </ul>		*	*	*	*	*									
Occupation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(27)*	*	*	*	*
Industry (28)	(29)*	(29)*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hours worked							*	(30)*	(30)*	(31)*	(31)*	(31)*	(30)*	(30)*	(30)*
Journey to work								(32)*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mode of travel to work									*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Motor bike licences									*						
Motor vehicle licences									*						
Type of benefits received									*						
Retirement benefits scheme									*						
Household address on															
Census Night	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of bedrooms									*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of rooms	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(33)*				
Tenure (nature of											(55)				
occupancy)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(34)*	(35)*	(35)*	(35)*	(35)*	(34)*	*	*
Type of landlord					(36)*	(36)*	(37)*	(38)*	*	*	*	*	(39)*	*	(39)*
Rent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(36)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(33)
Housing loan repayment									(40)*	(41)*	(42)*	(41)*	(43)*	(43)*	(43)*
Number of vehicles							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(44)*	*
Dwelling Internet connection														(44)	*
Private dwelling classification															
(Type of dwelling structure)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(45)*	*	*	*	*	*	(46)*
Non-private dwelling									(43)						(40)
(classification)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other dwelling (classification)													(47)*	(48)*	(49)*
Material of walls	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(50)*			(41)	(40)	(43)
Material of walls		*		*						(30)					
Date of building				*	*	*	*	*	*						
Facilities:															
• gas				*	*	*	*	*	(51)*						
electricity				*	*	*	*	*	(51)*						
water supply				*					*						
toilet				*											
bathroom				*	*	*	*	*							
kitchen					*	*	*	*							
television						*	*	*							
cooking				*											
Sleeping out			*	*											
Farm dwelling					*	*	*	*	*						
Method of sewerage disposal								*	*						
Number of extra homes															
owned or being purchased								*							
Reason dwelling unoccupied								(52)*	*	*	*				
								(0_)							

- (1) For the 2006 Census, the person is asked for either date of birth or age.
- (2) Prior to and including 1976, the term *relationship to head* was used.
- (3) The term *head* was considered inappropriate and *relationship to Person 1* was asked.
- (4) Since 1986 relationship to Person 1/Person 2 has been asked.
- (5) Year of first marriage was used.
- (6) Since 2001 the *country of birth of parents* questions were replaced by questions asking whether a person's parents were born in Australia or overseas
- (7) Prior to 1976, nationality rather than citizenship was asked.
- (8) Since 1986 the person has been asked whether or not they were an Australian citizen.
- (9) In all Censuses prior to 1971, respondents were required to state their race and, where race was mixed, to specify the proportion of each.
- (10) In the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, a question with response categories of European, Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Other was included.
- (11) A question on each person's ancestry was asked for the first time in 1986.
- (12) The 1961 Census asked for state of usual residence.
- (13) State level only.
- (14) Need for assistance questions will cover the areas of self care, movement and communication. Reason for need for assistance or supervision will also be asked.
- (15) Question asked whether the person could read and write.
- (16) Question asked whether the person could read and write a foreign language if unable to read and write English.
- (17) The 1976 Census asked for all languages regularly used.
- (18) In 1981 ability to speak English was asked.
- (19) Since 1986 two separate questions have been asked language used and ability to speak English.
- (20) Questions on usage of personal computers and the Internet were asked for the first time in 2001.
- (21) Included a question where respondents reported their highest level of educational achievement.
- (22) Since 1976, a question on attendance at school or other educational institution has been asked.
- (23) Since 1971, people aged 15 or more have been asked whether they had obtained a qualification. If so, information on the name of highest qualification obtained, field of study, the name of institution and the year obtained was collected.
- (24) In 2006, the question asking at which institution was the persons highest qualification obtained will be removed, as evaluation of the use of this question during processing found there was little or no benefit in it being asked. In 2006, the response options for the year qualification completed question will be altered to a choice of "Yes, before 1998" or "No, 1998 or later", with 1998 being the year the Australian Qualifications Framework was introduced.
- (25) In 2006 unpaid work was asked for the first time. These questions will include unpaid domestic work, unpaid care due to a disability, long term illness or old age, unpaid child care and voluntary work.
- (26) In the Censuses since 1981, respondents have been required to answer a series of questions from which labour force status was coded.
- (27) An additional question main tasks or duties performed in the occupation has been asked since 1986.
- (28) Place of work was first collected in 1954.
- (29) Employer's occupation was asked in 1911 and 1921.
- (30) In 1971, 1976 and since 1996 the *hours worked* question has focused on hours worked in *all* jobs held in the week prior to the Census.
- (31) The 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses asked for hours worked in the main job in the week prior to the Census.

- (32) Journey to work topic has been derived from coding of address of usual residence and address of workplace to obtain origins and destinations of travel to work. The name of this topic will be changed to be "Workplace Address" for the 2006 Census.
- (33) Data was collected but not processed.
- (34) From 1911 to 1971, and since 1996, a direct question on nature of occupancy was asked.
- (35) From 1976 to 1991, nature of occupancy data was derived from mortgage and rent questions.
- (36) If paying rent to a Government Authority in 1954 or a State Housing Authority in 1961, respondents were instructed to write 'Tenant (G)'.
- (37) Tenants in 1966 had the option of marking the relevant State Housing Authority or 'other landlord'.
- (38) In 1971, response categories comprised State Housing Authority, employer or other landlord.
- (39) The number of landlord response categories rose from three (from 1971 until 1991) to seven in 1996 and 2001, and will rise to eight for the 2006 Census.
- (40) In 1976 the monthly payment made on first and second mortgages was asked.
- (41) Average monthly payment for total mortgages was asked.
- (42) Monthly payment made on the loans for the dwelling was asked.
- (43) Those with mortgage repayments had the option of writing the weekly, fortnightly or monthly amount paid.
- (44) In 2001 this question also asked for the number of motorbikes and motor scooters. Asking for motorbikes and motor scooters will be removed in 2006.
- (45) This question has been completed by the Census Collector since 1976.
- (46) This question will move from the back of the Census form to the Collector Record Book in 2006.
- (47) In 1996 a new classification was developed for Other Dwellings. It included caravans in caravan parks, boats in marinas, manufactured home estates and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged, all of which were enumerated using household forms. In 1986 and 1991, caravans in caravan parks and boats in marinas were included in the Non-Private Dwelling classification.
- (48) An additional category apartment complexes (with mixed occupancy) was included in Other Dwellings.
- (49) The name of the topic will change to Private Dwelling Establishments for the 2006 Census and will be moved from the back of the Census form to the Collector Record Book.
- (50) The question was answered by the Census Collector in 1981.
- (51) In 1976, type of fuel or power used for household purposes was asked.
- (52) Completed by the Census Collector in the Censuses from 1971 to 1986.

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