Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1986

Census 86 - How Australia Takes a Census

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

CONTENTS

Introduction

This information paper describes the history and various processes involved in the planning and conduct of the 1986 Census of Population and Housing, and the types of output available. Detailed information on specific outputs is contained in *Census 86 -Data Release Plans* (2173.0).

Since 1961, the Census of Population and Housing has been conducted every five years. It is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). All persons in Australia are enumerated at the dwelling in which they stayed on census night.

The census is one of the most important sources of statistical information in Australia. It provides a unique source of demographic and social information for a variety of geographic areas. Statistical outputs from sample surveys are generally limited to estimates of large geographic aggregates because of the high level of sampling error associated with smaller figures. Censuses are not affected by errors of this kind (although reporting and other errors remain).

Census statistics provide an essential basis for the preparation of population estimates at the national, State and local government levels as well as a benchmark for numerous surveys conducted by other bodies in the public and private sector.

They are also used:

- for decision-making activities that affect the lives and welfare of all Australians;
- in researching social issues; and
- as a basis for planning by governments, other institutions and the general public.

On 30 June 1986 the ABS also conducted a census of the population of two of the Australian external Territories, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. This is the first census in which the ABS has completely undertaken all census operations in these Territories, including dissemination of census data.

The population of these external Territories is not included in the total Australia population.

Definitions of the geographic areas referred to in this information paper are contained in Appendix B.
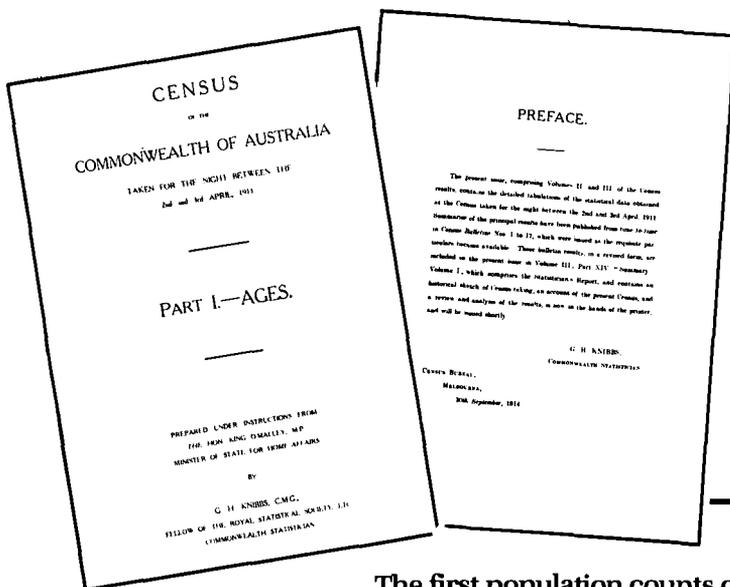
The history of census taking in Australia

The first population counts of Australia were known as musters and were made as early as 1788. The first census in Australia was that of New South Wales, held in November 1828.

Censuses conducted by each colony continued 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 colony population figures enumerated on the same day.

A Census Conference held in Sydney on 26 February 1900 arranged for the collection and compilation of an Australian census 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.

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

(a)   that 'the census shall be taken in the year 1911, and in every tenth year thereafter'; and

(b)   '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, and it was the duty of that officer to carry out the provisions of the Act. Later in the same year the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was formed (re-named Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1975).

Since 1911, therefore, 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.

Because of the economic depression it was considered ill-advised to conduct the scheduled Census of 1931, and the *Census and Statistics Act* was amended so that the census could 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 thus resumed from 1961 onwards.

In the selection of census day, every endeavour is made to choose a date when there is a minimum displacement of population. In 1911 and 1921, census day was near the beginning of April, but in 1933 and subsequently, census day has been at or near the end of June, because this time has better fulfilled the condition mentioned and is otherwise suitable, being the end of the fiscal year, and of a quarterly period used extensively for statistical purposes.

Following the 1961 Census, Australia has had a census taken every five years, a practice which has now become 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 prescribed'.
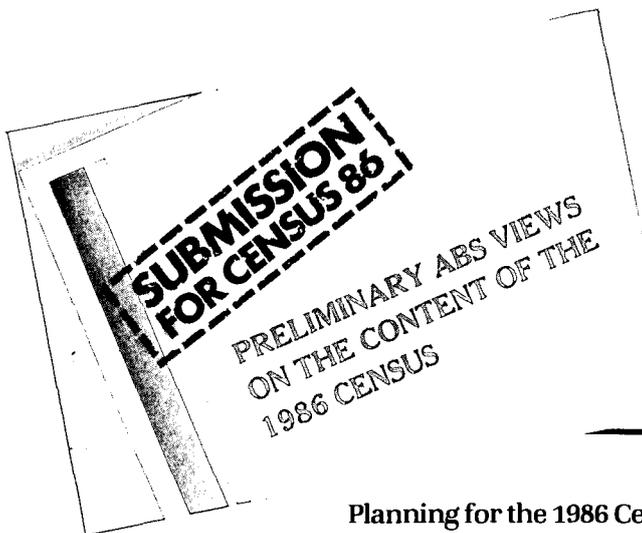
Selection of census topics and question design

Planning for the 1986 Census of Population and Housing commenced in November 1982 after Government approval was received to proceed with the development of the census on the understanding that the content of the census household form be no greater than that of the 1981 Census. Once this approval was obtained, all known users of census data were invited to make submissions on topics to be included in, or excluded from, the 1986 Census. Newspaper advertisements also invited public submissions.

An open assessment of topics submitted by users and the public, supported by objective field tests of topics (in particular for topics likely to be difficult or sensitive), is regarded as the best method of developing a census form most acceptable to the public, and for optimising the value of the statistics produced. Previous experience in Australia and overseas has shown the critical importance of public cooperation.

The *Census and Statistics Amendment Act (No 2)* 1981, proclaimed on 1 March 1983, removed the requirement of the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 that certain topics be included in the census and others be prescribed by regulation. All future census topics were to be prescribed by regulation.

The 1986 Population Census Ethnicity Committee

During the development of the 1981 Census household form, difficulties were encountered in developing a census question on ethnic origin to meet a strong user demand for data on this topic. Consequently, a small committee of persons with special interest or expertise in the matter was established in December 1982 to advise the Australian Statistician on questions relating to ethnicity.

All topic submissions relating to ethnicity were made available to the committee. The committee issued a press release inviting further submissions from interested persons and organisations. A report from the committee to the Australian Statistician was released by the ABS as an information paper *The Measurement of Ethnicity in the Australian Census of Population and Housing* (2172.0). The report recommended that a question on ancestry be asked in the 1986 Census and a question was included along lines suggested by the committee.

Evaluation of topics

It is essential that census topics be well justified, due to the high cost of collecting information in a census, and the burden placed on the public who are required to provide the information. For many topics, sample surveys are a more appropriate means of collecting information required by users, as they are less expensive and impose less of a burden on the public. There are, moreover, topics for which information cannot be gathered satisfactorily by the census self-enumeration methodology.

For the 1986 Census, each topic submission was carefully examined to assess the importance of the topic, possible alternative data sources, the uses to be made of the data, and whether the justifications for the topic were adequate. Other factors taken into consideration included: whether the topic was asked in previous censuses; whether data were considered to be required every five years; results of previous tests of the topic; overseas experience (mainly the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America); whether the topic was suitable for inclusion of the census; and whether the census was an appropriate method of collecting the data. A number of topics required field testing in order to evaluate their suitability for inclusion in the census form.

Associated with the task of topic selection is the design of questions for the census form. Field testing is an essential aspect of question design. For the 1986 Census, a program of field tests was carried out in 1983 and 1984 to evaluate new topics (including ethnicity) and to improve questions on regular census topics. For each test, an appropriate sample of dwellings was selected with samples varying in size from 250 dwellings to 5,000 dwellings. Census test forms were delivered to households, completed by household members and collected after the reference date. Household members were asked to give information in respect of all persons present in the household on the specified date.

After collection of the completed forms, interviews were held with a sample of respondents. In most cases, dwellings were selected for follow-up interview where responses were of particular value for question re-design. However, where the pilot test was small (up to about 500 dwellings), all respondents were interviewed. The main purpose of these interviews was to examine respondents' understanding of the census questions and, where possible, to determine the accuracy and completeness of responses. Pilot testing also examines other issues including reasons for people not being enumerated, sensitivity to particular topics, form layout, and question wording.

Topic evaluation concluded in late 1984 with the publication of the information paper *Preliminary ABS Views on the Content of the 1986 Census* (2171.0). These views were first discussed with the Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) and then released for public comment. After assessing comments from the public and ASAC, the Australian Statistician made recommendations to the Government in September 1984 on the content and estimated costs of the 1986 Census. This submission incorporated the recommendations of the Population Census Ethnicity Committee.

Government approval of topics for the 1986 Census was obtained in February 1985. The household form was finalised in March 1985 and the eight million household forms and supporting documents were then printed.

A dress rehearsal based on 24,000 dwellings was held in July 1985 to test field and processing procedures. As well as providing valuable information on operational problems, the dress rehearsal was essential for providing estimates of coding and processing rates for finalising the budget of the Data Transcription Centre (see page 9).

Final content

The content of the final 1986 Census household form (see Appendix A) differed from the 1981 Census form in the following significant ways:

(a)   The concepts of household and family heads are no longer recognised by the census. Householders were instructed to complete the household form with the householder or any adult household member as 'Person 1' and the spouse/partner as 'Person 2'. Family structures were created with reference to Persons 1 and 2 and outputs will no longer contain tables with the variables 'household head' and 'family head'.

(b)   A change in question 4 on relationships within a household made it possible to produce statistics on de facto living arrangements and children in blended families. For the purpose of identifying families for coding in the 1986 Census, de facto relationships were treated in exactly the same manner as married relationships, although couples were coded as married or de facto.

(c)   A question seeking details of usual residents temporarily absent was included for the first time in an Australian Census to allow family members temporarily absent on census night to be included in the coding of family structures. This overcomes the problem created by absent spouses in previous censuses, leading to over-statement of the number of lone parent families and understatement of the numbers of families with both parents normally resident in a household.

(d)   The 1981 Census question on attendance at an educational institution was expanded by asking persons attending an institution to indicate from a self-coded list the type of institution being attended.

(e)   Question 15, on ancestry, asked for the first time in an Australian Census, and Question 17, on language other than English spoken at home, were included as recommended by the Population Census Ethnicity Committee. The 1981 Census did not seek languages other than English spoken at home.

(f)   The question on the material of outer walls of the dwelling asked in previous censuses was removed.

(g)   An additional question on a person's occupation seeking information on tasks or duties performed was asked to allow occupations to be coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations. This classification has replaced the Classification and Classified List of Occupations used at the 1981 and earlier censuses.

(h)   To provide a better basis for fertility analysis, the 1986 Census asked persons in what year they were first married. In 1981, married persons were asked the duration of their current marriage.

(i)   Question 14 asked whether each person was an Australian citizen. Only two responses were possible - yes or no. In the 1981 Census, each person was asked to state their country of citizenship and the responses were coded to 21 citizenship categories.

A number of minor changes were also made to some of the questions, which could have some effect on comparability of data between censuses. Users of the data should check the wording of questions carefully when analysing data from the census.

The census field operation

Preparing for the census

The production of accurate maps for use by census collectors is important to the conduct of the census.

The basic unit of collection for the Australian Census is a collection district (CD). A CD is generally a census workload area that one collector can cover delivering and collecting census forms in a specified period (seven days before and 12 days after census night). A typical urban CD contains between 200 and 300 dwellings, while in rural areas a CD may contain very few dwellings yet cover an extensive area. In output of census data, CDs may be aggregated to form larger geographic areas (for example, statistical local areas (SLAs), legal local government areas (LGAs), Commonwealth electoral divisions).

States are divided into census divisions, whose boundaries generally coincide with Commonwealth electoral division boundaries, and have, on average, a population of about 100,000 persons. Census divisions are divided further into census subdivisions, which contain approximately 10 CDs.

As far as possible, comparability of CD boundaries is maintained between censuses. Where a CD has grown too large to be handled by one census collector it is split into two or more CDs, so that when aggregated they are still comparable with the previous census area. CD boundaries are aligned with LGA and other statistical boundaries and, therefore, vary slightly from previous census CDs where boundary changes to the larger spatial units occur in the intercensal period. In the case of population decline in a CD, the original CD boundary is maintained for comparability.

The production of census collectors' maps was undertaken jointly by the ABS and the Division of National Mapping (Department of Resources and Energy). Each census collector received a detailed map of his/her CD.

Public awareness campaign

An extensive public awareness campaign was conducted prior to and during the collection phase of the 1986 Census. Its aims were:

(a)   to promote public awareness of the census, and the reasons for conducting it;

(b)   to explain the nature and content of the census; and

(c)   to advertise how assistance could be obtained by respondents in completing the census form (e.g. telephone inquiry service and telephone interpreter service).

The campaign is an important factor in obtaining cooperation from the public so that high quality data are obtained.

The collection

An efficient field operation is essential to the success of the census. As in previous censuses, the 1986 Census was self-enumerated. Each household was asked to fill in the details required on the census form. Assistance from the collector or the telephone inquiry service/telephone interpreter service could be obtained if necessary. Forms were delivered to each household in the week preceding census day, and collected by the same collectors within 12 days after census night.

6

A hierarchical structure of field staff was used for the delivery and collecton of census forms. Since the 1921 Census, the Australian Electoral Commission has made available its network of regional offices and personnel to help supervise the collection system.

In some States extra supervisory staff were recruited from the general public, along with group leaders (generally controlling about 10 census collectors), and the census collectors themselves.

All field staff were appointed under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 and were subject to the strict confidentiality provisions of that Act.

The group leaders were responsible for training and supervising the work of approximately 10 census collectors to ensure accuracy and completeness of coverage within their areas. Where households had refused to complete a census form, the group leader was required to return to these households and attempt to obtain the required information.

The census collectors were required to deliver forms to every household in their CD in the week prior to census day. If a contact was made on delivery, the collector arranged a time with the householder to collect the form after census night. Collectors were then required to return to each household and collect the completed forms in the 12-day period following census night, checking each form to ensure that it had been adequately completed.

There were 29,632 CDs in Australia for the 1986 Census, and almost as many census collectors.

Special enumeration procedures

Special envelopes were provided on collection for persons who did not wish to have their completed form seen by the census collector. Envelopes were also provided to persons in private dwellings who did not want their responses to be seen by other members of the household, and for persons enumerated in non-private dwellings. Members of the public were informed of the availability of the special envelopes through the public awareness campaign, census brochures and the census form.

For the enumeration of non-private dwellings (such as hotels and hospitals), special collectors were used to distribute census personal forms (as opposed to household forms) and privacy envelopes to each person spending census night in that dwelling, and to collect the completed forms as soon as possible after census night. In most cases, these special collectors were nominated by the owner/manager of the non-private dwelling.

Similar procedures were adopted for persons in transit on census night. Persons on board ships in or between Australian ports, or on long distance trains or buses were required to complete personal forms. They were then allocated to a special CD designated 'migratory' within the respective State of destination.

Separate collection procedures were also developed for Aboriginals. Special Census Field Officers were appointed to inform Aboriginal communities and organisations about the census and to elicit their support. Where necessary, special enumeration arrangements, involving the employment of approximately 500 Aboriginal census collectors, were established by the Census Field Officers. A special census form to be completed by interviewers was developed for use with the Aboriginal population in remote areas. Support was received from government departments and other organisations concerned with Aboriginal services.

For the 1986 Census, households in caravans etc. in caravan parks were provided with household forms to enable statistics to be produced on the families living in caravan parks. In previous censuses, each caravan park was enumerated as a non-private dwelling, with each occupant completing a personal form rather than separate households completing a household form.

To ensure that public inquiries concerning the 1986 Census were dealt with speedily, the ABS established a Telephone Inquiry Service Centre in each State and Territory.

As well as providing a mechanism for answering public inquiries concerning census procedures and the completion of the census form, the Telephone Inquiry Service provided feedback to census field staff where further action in the field was required.

The service operated from 23 June 1986 through to Friday 18 July 1986, thus covering the entire delivery and collection phases of the field operation. Evening services were also provided during the week prior to census night, and were extended according to local demand.

A special feature of the Telephone Inquiry Service was the provision of the Census Interpreter Service. This service was established to handle any queries which could not be readily answered in the English language. Where Census Interpreter Services operators could not answer in a particular language, 'on-call' interpreters, operating from their own homes, were contacted.
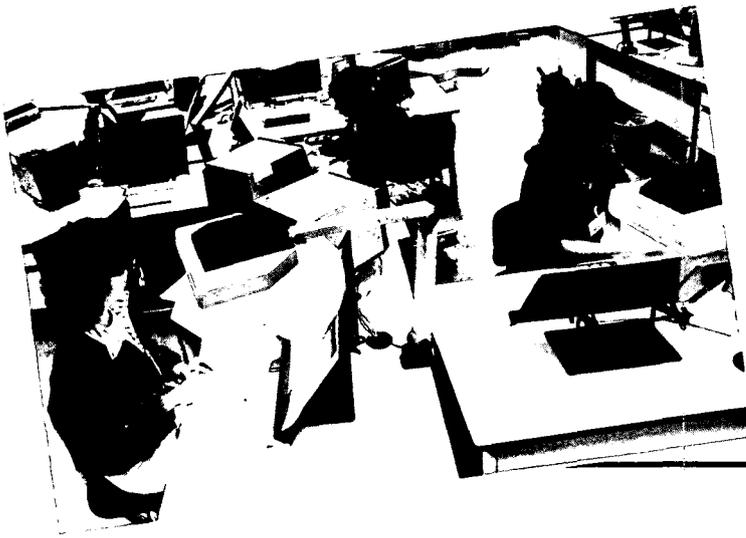
Input processing

The Data Transcription Centre (DTC)

When all the forms had been collected in the field, they were sent to the census DTC, where the number of persons and dwellings in each CD on the census forms was reconciled with the collector's record book, responses coded, and the coded information transferred onto computer files. No names and addresses were recorded. For the 1986 Census this involved the following steps:

(a) Preliminary check

This process included:

* a preliminary check, which was designed to ensure that the number of persons recorded on the forms for each CD was consistent with the number of persons recorded in the collectors' record books for each CD; and

* coding of non-private dwelling type.

(b) Family, internal migration and qualifications coding

This process included coding of family; usual residence (to State/Territory and statistical local area level) on census night, one year earlier and five years earlier; and educational qualifications.

(c) Origins and language coding

This consisted of coding of birthplace of the individual, birthplaces of mother and father, ancestry, religion, and language (other than English) spoken at home.

(d) Occupation coding

This process involved the coding of occupation using the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). An extra question on the main tasks or duties that a person usually performs in his or her job was included to assist in the coding of occupations at the unit group level.

(e) ASCO/CCLO Link

Previous censuses have coded responses to the occupation question using the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLO), but in 1986 occupations were coded to a new classification, the ASCO. To aid comparison between the 1986 Census results and those of the 1981 Census, a link between ASCO and CCLO has been produced. This link was derived by coding a five per cent sample of census occupation responses in accordance with both occupation classifications. This link allows users to continue with research and time series analysis even though the classifications have changed. ASCO will be the basis for occupation coding for future censuses.

(f) Industry and place of work coding

This process involved the allocation of codes for the industries in which employed persons work (using the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)), for work location of persons in CDs in selected areas (for journey to work studies), and for industry sector of employment (Australian government, State government, local government and private sector).

Industry, industry sector and place of work codes were determined, where possible, by reference to the Industry and Destination Zone Index. This index is a pre-determined listing of all establishments in Australia known to the ABS which are involved in various economic activities carried out by companies, partnerships, government departments, etc. It contains, for each establishment, the relevant ASIC code, industry sector code and destination zone code. The index was obtained from an ABS register which was compiled and updated from ABS statistical collections, and other sources.

(g) Data entry

This process involved the direct key entry of all codes from the census form into computer files. Names and addresses were not recorded and were lost when the census forms were destroyed after processing.

(h) Editing and balancing

Editing and balancing comprised computer checking of the coded data and of CD totals to ensure that:

- apparently conflicting data combinations were investigated (e.g. a 10-year-old married person); and

- person and dwelling totals for each CD were reconciled with CD totals in collectors' record books.

(i) Creation of the Final Unit Record File (FURF)

The FURF is the final product from census processing. The FURF, which is held in the computer, is a complete sequence of validated records of statistical codes for each person, family and dwelling enumerated in the census.

(j) Destruction of census forms

Once input processing was completed, all census forms were destroyed. The collectors' record books used in the census field operation were also destroyed.

(k) Quality control

For all the DTC processes, quality control functions provided information on data throughput, processing rates, coding/keying error rates and coding/keying error analysis. This information was used to monitor progress and to identify problem areas in coding and data entry.

(l) Post Enumeration Survey

This process matched the responses for the name, age, sex, marital status and birthplace of each person enumerated in the Post Enumeration Survey (see page 14) to the census form on which the person was enumerated at the census. This was done to establish whether the person was counted once, more than once, or not counted at all; and to measure the accuracy of response to the abovementioned questions.

Output processing

Requirements for census data are diverse, ranging from basic Australia-wide counts of persons to detailed cross-classified information on persons, families, households, and dwellings. Since census taking involves no sampling error, data can be provided at many levels of detail and geographic areas. However, there are a number of factors which limit census output. The main limiting factors are cost, confidentiality, and the nature of requests for output.

As each of the State and Territory Final Unit Record Files is completed and validated, output processing commences. Output processing consists of sorting, summing, averaging and cross-tabulating data items from the unit record file to produce the statistics for the many uses to which census data are put. During these processes some new variables are constructed (e.g. the derivation of household income by aggregating income ranges reported by individuals).

The ABS's large centralised computer installation, situated in Canberra, enables the census unit record files to be stored in a way which allows direct access by all offices of the ABS.

Output is being produced in a variety of media from two basic sources:

(a)   the Final Unit Record File (see page 10 (i)); and

(b)   two small area databases; one containing 70 tables for each CD based on actual location counts, and the other containing 37 tables for each statistical local area (SLA) based on place of usual residence. These basic areas can be aggregated to form other areas of interest such as postcodes or C.E.S. regions. The level of detail which may be published depends on the size of the population of the specified area.

Further details about output production are contained in the information paper *Census 86 - Data Release Plans* (2173.0).

Confidentiality

The ABS has a long and continuing history of protecting the confidentiality of information collected.

On the 1986 Census household form, respondents were assured that 'it would be an offence for any information relating to an identifiable person or household to be released'. This assurance is embodied in the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905. Widespread use of computers for processing and storing data and producing statistics has increased the need for measures to avoid the inadvertent release of identifiable information.

At the same time, the number of census characteristics tabulated, and the meeting of requests for greater detail in census releases, inevitably produce tables that contain very small counts. Release of these small counts might allow the identification of persons or organisations, even though information such as names and addresses cannot be retrieved.

Introduced Random Error

It has been necessary for the ABS to randomly adjust small non-zero cells in the tabulations to be released in statistical publications, microfiche and magnetic tape. These adjustments allow the maximum amount of detailed census data to be published, while avoiding the risk of inadvertently releasing information which could identify a particular person, household or organisation. The adjustments also allow for a greater output of detailed data than would be possible if other methods for protecting the confidentiality of census data were used.

The random adjustments slightly change some of the data in a tabulation in an unbiased manner. With very small cells, the data will be insufficiently exact for information relating to an identifiable person, household or organisation to be released, but the value of the tables will not be impaired. In any case, small numbers in the original data may be significantly affected by such things as respondents omitting to answer particular questions or giving incorrect answers, or by errors in coding or transcribing data in the course of census processing.

Census counts and population estimates

The ABS releases census counts on two different bases: the census count at place of enumeration; and the census count at place of usual residence. It also compiles and publishes estimates of Australia's resident population.

The **census count at place of enumeration** is based on enumeration of persons at their actual location on census night, and includes persons enumerated at their usual place of residence, persons enumerated in an area but usually resident elsewhere in Australia, and overseas visitors temporarily in Australia. This count produces a snapshot or typical situation in any given area on census night. The majority of census output is available on this basis and can be provided for individual CDs, or any geographic area which can be formed by aggregating CDs.

The **census count at place of usual residence** is based on the reported usual residence of all persons enumerated on census night; usual residence addresses are coded to statistical local area (SLA). For this reason census output on this basis is not available for CDs or other areas not able to be defined by SLAs.

To produce census figures for each State/Territory or SLA on a usual residence basis it is necessary to alter the census count by:

* removing persons usually resident in other States/Territories or SLAs;

* removing persons usually resident overseas; and

* adding persons usually resident in the State/Territory or SLA who were enumerated elsewhere in Australia.

These counts give a better picture of the usual geographic distribution of the population and the composition of the usual resident population by removing the temporary effects of such factors as school holidays or seasonal employment.

The **estimated resident population** is the official ABS population estimate which is derived by making two further adjustments to the census count at place of usual residence. The **first** is an adjustment for census underenumeration as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey. This adjustment is made to counts of males and females, by age, at Australia and State/Territory levels, and to total counts of persons at the SLA level. The **second** adjustment is the addition of Australian residents temporarily overseas at census date. This second adjustment is made down to SLA level, and is obtained by analysis of the passenger cards which all persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia must complete. This produces an accurate estimate of the usual resident population of Australia.

The following diagram indicates the differences between the two different census counts (place of enumeration/place of usual residence) and the estimated resident population for an SLA.

Census count, place of enumeration	Census count, place of usual residence	Estimated resident population
Overseas residents enumerated in this SLA		
Persons enumerated in this SLA who usually reside in this SLA		
Persons enumerated in this SLA who do not usually reside in this SLA	Persons enumerated in this SLA who usually reside in this SLA	Persons enumerated in this SLA who usually reside in this SLA
	Persons enumerated in other SLAs who usually reside in this SLA	Persons enumerated in other SLAs who usually reside in this SLA
		Underenumeration adjustment
		Adjustments for persons who usually reside in this SLA but are temporarily overseas

13

Sources of error in the census

In an operation of the type and size of the census there are many possible sources of error. As in other areas of statistics, considerable effort is directed to devising procedures to ensure the highest possible level of accuracy is attained. While it is clearly not possible to eliminate all inaccuracies, and some errors will survive in the final results, it is unlikely that remaining errors will be of any significance in aggregated census data. A series of publications containing further information on data quality will be released from late 1987.

Major sources of error in the census are:

(a) Underenumeration

It is widely recognised that although the census makes every effort to enumerate every person and dwelling (excluding overseas diplomatic personnel) in Australia and the prescribed external Territories on census night, it is inevitable that some will be missed. This can happen for a number of reasons. In some instances where dwellings are difficult to define, a complete dwelling and all its occupants can be missed. A collector may not be able to make contact with the residents of particular dwellings for various reasons, and the dwelling may therefore be misclassified as unoccupied and its residents remain uncontacted. Refusal by householders to complete the census form is not a significant cause of underenumeration and accounts for less than 0.012 per cent of households. In about 70 per cent of these cases the number of occupants was able to be estimated by the collector from information obtained orally from a member of the household or other persons, and this estimate was included in the census count.

The census collection has, since the 1966 Census, been followed by a post-enumeration survey (PES) which attempts to provide a measure of the extent of underenumeration. The 1986 PES consisted of two parts: a dwelling coverage check (an approximately 0.67 per cent sample of private dwellings); and a persons coverage check (of all persons in these private dwellings).

(b) Respondent error

The editing described below cannot detect all errors made by individuals in completing the census form, therefore, some reporting errors survive in final output. If, for example, a respondent states his occupation as a doctor and he is really a clerk, the census coders give the occupation code for doctor. However, if his occupation is stated as a doctor but his age is recorded as four years, this combination is defined by census processing rules as unacceptable and will fail a consistency edit. In this case one or both codes will be amended after checking with the census form to enable a valid response to be coded.

(c) Processing error

Errors created by clerks during the processing of the census are kept below a predetermined acceptable level by means of a quality control system. By sample checking at different stages of the coding and keying operations, and taking corrective action where necessary, quality control ensures that the amount of introduced error is kept to a minimum.

Editing and associated procedures

The aim of editing during census processing is to reduce the number of errors in the data. The kind of errors that editing procedures can detect are limited to responses and/or codes which are inconsistent or invalid. No correction is possible for errors which do not show up in this way. Care is taken, however, to ensure the combinations of data which are merely unlikely, but nevertheless not impossible, are not changed during the edit process.

In the processing of the 1986 Census no corrections were made without reference to the census forms for responses which failed edits.

Two types of edits were applied to census processing:

(a) balancing edits were employed to ensure that all census forms in each CD were accounted for; and

(b) consistency edits were designed to detect responses and/or codes which appeared to be inconsistent with other responses on the same form, or in conflict with census definitions or processing rules.

Apparent inconsistencies in the transcribed coded census form records could result from errors by the respondent in completing the form, or from errors in coding or transcribing the information into the computer. Edits were applied to detect such cases, for example, where a person was shown as aged five years and was also shown as having a marital status other than never married. Although the number of edit failures due to respondent error was small, there were cases when, because of the absence of conclusive information, subsequent adjustment of records was necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

In addition, edits are applied to ensure that codes fall into the permitted ranges. For example, the broken sequence of numbers allocated for occupation codes does not include numbers in the range 1320-1398; any occupation coding in this range would fail the edit and re-coding would be necessary.
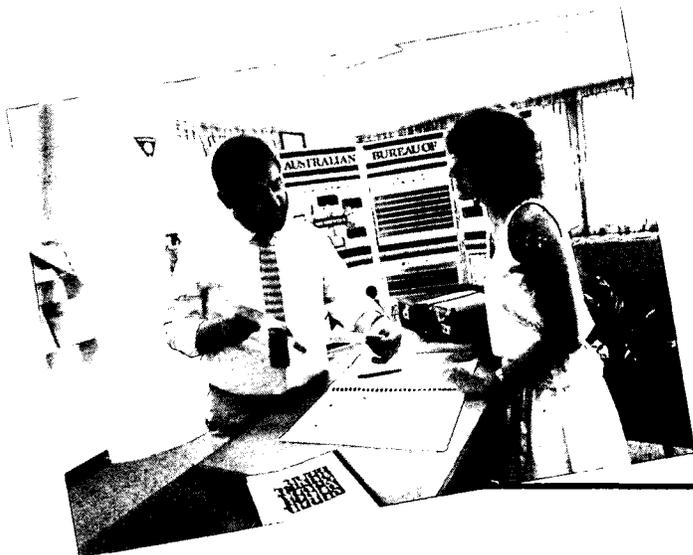
Other information papers

The following information papers have been or are to be released from the 1986 Census.

Census 86 — Data Release Plans (2173.0)

The 1986 Census Dictionary (2174.0)

Catalogue of 1986 Census Tables (2175.0)

Census 86 — Census Products Price List (2177.0)

Census 86 — Census Data for Microcomputer Usage (2180.0)

Census 86 — Special Data Services (2181.0)

Census 86 — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations/Classification and Classified List of Occupations: Link (2182.0)

Census 86 — Maps (2183.0)

Census 86 — Sample Files on Magnetic Tape (2184.0)

Census 86 — Microfiche (2185.0)

Census 86 — Standard Tables on Magnetic Tape (2186.0)

Census 86 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification: Geographic Code List (2188.0)

Information papers and details of their current cost can be obtained from the nearest ABS office (see Appendix C for addresses and telephone numbers.)

Details of the current cost of all census products can also be obtained from *Census 86 — Census Products Price List* (2177.0)

Related publications

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

APPENDIX A

IN CONFIDENCE

REDUCED SIZE

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

30 JUNE 1986
Census 86

Household Form

Dear Householder,

Census Night is on Monday, 30 June 1986.

The Census is like a stocktake of our nation carried out at the one time, Census Night. Statistics from it show how many people there are in each part of Australia, what they do and how they live. The Census is the only practical way to get this information and is essential for planning our future.

So the Census helps to make a better Australia.

The Census is authorised by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* which provides for the compulsory completion of this form and its return to your Census Collector. The same Act also protects your privacy. It forbids the publication of, or passing to anyone outside the Statistics Bureau, any information or statistics that could identify any person. Under no circumstances are any names or addresses kept.

To help you, below is an easy guide to filling in your Census Form. Use it with your Census 86 booklet.

Who to include on your form.

In question 1, list all persons (INCLUDING VISITORS) who spent the night of Monday, 30 June 1986, in this household. Include any persons who returned on Tuesday, 1 July 1986, without having been counted somewhere else. USE ONE COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON.

If there are more than 8 persons in this household, ask your Census Collector for extra Personal Forms.

What is a Household?

Persons living and eating together as a domestic unit are a household. A person who lives alone is also a household. If there is more than one household at this address, ask your Census Collector for as many extra Household Forms as you need. A SEPARATE FORM MUST BE USED FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD.

How to answer each question.

Please use black or blue ball point pen, or ink.

Read everything carefully. Give your answer, then go to the next question.

Most questions only need a tick in the answer box. Numbers and letters alongside the boxes are only for processing purposes.

If you do not know the exact answer, give the best answer you can.

Your privacy.

If any person in this household prefers a separate Census Form for privacy reasons, ask your Census Collector for a Personal Form and a Privacy Envelope. For that person, enter name, sex, relationship to Person 1 and write "P.F." in the age question on this form. The completed Personal Form should be sealed in the envelope and given unopened to the collector.

You may also ask for a Privacy Envelope if you do not want your collector to see your completed Census Form.

Finished?

After filling in the Census Form, please sign it and write the household address in the address panel below.

Your collector will return as soon as possible after Monday, 30 June 1986, for the completed Census Form.

If you have any difficulty filling out this form, please refer to your Census 86 booklet. If you still have a problem, ask your Census Collector for help or phone the Census Hotline on_____

Thank you for your help.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICIAN

Signature of Person_____

Address: No. and street_____

Suburb, town or locality_____

Postcode_____Date_____

Signature of Collector

OFFICE USE ONLY		
SEF	01	
AC		

COLLECTOR'S USE ONLY		
Males	Females	Persons

Please complete one separate column for each person.

1. Name of each person (INCLUDING VISITORS) who spent the night of Monday, 30 June 1986 in this household:	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3
• Record details for all adults, children, babies and VISITORS. • Include any person who returned on Tuesday, 1 July 1986, without having been counted elsewhere. • Enter the householder or any adult household member as "Person 1" and, if present, the spouse/partner as "Person 2".	Christian or given name .... Surname	Christian or given name .... Surname	Christian or given name .... Surname ....
2. Sex: • Tick one box for each person (for example ☑).	7☐ Male 8☐ Female	7☐ Male 8☐ Female	7☐ Male 8☐ Female
3. Age: • In years and completed months. • If age is less than one year write "0" years and the number of completed months.	.... years............. months	.... years............. months	.... years............. months

4. What is each person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: mother, son-in-law, granddaughter, uncle, boarder, visitor, co-tenant, flatmate, etc. • Tick one box for each person (for example A ☑).	**Person 1** ☐☐	A☐ Husband/Wife of Person 1 B☐ De facto partner of Person 1 D☐ Child of Person 1 E☐ Stepchild of Person 1 G☐ Other relationship to Person 1 Please state..................................... .... ☐☐	C☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 D☐ Child of Person 1 only F☐ Child of Person 2 only G☐ Other relationship to Person 1 Please state................... ☐☐
5. What is each person's present marital status?	1☐ Never married 2☐ Married 3☐ Separated but not divorced 4☐ Divorced 5☐ Widowed	1☐ Never married 2☐ Married 3☐ Separated but not divorced 4☐ Divorced 5☐ Widowed	1☐ Never married 2☐ Married 3☐ Separated but not divorced 4☐ Divorced 5☐ Widowed
6. Where does each person usually live? • "Usual" residence is that address at which a person has lived or intends to live for a total of 6 months or more in 1986. • For persons who now have no usual residence, regard this dwelling as their usual residence and tick box 7. • For boarders at boarding school or college, give address of school or college. • If usual residence is overseas, tick box 8 and write "O/S". ➤	7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form 8☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐	7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form 8☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐	7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form 8☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐
7. Where was each person's usual residence one year ago (i.e. at 30 June 1985)? • If the person is less than one year old, write "N/A". • For persons who had no usual residence on 30 June 1985, give the address at which they were then living. • If usual residence was overseas, tick box 2 and write "O/S". ➤	1☐ Same as in question 6 2☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐	1☐ Same as in question 6 2☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐	1☐ Same as in question 6 2☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐
8. Where was each person's usual residence five years ago (i.e. at 30 June 1981)? • If the person is less than five years old, write "N/A". • For persons who had no usual residence on 30 June 1981, give the address at which they were then living. • If usual residence was overseas, tick box 5 and write "O/S". ➤	3☐ Same as in question 6 4☐ Same as in question 7 5☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐	3☐ Same as in question 6 4☐ Same as in question 7 5☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐	3☐ Same as in question 6 4☐ Same as in question 7 5☐ Elsewhere If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago. No. and street... Suburb, town or locality..................................... Name of local council..................................... State..................Postcode........... ☐ ☐☐☐☐

c☒ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	**c☐** Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	**c☐** Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	**c☐** Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	**c☐** Child of both Person 1 and Person 2
D☐ Child of Person 1 only	**D☐** Child of Person 1 only	**D☐** Child of Person 1 only	**D☐** Child of Person 1 only	**D☐** Child of Person 1 only
F☐ Child of Person 2 only	**F☐** Child of Person 2 only	**F☐** Child of Person 2 only	**F☐** Child of Person 2 only	**F☐** Child of Person 2 only
G☐ Other relationship to Person 1	**G☐** Other relationship to Person 1	**G☐** Other relationship to Person 1	**G☐** Other relationship to Person 1	**G☐** Other relationship to Person 1
Please state	Please state	Please state	Please state	Please state ....
☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

1☐ Never married	1☐ Never married	1☐ Never married	1☐ Never married	1☐ Never married
2☐ Married	2☐ Married	2☐ Married	2☐ Married	2☐ Married
3☐ Separated but not divorced	3☐ Separated but not divorced	3☐ Separated but not divorced	3☐ Separated but not divorced	3☐ Separated but not divorced
4☐ Divorced	4☐ Divorced	4☐ Divorced	4☐ Divorced	4☐ Divorced
5☐ Widowed	5☐ Widowed	5☐ Widowed	5☐ Widowed	5☐ Widowed

7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form	7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form	7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form	7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form	7☐ At the address shown on the front of this form
8☐ Elsewhere	8☐ Elsewhere	8☐ Elsewhere	8☐ Elsewhere	8☐ Elsewhere
If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 8 and print usual address.
No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street ....
Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality ....
Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council ....
State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode ....
☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐

1☐ Same as in question 6	1☐ Same as in question 6	1☐ Same as in question 6	1☐ Same as in question 6	1☐ Same as in question 6
2☐ Elsewhere	2☐ Elsewhere	2☐ Elsewhere	2☐ Elsewhere	2☐ Elsewhere
If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 2 and print usual address one year ago.
No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street ....
Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality ....
Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council ....
State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode ....
☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐

3☐ Same as in question 6	3☐ Same as in question 6	3☐ Same as in question 6	3☐ Same as in question 6	3☐ Same as in question 6
4☐ Same as in question 7	4☐ Same as in question 7	4☐ Same as in question 7	4☐ Same as in question 7	4☐ Same as in question 7
5☐ Elsewhere	5☐ Elsewhere	5☐ Elsewhere	5☐ Elsewhere	5☐ Elsewhere
If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago.	If "Elsewhere" tick box 5 and print usual address five years ago.
No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street ....
Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality ....
Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council ....
State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode	State .... Postcode ....
☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐	☐ ☐☐☐☐

	1	**2**	**3**
9. Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? • For persons of mixed origin, indicate the one to which they consider themselves to belong.	4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
10. Where was each person born?	1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas ↓ Print country of birth .... ☐☐	1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas ↓ Print country of birth .... ☐☐	1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas ↓ Print country of birth .... ☐☐
11. When did the person first arrive in Australia?	Year 19...........................	Year 19...........................	Year 19...........................
12. Where was each person's father born?	3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas ↓ Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐	3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas ↓ Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐	3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas ↓ Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐
13. Where was each person's mother born?	5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas ↓ Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐	5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas ↓ Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐	5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas ↓ Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐
14. Is the person an Australian citizen? • For persons born in Australia, naturalised, registered or granted Australian citizenship, tick box 7.	7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No	7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No	7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No
15. What is each person's ancestry? • For example, Greek, English, Indian, Armenian, Aboriginal, Chinese etc.	Ancestry .... ☐☐ ☐☐	Ancestry .... ☐☐ ☐☐	Ancestry .... ☐☐ ☐☐
16. What is each person's religious denomination? • This question is optional. • If no religion write "None".	Religion .... ☐☐	Religion .... ☐☐	Religion .... ☐☐

4	5	6	7	8
4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	4☐ No 5☐ Yes, Aboriginal 6☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas Print country of birth .... ☐☐	1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas Print country of birth .... ☐☐	1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas Print country of birth .... ☐☐	1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas Print country of birth .... ☐☐	1☐ Australia 2☐ Overseas Print country of birth .... ☐☐
Year 19............................	Year 19............................	Year 19............................	Year 19............................	Year 19............................
3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐	3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐	3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐	3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐	3☐ Australia 4☐ Overseas Print father's country of birth .... ☐☐
5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐	5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐	5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐	5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐	5☐ Australia 6☐ Overseas Print mother's country of birth .... ☐☐
7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No	7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No	7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No	7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No	7☐ Yes, Australian citizen 8☐ No
Ancestry .... ☐☐☐	Ancestry .... ☐☐☐	Ancestry .... ☐☐☐	Ancestry .... ☐☐☐	Ancestry .... ☐☐☐
Religion .... ☐☐	Religion .... ☐☐	Religion .... ☐☐	Religion .... ☐☐	Religion .... ☐☐

	1	2	3

17. Does the person speak a language other than English <u>at home?</u>

1	2	3
5☐ No, speaks only English	5☐ No, speaks only English	5☐ No, speaks only English
6☐ Yes	6☐ Yes	6☐ Yes
↓	↓	↓
If yes, please print language spoken	If yes, please print language spoken	If yes, please print language spoken
....	....	....
☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

Answer question 18 for each person who speaks a language other than English at home.

18. How well does the person speak <u>English?</u>

1	2	3
1☐ Very well	1☐ Very well	1☐ Very well
2☐ Well	2☐ Well	2☐ Well
3☐ Not well	3☐ Not well	3☐ Not well
4☐ Not at all	4☐ Not at all	4☐ Not at all

19. Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?

• Include external or correspondence students.

1	2	3
5☐ No	5☐ No	5☐ No
6☐ Yes, full-time student	6☐ Yes, full-time student	6☐ Yes, full-time student
7☐ Yes, part-time student	7☐ Yes, part-time student	7☐ Yes, part-time student
Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.	Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.	Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.
01☐ **Pre-school**	01☐ **Pre-school**	01☐ **Pre-school**
Infants/Primary school	**Infants/Primary school**	**Infants/Primary school**
02☐ ....Government	02☐ ....Government	02☐ ....Government
03☐ ....Non-Government	03☐ ....Non-Government	03☐ ....Non-Government
Secondary school	**Secondary school**	**Secondary school**
04☐ ....Government	04☐ ....Government	04☐ ....Government
05☐ ....Non-Government	05☐ ....Non-Government	05☐ ....Non-Government
Tertiary institution	**Tertiary institution**	**Tertiary institution**
06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College	06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College	06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College
07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)	07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)	07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)
08☐ ....University	08☐ ....University	08☐ ....University
09☐ **Other institution**	09☐ **Other institution**	09☐ **Other institution**
↓	↓	↓
Please state type.............................	Please state type.............................	Please state type.............................
....	....	....

Answer questions 20 and 21 for all persons who have ever been married.

20. In what year was the person <u>first</u> married?

1	2	3
Year	Year	Year
19............................	19............................	19............................

21. Has the person been married more than once?

1	2	3
1☐ No, married once only	1☐ No, married once only	1☐ No, married once only
2☐ Yes	2☐ Yes	2☐ Yes

4	5	6	7	8
5☐ No, speaks only English	5☐ No, speaks only English	5☐ No, speaks only English	5☐ No, speaks only English	5☐ No, speaks only English
6☐ Yes	6☐ Yes	6☐ Yes	6☐ Yes	6☐ Yes
If yes, please print language spoken	If yes, please print language spoken	If yes, please print language spoken	If yes, please print language spoken	If yes, please print language spoken
....	....	....	....	....
☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

4	5	6	7	8
1☐ Very well	1☐ Very well	1☐ Very well	1☐ Very well	1☐ Very well
2☐ Well	2☐ Well	2☐ Well	2☐ Well	2☐ Well
3☐ Not well	3☐ Not well	3☐ Not well	3☐ Not well	3☐ Not well
4☐ Not at all	4☐ Not at all	4☐ Not at all	4☐ Not at all	4☐ Not at all

4	5	6	7	8
5☐ No	5☐ No	5☐ No	5☐ No	5☐ No
6☐ Yes, full-time student	6☐ Yes, full-time student	6☐ Yes, full-time student	6☐ Yes, full-time student	6☐ Yes, full-time student
7☐ Yes, part-time student	7☐ Yes, part-time student	7☐ Yes, part-time student	7☐ Yes, part-time student	7☐ Yes, part-time student
Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.	Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.	Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.	Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.	Please tick box corresponding to type of educational institution being attended.
01☐ **Pre-school**	01☐ **Pre-school**	01☐ **Pre-school**	01☐ **Pre-school**	01☐ **Pre-school**
Infants/Primary school	**Infants/Primary school**	**Infants/Primary school**	**Infants/Primary school**	**Infants/Primary school**
02☐ ....Government	02☐ ....Government	02☐ ....Government	02☐ ....Government	02☐ ....Government
03☐ ....Non-Government	03☐ ....Non-Government	03☐ ....Non-Government	03☐ ....Non-Government	03☐ ....Non-Government
Secondary school	**Secondary school**	**Secondary school**	**Secondary school**	**Secondary school**
04☐ ....Government	04☐ ....Government	04☐ ....Government	04☐ ....Government	04☐ ....Government
05☐ ....Non-Government	05☐ ....Non-Government	05☐ ....Non-Government	05☐ ....Non-Government	05☐ ....Non-Government
Tertiary institution	**Tertiary institution**	**Tertiary institution**	**Tertiary institution**	**Tertiary institution**
06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College	06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College	06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College	06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College	06☐ ....Technical and Further Education (TAFE) College
07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)	07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)	07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)	07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)	07☐ ....College of Advanced Education (CAE)
08☐ ....University	08☐ ....University	08☐ ....University	08☐ ....University	08☐ ....University
09☐ **Other institution**	09☐ **Other institution**	09☐ **Other institution**	09☐ **Other institution**	09☐ **Other institution**
Please state type...........................	Please state type...........................	Please state type...........................	Please state type...........................	Please state type...........................
....	....	....	....	....

4	5	6	7	8
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
19...........................	19...........................	19...........................	19...........................	19...........................

4	5	6	7	8
1☐ No, married once only	1☐ No, married once only	1☐ No, married once only	1☐ No, married once only	1☐ No, married once only
2☐ Yes	2☐ Yes	2☐ Yes	2☐ Yes	2☐ Yes

ANSWER THE REMAINING QUESTIONS FOR EACH PERSON AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE

	1	2	3
22. How old was each person when he/she left school? • For persons who are full-time primary or secondary school students, tick box 01. • For persons who did not go to school, tick box 02.	**Age left school** .... years 01 ☐ Still at primary or secondary school 02 ☐ Did not go to school	**Age left school** .... years 01 ☐ Still at primary or secondary school 02 ☐ Did not go to school	**Age left school** .... years 01 ☐ Still at primary or secondary school 02 ☐ Did not go to school
23. Has the person obtained a trade or any other qualification since leaving school? • For persons who are full-time primary or secondary school students, tick box 2.	1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Still at primary or secondary school 3 ☐ Yes ↓ Please print details of highest qualification obtained. Qualification name......................... Name of institution....................... Field of study .... Year obtained .... ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Still at primary or secondary school 3 ☐ Yes ↓ Please print details of highest qualification obtained. Qualification name......................... Name of institution....................... Field of study .... Year obtained .... ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	1 ☐ No 2 ☐ Still at primary or secondary school 3 ☐ Yes ↓ Please print details of highest qualification obtained. Qualification name......................... Name of institution....................... Field of study .... Year obtained .... ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
24. What is the gross income (including pensions and/or allowances) that the person usually receives each week from all sources? • Count all income including: family allowance (child endowment); pensions; unemployment benefits etc; worker's compensation; superannuation; wages; salary; overtime; dividends; rents received; business or farm income (less expenses of operation); interest received. • Do not deduct tax, superannuation, health insurance etc.	01 ☐ No income 02 ☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year) 03 ☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year) 04 ☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year) 05 ☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year) 06 ☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year) 07 ☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year) 08 ☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year) 09 ☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year) 10 ☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year) 11 ☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year) 12 ☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year) 13 ☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to $50,000 per year) 14 ☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)	01 ☐ No income 02 ☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year) 03 ☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year) 04 ☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year) 05 ☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year) 06 ☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year) 07 ☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year) 08 ☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year) 09 ☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year) 10 ☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year) 11 ☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year) 12 ☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year) 13 ☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to $50,000 per year) 14 ☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)	01 ☐ No income 02 ☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year) 03 ☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year) 04 ☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year) 05 ☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year) 06 ☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year) 07 ☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year) 08 ☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year) 09 ☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year) 10 ☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year) 11 ☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year) 12 ☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year) 13 ☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to·$50,000 per year) 14 ☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)
25. For each female, how many babies has she ever had? • Do not include still-births. • If none, tick box 21.	21 ☐ ....None ....Total ....Now living	21 ☐ ....None ....Total ....Now living	21 ☐ ....None ....Total ....Now living

Age left school	Age left school	Age left school	Age left school	Age left school
.... years	.... years	.... years	.... years	.... years
01☐ Still at primary or secondary school	01☐ Still at primary or secondary school	01☐ Still at primary or secondary school	01☐ Still at primary or secondary school	01☐ Still at primary or secondary school
02☐ Did not go to school	02☐ Did not go to school	02☐ Did not go to school	02☐ Did not go to school	02☐ Did not go to school
1☐ No	1☐ No	1☐ No	1☐ No	1☐ No
2☐ Still at primary or secondary school	2☐ Still at primary or secondary school	2☐ Still at primary or secondary school	2☐ Still at primary or secondary school	2☐ Still at primary or secondary school
3☐ Yes	3☐ Yes	3☐ Yes	3☐ Yes	3☐ Yes
Please print details of highest qualification obtained.	Please print details of highest qualification obtained.	Please print details of highest qualification obtained.	Please print details of highest qualification obtained.	Please print details of highest qualification obtained.
Qualification name...........................	Qualification name...........................	Qualification name...........................	Qualification name...........................	Qualification name...........................
Name of institution........................	Name of institution........................	Name of institution........................	Name of institution........................	Name of institution........................
Field of study	Field of study	Field of study	Field of study	Field of study ....
Year obtained	Year obtained	Year obtained	Year obtained	Year obtained ....
☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐
01☐ No income	01☐ No income	01☐ No income	01☐ No income	01☐ No income
02☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year)	02☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year)	02☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year)	02☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year)	02☐ $1 to $38 per week ($1 to $2,000 per year)
03☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year)	03☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year)	03☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year)	03☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year)	03☐ $39 to $76 per week ($2,001 to $4,000 per year)
04☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year)	04☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year)	04☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year)	04☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year)	04☐ $77 to $115 per week ($4,001 to $6,000 per year)
05☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year)	05☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year)	05☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year)	05☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year)	05☐ $116 to $172 per week ($6,001 to $9,000 per year)
06☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year)	06☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year)	06☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year)	06☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year)	06☐ $173 to $230 per week ($9,001 to $12,000 per year)
07☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year)	07☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year)	07☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year)	07☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year)	07☐ $231 to $287 per week ($12,001 to $15,000 per year)
08☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year)	08☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year)	08☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year)	08☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year)	08☐ $288 to $345 per week ($15,001 to $18,000 per year)
09☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year)	09☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year)	09☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year)	09☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year)	09☐ $346 to $421 per week ($18,001 to $22,000 per year)
10☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year)	10☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year)	10☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year)	10☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year)	10☐ $422 to $498 per week ($22,001 to $26,000 per year)
11☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year)	11☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year)	11☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year)	11☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year)	11☐ $499 to $613 per week ($26,001 to $32,000 per year)
12☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year)	12☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year)	12☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year)	12☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year)	12☐ $614 to $766 per week ($32,001 to $40,000 per year)
13☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to $50,000 per year)	13☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to $50,000 per year)	13☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to $50,000 per year)	13☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to $50,000 per year)	13☐ $767 to $958 per week ($40,001 to $50,000 per year)
14☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)	14☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)	14☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)	14☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)	14☐ Over $958 per week (Over $50,000 per year)
21☐ ....None	21☐ ....None	21☐ ....None	21☐ ....None	21☐ ....None
....................Total	....................Total	....................Total	....................Total	....................Total
....................Now living	....................Now living	....................Now living	....................Now living	....................Now living

Please turn to page 5

	1	2	3
26. LAST WEEK, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?	4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit 5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down 6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business 7☐ Yes, other unpaid work 8☐ No, did not have a job	4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit 5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down 6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business 7☐ Yes, other unpaid work 8☐ No, did not have a job	4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit 5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down 6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business 7☐ Yes, other unpaid work 8☐ No, did not have a job
27. Did the person actively look for work at any time during the LAST 4 WEEKS? • Actively looking for work means checking or being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; or advertising for work.	1☐ No, did not look for work 2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work 3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work	1☐ No, did not look for work 2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work 3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work	1☐ No, did not look for work 2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work 3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work
28. In the main job held LAST WEEK, was the person: • Tick one box only.	4☐ A wage/salary earner? 5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others? 6☐ Conducting own business and employing others? 7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?	4☐ A wage/salary earner? 5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others? 6☐ Conducting own business and employing others? 7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?	4☐ A wage/salary earner? 5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others? 6☐ Conducting own business and employing others? 7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?
29. In the main job held LAST WEEK, what was the person's occupation? • Give full title. • For example, Civil Engineering Draftsman, Accounts Clerk, Fast Foods Cook, 1st Class Welder, Extruding Machine Operator, Coal Miner. • Armed Services personnel state rank as well as occupation.	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation ....
30. What are the main tasks or duties that the person usually performs in that occupation? • Describe as fully as possible. • For example, preparing drawings for dam construction, recording and paying accounts, cooking hamburgers and chips, welding of high pressure steam pipes, operating plastic extruding machine, operating continuous mining machine.	Tasks or duties..............................	Tasks or duties..............................	Tasks or duties..............................

	4	5	6	7	8

4	5	6	7	8
4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit	4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit	4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit	4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit	4☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit
5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down	5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down	5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down	5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down	5☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on sick leave, on strike or temporarily stood down
6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business	6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business	6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business	6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business	6☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business
7☐ Yes, other unpaid work	7☐ Yes, other unpaid work	7☐ Yes, other unpaid work	7☐ Yes, other unpaid work	7☐ Yes, other unpaid work
8☐ No, did not have a job	8☐ No, did not have a job	8☐ No, did not have a job	8☐ No, did not have a job	8☐ No, did not have a job
1☐ No, did not look for work	1☐ No, did not look for work	1☐ No, did not look for work	1☐ No, did not look for work	1☐ No, did not look for work
2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work	2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work	2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work	2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work	2☐ Yes, looked for full-time work
3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work	3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work	3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work	3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work	3☐ Yes, looked for part-time work

ANSWER QUESTIONS 28 TO 34 FOR EACH PERSON TICKED IN BOX 4, 5 or 6 IN QUESTION 27

4	5	6	7	8
4☐ A wage/salary earner?	4☐ A wage/salary earner?	4☐ A wage/salary earner?	4☐ A wage/salary earner?	4☐ A wage/salary earner?
5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others?	5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others?	5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others?	5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others?	5☐ Conducting own business but not employing others?
6☐ Conducting own business and employing others?	6☐ Conducting own business and employing others?	6☐ Conducting own business and employing others?	6☐ Conducting own business and employing others?	6☐ Conducting own business and employing others?
7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?	7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?	7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?	7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?	7☐ A helper not receiving wages or salary?
Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation ....
Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties	Tasks or duties ....
☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐

	1	2	3

31. For the main job held LAST WEEK, what was the employer's trading name and address of workplace?

- For persons conducting their own business, print name of own business.
- For teachers, print name of school.
- For government employees, print full name of Department, Division, Branch or Section.
- For persons with no fixed place of work last week (for example, airline pilots, taxi drivers etc.) write "N/A" in "Address of workplace".

USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS
Business or trading name	Business or trading name	Business or trading name
....	....	....
....	....	....
Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked
....	....	....
....	....	....
Address of workplace:	Address of workplace:	Address of workplace:
No. and street....................	No. and street....................	No. and street....................
....	....	....
Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality ....
....	....	....
State............. Postcode	State............. Postcode	State............. Postcode ....

32. What kind of industry, business or service is carried out by the employer at the address given in reply to question 31?

- Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more (for example, dairy farming, footwear manufacturing).

Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry ....
....	....	....

33. In the main job held LAST WEEK, how many hours did the person work?

	1	2	3
1	None	None	None
2	1-15 hours	1-15 hours	1-15 hours
3	16-24 hours	16-24 hours	16-24 hours
4	25-34 hours	25-34 hours	25-34 hours
5	35-39 hours	35-39 hours	35-39 hours
6	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours
7	41-48 hours	41-48 hours	41-48 hours
8	49 hours or more	49 hours or more	49 hours or more

34. How did the person get to work on Monday, 30 June 1986?

- Tick boxes for each person to show all methods used.

	1	2	3
01	Train	Train	Train
02	Bus	Bus	Bus
03	Ferry or Tram	Ferry or Tram	Ferry or Tram
04	Taxi	Taxi	Taxi
05	Car—as driver	Car—as driver	Car—as driver
06	Car—as passenger	Car—as passenger	Car—as passenger
07	Motor bike or motor scooter	Motor bike or motor scooter	Motor bike or motor scooter
08	Bicycle	Bicycle	Bicycle
09	Walked only	Walked only	Walked only
10	Worked at home	Worked at home	Worked at home
11	Did not go to work	Did not go to work	Did not go to work
12	Other	Other	Other

Please state.................................... | Please state.................................... | Please state....................................

4	5	6	7	8
USE BLOCK LETTERS	**USE BLOCK LETTERS**	**USE BLOCK LETTERS**	**USE BLOCK LETTERS**	**USE BLOCK LETTERS**
Business or trading name	Business or trading name	Business or trading name	Business or trading name	Business or trading name
Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked
Address of workplace: No. and street	Address of workplace: No. and street	Address of workplace: No. and street	Address of workplace: No. and street	Address of workplace: No. and street
Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality
State.......... Postcode	State.......... Postcode	State.......... Postcode	State.......... Postcode	State.......... Postcode ....
Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry ....

Hours worked (columns 4–8):

	4	5	6	7	8
1	None	None	None	None	None
2	1-15 hours	1-15 hours	1-15 hours	1-15 hours	1-15 hours
3	16-24 hours	16-24 hours	16-24 hours	16-24 hours	16-24 hours
4	25-34 hours	25-34 hours	25-34 hours	25-34 hours	25-34 hours
5	35-39 hours	35-39 hours	35-39 hours	35-39 hours	35-39 hours
6	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours
7	41-48 hours	41-48 hours	41-48 hours	41-48 hours	41-48 hours
8	49 hours or more	49 hours or more	49 hours or more	49 hours or more	49 hours or more

Mode of travel to work (columns 4–8):

	4	5	6	7	8
01	Train	Train	Train	Train	Train
02	Bus	Bus	Bus	Bus	Bus
03	Ferry or Tram	Ferry or Tram	Ferry or Tram	Ferry or Tram	Ferry or Tram
04	Taxi	Taxi	Taxi	Taxi	Taxi
05	Car—as driver	Car—as driver	Car—as driver	Car—as driver	Car—as driver
06	Car—as passenger	Car—as passenger	Car—as passenger	Car—as passenger	Car—as passenger
07	Motor bike or motor scooter	Motor bike or motor scooter	Motor bike or motor scooter	Motor bike or motor scooter	Motor bike or motor scooter
08	Bicycle	Bicycle	Bicycle	Bicycle	Bicycle
09	Walked only	Walked only	Walked only	Walked only	Walked only
10	Worked at home	Worked at home	Worked at home	Worked at home	Worked at home
11	Did not go to work	Did not go to work	Did not go to work	Did not go to work	Did not go to work
12	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
	Please state..........	Please state..........	Please state..........	Please state..........	Please state..........

PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS DWELLING

H1. How many rooms are there in this dwelling?

- Write the number of each type of room,

  for example, [2] ....Bedroom(s).

- Count each room once only.

- A room shared with another household should be counted only by the principal householder.

- Do not count toilets, pantries, laundries, storerooms, halls or corridors.

Number	Type of Room
[ ]	.......Bedroom(s)
[ ]	.......Combined lounge/dining room
[ ]	.......Lounge room
[ ]	.......Dining room
[ ]	......Kitchen
[ ]	.......Bathroom
[ ]	.......Family room
[ ]	.......Study
[ ]	.......Other rooms (please state)

....

H2. How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of this household were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling for the night of Monday, 30 June 1986?

- Exclude motor bikes, motor scooters, tractors.

- Include company vehicles kept at home.

0 ☐ None
1 ☐ 1 motor vehicle
2 ☐ 2 motor vehicles
3 ☐ 3 motor vehicles
4 ☐ 4 motor vehicles or more

Go to Question H3 ──────→

H3. Is this dwelling rented by you or any usual member of this household?

1 ☐ No ──────────────────────┐
2 ☐ Yes
        │   │
        ▼   ▼

To whom is rent paid?

3 ☐ State Housing Authority
4 ☐ Other Government Agency
5 ☐ Other

What is the weekly rent?

$................................ per week.

Is this dwelling rented furnished or unfurnished?

1 ☐ Furnished
2 ☐ Unfurnished

Is this dwelling owned (or being bought) by you or any usual member of this household?

6 ☐ Yes, owned (paid-off)
7 ☐ Yes, being bought
8 ☐ No

If being bought:

What monthly payment (or average monthly payment) is being made on the loan(s) for this dwelling?

$................................ per month.

Go to Question H4 ──────→

PERSON 4	PERSON 5	PERSON 6	PERSON 7	PERSON 8
Christian or given name	Christian or given name	Christian or given name	Christian or given name	Christian or given name ....
Surname	Surname	Surname	Surname	Surname ....
7☐ Male 8☐ Female	7☐ Male 8☐ Female	7☐ Male 8☐ Female	7☐ Male 8☐ Female	7☐ Male 8☐ Female
.... years......... months	.... years......... months	.... years......... months	.... years......... months	.... years......... months
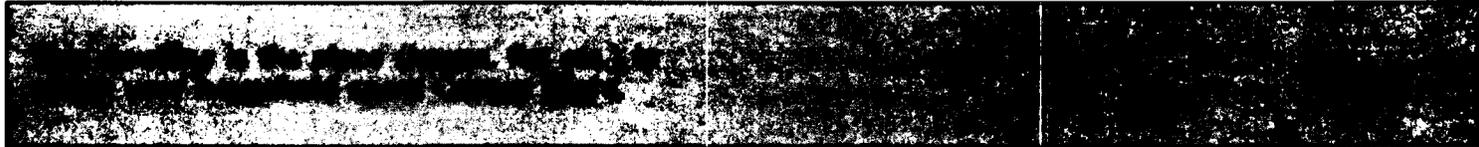
H4. Are there any persons who usually live in this household who were not present on the night of Monday, 30 June 1986?

5☐ N

6☐ Yes ⟶ Please complete details below for each person absent

☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this household but was not present on the night of Monday, 30 June 1986:	Christian or given name .... Surname	Christian or given name .... Surname	Christian or given name .... Surname ....
Sex: • Tick one box for each person absent.	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Age: • In years and completed months. • If age is less than one year write "0" years and the number of completed months.	.... years......... months	.... years......... months	.... years......... months
What is each person's relationship to Person 1 (as listed on page 1)? • For example, husband, daughter, mother, son-in-law, sister, grandson.	Relationship to Person 1	Relationship to Person 1	Relationship to Person 1 ....
What is each person's present marital status?	☐ Never married ☐ Married ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed	☐ Never married ☐ Married ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed	☐ Never married ☐ Married ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed
Is the person a full-time student?	☐ Yes, full-time student ☐ No	☐ Yes, full-time student ☐ No	☐ Yes, full-time student ☐ No

PLEASE CHECK YOU HAVE NOT MISSED ANY PAGES OR QUESTIONS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICIAN

COLLECTOR'S USE ONLY

C1. What type of structure best describes this dwelling?

01 ☐ Separate house

02 ☐ Semi-detached house

03 ☐ Row or terrace house

04 ☐ Medium density housing

05 ☐ Flat, unit in building over three storeys

06 ☐ Caravan, tent, cabin etc. in caravan park

07 ☐ Caravan not in caravan park; houseboat etc.

08 ☐ Improvised home

09 ☐ House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.

C2. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, why is it unoccupied?

10 ☐ For sale

11 ☐ To let (other than holiday home)

12 ☐ Newly completed and awaiting occupancy

13 ☐ Vacant for repairs or alterations

14 ☐ Holiday home

15 ☐ Condemned or awaiting demolition

16 ☐ Usual resident temporarily absent

17 ☐ Other

Please state..

....

APPENDIX B

Census geographic areas — definitions

Census data are produced for a variety of geographic areas. While detailed statistics are available for larger areas, confidentiality provisions restrict the amount of detail that may be published for small areas.

The majority of requests for census data are for standard geographic areas, as detailed in the information paper *Census 86 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification: Geographic Code List* (2188.0). Data are also published for other standard areas, such as Commonwealth and State electoral divisions and postcode areas, which lie outside the ASGC hierarchy.

Users with special needs, however, may request data for non-standard areas providing the areas are equal to, or are aggregates of, standard census areas.

(A) Australian Standard Geographical Classification

The *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (1216.0) (ASGC) is a new geographic classification used for the dissemination of 1986 Census data. It incorporates a number of hierarchic structures of geographic areas (also referred to as 'spatial units') and defines the individual structures and the area types of which each structure is composed. Each geographic area in the classification is identified by a unique numeric code.

The ASGC has been adopted as the standard geographic classification for ABS output. This will ensure greater comparability of statistics within the ABS and a standardisation of terminology.

Abbreviated definitions of the ASGC geographic areas which are used in 1986 Census output follow below. More detailed definitions can be found in *The 1986 Census Dictionary* (2174.0) or *Census 86 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification: Geographic Code List* (2188.0).

Census collection districts (CDs)

CDs are the smallest type of geographic area in the ASGC and are the building blocks of which all other ASGC geographic areas are composed. They have been designed for use in population censuses and, in aggregate, cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical local areas (SLAs)

SLAs consist of one or more CDs and are local government area (i.e. legal LGA) based or equivalent geographic areas. They cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical subdivisions (SSDs)

SSDs consist of one or more SLAs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are used as an intermediate level, general purpose regional type geographic area.

Statistical divisions (SDs)

SDs consist of one or more SSDs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are used as a large, general purpose regional type geographic area.

States and Territories (S/Ts)

S/Ts consist of two or more SDs and cover the whole of Australia (as defined for statistical purposes) without gaps or overlaps. They encompass the geographic areas of the six Australian States and two mainland Territories.

Statistical districts (S DISTs)

S DISTs consist of one or more SSDs and represent large urban areas of Australia outside State capital city SDs. Because of their nature they can and, in some cases, do straddle SD and S/T boundaries. An example is the Gold Coast-Tweed Statistical District which encompasses an urban area which lies partly in the State of Queensland and partly in the State of New South Wales.

Legal local government areas (legal LGAs)

Legal LGAs consist of one or more SLAs and are the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils, such as towns and shires. In aggregate, these cover only part of Australia. (The major areas of Australia not governed by incorporated local government councils include the northern parts of South Australia, most of the Northern Territory and all of the Australian Capital Territory.) Legal LGAs can and, sometimes, do straddle SSD, S DIST and SD boundaries. An example is Tweed Shire in New South Wales. The predominantly urban part of this Shire is treated as an SLA as well as an SSD in its own right and constitutes the New South Wales part of the Gold Coast-Tweed Statistical District. The predominantly rural remainder of this Shire constitutes a separate SLA outside the Gold Coast-Tweed Statistical District and lies within a different SSD.

Statistical regions (SRs)

SRs consist of one or more SLAs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They were designed primarily as geographic areas containing sufficient population to be suitable for the presentation of both population census and labour force statistics within the frameworks for standard statistical outputs from these collections. The smallest region in terms of population is the Northern Territory, which is expected to have a population of around 147,000 at the time of the 1986 Census.

Major statistical regions (MSRs)

MSRs consist of one or more SRs and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They do not cross State or Territory boundaries and serve the same purpose as SRs, though at a broader geographic (i.e. capital city SD versus balance of State) level. (However, even this dissection could not, due to population size limitations, be implemented in the case of Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, each of which equates with an MSR.)

Urban centres and (rural) localities (UC/Ls)

UC/Ls consist of one or more adjoining whole CDs with urban characteristics and represents, in the case of rural localities, population clusters of between 200 and 999 people and, in the case of urban centres, population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size). Because of their nature they can and, sometimes, do straddle SLA, legal LGA, SSD and other ASGC geographic area boundaries.

Section of State

Within a State or Terrritory, each section of State represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographic areas with particular urban or rural characteristics. The sections of State within each State and Territory are the following:

- Major Urban — all urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over;

- Other Urban — all urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999 and known holiday resorts of less population if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied on census night;

- Locality — all population clusters of 200 to 999 persons; and

- Rural Balance — the remainder of the State/Territory.

The above section of State categories can be used in conjunction with other CD-based ASGC geographic areas to show section of State components within, say, statistical subdivisions or statistical divisions.

In addition to the above section of State categories, persons who were enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus were included in an additional category, Off-Shore Areas and Migratory. There is one such category for each State and the Northern Territory.

(B) Other non-ASGC areas

Census data are also available for Commonwealth and State electoral divisions and postcode areas.

APPENDIX C

INQUIRIES

NEW SOUTH WALES

Information Services
St Andrew's House
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000
(Box 796, G.P.O. Sydney 2001)
Phone (02) 268 4611
Telex AA20819
Minerva Box ABS152

VICTORIA

Information Services
Commonwealth Banks Building
Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets
Melbourne, VIC. 3000
(Box 2796Y, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001)
Phone (03) 652 6139
Telex AA30086
Minerva Box ABS252

QUEENSLAND

Information Services
313 Adelaide Street
Brisbane, QLD. 4000
(Box 1160, G.P.O. Brisbane 4001)
Phone (07) 222 6351
Telex AA40271
Minerva Box ABS352

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Information Services
Merlin Centre
30 Terrace Road
Perth, W.A. 6000
(Box K881, G.P.O. Perth 6001)
Phone (09) 323 5140
Telex AA92041
Minerva Box ABS552

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Information Services
City Mutual Centre
10-20 Pulteney Street
Adelaide, S.A. 5000
(Box 2272, G.P.O. Adelaide 5001)
Phone (08) 228 9439
Telex AA82106
Minerva Box ABS452

TASMANIA

Information Services
Australian Government Centre
10th Floor 188 Collins Street
Hobart, TAS. 7000
(Box 66A, G.P.O. Hobart 7001)
Phone (002) 20 9409
Telex AA58098
Minerva Box ABS652

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Statistician — Northern Territory
6th Floor, MLC Building
81 Smith Street
Darwin, N.T. 5790
(Box 3796, P.O. Darwin 5794)
Phone (089) 81 5222
Telex AA85075
Minerva Box ABS706

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Information Services
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Unit 5, Cameron Offices
Belconnen, A.C.T. 2617
Box 10, P.O.
Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616
Phone (062) 52 6627
Telex AA62020
Minerva Box ABS044