



Information Paper

Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Content and Procedures

Australia

2011

Information Paper

**Census of Population and
Housing: ABS Views on
Content and Procedures**

Australia

2011

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 26 OCT 2007

ABS Catalogue No. 2007.0

ISBN 9780642482952

© Commonwealth of Australia 2007

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights in this publication should be addressed to The Manager, Intermediary Management, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Locked Bag 10, Belconnen ACT 2616, by telephone (02) 6252 6998, fax (02) 6252 7102, or email: <intermediary.management@abs.gov.au>.

In all cases the ABS must be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of an ABS publication or other product.

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

INQUIRIES

- For further information about this publication, contact Census Publications Team on Canberra 1300 175 070

CONTENTS

page

Preface	vii
List of abbreviations	viii

CHAPTER

1 Introduction	1
2 Confidentiality and privacy	4
3 Census procedures	7
4 Special enumeration strategies	13
5 Making a submission	15
6 Topics to be included in the 2011 Census	18
7 Topics under review	80
8 Topics to be excluded from the 2011 Census	91

APPENDICES

1 Questions included in the submission form	99
2 References	102
3 ABS regional office contact details	104

PREFACE

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The purpose of this document is to initiate public consultation regarding the nature and content of the 2011 Census. The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* requires that the “... census shall be taken in the year 1981 and in every fifth year thereafter, ...”. The ABS is preparing to undertake the next Census in August 2011, on a date yet to be determined.

The Census is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and one of the most important. There are two broad objectives that underpin the Census: firstly, to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night and the dwellings in which they live; and secondly, to provide timely, high quality and relevant data for small geographic areas and small population groups, to complement the rich but broad level data provided by ABS surveys. The Census also provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the population of each of the states, territories and local government areas (LGAs).

This publication describes the proposed procedures for the 2011 Census and the topics that might be included. Users of Census data and others are invited to comment on any aspect of the conduct and content of the Census by 31 March 2008.

Further publications will seek views about other aspects of the Census, including the output strategy, and the classifications, products and services to be produced.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSCQ	Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications
AC	automatic coding
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
ASAC	Australian Statistics Advisory Council
ASCCEG	Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASCRG	Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
CD	collection district
CDE	Census data enhancement
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPI	consumer price index
CRB	collector record book
CW	collector workload
DEWR	Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DPC	data processing centre
FaCSIA	Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
ICR	intelligent character recognition
LGA	local government area
MB	mesh block
OMR	optical mark recognition
SA	statistical area
SLA	statistical local area
SLCD	Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF PUBLICATION

Australia's sixteenth national Census of Population and Housing will be held in August 2011, on a date yet to be determined. A significant amount of planning is devoted to each Census to ensure that the output reflects the information needs of Australians.

2011 Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Content and Procedures is the first in a series of information papers in which the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) will publish its views and seek comments in the lead up to the 2011 Census.

This information paper is designed to initiate public consultation about the content and procedures of the 2011 Census by seeking comments on views expressed in this publication. The information paper also outlines the ABS plans for the 2011 Census, in the areas of privacy and confidentiality, collection operations, processing and output of results.

Chapter 5 provides guidelines on how to comment on views expressed in this publication, including details for accessing and lodging of submissions. Information on the criteria used by the ABS to assess submissions can also be found in this chapter.

Chapter 6 sets out those topics that the ABS considers should be included in the next Census based on previous Census consultations and demand for output.

Chapter 7 contains a group of topics on which the ABS either wishes to inform users of current developments, or seeks further information. In some cases, the ABS is aware of emerging demand and is seeking to confirm the justification for including these topics in the Census. In other cases, the ABS has yet to establish that the Census is the best way to collect the data.

Chapter 8 contains topics that have been included as Census topics in the past but which the ABS considers should be excluded from the 2011 Census.

Appendix 1 lists the questions included on the Submission Form.

WHY HAVE A CENSUS?

The Census of Population and Housing is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS and one of the most important. Its objective is to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. This provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the population of each of the states, territories and local government areas (LGAs), primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds.

The Census also provides the characteristics of:

- the Australian population and its housing within small geographic areas
- small population groups.

Census data is used to support the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of governments and other users.

KEY GOALS FOR 2011

The ABS has four key goals for the 2011 Census. These are to:

- improve coverage, which is the primary goal of the Census
- ensure the relevance of the Census data to users and providers
- use resources effectively and efficiently
- protect the privacy of the public.

CENSUS TOPICS

Ensuring that the Census operation is conducted efficiently and effectively imposes constraints on the types of topics that can be included. There is also a need to limit the total number of questions in order to minimise respondent load and Census costs.

Since the first national Census in 1911, the content of Censuses has varied. Some topics have been included in each Census since 1911, for example, age, marital status and religion, while others have been included or excluded depending on the importance of the topic at the time.

To see ABS views on topics to be included, reviewed and excluded for the 2011 Census, go to Chapters 6, 7 and 8.

CONSULTATION AND
ASSESSMENT OF TOPICS

Following the release of this information paper, the ABS intends to hold discussions with groups of users in all states and territories during October and November 2007. The views of users obtained through written submissions (which close on the 31 March 2008) and consultation meetings will be discussed with the Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) in late 2008. During 2009, the ABS plans to make a submission to the Government on the nature and content of the 2011 Census and release an information paper outlining the 2011 Census content.

As the Census development continues, the ABS will be consulting Census users about other aspects, including the output strategy, classifications to be used in output, and details of the 2011 Census products and services. This will commence with an evaluation of 2006 Census products and services in the second half of 2008, and continue with the other phases through to 2010.

HOW TO COMMENT ON
ABS VIEWS

For the 2006 Census, the ABS received over a thousand submissions stemming from *2006 Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Content and Procedures*. It is hoped that organisations and individuals will once again participate in this process as consultation plays an important part in determining Census content.

Anyone wishing to make a submission for the 2011 Census should refer to Chapter 5 and complete a Submission Form. The Submission Form is available electronically and in hard copy. The questions included on the Submission Form should be answered in as much detail as possible.

An electronic version of the Submission Form can be completed online or downloaded from www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews. The downloadable Submission Form can be saved onto a computer for drafting and finalisation prior to submission. Electronic submissions should be lodged online at www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews or emailed to 2011.census@abs.gov.au.

HOW TO COMMENT ON
ABS VIEWS *continued*

Hard copy Submission Form(s) can be requested by telephoning 1300 175 070 or emailing 2011.census@abs.gov.au. Completed hard copy submissions should be sent to:

2011 Census Submissions
Population Census Publications
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Locked Bag 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

Please refer to Chapter 5 of this publication for further details, guidelines and information about making a submission. A list of the questions included on the Submission Form is included in Appendix 1.

CLOSING DATE FOR
SUBMISSIONS

The closing date for submissions is 31 March 2008.

CHAPTER 2

CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY

GENERAL ISSUES

The Census collects information relating to each person and household in the country but it is not concerned with information about individuals as such. The Census is taken to provide information about the community as a whole and about groups within the community. The public expects that the information they provide will be kept confidential and this protection is given by provisions in the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. The ABS also has an obligation to comply with the Information Privacy Principles set out in the *Privacy Act 1988*.

To ensure that confidentiality and privacy provisions are observed, a comprehensive set of practices are used by the ABS. In the 2011 Census they will include the following:

- (a) Temporary staff recruited for collection and processing of the Census, as well as permanent staff having access to completed Census forms, are officers of the ABS. All ABS officers are legally bound to secrecy under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. Officers sign an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy to ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities about Census data. Section 19 of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* forbids past or present ABS officers from divulging information collected under this Act, either directly or indirectly, under penalty of up to 120 penalty units (currently \$13,200) or imprisonment for 2 years or both.
- (b) As in 2006, all householders will have the option to complete an Internet version of the Census form, called the eCensus. The ABS will use the strongest encryption technology that current Internet browsers will support to ensure that Census information is delivered securely. All possible measures to protect the integrity of the eCensus site will be taken. Each householder who submits an eCensus form will be issued with a receipt number.
- (c) In large urban areas, procedures will be established to avoid Census Collectors working in the districts in which they live, to minimise the possibility of collecting information from people they know personally.
- (d) Householders will be advised that anyone who does not want their completed form to be seen by the Census Collector will be able to complete the eCensus form, or obtain from the Census Collector an envelope in which to seal the form. In addition, any individual member of a household (including a visitor) can request their own access codes to the eCensus form, or a separate form and envelope in which to record their own details. Census Collectors will be required to pass all envelopes unopened to their Area Supervisor who will then conduct quality assurance. People not in private dwellings generally receive separate forms and envelopes. People who are not satisfied with these arrangements will be able to send a completed form to the ABS by mail.

GENERAL ISSUES

continued

- (e) Census Collectors will be instructed to pick up Census forms in person from householders and not to suggest arrangements whereby completed forms are left outside the house at some prearranged location.
- (f) Completed Census forms will be transferred from the field to the Census processing centre under secure arrangements. eCensus forms will be transferred securely. Full-time security personnel will be employed to prevent any unauthorised access to the processing centre.
- (g) Comprehensive security arrangements as used in the 2006 Census, will be implemented on the ABS computer system, including the use of regularly changed passwords, access control and audit trails.
- (h) The ABS will not retain name and address once Census processing is completed. The only exception is if a person explicitly agrees by answering the relevant question on the Census form to have their name-identified responses retained by the National Archives of Australia for release in 99 years time.
- (i) In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, no results will be released in a way which would enable particular individuals or households to be identified. In past Censuses, the ABS has made slight random adjustments to the tabulated data and this will continue for the 2011 Census.

TIME CAPSULE

In Australian Censuses prior to 2001, forms and other name-identified records have been destroyed once the statistical data required for the purposes of the Census have been extracted.

Following recommendations from the House of Representatives Standing Committee, the Government decided that for the 2001 Census all people would be given the option of having their name-identified responses retained for 99 years (Time Capsule). After 99 years, the name-identified data will be made public for future generations. This option was again included in the 2006 Census and will be a permanent feature of future Censuses.

Some 53% of the population chose to have their individual responses from the 2001 Census retained, and 56% from the 2006 Census. These are now with the National Archives of Australia. In order to ensure that the current high levels of public confidence and cooperation in the Census are maintained, and to respect the wishes of those who do not want their information retained for future release, information will only be kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent. For privacy reasons the name-identified information will not be available for any purpose, including by a court or tribunal, within a 99 year closed access period.

After this information has been transferred to the National Archives of Australia and statistical processing is completed, the ABS will destroy all paper and eCensus forms including the computer images of those forms. As in the past, the paper forms will be pulped for recycling.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

60 Does each person in this household agree to his/her name and address and other information on this form being kept by the National Archives of Australia and then made publicly available after 99 years?

- Answering this question is **OPTIONAL**.
- A person's name-identified information will not be kept where a person does not agree or the answer is left blank.
- See page 17 of the Census Guide for more information.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☒

PLEASE CHECK WITH EACH PERSON BEFORE ANSWERING – LEAVE BLANK FOR THOSE PERSONS WHOSE VIEWS ARE NOT KNOWN TO YOU

Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, agrees
<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No, does not agree

CHAPTER 3

CENSUS PROCEDURES

COLLECTION OPERATIONS

Objectives

The objective of the collection operation is to achieve a high quality Census in a cost-effective manner. This involves the recruitment, training, supervision and payment associated with a temporary workforce of some 37,000 people. It also includes the logistics associated with designing and preparing maps, and the printing, packing, distribution and return of over 1,800 tonnes of material.

Census date

The 2011 Census will be held during August in 2011, on a date yet to be determined.

Scope

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

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

The Territories of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island will be included in the 2011 Census. Following the enactment of the *Territories Law Reform Act 1992*, the results for these Territories were included in the counts for Australia for the first time in 1996.

People will be counted where they are on Census Night. This Census count is referred to as one conducted on an actual location or place of enumeration basis (often referred to as a defacto Census).

Mapping

A Census Collector will be responsible for taking the Census in a clearly bounded local area, to be known as a collector workload (CW). CWs were previously known as collection districts (CDs). CWs will cover Australia without overlap or omission. The design and mapping of these areas is a most important preliminary task to the Census as they represent the basic unit of collection.

With the introduction of mesh blocks (MBs) as the smallest building block for Census dissemination purposes, from the 2011 Census, CWs will no longer form part of the geography used for Census dissemination purposes. The geography used for dissemination purposes is discussed further in the section on 'Geographic Outputs', page 10.

For the 2011 Census, the ABS will use computer-based mapping systems similar to those used for the 2006 Census for the design of CWs and for the production of maps used by Census Collectors. MBs will form the basis for the design of CWs. The main benefits of this mapping system are:

- a common map base for both collection and dissemination purposes

Mapping continued

- more detailed and appropriately scaled maps for use by Census Collectors, leading to better coverage of the population
- increased ABS control over the design of CWs and dissemination of data.

Public awareness and assistance

Public cooperation and acceptance of the Census is essential for production of high quality statistics. For this reason a public awareness campaign will be conducted prior to and during the Census. The aims of the campaign are to maintain the cooperation of the public and the high quality of the responses to the Census by informing the public of the usefulness of the statistics obtained and the confidentiality of the information provided. Provisions will be made for those who may, for language or other reasons, have difficulty in completing the form and these will also be made known and advertised in the public awareness campaign.

At the time of the 2011 Census the ABS will make available answers to commonly asked questions about the purpose of the Census.

A telephone inquiry service will be available to answer questions about the Census. The Census Inquiry Service will also include TTY facilities for the hard of hearing. In addition, there will be a telephone interpreter service to assist people who have difficulty with the English language to complete their Census forms. A helpline for those with vision impairments will also be available.

Delivery and collection of Census forms

Most of the temporary field staff recruited will be Area Supervisors and Census Collectors. An Area Supervisor will be responsible for about 8 Census Collectors who will each be responsible for an average of about 600 dwellings. However, the number of dwellings covered by an individual Census Collector will vary depending on a range of factors such as whether the area is urban or rural. In addition, Special Collectors will be recruited where necessary to undertake Census duties in large non-private dwellings (such as hospitals and hotels).

The Census will be conducted by a Census Collector drop off approach, where Census Collectors will deliver, to each dwelling, materials that allow respondents to complete their form online or on the paper form. Where the online form has not been used for all people in a dwelling, the Census Collector will then return and pick up the forms after Census Night.

eCensus

An electronic Census form will be offered online. This option will be widely advertised and details provided by Census Collectors.

Enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ethnic groups and the homeless

Targeted procedures will be implemented to ensure that the coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ethnic groups and the homeless is as complete as possible. These procedures will be further developed from those used successfully in the 2006 Census and are discussed in Chapter 4.

Non cooperation

It is expected that the public awareness campaign on the nature of the Census, the assurances of confidentiality and the uses of the resulting statistics will ensure maximum cooperation. People who do not cooperate with the Census Collector will usually be approached by the Area Supervisor in an endeavour to overcome their problems or objections. If necessary, this approach will be followed up by a letter from the ABS

*Non cooperation
continued*

explaining the purposes and value of the Census and its legal status, and seeking the householder's cooperation. Further action, including legal action, will be considered only where these measures have failed.

PROCESSING

Key goals

Key goals for 2011 Census processing are to:

- improve the integration and timeliness of initial form reconciliation activities. This will allow more time to validate data, and improve the quality of small area dwelling counts important for the full implementation of mesh blocks (MBs) as an output variable
- enhance the performance of processing systems and their integration with the field collection systems to accommodate an expected large increase in the number of eCensus and mail-back returns
- investigate processing and imputation solutions to accommodate increased data outputs that would arise from the introduction of thematic forms, or an increased number of data items needing to be fully imputed
- develop strategies to optimally validate and quality assure mesh block data in the context of new collection and output geographies, within resource constraints.

To achieve these key goals, the ABS will undertake a review of processing methodology.

Processing outline

A data processing centre (DPC) will be established to undertake the processing of the 2011 Census. Data will be captured and processed using similar technologies to those used successfully in 2006, namely imaging, intelligent character recognition (ICR), and automatic coding (AC).

Processing of data will proceed as follows:

- *Receipt and registration of forms:* a check will be undertaken to ensure that all completed Census forms have been received at the DPC. Follow-up of missing forms will be rigorous, and will occur during, or as soon as possible after, the enumeration period to ensure coverage is complete.
- *Data capture:* forms will be scanned and a reconciliation process conducted to ensure that all forms have been captured. Much of the data will be captured directly from responses on the forms and coded automatically. Other data will require on-line coding for responses which cannot be automatically captured or coded.
- *Imputation:* Improvements to the accuracy of the current imputation methodology for missing values for sex, age, marital status and usual residence will be explored. In addition, a methodology for imputing Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin (and possibly other characteristics) will be explored, taking into account the possible introduction of thematic forms.
- *Editing:* Some editing will be undertaken as part of the DPC validation strategy. The kinds of error which editing procedures can detect are limited to responses and/or codes which are invalid, or which are in conflict with Census definitions. Some responses which are inconsistent with others will not be edited where it is not possible to determine the true response from the information on the Census form.
- *Quality Assurance:* Quality assurance processes will be implemented at the DPC to maximise the accurate and consistent processing of information from the Census form.

RESULTS AND OUTPUT

Public consultation

During 2009, a comprehensive consultation program will provide users with an opportunity to suggest improvements and to propose new products to meet emerging needs.

Population measures

The 2011 Census will be conducted on an actual location basis. In Censuses prior to 2006, the first data to be released were presented on an 'as enumerated' basis with a range of usual residence based data released later. For 2006, standard products were released based on where people usually live (place of usual residence), with later release of 'as enumerated' data. It is expected that this will again be the case for the 2011 Census.

Classifications

Most classifications to be used in the 2011 Census will be similar to those used in the 2006 Census. Some new and revised classifications will be necessary to reflect changes in the Australian social environment and to describe new topics introduced to the Census. Comment will be sought during 2009 on classifications.

Data release

In recent Censuses, data have been released in two stages. It is expected that this will again be the case for the 2011 Census, with the aim being to deliver the results earlier than previous Censuses. At this stage it is envisaged that the topics included in these two releases will be similar to the 2006 Census.

Evaluation of undercount

An integral step in the conduct of the Census is an evaluation of underenumeration. For this purpose a Post Enumeration Survey will be conducted soon after Census Night.

Further detailed evaluation studies will be conducted to provide users of Census data with information about data quality, and to provide feedback for improvements for the following Census.

Geographic outputs

The 2006 edition of the *Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0) defined the collection district (CD) as the smallest geographical building block of the Census. CDs had a dual purpose. They were primarily designed to manage the collection operation and were also the geographic area for outputs of Census data. To ensure that everyone was counted, collection requirements generally took precedence and the CD was not always an optimal geographic area for Census data outputs.

To improve the geographic outputs from the Census, and provide users with the ability to specify areas of special interest, the ABS has created a new level of geography called a mesh block (MB). To maintain confidentiality mesh blocks will generally be greater than 30 dwellings and most will be less than 60 dwellings in size. The 2006 Census was coded to mesh blocks as well as CDs, and this will allow basic counts of persons and dwellings based on mesh blocks to be made available free of charge on the ABS web site. More detailed data for aggregates of mesh blocks is available for a fee through the ABS consultancy process.

The ABS is reviewing the ASGC with the primary aim of simplifying and stabilising the classification. Details of the review and a proposal to replace the ASGC can be found in the Information Paper *Review of the Australian Standard Geographic Classification* (cat. no. 1216.0.55.001).

Geographic outputs *continued*

The proposed new Australian statistical geography will be built up from mesh blocks and be composed of a hierarchy of geographical units that will fulfil all the functionality of the present ASGC. For example, it is anticipated that the CD will be replaced by a similar sized unit. This new unit is expected to be called a statistical area (SA) 1.

The new Australian statistical geography, if adopted by ABS, will form the basis for geographies for the 2011 Census. The majority of Census output for the 2011 Census will be available on a usual residence basis for individual SA1s and aggregations of them. These aggregations will include other higher level units in the 2011 edition of the new Australian statistical geography, together with Census geographic areas such as local government areas (LGAs), postal areas and suburbs (derived from aggregates of mesh blocks).

The introduction of mesh blocks will provide a more stable underlying geography which will enhance the ABS's ability to produce time series data for small area statistics.

For the 2011 Census, users will be able to request data for customised regions or areas, based on aggregates of mesh blocks.

Adding value to the Census

In the lead up to the 2006 Census, the ABS initiated the Census Data Enhancement (CDE) Project. This project involved the establishment of a Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD) based on a 5% random sample of the Census. The SLCD will be brought together from successive Censuses, starting in 2006, using probabilistic linking techniques. Census data prior to 2006 will not be included. Through this project, it is envisaged that the Census can be made more useful to researchers.

Specified non-ABS datasets may be used in conjunction with the sample, for approved statistical purposes. The specified datasets are: the birth and death registers; Department of Immigration and Citizenship's (DIAC) Settlement database; and national disease registers. For example, information from DIAC's Settlement database may be used with the longitudinal information from the Census. Records will be matched using variables such as date of birth, sex, country of birth and geographic area. Previously this process did not involve the ABS keeping name and address from the Census. The ABS will be reviewing CDE for 2011. This may include an option to retain an encoded version of name for future CDE, which would not enable a link back to a unique name. If this option is considered it will be subject to a separate public consultation process.

The first longitudinal view of the SLCD will not be available until after the 2011 Census has been processed. It is the ABS view that the project continue for the 2011 and future Censuses.

More information on the Census Data Enhancement Project is available through the following publication:

Census Data Enhancement Project: An Update, June 2006 (cat. no. 2062.0).

THEMATIC FORMS

Demand for additional topics (and the expansion of existing topics) on the Census form remains high, and decisions regarding which topics to include each cycle require careful consideration and extensive testing. For 2006, the Census forms were expanded by two pages to incorporate new topics on need for assistance and unpaid work. User demand for more questions in the 2011 Census is expected.

THEMATIC FORMS

continued

Increasing respondent burden by continuing to ask additional questions of the population for each Census has the potential to compromise the overall quality of Census data. Furthermore, an increase in the size of the current Census form, to cater for additional topics, will be costly and can only be countenanced if extra funding is forthcoming. To address these issues, the ABS will evaluate alternative options to satisfy user demand for additional questions, while balancing respondent burden and maintaining data quality.

One option being considered for the 2011 Census is the introduction of 'thematic forms'. Thematic forms and topic sampling are a means of adding extra questions to the form without increasing its overall size, in order to meet growing user demands for small area data without increasing the total burden on the Australian public who provide the data.

With this option Census topics would be divided into two groups: core and non-core topics. Questions relating to core topics would be included on all Census forms. Non-core topics would be grouped into broad social or economic themes and a selected group of questions relating to non-core topics will appear on each Census form. As a result, a sample of responses for non-core topics would be gathered. During processing of the Census, results from this sample will be expanded to make it representative of the entire Australian population.

At the time of the Census, Census forms would be distributed in a manner that ensures even coverage of the different thematic forms across households.

The ABS is currently considering the use of thematic forms and the issues associated with their implementation. A decision whether to pursue this option will be made in 2008 as part of the user consultation process.

CHAPTER 4

SPECIAL ENUMERATION STRATEGIES

ENUMERATION OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, ETHNIC GROUPS AND THE HOMELESS

Targeted procedures will be implemented to ensure that the coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the homeless and ethnic groups is as complete as possible. These procedures will be further developed from those used successfully in the 2006 Census.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The Indigenous Enumeration Strategy is a collection of procedures which identify and address cultural and other barriers to the effective enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The strategy also encompasses Census awareness activities aimed at encouraging participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Census.

The strategy covers the enumeration of:

- discrete communities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in rural and urban areas.

A 2006 Census Indigenous Enumeration Strategy Consultative Committee was established in April 2003 to guide the development of this strategy. This group comprised external stakeholders and internal representatives from the ABS. It is expected that a similar committee will be established to provide advice for the development of the 2011 Census Indigenous Enumeration Strategy.

While in previous Censuses this strategy has mainly focused on those people residing in remote and discrete communities, developments for the 2011 Census will include a heightened focus on those living in rural and regional centres.

The Homeless

The Homeless Enumeration Strategy involves a range of approaches which recognise and address social and cultural barriers to the effective enumeration of homeless people. The strategy also emphasises Census awareness activities aimed at encouraging homeless people to participate in the Census.

The strategy provides a range of tactics and suggestions encompassing the enumeration of:

- 'primary homeless', that is homeless people on the street or without a roof over their head
- 'secondary homeless', that is homeless people who move frequently from one form of temporary shelter to another
- 'tertiary homeless', that is homeless people who live in boarding houses on a medium to long term basis.

Ethnic groups

The Ethnic Enumeration Strategy is a framework of procedures aimed at facilitating and encouraging participation in the Census from the many ethnic and national groups that exist throughout Australia.

The overall aims of the strategy are:

- the identification of ethnic groups, especially those communities likely to be missed or undercounted
- awareness raising by explaining the purpose of the Census and encouraging cooperation
- the provision of appropriate assistance to those people who may need it, particularly those who may have been undercounted in previous Censuses and people who are likely to have difficulty understanding English.

Additional Strategies

Developments for the 2011 Census will also explore the need for an increased range of special enumeration strategies to support a broader range of population groups with unique issues that affect their ability to participate in the Census. One such example is a strategy to cover the increasing numbers of people travelling throughout Australia during the Census period who are difficult to contact.

Review of procedures for 2011 Census

Users wanting further information on, or input into, the Indigenous, Homeless and/or Ethnic Enumeration Strategies should telephone 1300 175 070 or email 2011.census@abs.gov.au.

CHAPTER 5

MAKING A SUBMISSION

INTRODUCTION

With the release of this information paper, the ABS is inviting users of Census data and members of the public to comment on any aspect of the plans for the 2011 Census. This chapter provides background information for people considering making submissions on topics and/or other issues concerning the 2011 Census.

The information contained in this Chapter is also available electronically via the ABS web site at www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews or by emailing 2011.census@abs.gov.au.

SEMINARS

Following the release of this information paper, the ABS will hold seminars with groups of interested people in all capital cities. These sessions will be held during October and November 2007. The seminars are open to members of the public, who are encouraged to attend to obtain more information prior to lodging a submission.

These seminars will:

- outline the range of data available from the 2006 Census
- explain the consultation process for the 2011 Census
- outline initial ABS proposals for content and procedures of the 2011 Census
- facilitate understanding of the requirements for new topics in the 2011 Census
- detail how submissions can be raised and lodged with the ABS.

To find out about the time and location of seminars in your capital city, or to register your interest, please contact the relevant ABS Regional Office. Contact details are listed in Appendix 3 of this information paper

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

A set of criteria is used to judge the suitability of topics for a Census. The questions included in the Submission Form relate to these four criteria, which are:

- the topic is of major national importance
- there is a need for data on the topic for small groups in the population and/or for small geographic areas
- there are no other suitable data sources available for the topic
- the topic is suitable for inclusion in the Census.

Topic is of major national importance

Topics selected for a Census must relate to an issue which is of national importance. There must be a demonstrated need for the Census data for policy development, planning and program monitoring.

Submissions proposing the inclusion of new topics should clearly indicate the value of the information by showing the uses to which it will be put. Submissions should also spell out the implications of the topic being excluded from the Census.

Need for data for small population groups or small geographic areas

Because the Census covers all households, it can produce information at the small geographic area level or about small population groups, and enables cross-classification with other characteristics collected in the Census.

Submissions proposing the inclusion of new topics should clearly demonstrate why this information is needed at the small area level or for small population groups.

Information required for broad geographic areas only (e.g. at the state or national level) may be better obtained by other means (e.g. sample surveys) depending on the detail of the cross-classification required. If the need is restricted to information about a few specific small areas, other methods could be more appropriate.

Availability of other suitable data sources

Consideration should be given to whether data are available from other sources. Similar or surrogate data may be collected by another organisation, there may have been surveys already conducted or planned to be conducted by the ABS, or the data may be available from administrative records.

The ABS produces an extensive range of information from economic censuses and surveys, administrative sources, and a comprehensive program of population surveys. While the ABS population surveys are not able to collect the detailed information that can be obtained from the Census for small groups or small areas, there are other advantages associated with interviewers collecting the data rather than the self-enumeration method used in the Census.

For information on all data published by the ABS, users should refer to the ABS web site at www.abs.gov.au. A list of ABS publications referred to in this information paper is included in Appendix 2.

Topic is suitable for inclusion in the Census

In the Census, information is collected by 'self-enumeration'. Each household is required to fill in the Census form with relatively little assistance from the Census Collector. Self-enumeration, and the need to ensure that the large Census operation is conducted as efficiently and effectively as possible, impose certain constraints on the type of topics included, in order to minimise the reporting burden on households and control Census costs. Questions asked on the Census form need to be readily understood by all householders.

Topics which require detailed explanation to ensure accurate answers are unlikely to be answered correctly. Research has shown that people often do not read the explanations which accompany questions. Questions which are controversial or which could cause adverse reactions may also not be answered correctly. Such questions could also affect the quality of other responses. Information about these topics may require interviewer based collection methods.

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Submissions need to address the questions that are included in the Submission Form so that they can be carefully assessed. A copy of the questions to be addressed when making a submission is included in Appendix 1.

Authorisation

The ABS may make public the views put forward in your submission. The information provided in the submission would mainly be used to summarise the case for or against a topic, or to answer questions from members of Parliament about the number and nature of submissions received.

However, the ABS will not publish the names of persons or organisations making submissions without first obtaining their permission to do so. The Submission Form includes a question that asks whether the person or organisation agrees to the ABS making public reference to their name or organisation name in relation to their submission.

More than one submission

Each topic will be considered on its own merits. It should be noted that each submission should be about only ONE topic. A separate submission needs to be completed for each topic requested for inclusion, exclusion or modification.

How to lodge a submission

The Submission Form is available electronically and in hard copy.

The electronic version of the Submission Form can be completed online or downloaded from www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews and saved onto your computer for drafting and finalisation prior to submission. Electronic submissions should be lodged online at www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews or emailed to 2011.census@abs.gov.au.

If you require Submission Form/s in hard copy, please telephone 1300 175 070 or email 2011.census@abs.gov.au. Completed hard copy submissions should be sent to:

2011 Census Submissions
Population Census Publications
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Locked Bag 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

Each submission that is received will be acknowledged by email or post.

CLOSING DATE

The closing date for submissions is 31 March 2008.

**WHAT HAPPENS AFTER
SUBMISSIONS CLOSE**

Following assessment of submissions, final recommendations on the nature and content of the 2011 Census will be discussed with the Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) in late 2008. The ABS will then make a submission to the Government, outlining recommendations on the nature and content of the 2011 Census. The content of the 2011 Census is expected to be known by the end of 2009. People who have provided submissions will be advised of the outcome at this time.

CHAPTER 6

TOPICS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 2011 CENSUS ..

This chapter contains assessments of the following topics which ABS considers should be included in the 2011 Census. These topics are included on the basis of continued demand for output for small areas and for small population groups. Some are required to assist in collection and processing operations.

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Address on Census Night	20
Name	22
Sex and age	23
Family relationship	24
Registered marital status	27
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin	28
Usual residence at Census time	30
Country of birth	32
Year of arrival in Australia	33
Country of birth of parents (Australia/Overseas)	34
Main language other than English spoken at home/Proficiency in spoken English	36
Ancestry	38
Religious affiliation	40
Need for assistance	42
Attendance at an educational institution	44
Highest year of school completed	46
Non-school qualifications	48
Labour force status	51
Employment type	53
Status in employment	55
Occupation	57
Industry	59
Government/Non-government employer	61
Hours worked	62
Journey to work	63
Mode of travel to work	65
Number of motor vehicles garaged	66
Number of bedrooms	67
Tenure type	68
Housing loan repayments	69
Rent and Landlord Type	71
Dwelling Internet connection	73
Structure of private dwelling	75
Location of private dwelling	77
Non-private dwelling	78

ADDRESS ON CENSUS NIGHT**JUSTIFICATION**

The collection of information regarding household address on Census Night is essential for the conduct of an accurate and high quality Census.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality of the information provided is carefully guarded. The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* requires that no identifiable information about an individual be made available to any other person, government agency or private organisation.

Following recommendations from the House of Representatives Standing Committee, the Government decided that for the 2001 Census all people would be given the option of having their name-identified responses retained for 99 years (Time Capsule). After 99 years, the name-identified data will be made public for future generations. This option was again included in the 2006 Census and will be a permanent feature of future Censuses

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Census counts of where people spent Census Night, classified by statistical areas, are available from every national Census.

PURPOSE

Household address is essential for the conduct of a high quality post-enumeration survey which is used to measure the level of under-enumeration in the Census. This measure is an important component in the estimation of resident population for each of the states, territories and local government areas as required by the *A New Tax System (Commonwealth State Financial Arrangements) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*. It is also used to determine the number of seats allocated to each state and territory in the House of Representatives in accordance with the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

Household address is the best way for the ABS and its Census Collectors to ensure that all forms they deliver are returned or that an eCensus form has been lodged.

The household address on Census Night is used to confirm the geographic code allocated to the household.

Census counts by place of enumeration also provide valuable information which can be used in assessing the service population of a local area at a point in time, namely Census Night.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011 CENSUS

For the 2011 Census, there will be changes to the geographic outputs for the Census. For more information about the proposed directions, see 'Geographic Outputs' (Chapter 3, page 10).

The quality of address information will be much more important for the 2011 Census as all addresses will need to be coded to mesh block through an automatic coding system. Building name will be required if an accurate street address is unknown (e.g. for some specialised dwellings such as nursing homes, educational facilities) to facilitate the geographical coding of the address to mesh block level.

.....

NAME**JUSTIFICATION**

The collection of information regarding name is regarded as being essential for the conduct of an accurate and high quality Census. The ABS view is that name be included.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The inclusion of names in the Census does raise privacy concerns even though the confidentiality of data provided is carefully guarded. *The Census and Statistics Act 1905* requires that no identifiable information about an individual be made available to any other person, government agency or private organisation.

Prior to the 2001 Census, names were not retained after processing of the data was completed. For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, name-identified Census information was provided to the National Archives of Australia to be preserved for release for future genealogical and other research after a closed access period of 99 years, but only where a person explicitly consented to their data being retained for this purpose.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Names have been requested in all previous Censuses.

PURPOSE

Names are essential for the conduct of a high quality post-enumeration survey which is used to measure the level of under-enumeration in the Census. These measures are an important component in the estimation of the resident population of each of the states, territories and local government areas as required by the *A New Tax System (Commonwealth State Financial Arrangements) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*. This is also used to determine the number of seats allocated to each state and territory in the House of Representatives in accordance with the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

Names are used with other information to help determine, for coding purposes, the composition of households, especially where households consist of more than one family. They are used by Census Collectors to help ensure all forms are accounted for and where they need to refer back to individuals within households.

Including names on Census forms reduces the incidence of non-completion and inaccurate responses. The Australian Law Reform Commission, in its 1979 report on *Privacy and the Census*, found that an anonymous Census would result in an unacceptable level of non-response and an equally unacceptable bias in responses.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>2 Name of each person <i>including visitors</i> who spent the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006 in this dwelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record details for all adults, children, babies and <i>visitors</i> present. Include any person who usually lives in this dwelling who returned on Wednesday, 9 August 2006, without having been counted elsewhere. <i>For all other cases of persons absent, please include them in Questions 52 and 53 ONLY.</i> 	<p>First or given name</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Surname or family name</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																								

SEX AND AGE

JUSTIFICATION

Questions on sex and age are essential for the production of accurate state and territory population estimates, a major objective of the Census, and for sub-state population estimates. They are valuable items in their own right for planning and policy development. The vast majority of demographic studies rely on data about the sex and age of the relevant population.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The topics of sex and age have been included in every Australian Census since 1911.

For the 2006 Census, date of birth was asked in addition to age. Date of birth was asked to improve the quality of the age data, with age also being asked to cover situations where date of birth is not known. Analysis of the results of the 2006 Census indicate this strategy was very successful in removing the 'age heaping' around ages ending in 0 or 5 which is clearly visible in the results of previous Censuses.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on sex and age are required:

- for the production of accurate population estimates
- for studies of particular population age groups, such as young children, teenagers, young adults, older persons
- at the small geographical level and for small population groups, as a basic input into many planning and policy development activities
- in conjunction with other variables, for a variety of cross-classified tables.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

3 Is the person male or female? • Mark one box for each person, like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
4 What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)? <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> Day Month Year <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">0</div> </div> </div> • Example for date of birth: • If date of birth not known, give age last birthday. • Example for age last birthday: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">6</div> Years	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Day Month Year </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> OR Age last birthday <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Years </div>

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

JUSTIFICATION

Questions on this topic are used to identify different types of households and the structure of family groups within each household. Data about households and families are of considerable value in their own right, and when cross-classified with other variables.

Census data provide a benchmark for the analysis of family and household structure and characteristics, and allow for the monitoring of changes over time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on relationship has been included in all Australian Censuses.

In 1996, for the first time, family coding was undertaken for people living in self-contained units in retirement villages and dwellings in manufactured home estates.

Since the 1996 Census, the ABS has collected information regarding same-sex couples through the relationship question.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on relationships between people in a household are required for:

- the identification of different types of households
- the establishment of the structure of family groups within each household
- the development, implementation and monitoring of many social and economic policies
- formation of the base population from which to project the number of families and households into the future, and hence demand for housing and other consumer goods.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on family structure are available from some ABS household surveys. However, because of restricted sample sizes, surveys do not provide reliable data for small areas and small groups of the population. The following surveys are relevant to the topic:

- *Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia* (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001)
- *Family Characteristics, Australia, 2003* (cat. no. 4442.0)
- *Child Care, Australia, June 2005* (cat. no. 4402.0)
- *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 6523.0).

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, the question design and wording will be reviewed to:

- improve identification and classification of family types. Family types of interest include 'multi-generational families', 'grandparent families' and 'step/blended' families
- enhance the data available about adopted children, foster children and children who are unrelated to the primary householders.

In addition, the collection of more detailed information about absent family members will be investigated.

The ABS will also be considering the feasibility of establishing cross-checks to ensure that people who regularly commute between two residences (e.g. children in one parent families shifting between the homes of both their parents, family members who regularly stay elsewhere due to work or study), are counted once only on Census Night.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

(For people present in the dwelling on Census Night)

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	
Person 2 response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> De facto partner of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepchild of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	Person 3 response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS *continued*

(For people absent from the dwelling on Census Night)

52 Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were <i>absent</i> on Census Night (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Usually live' means that address at which the person has lived, or intends to live, for a total of six months or more in 2006. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> No, no-one absent ► Go to 54 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, someone absent ► Go to 53		
53 For each person <i>absent</i>, complete the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember to mark boxes like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 			
Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006.	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>
Is the person male or female? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box for each person absent 	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example for date of birth: Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> • If date of birth not known, give age last birthday. • Example for age last birthday: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years 	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years	Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR Age last birthday <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years
Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes. 	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander
Is the person a full-time student?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
What is the person's relationship to Person 1/ Person 2? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> De facto partner of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> De facto partner of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> De facto partner of Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>

REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS

JUSTIFICATION

Census data are essential for the production of estimates of the resident population by registered marital status which in turn are used to establish rates of marriage and divorce. The Census is the only regular and reliable source of data on registered marital status to give a basis for these estimates.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on marital status has been included in all previous Censuses.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Census data on registered marital status are required:

- for the production of accurate estimated resident population by marital status
- by demographers, for population analysis
- more generally and in association with information about actual living arrangements (social marital status), for social research.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

6 What is the person's present marital status? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Married' refers to registered marriages. Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married
---	--

ABORIGINAL / TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ORIGIN**JUSTIFICATION**

The Census is the only comprehensive source of small area socio-demographic data on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. The main purpose of this question is to determine the number and distribution of people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In all Censuses prior to 1971 respondents were asked to state their race and, where race was mixed, to specify the proportions of each. In the 1971 and 1976 Censuses a question with response categories of 'European', 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'other', was included. Since 1981, a specific question has been asked to identify Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Since 1976, measures have been adopted to obtain as complete a coverage as possible of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. These include specific Census awareness activities, greater use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff, greater involvement of Indigenous organisations, and better coordination of the related field operations. In remote areas, interview forms have been used to facilitate the enumeration of these groups. These measures will be continued and improved for the 2011 Census.

For the 2006 Census, a question on Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin was asked for people who were temporarily absent from the dwelling, aimed at improving coverage.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are required:

- by Australian government, state and territory departments responsible for the development of policies for Indigenous people in such fields as housing, health services, education, welfare and special assistance programs
- by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, for use in the allocation of funds to the states and territories for these populations
- by a wide range of research institutions and policy areas, to quantify and describe the circumstances of Indigenous people in contemporary society
- by the Productivity Commission, for their regular report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators*, commissioned by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), which documents the impact of government policies on overcoming Indigenous disadvantage.

Users are keen to obtain Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures which are comparable from one Census to the next.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

There have been some improvements in recent years in the availability of data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from relevant federal and state government authorities. However, the available data are still limited in coverage and quality.

Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are available from some ABS household surveys. However, because of sample sizes, surveys do not provide reliable data for small areas and small groups of the population. The following surveys are relevant to the topic:

- *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002* (cat. no. 4714.0)
- *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05* (cat. no. 4715.0)
- *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4710.0).

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

Wording of the question may be revised to include the word 'Australian' prior to 'Aboriginal' (i.e. 'Australian Aboriginal' rather than 'Aboriginal') in order to reduce the incidence of reporting from Aboriginal people of non-Australian origin.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>7 Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander</p>
--	--

USUAL RESIDENCE AT CENSUS TIME**JUSTIFICATION**

Information on usual residence at Census time is essential to the production of accurate state, territory and local government resident population estimates, a primary objective of the Census.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on a person's place of usual residence at Census time was first included in the 1961 Census when people who were temporarily absent from their usual residence were asked to name their state or territory of usual residence (or overseas if appropriate). The topic was not included in 1966 but has been included in all Censuses since 1971.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Resident population estimates are used to determine the number of seats in the House of Representatives allocated to each state and territory, and the distribution of funds to the states, territories and local government authorities.

Data on length of time spent at the usual residence, and address of previous usual residence, is required to assess the social capital and cohesive aspects of various communities.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Many ABS surveys include questions on usual residence of members of the household. However, small sample sizes do not enable generation of data of sufficient accuracy for use in compiling resident population estimates for local government areas.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, there will be changes to the geographic outputs for the Census. For more information about the proposed directions, see 'Geographic Outputs' (Chapter 3, page 10).

This topic is being reviewed for the 2011 Census to examine the feasibility of expanding the topic to collect:

- length of time the person has been residing at the current address
- address of previous usual residence.

Expanding the question to collect additional information on the duration of residence, and address of previous usual residence will enable the assessment of the settlement characteristics of persons within communities.

Collection of data related to address of previous usual residence will need to be considered in conjunction with the Internal migration topic. It is anticipated that a question on address of previous usual residence, if included in the 2011 Census, would replace one or both of the questions on Internal migration (see Internal migration topic in Chapter 7, page 81)

The ABS is also considering expansion of the 'Other country' response to require the name of the country in which the person usually lives.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>8 Where does the person usually live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'. • For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2006. • For persons who now have no usual address, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box. • For boarders at boarding school, write the address of the boarding school or college. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address</p> <p>Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Street number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Street name</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Suburb/Locality</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>State/Territory Postcode</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other country</p>
---	---

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

JUSTIFICATION

Data on the country a person was born in are used to produce estimated resident population by country of birth. The small area data on country of birth are useful for developing and monitoring programs for migrants.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on a person's country of birth has been included in every Australian Census. Before the 1981 Census, with the exception of the 1921 Census, respondents were asked to provide details of the state or territory of birth if born in Australia, or country of birth if born overseas. In 1921 and in Censuses since 1981, state or territory details have not been required.

USER REQUIREMENTS

The inclusion of the country of birth topic in the Census enables the ABS to maintain the accuracy of the estimated resident population by birthplace series.

Data on country of birth are critical in targeting settlement assistance to migrants. They are used for:

- the examination of the need for, and the utilisation of, health, education and other social services for migrant groups
- labour force training and recruitment
- the formulation and monitoring of many other government policies and programs related to migrants.

These needs cannot be met by data of an acceptable quality from sample surveys nor from overseas arrivals and departures statistics. The value of the data is greatly enhanced when cross-classified with data on period of residence in Australia, which allows recent migrants to be distinguished from those who arrived some time ago.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

A question on country of birth is included in every ABS population survey, although detailed birthplace information is not available from these surveys because of high sampling error on estimates for small geographic areas and for many small birthplace groups.

Regular statistics on overseas arrivals and departures classified by country of birth are available from passenger cards required to be completed by each person entering or leaving Australia.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>12 In which country was the person born?</p> <p>• Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Australia ► Go to 14</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> England</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Italy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scotland</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Greece</p> <p>Other – please specify</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																

The response categories for this question are designed to reflect those countries which were reported most often in the previous Census.

YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA

JUSTIFICATION

Data on year of arrival in Australia are necessary to analyse changes in the characteristics of migrants over time.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on date of first arrival in Australia or the number of completed years of residence in Australia, has been asked of overseas-born residents in all Censuses since 1911.

Since the 2001 Census, the question has asked overseas-born respondents to write in the year they arrived in Australia, thereby providing more detailed information than in previous Censuses.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Information on year of arrival, cross-classified with other Census questions, is used:

- over time, to determine changes in the characteristics of migrants
- for the separate identification of recent migrants compared with 'older' migrant groups, with the former generally requiring more services
- for analysis of various aspects of migrant participation in the labour force.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Most ABS population surveys collect information on year of arrival for the overseas-born population. Regular statistics on overseas arrivals and departures classified by country of birth are available from passenger cards required to be completed by each person entering or leaving Australia.

However, survey data cannot provide small area data, or data for the cross-classified tables on the many country of birth groups that are possible with Census results.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>13 In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?</p> <p>• For example, for arrival in 1974 write: <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> Year</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Will be in Australia less than one year </div>
---	--

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS (AUSTRALIA/OVERSEAS)**JUSTIFICATION**

Data on ethnic or cultural origin are in high demand, and this information is particularly important for population groups which are unable to be identified through the questions on Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin, main language other than English spoken at home, country of birth, religion or ancestry. Questions on whether a person's parents were born in Australia or overseas, in conjunction with the Ancestry question, provide this information.

There is unmet demand for specific country of birth of parents (rather than just Australia/Overseas). While the current question identifies the second generation it does not assist in assessing the size of communities.

More detailed country of birth of parents data, used in conjunction with ancestry, would provide an additional dimension to analyses as birthplace is not necessarily the ancestral homeland. This information would also assist in understanding international migration flows.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on country of birth of parents was first asked in 1921. The data were used to investigate the extent of the relationship between birthplace and race of persons born in Asia who were resident in Australia.

A question on country of birth of parents was not asked again until 1971 and has been asked in all subsequent Censuses until 2001. As the 2001 Census included a question on a person's ancestry, the country of birth of parents questions was replaced by a question asking whether a person's parents were born in Australia or overseas.

An Ancestry Consultative Committee was established in June 2003 to review the ancestry and country of birth of parents questions for the 2006 Census. The outcome was a recommendation that these questions be asked in a format similar to that used for the 2001 Census.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Country of birth of parents data are used:

- in planning the delivery of services to migrants
- in access and equity reviews
- in the allocation of resources/facilities that are made on a community basis
- to analyse the impact of migration flows from particular countries through to the second generation
- to analyse the socio-economic outcomes of the second generation
- in conjunction with ancestry data, to identify specific population groups which are unable to be identified through other ethnicity questions
- in conjunction with ancestry data, to assist in the understanding of international migration trends.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

The only regular data on country of birth of parents published by the ABS are derived from birth and marriage registrations.

There has been no detailed information about actual country of birth of parents, as opposed to Australia/Overseas only, since the 1996 Census.

There is no substitute data available at the small area level or for small population groups.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, users should consider any data needs for detailed information about country of birth of parents, rather than Australia/Overseas only, in conjunction with the 'Thematic Forms' proposal (see Chapter 3, page 11)

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

14 Was the person's father born in Australia or overseas? • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas
15 Was the person's mother born in Australia or overseas? • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Overseas

MAIN LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME / PROFICIENCY IN SPOKEN ENGLISH

JUSTIFICATION

Questions on language use are important for a wide range of policies at the national, state and territory, and local levels. The Government's access and equity policies require language use data to be available for monitoring and implementing associated programs.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A language question was first included in 1921, asking whether the person could read and write. In 1933, the question asked whether the person could read and write a foreign language if unable to read and write English. Language was not included again until 1976, when a question on languages regularly used was included.

A question on language has been asked for each Census since the 1986 Census. Response categories included in the question are the most common languages spoken at home reported in the previous Census. Respondents are able to provide their language if it is not included in the list of response categories.

In the lead-up to the 2006 Census, the ABS considered reformatting the language question to collect data on English and Other only, with Other being unspecified. An investigation on the modelling of language data was undertaken, using responses from related ethnicity questions from both 1996 and 2001 Censuses. The results showed sufficient quality outcomes for a range of languages at the statistical local area level.

However, the investigation also showed that some areas of the language classification would experience high levels of either over, or under, estimation of populations if modelling was relied upon for the derivation of language data. This was especially true for Indigenous languages. Consequently, the 2006 Census language question remained in the same format as that used in the 2001 Census.

In 1981, a question was asked on proficiency in spoken English for those persons speaking a language other than English at home. A similar question has been asked on each Australian Census since 1981.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on languages are required:

- for the investigation and development of language services such as interpreter/translation and education
- for the implementation of national and state and territory language policies
- as an indicator of 'active' ethnicity.

Language, either alone or in combination with other characteristics, is a useful adjunct to other ethnicity related variables.

Data on proficiency in English are needed for:

- the development of English teaching programs
- the development of multilingual information programs
- the provision of interpretation/translation services
- the provision of migrant welfare or community services
- a measure of successful participation in the broader Australian community.

Data on languages spoken are required at small area level and for small population groups for the planning and delivery of the services above.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

A number of ABS surveys collect data on the main language other than English spoken at home.

The Census is the only source of data on proficiency in spoken English.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>16 Does the person speak a language other than English <i>at home</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • If more than one language other than English, write the one that is spoken most often. • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, English only ► Go to 18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Italian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Greek</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cantonese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Arabic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Vietnamese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mandarin</p> <p>Yes, other – please specify</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																														

Response categories included in the language question reflect the languages most commonly spoken at home as reported in the previous Census, except for Mandarin. Mandarin has been included to cover the main Chinese dialects and avoid distortion due to speakers of Mandarin opting for Cantonese in the belief that it is the only Chinese dialect available.

<p>17 How well does the person speak <i>English</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
--	--

ANCESTRY**JUSTIFICATION**

This question recognises the demand for information about ethnic or cultural origin, particularly for those groups which cannot be identified adequately through the existing questions on Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin, main language other than English spoken at home, religion or country of birth of parents. A person's ancestry, in conjunction with their country of birth and information on whether their parents were born in Australia or overseas, provides a good indication of the ethnic background of first and second generation Australians. This data is used to inform delivery of services to particular ethnic communities.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on each person's ancestry, (i.e. ethnic or cultural origin) was asked for the first time in the 1986 Census. This was the result of investigation by the 1986 Population Census Ethnicity Committee on the need for data on ethnicity other than language, country of birth or country of birth of parents. The question was designed to identify the respondent's origin rather than a subjective perception of their ethnic background. The aim of the question was to measure the ethnic composition of the population as a whole. Evaluation showed that it was not useful for this purpose as there was a high level of subjectivity and confusion about what the question meant, particularly for those people whose families had been in Australia for many generations. Very little use was made of the ancestry data from the 1986 Census and so ancestry was not included in either the 1991 or 1996 Censuses.

As a result of user demands, the ABS established a Census Consultative Group on Ancestry in 1995 to seek user input and to identify user requirements for these data, research international practices and develop and test questions which may provide acceptable and accurate data at a reasonable cost. Testing in the lead up to the 1996 Census indicated that the same data quality problems experienced in 1986 Census would occur. Subsequent discussions of the Consultative Group identified that the major policy issues were for those people who were either born overseas or whose parents were born overseas. For this purpose, it was determined an ancestry question in combination with a question on whether the person's parents were born in Australia or overseas would produce data of acceptable quality.

A question on ancestry was included in the 2001 Census. The restriction of the country of birth of parents question to the responses 'Australian' and 'Overseas' restricted the analysis of the data. Responses to this question for the 2006 Census were coded to the 2000-01 edition of *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)* (cat. no. 1249.0). Coding of ancestries for the 2011 Census will be according to the most recent edition of this classification.

An Ancestry Consultative Committee was again established in June 2003 to review the ancestry and country of birth of parents questions for the 2006 Census. The outcome was a recommendation that these questions be asked in a format similar to that used for the 2001 Census.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

JUSTIFICATION

Religious organisations are the largest providers of services to the community outside those provided by governments, and the Census is the only source of religious affiliation data for effective and efficient services planning.

Information on religious affiliation is widely used in the religious community, and by government agencies that provide services complementary to those provided by religious organisations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on a person's religion has been asked in all Censuses. The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* specifies that response to this question is optional. Despite the optional nature of the religion question, approximately 90% of respondents provided an answer in 2006.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on the religious affiliations of the population are required for planning the extensive range of activities and services involving religious organisations, including:

- education facilities, aged persons care, other social services and location of places of worship
- the allocation of chaplains to hospitals, prisons and the armed services
- the accreditation of marriage celebrants
- the allocation of government grants to non-government schools and religious groups, sociological research and the allocation of air time on public radio.

Information on a person's religion is also, to some extent, useful as a surrogate measure of ethnicity.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on the religious affiliations of the population are not available from other sources. However, some data on religion are obtained from marriage registration forms.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>19 What is the person's religion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answering this question is OPTIONAL. • Examples of 'Other - please specify' are: SALVATION ARMY, HINDUISM, JUDAISM, HUMANISM. • If no religion, mark the 'No religion' box. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran </div> <p>Other – please specify</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> No religion </div>																																

Response categories included in the religion question are selected according to the frequency of responses reported in the previous Census.

NEED FOR ASSISTANCE

JUSTIFICATION

Data on people who need assistance due to a severe or profound disability are required for developing federal and state government policies and community-based programs, and for program and service delivery funding allocation.

Detailed data at the small area level and for small population groups are particularly useful for this topic.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Questions relating to disabilities of respondents were included in the 1911, 1921 and 1933 Censuses. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they were deaf, dumb or blind. A more general question on the effect of disabilities was asked in 1976. However, the quality of data obtained from this question was poor and no results were released.

The ABS established a Census Consultative Group on Disability in 1995 to seek user input and to identify user requirements for this data, research international practices and develop and test disability questions which might provide acceptable and accurate data. Disability questions were not included in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses as the questions developed proved unsuitable for a self-enumerated form.

An Advisory Group on Disability was again established in 2003 to develop a suitable question for the 2006 Census and review the concepts these questions were attempting to measure. The Advisory Group agreed that for the 2006 Census the questions on disability should be based around the concept of 'profound or severe core activity limitation' using similar criteria to the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Testing of the new questions indicated that the data would be of an acceptable quality for use as an indicator of the target population.

COMMENTS

This topic identifies people who report a need of assistance due to a 'profound or severe core activity limitation', and is based on similar criteria to the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. This population is defined as people with a disability who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following core activities - self care, body movement or communication - due to a disability, long-term health condition or old age.

While this topic is based on the criteria used in the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the population measured is different as a result of the collapsed question format and different collection methodology. On this basis, data for this topic should be taken as an indication of the characteristics of people who report a need for assistance due to a disability, long-term health condition or old age, not as the total population prevalence of people with a 'profound or severe core activity limitation' as represented in the survey data.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on disability are required for:

- the development and monitoring of federal and state government policies and community-based programs
- program and service delivery funding allocation for small population groups and small geographic areas.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Survey data about disability are available from:

- the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (results released in *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 2003*, cat. no. 4430.0)
- a range of ABS household surveys which incorporate a short disability question module. The most recent use of this module was in the *General Social Survey, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.0).

However, these surveys do not provide reliable data at the small area level or for small population groups.

Non-ABS Data are available from Centrelink and the Department of Family and Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA) in relation to recipients of relevant pensions and benefits. However, this data is not a good indicator of the prevalence of disability in the population as not all people with disabilities receive a pension or benefit. Data on recipients of disability services are available from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

As this topic was asked for the first time in the 2006 Census and the data has not yet been evaluated, there may be some changes made to the questions for the next Census.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>20 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, self care activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example: doing everyday activities such as eating, showering, dressing or toileting. • See page 9 of the Census Guide for more information. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>21 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example: getting out of bed, moving around at home or at places away from home. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>22 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example: understanding, or being understood by, others. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, sometimes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>23 What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in questions 20, 21 and 22?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark all applicable reasons. • Remember to mark boxes like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No need for help or supervision</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Disability (lasting six months or more)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Old or young age</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty with English language</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other cause</p>

ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

JUSTIFICATION

Information on whether a person is attending an educational institution is used for education and labour market planning. It identifies the current study and educational participation activities of respondents.

The Census provides a wider range of information on the characteristics of students than is currently available from administrative sources. This topic is considered to be of high priority by education planners at federal, state and community levels and is used as input into decisions on the allocation of funds for schools.

Significant changes are occurring in education participation and further changes are anticipated. Data from this question when cross-classified with other Census variables are very important in monitoring these changes as they occur.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Questions enabling the identification of full-time and part-time students have been included in recent Censuses. Questions on the type of educational institution being attended by students have also been asked in a number of Censuses to enable comprehensive statistics to be produced on the characteristics of people attending various types of educational institutions.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Users require data on demographic, family, economic and social characteristics of people attending particular types of educational institutions.

Information on full-time students aged 15–24 years is used:

- for identifying dependent children in family coding
- by education planners to compare the current participation levels of small groups in the population
- to assist in developing policies affecting the labour market
- to develop policies affecting the labour market for young people in particular.

Data on the relationship between participation in education and labour market activities are required for governments to monitor the impact of their policies and programs relating to people in the labour market. While much of this need is met by surveys, the Census provides data for small areas and for small population groups which is unavailable elsewhere.

Data on type of institution being attended further enhance analysis by indicating the participation of different groups in the population in the various levels of education.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Monthly labour force surveys ask people whether or not they are attending school. Data on school and tertiary attendance for people aged 15–64 are also available from the Survey of Education and Work (results released in *Education and Work, Australia*, cat. no. 6227.0). However, survey data are not reliable at the small area level or for small population groups.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA *continued*

Information on attendance at an educational institution is also regularly collected in household surveys, including:

- Survey of Education and Training
- General Social Survey
- Multi-purpose Household Survey
- National Health Survey
- Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Administrative data provide detailed information on age participation rates at school for contemporary students, and the highest year of schooling completed. This item is also embedded into the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard, for the collection of administrative vocational education and training statistics by training providers.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, the ABS is considering asking respondents to specify the type of other educational institutions, rather than marking the 'other educational institution' box.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>24 Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include pre-school and external or correspondence students. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No ► Go to 26</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student</p>
<p>25 What type of educational institution is the person attending?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • Include external or correspondence students. • Include secondary colleges and senior high schools under the 'Secondary school' category. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school</p> <p>Infants/Primary school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Catholic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government</p> <p>Secondary school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Catholic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government</p> <p>Tertiary institution</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other educational institution</p>

HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED

JUSTIFICATION

This topic is an important input into determining level and main field of highest educational attainment. Information on highest year of schooling completed is particularly important because of the extent of change occurring in education participation and the labour market. It is also an important indicator of educational need and disadvantage, and is used for planning and profiling at the small area level.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question relating to level of school attainment was first asked in 1966 when a question on the highest level of schooling was included. In 1976 the question was changed to age left school to overcome reporting problems due to the lack of standardisation of schooling across state and territories and different systems used overseas.

Given that standardised schooling in Australia has been in place for a number of years, a question on highest level of school completed was included in the 2001 Census. The question also included the category 'still at school'.

The 'still at school' response category was removed for the 2006 Census, to enable level of highest educational attainment (which relies on information about highest year of school completed and highest non-school qualification) to be determined for people still at school. People attending secondary school can be identified by cross-classifying responses from this question with the full-time / part-time attendance at an educational institution questions.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on highest year of school completed are primarily required for:

- determining level of highest educational attainment
- assessing the likely usefulness of extension courses or other educational programs and assessing demand for university education
- determining disadvantage of particular socioeconomic groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and recently arrived migrants
- planning and profiling at the small area level and in the analysis of student pathways.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Statistics on highest year of school completed are collected annually for persons aged 15-64 in the Survey of Education and Work (results released in *Education and Work, Australia*, cat. no. 6227.0).

Highest year of school completed is also regularly collected in household surveys, including:

- Survey of Education and Training
- General Social Survey
- Multi-purpose Household Survey
- National Health Survey
- Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

However, these surveys do not provide reliable data at the small area level or for small population groups.

Administrative data provide detailed information on age participation rates at school for contemporary students, and the highest year of schooling completed. This item is also embedded into the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard, for the collection of administrative vocational education and training statistics by training providers.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

27 What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has *completed*?

- Mark one box only.
- For persons who returned after a break to complete their schooling, mark the highest year completed when they last left.
- See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information about year equivalents.

- ☐ Year 12 or equivalent
- ☐ Year 11 or equivalent
- ☐ Year 10 or equivalent
- ☐ Year 9 or equivalent
- ☐ Year 8 or below
- ☐ Did not go to school

NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS**JUSTIFICATION**

Qualifications information from the Census is used, in particular, to support planning and policy development in the areas of education, training and employment. This is an area of significant public policy discussion and expenditure.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

An education question in which respondents reported their highest level of attainment was included in the 1911 Census. However, a question directly asking about educational qualifications was not included until 1966 when respondents were asked to provide their qualification name and the institution at which it was obtained. Since 1971, people aged 15 or over have been asked whether they have obtained a non-school qualification and, if they have, the level of the highest qualification they have obtained, the field of study, and the year it was obtained. This enables the highest non-school qualification to be coded to a detailed classification incorporating both level and field of study.

Following developments in education and training and the introduction of the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) (see the Information Paper *Measuring Learning in Australia - A Framework for Education and Training Statistics*, cat. no. 4213.0), the *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (Cat. no. 1272.0) was introduced in 2001. ASCED comprises two components: level of education and field of education. For the 2001 Census, question wording, instructions and examples were modified to accommodate the AQF and the introduction of the ASCED.

For the 2006 Census, the year completed question was reworded to ask if the qualification was obtained before 1998 or from 1998 onward, with 1998 being the year the AQF was introduced. The distinction between certificates awarded pre-1998 and from 1998 is also used to assist in coding some certificates to finer levels of the ASCED classification.

A question asking for the name of the institution where the person's highest non-school qualification was completed was not asked in 2006. In previous Censuses, this data was used to assist in coding the person's highest non-school qualification but its removal was expected to have minimal impact on the quality of the coding.

COMMENTS

Questions on qualifications generally have a fairly high level of non-response. However, analysis shows that this is mostly from those without qualifications and therefore the Census data remains relevant to the users.

There are also problems with interpreting level and main field of highest non-school qualification responses, particularly for overseas qualifications, qualifications obtained some time ago and where inadequate descriptions are provided by respondents.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on educational qualifications are important for the assessment of the skill level of the labour force and are therefore valuable for the planning and implementation of labour force training programs. The data are also used extensively in such areas as:

- labour force analysis, planning and policy formulation
- modelling employment projections
- assessment of performance of the education sector against government targets
- monitoring long term outcomes of school education and lifelong learning
- international comparisons and benchmarking
- equity assessment and provision of educational services
- studies of skill wastage or underutilisation
- vocational education and training policy formation and planning of courses
- assisting in determining education demand and educational programs
- matching educational investment with industry development
- analysing industry of employment of graduates against main field of highest educational attainment.

Some users require data on level of qualifications as a general indicator of education advantage for use in socioeconomic analysis of groups in the population.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Monthly labour force surveys ask people about the level and field of their highest educational qualification. Data on level and field of highest educational attainment for people aged 15–64 are also available from the Survey of Education and Work (results released in *Education and Work, Australia*, cat. no. 6227.0).

Information on non-school qualifications is also regularly collected in household surveys, including:

- Survey of Education and Training
- General Social Survey
- Multi-purpose Household Survey
- National Health Survey
- Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
- Labour Force Supplementary Surveys.

However, these surveys do not provide reliable data at the small area level or for small population groups.

Administrative data provide detailed information on non-school qualifications. These items are also embedded into the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard, for the collection of administrative vocational education and training statistics by training providers.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>28 Has the person <i>completed</i> any educational qualification (including a trade certificate)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information on the treatment of AQF or vocational certificates. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No ► Go to 32</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other qualification</p>																																								
<p>29 What is the level of the <i>highest</i> qualification the person has <i>completed</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example: TRADE CERTIFICATE, BACHELOR DEGREE, ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA, CERTIFICATE II, ADVANCED DIPLOMA. 	<p>Level of qualification</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 562 1414 748"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																								
<p>30 What is the main field of study for the person's <i>highest</i> qualification <i>completed</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example: PLUMBING, HISTORY, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING, HAIRDRESSING, GREENKEEPING. 	<p>Field of study</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 819 1414 1005"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																								
<p>31 Did the person <i>complete</i> this qualification before 1998?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, before 1998</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, 1998 or later</p>																																								

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

JUSTIFICATION

Information about labour force status is essential for a wide range of social and economic policy and planning purposes. The Census is the only source of data on labour force status at the small area level and for small population groups.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Data on labour force status, and status in employment, have been obtained in every Census since 1911. In recent Censuses, respondents were asked to answer a series of questions from which labour force status was derived.

In both the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, a question about availability to start work was included so that counts of unemployed people in the Census would be more comparable with data collected in the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey.

Changes to the questions and derivations for the 2006 Census meant that the former combined labour force status and status in employment data item was no longer available. Labour force status was made available as a stand-alone data item, with a user defined field created for the status in employment data item. A related data item, employment type, is also available. For more information on employment type, see next topic. Further information about status of employment can be found on page 55.

USER REQUIREMENTS

The questions used to determine a person's labour force status enable:

- each person aged 15 years or over to be classified as either in the labour force or not in the labour force
- people in the labour force to be classified as employed or unemployed
- employed people to be classified as full-time or part-time.

Users require these data to provide:

- benchmarks for assessing labour force changes for small geographic areas and for small population groups, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, migrants from particular countries, age groups, etc.
- number of people not in the labour force.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

While regular ABS surveys provide data on labour force status, the need for such data at small area level and for small population groups can only be met by inclusion of the topic in the Census.

The ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey (results released in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0 and associated electronic products 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003) provides data on the labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, the ABS will consider asking a question about the main activity (study, retirement, etc.) of people who are not in the labour force.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>34 <i>Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • A 'job' means any type of work including casual, temporary, or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more. • See page 12 of the Census Guide for more information. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job ► Go to 46</p>
<p>44 <i>Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add any overtime or extra time worked and subtract any time off. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours worked</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>46 <i>Did the person actively look for work at any time in the last four weeks?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of actively looking for work include: being registered with Centrelink as a job seeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; or advertising for work. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not look for work ► Go to 48</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for full-time work</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, looked for part-time work</p>
<p>47 <i>If the person had found a job, could the person have started work last week?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, could have started work last week</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, already had a job to go to</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, temporarily ill or injured</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, other reason</p>

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

JUSTIFICATION

Information about employment type is important for a wide range of social and economic policy and planning purposes. It is needed to understand the characteristics of the workforce, and the extent of self employment. The Census is the only source of data on type of employment at the small area level and for small population groups.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A series of questions to determine employment type was added to the Census for the first time in 2006. Prior to this, information collected was based on the related data item status in employment (employee, employer, own account worker and contributing family worker) as part of the combined labour force status/status in employment variable. For more information on status of employment, see next topic.

The new employment type questions identify whether a person is an employee not working in their own business, an owner manager of an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise, or a contributing family worker. These changes improve consistency between the Census and labour related household surveys.

USER REQUIREMENTS

The questions on employment type are used to determine:

- the characteristics of the workforce and the extent of self employment (whether working for an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise) in small areas
- the number of employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises
- small business owners regardless of whether they are employed in that business or otherwise.

This is different to status in employment, which only allows the identification of owner managers in unincorporated enterprises (employer/own account worker). See next topic for further information on status of employment.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Information on employment type is collected in household surveys, including:

- the six-yearly Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (results released in *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia*, cat. no. 6361.0
- labour force supplementary surveys (such as Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership and Forms of Employment).

However, these surveys do not provide reliable data at the small area level or for small population groups.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>34 Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • A 'job' means any type of work including casual, temporary, or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more. • See page 12 of the Census Guide for more information. • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job ► Go to 46</p>
<p>35 In the main job held last week, was the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • If the person had more than one job last week, then 'main job' refers to the job in which the person usually works the most hours. • For all persons conducting their own business, including those with their own incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd) company, as well as sole traders, partnerships and contractors, mark the second box. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Working for an employer? ► Go to 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Working in own business? ► Go to 36</p>
<p>36 Was the person's business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • Incorporated means a limited liability company. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?</p>
<p>37 Does the person's business employ people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, no employees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 - 19 employees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 20 or more employees</p>

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

JUSTIFICATION

Information about status in employment is essential for a wide range of social and economic policy and planning purposes. The Census is the only source of data on status in employment at the small area level and for small population groups.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Data on status in employment have been obtained in every Census since 1911.

Changes were made to the status in employment question for the 2001 Census to enable more accurate collection of data. Changes included the addition of an explanatory dot point for persons working in their own limited liability company and changes to response categories.

For 2006, the status of employment questions were changed to make them more consistent with the Labour Force Survey, and to provide more detail on people working in their own businesses. Status in employment was not listed as a standard output, but it has been derived for clients using the employment type and number of employees variables.

USER REQUIREMENTS

The questions used to determine a person's status in employment enable:

- employed people to be classified as either an employee, an employer, an own account worker, or a contributing family worker
- assessment of the characteristics of the workforce and the extent of self employment in small areas
- determination of the number of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises who employ people (employers) and those that do not (own account worker).

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

While regular ABS household surveys provide data on the status in employment of people, the need for such data at small area level and for small groups of the population can only be met by inclusion of the topic in the Census.

The ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey (results released in *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0 and associated electronic products 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003) provides data on status in employment of people for states and territories.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>34 <i>Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • A 'job' means any type of work including casual, temporary, or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more. • See page 12 of the Census Guide for more information. • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job ► Go to 46</p>
<p>35 <i>In the main job held last week, was the person:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • If the person had more than one job last week, then 'main job' refers to the job in which the person usually works the most hours. • For all persons conducting their own business, including those with their own incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd) company, as well as sole traders, partnerships and contractors, mark the second box. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Working for an employer? ► Go to 38</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Working in own business? ► Go to 36</p>
<p>36 <i>Was the person's business:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • Incorporated means a limited liability company. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?</p>
<p>37 <i>Does the person's business employ people?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No, no employees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 1 - 19 employees</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, 20 or more employees</p>

OCCUPATION

JUSTIFICATION

Data about occupation are required for a wide range of social and economic policy and planning purposes. Information is required for small geographic areas and for finely classified occupations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A variety of questions on occupation have been included in all previous Censuses. Occupation data were coded using *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)* for the first time in 1986. An additional 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. *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 2nd edition*, (cat. no. 1220.0) was used to code the occupation data for the 2001 Census.

For the 2006 Census, occupation data were dual coded using the ASCO 2nd edition and the revised classification - *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)* (cat. no. 1220.0).

USER REQUIREMENTS

Detailed occupation data are needed to analyse current and potential imbalances in the supply and demand for labour with varying skills at the national, regional and local area levels. These analyses:

- provide input to the development of policies and programs in the fields of education, training, immigration, industry and industrial relations
- are useful for monitoring changes taking place in specific occupational labour markets
- allow the identification of areas (geographically and in the labour force) of skill shortage, in combination with industry and qualification data.

The usefulness of data on occupation is considerably enhanced when analysed with detailed data on industry of employment and qualifications.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

A question on occupation is included each quarter in the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey. In addition, unemployed people in this survey are asked each quarter for their previous occupation of employment (if their last job was less than 2 years ago). Results from the survey are released in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0 and associated electronic products 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003).

Information is also available from ABS Special Social Surveys and professional registration boards. Occupation of main, second, third and fourth job is collected in the six-yearly Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (results released in *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia*, cat. no. 6361.0).

However, survey data are not reliable at the small area level or for small population groups.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

38 In the main job held *last week*, what was the person's occupation?

- Give full title.
- For example: CHILDCARE AIDE, MATHS TEACHER, PASTRY COOK, TANNING MACHINE OPERATOR, APPRENTICE TOOLMAKER, SHEEP AND WHEAT FARMER.
- For public servants, provide official designation and occupation.
- For armed services personnel, provide rank and occupation.

Occupation

39 What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation reported at Question 38?

- Give full details.
- For example: LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN AT A DAY CARE CENTRE, TEACHING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, MAKING CAKES AND PASTRIES, OPERATING LEATHER TANNING MACHINE, LEARNING TO MAKE AND REPAIR TOOLS AND DIES, RUNNING A SHEEP AND WHEAT FARM.
- For managers, provide main activities managed.

Tasks or duties

INDUSTRY

JUSTIFICATION

Data on the geographic distribution of industry are needed to monitor changes and provide a basis for social and economic policy and planning. The Census is the only source of industry data at the detailed level for most industries and for small areas, and enables cross-classification with other employee characteristics (such as qualifications or occupation).

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on the industry of a person's employment has been included in one form or another in all Censuses. The industry coding for the 2001 Census used the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0).

Prior to the 2001 Census, industry was coded from the names and addresses of the workplaces of respondents' employers or, where no match was obtained, by using the person's response to a direct industry question. The business name matching used the industry codes of businesses on the Business Register maintained by the ABS. This method provided more consistency of the data with that from other ABS collections based on the register.

For the 2001 Census, a structured coding methodology was introduced and two questions were used in an attempt to elicit better information from respondents to allow for more reliable coding.

There were several changes to the topic for 2006, including:

- rewording the industry question to align industry responses more closely with ANZSIC classification principles
- dual coding of industry responses, to both 1993 ANZSIC and the revised 2006 *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0).

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on industry are required for:

- analysis and monitoring of the rate of structural change at a national and local area level
- analysis of the demographic and labour force characteristics of employees in industries and in locations which are facing structural change
- identification of areas (geographically and in the labour force) of skill shortage in combination with occupation and qualification data
- provision of advice to governments (at all levels), and their agencies responsible for delivering programs and providing services at a regional level.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

A question on industry is included each quarter in the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey, and data is output at the ANZSIC group level. Unemployed people in this survey are asked each quarter for their previous industry of employment (if their last job was less than 2 years ago). Results from the survey are released in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0 and associated electronic products 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003).

However, detailed survey data are subject to high sampling variability.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA *continued*

Industry of main, second, third and fourth job is also collected in the six-yearly Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (results released in *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia*, cat. no. 6361.0).

The ABS undertakes a range of business surveys collecting information on employment.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, question wording will be reviewed to ensure its compatibility with the 2006 edition of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (cat. no. 1292.0)

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>42 Which best describes the <i>industry or business</i> of the employer at the location where the person works?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • Examples of 'Other – please specify' are: REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, FINANCE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesaling <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Pubs, cafes and restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> Road freight transport <input type="checkbox"/> House construction <input type="checkbox"/> Health service <input type="checkbox"/> Community care service </div> <p>Other – please specify</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																
<p>43 What are the <i>main</i> goods produced or <i>main</i> services provided by the employer's <i>business</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more. • For example: WHEAT AND SHEEP, BUS CHARTER, HEALTH INSURANCE, PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION, CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY SERVICE, HOUSE BUILDING, STEEL PIPES. 	<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																

GOVERNMENT/NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYER**JUSTIFICATION**

Data on government/non-government employer (previously a component of institutional sector) are needed for both small geographic areas and for small population groups so that the relative importance of government sector activity can be assessed.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on institutional sector has been included in one form or another in all Censuses. The industry sector was coded from the name of the business. In the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, institutional sector was used in conjunction with other questions to code Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders participating in Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP).

For the 2006 Census, institutional sector was divided into two separate topics: government/non-government employer and CDEP participation.

Government/non-government employer is obtained from the employer's business name.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Information about whether an employer is in the government or private sector is used in the analysis of employment by the various tiers of government and non-government organisations.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

A range of labour business surveys and other ABS collections include data related to levels of government or private sector at the national, state and regional level.

Only a small number of household surveys contain sector of main job as a data item. These are:

- the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey (results released annually in *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia*, cat. no. 6310.0)
- the six-yearly Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (results released in *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia*, cat. no. 6361.0).

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>40 For the main job held <i>last week</i>, what was the employer's business name?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For self-employed persons, write name of business. For teachers, write name of school. 	<p>Business name</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																																				

HOURS WORKED

JUSTIFICATION

Information on hours worked, cross-classified by industry and occupation, is required by labour market economists to analyse changes in the labour force within small geographic regions and for small groups such as Indigenous people, migrants, sole parents and specific age groups. Survey data are inadequate for such analysis.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question relating to the number of hours worked by employed people has been asked in each Census since 1966 but has varied depending on whether only the main job or all jobs are included.

Since the 1996 Census, the question has referred to all jobs rather than being restricted to the main job, providing greater comparability with data from other sources.

From 2001, respondents have been required to write in the actual number of hours worked, thereby providing more detailed information.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on hours worked are required:

- by labour market economists, to analyse changes in the labour force within small geographic regions and for small groups
- as a cross-classifier for labour force variables
- to derive a classification of full-time and part-time work
- for the study of changing part-time employment, work patterns and growth in leisure
- to estimate child care needs.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

ABS surveys which collect data on the number of hours worked are:

- the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey (results released in *Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0 and associated electronic products 6291.0.55.001 and 6291.0.55.003)
- the six-yearly Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, 2007 (results released in *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia*, cat. no. 6361.0 This survey includes actual hours worked all jobs, main job, second, third and fourth job
- the two-yearly Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (results released in *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*, cat. no. 6306.0) . This survey collects information on paid hours.

None of these collections provide data for small population groups or small geographic areas.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

The ABS will consider collecting number of hours worked in main job, for comparability with occupation and industry data (which relate to main job), as well as collecting information on usual hours worked.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>44 <i>Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add any overtime or extra time worked and subtract any time off. • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hours worked </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> None </div>
---	--

JOURNEY TO WORK

JUSTIFICATION

The coding of address of place of work to destination zones allows Census data to be produced on journey to work patterns and on daytime populations of specified areas.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The questions which enable the derivation of journey to work have been included since the 1971 Census.

There is no specific question addressing this topic. Rather, journey to work is a topic derived from coding address of usual residence and address of workplace to obtain origins and destinations of employed people travelling to work.

From the 2001 Census, the workplace address of the person was required rather than employer's workplace address. This was designed to encourage respondents to give their actual workplace address rather than a head office.

For the 2006 Census, the question asking for the person's workplace address was expanded to include building/property name.

USER REQUIREMENTS

When the question on workplace address is cross-classified with usual address, journey to work data can be obtained. These data are used by policy makers, including transport authorities for:

- the analysis of travel patterns within major metropolitan areas particularly in relation to concentration in peak periods
- the modelling of fuel usage
- the forecasting of public transport patronage
- the analysis of catchment areas for transport routes
- transport planning including road usage, particularly in relation to direction and magnitude of journeys.

The data also assists policy makers in planning for:

- transport systems
- industrial development
- the release of residential and industrial land.

Information on daytime populations is required for:

- analysis of the distribution of industry across regions
- planning of private and public facilities in employment centres.

For the 2006 Census, journey to work data was produced at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. Destination zone level data was provided as customised data.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

No data are available on this topic for small areas from other ABS sources.

Some information on workplace address is available from the 2006 ABS Time Use Survey. Results from this Survey are expected to be available either late 2007 or early 2008, in the publication *How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0).

Each State Transport Authority collects survey data for its capital city/metropolitan area on a regular basis. Victoria Transport is investigating the use of their public transport ticketing and traffic light datasets to supplement ABS data.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

41 For the main job held *last week*, what was the person's workplace address?

- For persons who usually worked from home, write the home address.
- For persons with no fixed place of work:
 - if the person usually travels to a depot to start work, write the depot address;
 - otherwise write 'NONE' in 'Suburb/Locality' box.
- This information is used to calculate daytime populations and to plan transport activities.

Street number

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

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory

--	--	--

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--

Building/Property name (if any)

8 Where does the person usually live?

- For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'.
- For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2006.
- For persons who now have no usual address, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box.
- For boarders at boarding school, write the address of the boarding school or college.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

☐ The address shown on the front of this form☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any)

--	--	--	--	--

Street number

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

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory

--	--	--

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--

☐ Other country

MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK

JUSTIFICATION

Data on mode of travel to work, in conjunction with usual address and workplace address information, is needed for transport planning in general.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on mode of travel to work was asked for the first time in the 1976 Census. It has been repeated in all subsequent Censuses with slight modifications. Since the 2001 Census, light rail and truck were added as response categories.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Information about how people travel to work is mainly used in conjunction with usual address and workplace address data for transport planning in general.

Data are also used to:

- identify public transport customer groups
- measure public transport patronage
- assist in energy conservation studies.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

There are no ABS surveys which collect information about mode of travel to work.

Some data is available from public transport records and surveys undertaken by State Transport Authorities.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>45 How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 8 August 2006?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the person used more than one method of travel to work, mark all methods used. Remember to mark boxes like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Bus <input type="checkbox"/> Ferry <input type="checkbox"/> Tram (including Light Rail) <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as driver <input type="checkbox"/> Car – as passenger <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorbike or motor scooter <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> Walked only <input type="checkbox"/> Worked at home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to work
---	---

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES GARAGED

JUSTIFICATION

Data on the number and distribution of vehicles are used to assess present and future parking requirements, and the supply and type of both present and future public transport needs.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on number of vehicles was first asked in the 1966 Census. Since 1976, households have been asked to record the number of registered motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles and motor scooters) owned or used by members of the household, garaged at or near their dwelling.

The 2001 Census question included an option to record the number of motor bikes and motor scooters. In addition, respondents were able to write in the actual number of vehicles rather than mark a self coding box.

For the 2006 Census, data was collected on the number of registered motor vehicles only. Motorbikes and motor scooters were excluded.

USER REQUIREMENTS

This topic is a significant part of transport-related Census topics and together with workplace address and mode of travel to work, is used in:

- transport modelling
- town planning
- market research.

It also serves as a useful socioeconomic indicator, either by itself or when cross-classified with other variables, to identify mobility and thus access to services.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

A range of statistics on motor vehicles is available from:

- *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0)
- *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia* (cat. no. 9208.0)
- *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items* (cat. no. 6535.0).

These collections do not allow extensive cross-classification of vehicle counts with the characteristics of their owners.

Some small area data are available from motor vehicle registration statistics.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, the ABS will consider adding the number of motorbikes at a dwelling to the question.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

(Household form only)

<p>54 How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on Census Night (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include vans and company vehicles kept at home. • Exclude motorbikes and motor scooters. 	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicles </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> None </div>
---	--

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

JUSTIFICATION

Housing authorities and others users require data on the number of bedrooms to provide an indication of dwelling size and overcrowding by the calculation of occupancy ratios (i.e. the number of people per room/ bedroom).

The Census is the only comprehensive source of data on number of bedrooms at small area level and for small population groups.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on number of rooms/bedrooms has been included in every Census since 1911.

While the 1986 Census household form asked householders to indicate the numbers of various room types, only the number of bedrooms was entered into the computer record. The 1991 and 1996 Censuses collected data on the number of bedrooms only.

Since the 2001 Census, respondents have been asked to write in the number of bedrooms in their dwellings rather than mark a response category.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Small area data on occupancy ratios are required as a broad measure of housing standards when assessing the nature and utilisation of the Australian housing stock.

Data on the number of bedrooms is required to provide an indication of:

- dwelling size
- overcrowding.

The number of bedrooms is one of several variables used to calculate weights for the rent and mortgage component of the consumer price index.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on the number of bedrooms are available from the Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06, results released in: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001), which is expected to be released in October 2007.

Because of small sample sizes, surveys cannot produce small area data.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

(Household form only)

<p>55 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?</p> <p>• If the dwelling is a bedsitter, mark the 'None' box like this: <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of bedrooms</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
---	--

TENURE TYPE

JUSTIFICATION

Tenure type (whether a dwelling is rented, owned with a mortgage or owned without a mortgage) cross-classified with other characteristics of households, is needed for housing and social welfare policy and planning in the government and private sectors.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Data about whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented have been obtained in all Censuses since 1911.

From 1971 until 1991, the information on type of tenure was derived from the answers to more than one question. A single, direct question was used to determine type of tenure for 1996 and 2001 and more detailed responses were listed, catering for a greater variety of tenancy/financial arrangements than in previous Censuses.

The current standard for tenure type differentiates between owners with and without a mortgage rather than whether a dwelling is owned or being purchased, and this standard was reflected in the response categories used for the 2006 Census question on tenure type.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data about tenure type are required to:

- monitor housing security, mobility issues and home ownership trends
- develop housing and social welfare policies.

It should be noted that the tenure type question in the Census cannot serve as a measure of housing stock, as it relates only to occupied dwellings.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on tenure type are available from the Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06, results released in:

- *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 6523.0)
- *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001), which is expected to be released in October 2007.

Because of small sample sizes, surveys cannot produce small area data.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

The ABS is currently investigating the adoption of a revised standard for tenure type to capture changes in these arrangements in the last ten years. Use of the new standard is expected to improve the comparability of data between the Survey of Income and Housing and the Census, and enable the establishment of benchmarks. If adopted, the implications of using the proposed new standard will be evaluated for the 2011 Census.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

(Household form only)

<p>56 Is this dwelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned. • Remember to mark box like this: <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Owned outright? ► Go to 59 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned with a mortgage? ► Go to 58 <input type="checkbox"/> Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme? <input type="checkbox"/> Being rented? <input type="checkbox"/> Being occupied rent free? <input type="checkbox"/> Being occupied under a life tenure scheme? <input type="checkbox"/> Other?
---	--

HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENTS

JUSTIFICATION

Data on housing loan repayments are important for policy-making and planning for housing, and for studying housing conditions of sub-populations of specific interest. The Census is the only source of this data for small areas and small population groups.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on mortgage was asked for the first time in the 1976 Census. The question was simplified for the 1981 Census to ask only whether there was a mortgage and the monthly payments on the total mortgage on the dwelling. Since the 1986 Census, the question has asked the monthly payment being made on the loan(s) for the dwelling.

Due to the emergence of rent-buy schemes and strong user demand for actual amounts rather than range data, a new approach of collecting actual amounts paid for the dwelling was taken in the 1996 Census. Type of tenure responses were used to determine whether payments were recorded as rent or loan repayments.

For the 2006 Census, the order of questions was changed to ask the tenure type question before the housing loan repayments/rent and landlord type questions. Sequencing from the tenure type question directed only those respondents who indicated they either had a mortgage or were renting a dwelling to answer the housing loan repayments/rent and landlord type questions.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Users require data on housing loan repayments, cross-classified by household characteristics to:

- measure access to home ownership
- provide benchmark data for evaluation of housing needs, housing finance and housing demand.

Housing loan repayment data are used in conjunction with income data to assess household and family disposable income.

Regional and small area data are required.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on housing loan repayments are available from the Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06, results released in:

- *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 6523.0).
- *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001), which is expected to be released in October 2007.

Because of small sample sizes, surveys cannot provide small area data.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

Data from the 2006 Census will be examined to investigate the impact of incorrect responses, including non-response, for households with reverse mortgages. For the 2011 Census, instructions will be added to clarify that responses are required for households with reverse mortgages, and the type of response required.

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

(Household form only)

<p>56 Is this dwelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Owned outright? ► Go to 59</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Owned with a mortgage? ► Go to 58</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being rented?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being occupied rent free?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Being occupied under a life tenure scheme?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other?</p>
<p>58 How much does your household pay for this dwelling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include rent and mortgage repayments and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate. • Exclude water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees. • Do not include cents. • If no payments, please mark the 'Nil payments' box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> per week</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> per fortnight</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> per month</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nil payments</p>

RENT AND LANDLORD TYPE

JUSTIFICATION

Information about rent and landlord type is important for housing policy-making and planning, and for studying the housing conditions of sub-populations of specific interest. The Census is the only source of rent data for small areas and for small groups of the population.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Weekly rent paid for each dwelling has been asked in every Census since 1911. In 1947, householders were also asked to indicate whether the dwelling was rented furnished or unfurnished. Since 1971, in addition to stating the weekly rent, householders have been asked to indicate the type of landlord.

Because of the emergence of rent-buy schemes, and strong user demand for actual amounts rather than range data, a new approach to collecting the data was taken for the 1996 Census. A question collecting actual amounts paid for the dwelling was asked, instead of the range data obtained in the 1991 Census. Type of tenure responses were used to determine whether payments were recorded as rent or loan repayments.

For the 2006 Census, the order of questions was changed to ask the tenure type question before the housing loan repayments/rent and landlord type questions. Sequencing from the tenure type question directs only those respondents who indicate they either have a mortgage or are renting a dwelling to answer the housing loan repayments/rent and landlord type questions. All other respondents are sequenced past these questions.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Users have indicated that the rental question is important for housing policy planning in Australia.

In particular, rent data produced from the Census are used:

- as an aid in the identification of housing needs and the extent to which specific groups (e.g. low income households, aged people and Indigenous people) have access to adequate housing
- by the ABS, to calculate estimates of imputed rent for the National Accounts
- by the ABS, to check if dwelling samples used in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are representative
- in conjunction with income, as an indication of disposable income.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on rent are available from the Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06, results released in:

- *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 6523.0).
- *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001), which is expected to be released in October 2007.

Because of small sample sizes, surveys cannot provide small area data.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

The question on landlord type will be reviewed to enhance comparability between the Census and other household collection data, and enable the establishment of benchmarks.

(Household form only)

DWELLING INTERNET CONNECTION

JUSTIFICATION

There are a number of equity issues associated with access to the Internet. This question is used to target and monitor government programs.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

For the 2001 Census, data on Internet and computer use by individuals were collected. These questions were not asked for the 2006 Census.

For 2006, a question on dwelling Internet connection was asked. This question focused on whether private dwellings had an Internet connection, and the type of connection in the dwelling.

USER REQUIREMENTS

There is a continuing requirement by the federal and state governments for data on access to and use of information and communications technology including the Internet, at small area level and for particular sectors of the population, in order to target a range of policies and programs.

The output on such questions, when analysed in conjunction with demographic and socio-economic information from other questions on the Census form, provides important insights into accessibility and use of Internet across all sectors of Australian society, including areas of disadvantage or need.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on access to the Internet is available through:

- *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no 8146.0)
- *Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 2004-05* (cat. no. 8150.0).

COMMENTS

The Internet and computer technology field is very dynamic and it is difficult to anticipate future key issues. The complexity of the field also restricts the type of data which can be collected through the Census. Most Australians now have some basic access to computers and the Internet. As a result, the focus of government policy attention is moving to more complex questions such as the capacity of particular technologies which are accessed and relied upon, and the purposes for which Internet and computer technology are used.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

At this stage broadband take-up by type of technology (including mobile telecommunications as well as fixed-line), and the main use by households of their broadband, appear to be the most important Internet and computer technology related areas of interest for the 2011 Census.

The collection of information regarding barriers to adoption of broadband (financial, location, technological, knowledge) is also important for understanding impediments to access from a demand-side perspective.

For the 2011 Census, the ABS will be revising the question wording based on emerging user demands.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

(Household form only)

<p>59 Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include any Internet service regardless of whether or not paid for by the household. • If more than one type of connection in dwelling, mark the higher type. • Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No Internet connection <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, broadband connection (including ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connections) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, dial-up connection (including analog modem and ISDN connections) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (include Internet access through mobile phones, etc)
---	--

STRUCTURE OF PRIVATE DWELLING

JUSTIFICATION

Users require data on dwelling structure, especially at the small area level, to determine urban form and density. Analysis of dwelling structure cross-classified with other Census characteristics, is an important indicator of social well being.

The data are also used for providing the benchmark for regular estimates of the different types of housing available.

Initiatives in housing policy such as the National Housing Strategy have strengthened the need for detailed information about Australia's housing stock.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on class of dwelling has been asked in every Census since 1911.

Caravans have been included as a response option since 1961 and caravans in caravan parks were first enumerated with household forms in 1986.

Traditionally the Census has defined a dwelling as the space occupied by a household. Therefore, where a dwelling unit was shared by more than a single household, a Census form was supposed to be issued to each household. It was thought that this procedure might lead to an over-count of dwellings in the Census. However, studies in the lead up to the 1996 Census showed that Census Collectors were, in fact, treating each dwelling as a single household and the Census was not over-counting dwellings.

For the 2006 Census, the definition of a household was changed to incorporate all usual residents of a private dwelling.

The question is answered by the Census Collector, which contributes marginally to collection costs but requires no response by the public. For the 2006 Census, this question was included in the collector record book (CRB) rather than on the back of the Census form.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Information about the structure of private dwellings is required:

- at the small area level, to determine urban form and density
- cross classified with other Census questions, as an important indicator of social well being
- for the provision of benchmarks for estimates of the availability of different dwelling types
- for planning and monitoring purposes, for a range of government housing initiatives.

Structure of private dwelling data are used:

- to determine changes in housing patterns
- to review existing housing stock for use in housing policy advice
- for land use forecasting
- for transport planning.

This data is required at the small area level and for small population groups.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data about additions to the stock of private dwellings is collected through the quarterly Building Activity Survey, results released in *Building Activity, Australia, Dec 2006* (cat. no. 8752.0).

Information on type of dwelling has also been collected in housing and energy surveys conducted by the ABS.

Data on dwelling structures are available from the Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06, results released in: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001), which is expected to be released in October 2007.

Because of small sample sizes, surveys cannot provide small area data.

POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

A review of the definitions of each category will be undertaken to ensure the concepts for this topic continue to be appropriately captured by Census Collectors.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

(Answered by Census Collector)

0	Separate house () One or more storeys	7	() Caravan, cabin, houseboat
1	Semi-detached row or terrace house, townhouse, etc. () One storey	8	() Improvised home, tent, sleepers out
2	() Two or more storeys	9	() House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.
3	Flat, unit or apartment () In a 1 or 2 storey block		
4	() In a 3 storey block		
5	() In a 4 or more storey block		
6	() Attached to a house		

LOCATION OF PRIVATE DWELLING

JUSTIFICATION

This classification was introduced for the 1996 Census to cater for changes in the scope of private dwellings.

A growing number of people reside long term in self contained dwellings in retirement villages and dwellings in manufactured home estates. Users require a fuller range of household and family statistics for these population groups.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Since 1986, dwellings in caravan parks and marinas have been treated as private dwellings. From 1996, self-contained units in retirement villages and dwellings in manufactured home estates have also been counted as private dwellings.

For the 1996 Census, private dwellings were classified according to whether they were located in caravan parks (or marinas), manufactured home estates, retirement villages or elsewhere.

On the basis of this information, both dwelling and household data were able to be classified according to these types of locations.

This classification complements the existing private dwelling structure classification and enables the ABS to meet user requirements for data about these alternative forms of housing and their occupants.

A standard for location of private dwellings is under development.

The question is answered by the Census Collector which contributes marginally to collection costs but requires no response by the public.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on the location of private dwellings meet user requirements for information about these alternative forms of housing and their occupants.

Users require data on the location of these types of dwelling structure, especially at the small area level, to determine urban form and density. Analysis of the location of these types of dwelling structures cross-classified with other Census characteristics is an indicator of social wellbeing.

The data are also used for providing the benchmark for regular estimates of the different types of housing available.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

No other sources of data on location of private dwellings exist.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

(Answered by Census Collector)

1	() Retirement Village
2	() Caravan Park
3	() Manufactured Home Estate
4	() Marina
5	() Other Location

NON-PRIVATE DWELLING

JUSTIFICATION

Census data about people residing in non-private dwellings are important for planning and delivery of services. Over 600,000 people were enumerated in non-private dwellings in the 2006 Census.

The classification of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, hospitals, boarding houses, etc.) depends partly on the perceptions of the person in charge of the Census for the particular dwelling and the arrangements made for collecting data. As a result, information about non-private dwellings and the people in them tends to be less accurate than for private dwellings.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Non-private dwellings have been enumerated and classified in all Australian Censuses. Caravan parks were treated as non-private dwellings up until the 1981 Census. Since the 1986 Census, caravans in caravan parks have been enumerated as private dwellings using household forms.

From the 1996 Census onwards, self-contained dwellings in retirement villages and dwellings in manufactured home estates have been treated as private dwellings.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Information on persons in non-private dwellings is required for:

- analysis of programs for the aged and disabled and other special population groups
- policy analysis and policy formulation in the development and financing of projects in the areas of health, the aged, children and rehabilitation.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Government departments have information on government-funded institutions.

However, generally only limited details are available on the characteristics of residents.

- Before delivering the Census forms, please complete sections 1 and 2 below.
- On pages 2, 3 and 4, record the details of all persons spending Census Night, 8 August 2006, in this establishment into columns 2-6.
- After collecting completed Census forms, complete columns 6-8 for each person, as well as completing sections 3 & 4 on the back page.
- Completed forms remain confidential to the Australian Bureau of Statistics as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

--	--	--	--

- Remember to mark the box like this: ☐
- If there is more than one type of non-private dwelling within this establishment, your Collector will issue separate Summary Forms.

- 1 ☐ Hotel, motel, bed and breakfast
- 2 ☐ Nurses' quarters
- 3 ☐ Staff quarters
- 4 ☐ Boarding house, private hotel
- 5 ☐ Boarding school
- 6 ☐ Residential college / hall of residence
- 7 ☐ Public hospital (not psychiatric)
- 8 ☐ Private hospital (not psychiatric)
- 9 ☐ Psychiatric hospital or institution
- 10 ☐ Hostel for the disabled
- 11 ☐ Nursing home
- 12 ☐ Accommodation for the retired or aged - not self-contained
- 13 ☐ Hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge
- 14 ☐ Childcare institution
- 15 ☐ Corrective institution for children
- 16 ☐ Other welfare institution
- 17 ☐ Prison or corrective institution for adults
- 18 ☐ Immigration detention centre
- 19 ☐ Convent, monastery, etc.
- 20 ☐ Youth / backpacker hostel
- 21 ☐ Ski lodge
- 22 ☐ Other, please specify

[illegible]

CHAPTER 7 TOPICS UNDER REVIEW

There are a small number of topics about which the ABS wishes to inform users of current developments and/or seeks further information. This chapter outlines assessment of the topics and the current ABS view on whether the topic should be in the 2011 Census.

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Internal migration	81
Australian citizenship	83
Income (including family and household income)	84
Main source of income	86
Journey (and Mode of travel) to educational institution	87
Second residence	89
Second job	90

INTERNAL MIGRATION

DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS

Collection of data related to internal migration will need to be considered in conjunction with the proposal to expand the usual residence at Census time topic for the 2011 Census (for more information about usual residence at Census time, see the 'Usual residence at Census time' topic, page 30).

Users have expressed interest in expanded data for usual residence at Census time, including:

- time spent at the current usual residence
- address of previous usual residence.

It is anticipated that a question on address of previous usual residence, if included in the 2011 Census, would replace one or both of the questions on internal migration.

JUSTIFICATION

Information on usual residence one year ago and five years ago is used to determine the patterns of internal migration, which in turn is used for the production of intercensal and postcensal population estimates.

The Census is the only source of data on usual residence one and five years ago.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Since 1971 people have been asked to provide the full address of their usual residence five years ago. A question on usual residence one year ago has been included since 1976. In 1991, respondents were asked only for their state of usual residence one year ago and for their full address five years ago. Full address of usual residence for both one year ago and five years ago has been asked since the 1996 Census.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on a person's usual residence one or five years ago, when combined with responses to the question on usual residence at Census time, provide information on the extent of internal migration of the population. Such data are used in the production of intercensal and postcensal population estimates, all of which are compiled on the basis of usual residence. In addition, as internal migration is a major component of population change for many areas, the data are important in the calculation of population forecasts.

Coupled with other Census topics, these questions provide information on the characteristics of the migratory population as well as the non-migratory population.

Information on the internal migration patterns of the population at national, state/territory, regional and local government levels is required for many planning purposes. In particular the data are used in:

- forecasting short and medium term housing requirements
- planning transport, health and educational services
- zoning, release and development of land for residential and commercial purposes.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Some administrative by-product data, such as change of address information from Medicare, give regular statistics on the number of movements. However, only very limited details are available on the characteristics of movers. Such data are also subject to changes in their coverage.

OTHER POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

For the 2011 Census, the ABS is considering expansion of the 'Other country' response to require specification of the name of the country at which the person usually lived one and five years ago. This is important for assessing the specific countries from which recent migrants have originated (which may not be the same as their country of birth).

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

9 Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 8 August 2005)? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the person is less than one year old, leave blank.• For persons who had no usual address on 8 August 2005, give the address at which they were then living.• Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Street name <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Suburb/Locality <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> State/Territory Postcode <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country																																																																															

10 Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 8 August 2001)? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the person is less than five years old, leave blank.• For persons who had no usual address on 8 August 2001, give the address at which they were then living.• Remember to mark box like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Street number <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Street name <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Suburb/Locality <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> State/Territory Postcode <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <input type="checkbox"/> Other country																																																																															

AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS

This topic is being reviewed to consider expansion of the question to incorporate the collection of information about non-Australian citizenship and multiple citizenships.

JUSTIFICATION

Information about Australian citizenship is used to monitor the take-up of Australian citizenship by the overseas born population. In addition, citizenship data is used for the costing of reciprocal social security arrangements between countries.

Users have expressed an interest in expanded citizenship data. The collection of data regarding non-Australian and multiple citizenships has become increasingly important with the growing globalisation of the Australian economy, and changes to Australian citizenship laws that allow for dual/plural citizenship. There is currently no measurement of the number of Australian citizens holding multiple citizenships.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on nationality was first asked in 1921, when respondents were asked to indicate what national subject they were by means of birthplace, parentage or naturalisation. In 1966 and 1971 the term 'nationality or citizenship' was used, and from 1976 onwards the question has used the word 'citizenship'. Since 1986, the question on citizenship has been self-coding with only two response categories (Australian citizen or not).

In the lead up to the 2006 Census it was proposed that the question on Australian citizenship be excluded from that Census and included again in the 2011 Census. After consultation with key users of the data, a decision was made to retain the question for the 2006 Census.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on Australian citizenship are required:

- to monitor the take-up of Australian citizenship by the overseas born population
- for the costing of reciprocal social security arrangements between countries.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Census output serves as the benchmark for statistics on citizenship. This information can be updated by using:

- data on country of citizenship of settler arrivals, indicated on passenger cards completed by people entering and leaving Australia
- data on the number of migrants who become Australian citizens.

Both of these sources of information have limitations because they do not provide a complete picture of the total number of citizens at any point in time, nor do they provide reliable small area data.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

11 Is the person an Australian citizen?

• Remember to mark box like this: ☐

☐ Yes, Australian citizen

☐ No

INCOME (INCLUDING FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME)**DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS**

This topic is being reviewed to examine the feasibility of collecting more precise income data through a write-in question. Investigations will consider the possible increase in respondent burden through this type of question, as well as any subsequent impact on data quality.

The ABS is also examining the inclusion of an income question for people who are temporarily absent from the dwelling. While collection of this data will enhance the derivation of family and household income, the practicality of its inclusion for absent people will need to be investigated.

In addition, the introduction of a question on main source of income is being considered (see next topic).

JUSTIFICATION

Census data on income are important as an indicator of relative advantage and disadvantage and economic wellbeing for small areas and small population groups. While there is a tendency for incomes to be slightly understated in the Census, the distribution is largely consistent with that obtained from the ABS income and expenditure surveys.

Household income is used as the main indicator of economic wellbeing and is currently derived from individual incomes that are reported in ranges. The accuracy and usefulness of household income data will be significantly improved if the dollar value of income received by each person is able to be reliably collected.

Completeness of household income will be enhanced if the income of household members absent on Census night is also collected and included.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on income was first asked in the 1933 Census in an attempt to measure the effects of the Depression. It was re-introduced in 1976 and for all subsequent Censuses. Each person aged 15 years or older was asked to indicate the range within which their gross income from all sources lies. Statistics on personal, family and household income are produced from this question.

From the 1996 Census, categories for nil and negative income have been provided to overcome an apparent cause of non-response. To ensure that the 'nil income' category did not lead to biased results, the highest income categories were listed first. For the 2006 Census, the number of income response categories was reduced. Ranges were adjusted in line with rises in income since the 2001 Census and an additional range for higher incomes was added.

COMMENTS

Testing of the topic has shown that there is a general tendency for those not in the labour force to leave this question unanswered, as they consider income only applies to payments received as a result of employment. Similarly, pensioners and self-funded retirees sometimes state that they receive no income as they do not regard their pension as income.

Family and household income are derived from data on individual incomes of members of families and households. Only the income of people present on Census Night have been included for previous Censuses, because difficulty of collecting and processing information about people temporarily absent.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on income are required:

- For public and private sector planning activities, for small population groups and small geographic areas. In particular it helps identify the location of the economically disadvantaged for planning social services
- at the broad level, as an indicator of economic wellbeing. It is usually cross-classified with other Census variables.

For many purposes, household income is the preferred data item.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on income are available from surveys of household income and expenditure conducted regularly by the ABS. These include the Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06 (results released in *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06*, cat. no. 6523.0).

A question on income is asked in most household surveys for use as a classificatory variable. Household income is available from most surveys. However, surveys are not able to produce reliable data for small area levels or small population groups.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>33 What is the <i>total</i> of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person <i>usually</i> receives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MARK ONE BOX ONLY. • Do not deduct: tax, superannuation contributions, health insurance, amounts salary sacrificed, or any other automatic deductions. • Include the following: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> Pensions/Allowances family tax benefit parenting payment unemployment benefits Newstart allowance rent assistance pensions student allowances maintenance (child support) workers' compensation any other pensions/allowances </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> Other income interest dividends rents (exclude expenses of operation) business/farm income (exclude expenses of operation) income from superannuation any other income </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Wages/salaries regular overtime commissions and bonuses </td> </tr> </table> • Information from this question provides an indication of living standards in different areas. 	Pensions/Allowances family tax benefit parenting payment unemployment benefits Newstart allowance rent assistance pensions student allowances maintenance (child support) workers' compensation any other pensions/allowances	Other income interest dividends rents (exclude expenses of operation) business/farm income (exclude expenses of operation) income from superannuation any other income	Wages/salaries regular overtime commissions and bonuses		<div><input type="radio"/> \$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$1,600 - \$1,999 per week (\$83,200 - \$103,999 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$1,300 - \$1,599 per week (\$67,600 - \$83,199 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 - \$1,299 per week (\$52,000 - \$67,599 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$250 - \$399 per week (\$13,000 - \$20,799 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$150 - \$249 per week (\$7,800 - \$12,999 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> \$1 - \$149 per week (\$1 - \$7,799 per year)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Nil income</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Negative income</div>
Pensions/Allowances family tax benefit parenting payment unemployment benefits Newstart allowance rent assistance pensions student allowances maintenance (child support) workers' compensation any other pensions/allowances	Other income interest dividends rents (exclude expenses of operation) business/farm income (exclude expenses of operation) income from superannuation any other income				
Wages/salaries regular overtime commissions and bonuses					

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS

Main source of income is a new topic being considered for the 2011 Census.

For the 2011 Census, users should consider any data needs for main source of income in conjunction with:

- possible changes for the income question (see Income topic), and
- the 'Thematic Forms' proposal (see Chapter 3, page 11).

It should be noted that the collection of main source of income for individuals will not enable the output of main source of household income. However its inclusion would allow some household level analysis based on the main source of income of individual household members.

JUSTIFICATION

The ABS recognises that Census data about main source of income would be useful for small area analysis of population groups such as those reliant on government pensions and allowances.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Main source of income has not previously been asked in the Census. However the 1976 Census included questions on whether people received particular government pensions and allowances, and whether they received income from employment.

While a number of submissions were received in support of the topic being included in 1981 Census, the ABS decision was to exclude it. Users at that time were interested in the topic primarily as a source of data about the characteristics of people receiving pensions and other government benefits.

In the lead up to more recent Censuses, users have indicated that data on main source of income is required (even though it was not put forward by the ABS as a possible topic).

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on main source of income are needed:

- for policy planning purposes, and to monitor the impact of current government policies on the socioeconomic wellbeing of the population
- at the small area level and for small population groups, to determine the dependence of particular sub-groups on government pensions, benefits or allowances
- cross-classified with other Census characteristics, to gather information about self-funded retirees
- in conjunction with the income question, as an important indicator of relative advantage or disadvantage.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Data on sources of income and main source of income are available from surveys of household income and expenditure conducted regularly by the ABS. These include the Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06 (results released in *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06*, cat. no. 6523.0).

A question on income is asked in most household surveys for use as a classificatory variable. However, survey data cannot produce reliable estimates at the small area level or for small population groups.

JOURNEY (AND MODE OF TRAVEL TO) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS

Journey (and mode of travel to) educational institution are new topics being considered for the 2011 Census.

Users should consider any data needs for these topics in conjunction with the 'Thematic Forms' proposal (see Chapter 3, page 11).

JUSTIFICATION

The ABS recognises that information about journey (and mode of travel) to educational institution, in conjunction with data on journey (and mode of travel) to work, would be useful for the purposes of education and transport planning.

However, the collection of information on journey (and mode of travel) to educational institution will entail the addition of two questions to the Census form: name/address of the educational institution and mode of travel to the educational institution. Unlike the journey (and mode of travel) to work questions, which are answered only by people aged 15 years of age or over who are in the labour force, the journey (and mode of travel) to educational institution questions would need to be answered by all students at educational institutions, regardless of age. Consequently, the practicality of collecting this information will need to be carefully considered by the ABS, as will any testing outcomes.

Provided that the ABS can be convinced there is sufficient justification and it is shown that high quality data can be collected, questions on journey (and mode of travel) to educational institution could be included in the 2011 Census.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Questions about journey (or mode of travel to) educational institution have not previously been asked in any Census.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data about journey to educational institution is required for:

- the analysis of travel patterns within major metropolitan areas
- the modelling of fuel usage
- the forecasting of public transport patronage
- the analysis of catchment areas for transport routes
- transport planning including road usage, particularly in relation to direction and magnitude of journeys.

The data would also assist policy makers in planning for:

- transport systems
- planning for the development of educational institutions
- the release of residential and industrial land.

Data on mode of travel to educational institution are required to:

- identify public transport customer groups
- measure public transport patronage
- assist in energy conservation studies.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

No data is available on journey to educational institution for small areas from any ABS sources. Some information is available from the 2006 Time Use Survey. Results from this survey are expected to be available either late 2007 or early 2008, in the publication *How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0).

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA *continued*

Each State Transport Authority collects survey data for its capital city/metropolitan area on a regular basis. Some information on mode of travel to educational institution is available from public transport records.

SECOND RESIDENCE

DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS

Second residence is a new topic being considered for the 2011 Census.

Users should consider any data needs for second residence in conjunction with the 'Thematic Forms' proposal (see Chapter 3, page 11).

JUSTIFICATION

The ABS has become aware of a growing user interest in data related to second residence, particularly in relation to:

- people who regularly stay in a second residence due to work commitments
- children in shared custody arrangements, who have an alternate usual residence from the one they stayed in on Census night
- students who regularly stay in a second residence due to educational requirements.

Collection of information on second residence would enable improved assessment of the numbers of temporary residents located in communities and would be used for the compilation of service populations. This, in turn, would facilitate more accurate planning for services in these locations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No previous Census has included a question on second residence.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on second residence are required for:

- improved estimation of service populations
- assessment of the impact of varying proportions of people who live in particular localities for only part of the year.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

No ABS surveys collect data on second residence in the context proposed for the 2011 Census (i.e. where people stay regularly or for part of the year, regardless of ownership of the dwelling).

Some information on the value of residential property, for example holiday homes and investment property (excluding the dwelling being lived in by the household) which are owned or being purchased by a household, is available approximately every six years through the Survey of Income and Housing (data separately available upon request and released in 2005-06 and 2009-10).

SECOND JOB

DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS

Second job is a new topic being considered for the 2011 Census.

Users should consider any data needs for second job in conjunction with the 'Thematic Forms' proposal (see Chapter 3, page 11).

JUSTIFICATION

The ABS has become aware of a growing user interest in data related to second job, particularly in relation to:

- occupation
- hours worked
- employment type
- status in employment
- industry.

Information about multiple job holding is important for a wide range of social and economic policy and planning purposes. The Census would be the only source of data on multiple job holding at the small area level and for small population groups.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No previous Census has included questions about second job.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on second job are required to determine:

- the extent and nature of multiple job holding
- the basic characteristics of the second job of multiple job holders.

Information about second jobs also assists with calculation of the number of jobs in occupations and industries, rather than the number of people employed in them.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

While some ABS household surveys provide data on multiple job holders, the need for such data at small area level and for small groups of the population can only be met by inclusion of the topic in the Census.

ABS surveys which collect data on second job are:

- Survey of Multiple Job Holding (results released in *Multiple Job Holders*, cat. no. 6216.0) (last published 1997)
- Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (results released in *Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia*, cat. no. 6361.0)
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey (results released in *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership*, cat. no. 6310.0) (This survey collected multiple job holders, hours worked in second job and weekly earnings in second job only)
- Labour Force Survey (statistics are available on request. Only the incidence is available through this survey).

CHAPTER 8

TOPICS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE 2011 CENSUS

It is the ABS view that the following topics should be excluded from the 2011 Census.

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Number of children ever born	92
Residential status (for people in non-private dwellings)	94
Unpaid work	96

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN**DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS**

Some interest has been shown in the inclusion of a question on number of children ever born in the 2011 Census and each subsequent Census, rather than retaining the 10 year cycle for the topic. Refinement of the question over time and increased awareness of the purpose and use of this data have diminished some of the factors which led to the cyclic nature of the question.

However, inclusion of this question in the 2011 Census needs to be considered in terms of its priority in relation to other topics.

Unless the ABS can be convinced that there is sufficient justification for a review of the 10 year cycle for the topic, it is the ABS view that a question on the number of children ever born be excluded from the 2011 Census.

JUSTIFICATION

Census data on this topic is used to formulate population projections for Australia and its communities, and population estimates for small population groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and migrants. Given the focus on Australia's demographic future with an ageing population and a total fertility rate currently below the level required to replace each generation, reliable data on these issues is important for government policy and program development.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A question on the number of children ever born was asked in nearly all Australian Censuses up to and including 1986. After the 1986 Census, it was determined that data on this topic were not needed every five years, and subsequently the question was not included in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, but was asked in the 1996 Census. The 2006 Census was the most recent to include the question, which is scheduled to be asked again in the 2016 Census.

Data is not collected for females under 15 years due to the low prevalence of births occurring in this age range.

COMMENTS

The term 'fertility' is commonly used to refer to the capacity to, or the occurrence of conceiving and becoming pregnant. However, the Census aims to provide a measure of 'demographic fertility', which is related to the number of live born babies each woman has had during her life to the Census date.

The ABS recognises the importance of obtaining accurate data on the total number of babies born to each female, whether live or stillborn. However, as Australia has such good quality death registration statistics and particularly perinatal statistics, it is not necessary to include a question on the Census on the number of stillborn babies. The ABS reports the number of stillbirths annually based on perinatal death certificates and birth registrations lodged with the State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. This data is available in *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0).

Data is also available through the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's (AIHW's) National Perinatal Statistics Unit and published in the annual report *Australia's Mothers and Babies*. In addition, there are a range of specific surveys on women's health, family formation and history and related topics.

The ABS has assessed that together, these data are ample for monitoring trends in stillbirths and perinatal deaths without including an additional question on the Census.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Data on the number of children ever born are required for:

- investigations of lifetime fertility levels and differentials across various populations groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, migrants, people in different socioeconomic situations, and birth year cohorts for all Australian women
- measurement of lifetime childlessness among women
- aged care and a range of social planning, along with other Census questions
- investigation of age related trends.

In conjunction with birth registration information, number of children ever born data provide information for:

- prediction of likely future fertility trends
- the formulation of population projections for Australia and regions of Australia
- a wide range of community decision-making and planning.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Some information on the number of children ever born was collected in the 1992 Survey of Families in Australia. More recent survey information for women of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin is available through the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2004-05* (cat. no. 4715.0).

However, these surveys do not provide data for small areas, small population groups (available through the Census), or for single year ages of women.

Birth registration data provide some information on births in specific years, and potentially births to a woman from current or all relationships, but not with the range of characteristics available from the Census.

OTHER POSSIBLE CHANGES FOR 2011

The ABS will be further refining and testing the question wording in the lead up to the 2011 Census.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

<p>32 For each female, how many babies has she ever given birth to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include live births only. • Exclude adopted, foster and step children. • See page 11 of the Census Guide for more information. 	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;" type="text"/> Number of babies </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input style="width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;" type="checkbox"/> None </div>
---	---

RESIDENTIAL STATUS (FOR PEOPLE IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS)**DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS**

For the 2011 Census, the ABS is considering the use of one form type for people in all dwelling types, to enhance the capture of family related information in non-private dwellings and to simplify procedures for the delivery of Census forms. Previously, each private dwelling (e.g. house, unit, flat, etc.) received a Household Form while every person in a non-private dwelling (e.g. hotel, motel, hostel, etc.) received a Personal Form which captured responses for one person only. The residential status question was included on the Personal Form only.

If merging of the two form types occurs, the ABS is considering:

- removing the residential status topic from the Census, or
- exploring other ways to obtain similar information which do not involve the respondents completing a question.

Given uncertainty about the value of this question in terms of data needs, and potential constraints imposed with the introduction of a single form for use in both private and non-private dwellings, the ABS is seeking further justification for continued collection of this topic.

JUSTIFICATION

This topic differentiates people staying in non-private dwellings, either on a short-term basis or as a resident, from live-in staff and their families.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Information about the residential status of people counted in non-private dwellings has been collected in all Censuses. The question is asked only for people in non-private dwellings.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Census data about people residing in non-private dwellings are important for the planning and delivery of many services.

Some State and Territory Tourism authorities use Census data for benchmarking.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

The number of people in some types of non-private dwellings are available from:

- the ABS Tourist Accommodation Survey (results released in *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0)
- *Short-term Visitor Arrivals Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001)
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

Some data is also available from other administrative sources.

Tourism Research Australia produces data on the characteristics of domestic and international tourist activity, including purpose of travel, destination, type of accommodation used and demographics. Results are published on both a quarterly and annual basis.

However, the Census is the only source of information about the characteristics of people in all non-private dwellings.

2006 CENSUS QUESTION

Answered by people in non-private dwellings only

6 Residential status in this dwelling

- For a person staying in accommodation such as a hotel, hostel, hospital, staff or student quarters on the night of 8 August 2006, mark one of the following:

Residents in these premises

- ☐ Guest ► **Go to 8**
- ☐ Patient ► **Go to 8**
- ☐ Inmate ► **Go to 8**
- ☐ Resident ► **Go to 8**
- ☐ Other ► **Go to 8**

Persons employed in these premises

- ☐ Owner, proprietor or manager ► **Go to 8**
- ☐ Staff (e.g. porter, cook, teacher, warden) ► **Go to 8**
- ☐ Family of owner, proprietor, manager or staff ► **Go to 8**
- ☐ Other ► **Go to 8**

UNPAID WORK**DIRECTIONS FOR 2011 CENSUS**

The 2006 Census included the topic of unpaid work.

ABS has in the past resisted the inclusion of these items in the Census, arguing that better quality data is available from time use surveys.

The ABS will review outcomes from the 2006 Census in terms of data quality, the usefulness of the information obtained through the questions and the appropriateness of the 2011 Census as a vehicle for the collection of data related to unpaid work. Initial analysis suggests that the 2006 Census data are relatively poor in quality compared with ABS survey data. There are methodological reasons why this might be the case.

Unless the ABS can be convinced there is sufficient justification that the Census is the most appropriate vehicle for the collection of this information, and it is shown that high quality data can be obtained, the topic of unpaid work may be excluded in the 2011 Census.

JUSTIFICATION

Submissions have been made in the past for Census questions about activities outside those covered by labour force statistics (such as unpaid work in the home and unpaid voluntary activities) and to identify the status of people not in the labour force.

Users advise that data about major activity identify significant areas of human activity not usually captured in more traditional social and economic statistics. Information on unpaid activities is important in identifying the characteristics of carers of people with special needs (such as the elderly, children and people with disabilities), and assisting with planning for both work and non-work environments.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Unpaid work has not been included in any Australian Census prior to 2006. For the 2001 Census, the ABS did not believe there was sufficient justification to modify the labour force questions used in the 1996 Census to include a question on unpaid work. There was concern that modifying the labour force questions would impact on the comparability of the data from previous Censuses and data from the monthly Labour Force Survey.

An Unpaid Work Consultative Committee was established in June 2003 to determine whether there was a need for a question on unpaid work in the 2006 Census. A need for data on unpaid work at the small area level was identified by the committee.

Four questions about unpaid work were included in the 2006 Census:

- unpaid domestic work
- unpaid care of others due to disability, illness or old age
- unpaid care of children
- voluntary work.

USER REQUIREMENTS

Information on unpaid work is required for:

- understanding the contribution that various population subgroups (and historically women in particular) make to national wellbeing through unpaid work
- examining the functioning of local communities.

AVAILABILITY OF NON-CENSUS DATA

Time Use Surveys are the key source of data on people's use of time, including unpaid work, and provide a wealth of information that could not be obtained through the Census, such as time taken on a range of specific activities. The third ABS Time Use Survey occurred in 2006. Results from the 2006 Time Use Survey are expected to be available either late 2007 or early 2008, and will be published in *How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0).

Additional information has been collected through :

- the 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (results released in *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2003*, cat. no. 4430.0)
- the 2006 Voluntary Work Survey (results released in *Voluntary Work, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 4441.0)
- the Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation (results released in *Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, August 2004 - June 2005*, cat. no. 6238.0)
- the Child Care Survey (results released in *Child Care, Australia, June 2005*, cat. no. 4402.0)
- the 2006 General Social Survey (results released in *General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2006*, cat. no. 4159.0)
- ABS State Supplementary Surveys.

Relevant publications include:

- *Australian National Accounts: Non-Profit Institutions Satellite Account*, (cat. no. 5256.0)
- *Occasional Paper: Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy*, (cat. no. 5240.0).

2006 CENSUS QUESTIONS

<p>48 In the <i>last week</i> did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include all housework, food/drink preparation and cleanup, laundry, gardening, home maintenance and repairs, and household shopping and finance management. • See page 14 of the Census Guide for more information. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, less than 5 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 30 hours or more</p>
<p>49 In the <i>last two weeks</i> did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Payment should state that they provided unpaid care. • Ad hoc help or assistance, such as shopping, should only be included if the person needs this sort of assistance because of his/her condition. • Do not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance</p>
<p>50 In the <i>last two weeks</i> did the person spend time looking after a child, <i>without pay</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only include children who were less than 15 years of age. • Mark all applicable responses. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after my own child</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own</p>
<p>51 In the <i>last twelve months</i> did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment or to qualify for a Government benefit. • Exclude working in a family business. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No, did not do voluntary work</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, did voluntary work</p>

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONS INCLUDED IN THE SUBMISSION FORM

HOW TO COMPLETE A SUBMISSION FORM

The Submission Form is available electronically and in hardcopy. A separate Submission Form is required for each topic. Please answer the questions included on the Submission Form in as much detail as possible.

An electronic Submission Form is available at www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews. The Submission Form can be downloaded and saved onto your computer for drafting and finalisation prior to submission. Electronic submissions should be lodged online at www.abs.gov.au/2011censusviews or emailed to 2011.census@abs.gov.au.

If you require a hardcopy Submission Form, please telephone 1300 175 070 or email 2011.census@abs.gov.au. Completed hardcopy Submission Forms should be sent to:

2011 Census Submissions
Population Census Publications
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Locked Bag 10
Belconnen ACT 2616

The closing date for submissions is 31 March 2008.

Remember, any submission related to the inclusion of a new topic in the Census or change to an existing topic should demonstrate that:

- the topic is of major national importance
- there is a need for data on the topic for small groups in the population or for small geographic areas
- there are no other suitable data sources available for the topic
- the topic is suitable for inclusion in the Census.

The questions included in the Submission Form relate to these four criteria.

For more detail about making a submission and the four criteria listed above, please refer to Chapter 5 of this information paper.

QUESTION 1

Please provide your contact details so we can contact you about your submission.

Note: These details must be completed. Anonymous submissions will not be considered.

QUESTION 2

Do you agree to allow the ABS to publicly refer to the information provided in this submission as a statement of your, or your organisation's, views on the relevant topics or procedures?

Note: The ABS may make public the views put forward in this submission. However, the ABS will not publish the names of persons or organisations making submissions unless you have given permission to do so.

Yes, I agree

No, I do not agree

- QUESTION 3 Are you completing this submission as a:
Private individual not representing any organisation? > Go to Q7
Representative of an organisation or government department? > Go to next question
- QUESTION 4 What is the name and address of your organisation?
Note: For organisations with offices at more than one location please tick the state or territory where your head office is located.
- QUESTION 5 What is your position in the organisation?
- QUESTION 6 Which sector best describes your organisation?
Government Sector / Federal
Government Sector / State
Government Sector / Local
Private sector (fewer than 20 employees)
Private sector (20 or more employees)
Other (please specify)
- QUESTION 7 Does this submission relate to:
a new topic? > Go to next question
change to an existing topic? > Go to next question
the deletion of a topic? > Go to Q16
some other aspect of the Census? > Go to Q18
- QUESTION 8 What is the name of the topic?
- QUESTION 9 Define the topic and/or describe modifications you are proposing for the 2011 Census as precisely as possible.
- QUESTION 10 For what specific purposes will the information from your proposed topic be used?
Note: Please provide details of:
■ how specific studies or programs rely on this information
■ uses in policy-making, long-term planning, social and economic applications
■ the benefits that flow from the data.
- QUESTION 11 What output from the Census would be required to support the uses you have described?
Note: Please provide details of the output categories required and, if appropriate, ranges/descriptions for each category.
- QUESTION 12 How, and with which other topic(s), will the information provided from the proposed topic be cross-classified?
- QUESTION 13 At what geographical level (e.g. suburb/postcode, statistical local area, etc.) do you require this information to be tabulated?
Note: Please indicate the level of classification required at each geographical level. In order to protect confidentiality, detailed classifications and large cross-tabulations may not be released for small areas.

- QUESTION 14 Where information on this topic is available from other sources, indicate how these sources are inadequate for your requirements.
- Note: Please consult with the ABS in your state or territory if you would like to find out whether any ABS survey data is available for the topic.*
- QUESTION 15 What would be the consequences for your organisation (or other users) if your submission for the 2011 Census is not successful?
- Note: In particular, please consider:*
- *What activities could not take place or would be significantly reduced or degraded in quality?*
 - *Would any additional costs be incurred by your organisation to collect substitute data? If so, please indicate the type of collection envisaged and its cost.*
- QUESTION 16 Is there any topic which you consider should be excluded from the 2011 Census?
- No > Go to question 18
- Yes > Go to next question
- QUESTION 17A What is the name of the topic which you consider should be excluded from the 2011 Census?
- QUESTION 17B Why do you think that this topic should be excluded from the 2011 Census?
- QUESTION 18 Do you have any comments on any other aspect of the Census?

APPENDIX 2

REFERENCES

ABS PUBLICATIONS

- Australian National Accounts: Non-Profit Institutions Satellite Account, 1999-2000* (cat. no. 5256.0)
- Building Activity, Australia, March 2007* (cat. no. 8752.0)
- Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)
- Census Data Enhancement Project: An Update, June 2006* (cat. no. 2062.0)
- Child Care, Australia, June 2005* (cat. no. 4402.0)
- Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2003* (cat. no. 4430.0)
- Education and Training Experience, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 6278.0)
- Education and Work, Australia* (cat. no. 6227.0)
- Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006* (cat. no. 6306.0)
- Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia* (cat. no. 6361.0)
- Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership* (cat. no. 6310.0)
- Family Characteristics, Australia, June 2003* (cat. no. 4442.0)
- General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.0)
- Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998-1999* (cat. no. 6535.0)
- Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2003-04* (cat. no. 6530.0)
- Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 8146.0)
- Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 6523.0)
- Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4710.0)
- Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001)
- How Australians Use Their Time* (cat. no. 4153.0)
- Labour Force, Australia*, released each month (cat. no. 6202.0)
- Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia* (cat. no. 6291.0.40.001)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- Labour Force, Australia Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- Measuring Learning in Australia - A Framework for Education and Training Statistics* (cat. no. 4213.0)
- Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0)
- Multiple Job Holders* (cat. no. 6216.0)
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002* (cat. no. 4714.0)
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05* (cat. no. 4715.0)
- Occasional paper: Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy, 1997* (cat. no. 5240.0)
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0)

ABS PUBLICATIONS

*continued**Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, August 2004-June 2005* (cat. no. 6238.0)*Review of the Australian Standard Geographic Classification* (cat. no. 1216.0.55.001)*Short-term Visitor Arrivals Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001)*Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, Nov 2004-Oct 2005* (cat. no. 9208.0)*Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat.no. 8635.0)*Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 2004-05* (cat. no. 8151.0)*Voluntary Work, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4441.0)

ABS CLASSIFICATIONS

Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993 (cat. no. 1262.0)*Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF)* (unpublished)*Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2005-06* (cat. no. 1249.0)*Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2000-01* (cat. no. 1249.0)*Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001* (cat. no. 1272.0)*Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 1997* (cat. no. 1267.0)*Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0)*Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0)*Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0)*Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition 2006* (cat. no. 1220.0)*Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition 1997* (cat. no. 1220.0)*Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2005* (cat. no. 1266.0)

ACTS AND REGULATIONS

*A New Tax System (Commonwealth State Financial Arrangements) Act 1999**Census and Statistics Act 1905**Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918**Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995**Privacy Act 1988**Territories Law Reform Act 1992*

NON-ABS PUBLICATIONS

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australia's Mothers and Babies*, Perinatal Statistics Series.Law Reform Commission, *Privacy and the Census*, Report No. 12, AGPS, 1979Productivity Commission, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Key Indicators Report*, produced every 2 years

APPENDIX 3

ABS REGIONAL OFFICE CONTACT DETAILS

Following the release of this information paper, the ABS will hold seminars with groups of interested people in all capital cities. These sessions will be held during October and November 2007. To find out about the time and location of seminars in your capital city, or to register, please contact the relevant ABS Regional office.

SYDNEY

Email: nsw.statistics@abs.gov.au

Phone: (02) 9268 4551

MELBOURNE

Email: victoria.statistics@abs.gov.au

Phone: (03) 9615 7080

BRISBANE

Email: queensland.statistics@abs.gov.au

Phone: (07) 3222 6068

ADELAIDE

Email: sa.statistics@abs.gov.au

Phone: (08) 8237 7351

PERTH

Email: wa.statistics@abs.gov.au

Phone: (08) 9360 5394

HOBART

Email: tasmania.statistics@abs.gov.au

Phone: (03) 6222 5835

DARWIN

Email: nt.statistics@abs.gov.au

Phone: (08) 8943 2188

CANBERRA

Email: information.consultancy@abs.gov.au

Phone: (02) 6252 5400

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

<i>INTERNET</i>	www.abs.gov.au the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications are available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our website for a list of libraries.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website, or purchase a hard copy publication. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

<i>PHONE</i>	1300 135 070
<i>EMAIL</i>	client.services@abs.gov.au
<i>FAX</i>	1300 135 211
<i>POST</i>	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

<i>WEB ADDRESS</i>	www.abs.gov.au
--------------------	-----------------------



2200700001118

ISBN 9780642482952

RRP \$11.00