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Introduction

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community. This information is available through a suite of standard products, or as data customised for individual user requirements.

The 2011 Census Dictionary is a comprehensive reference guide designed to assist users of Census data to determine and specify their data requirements and to understand the concepts underlying the data.

There is a section providing background information about classifications and also classification indexes by topic, mnemonic, release phase and category, for ease of reference.

The Census data quality section was developed in response to consultation with users. It describes how the main sources of error in the Census are managed and how users will be able to access information about data quality.

The Dictionary provides information about what’s new in the 2011 Census. It describes the new geography for the 2011 Census, classifications that have changed since 2006, and new variables for 2011.

A major section of the Dictionary contains the 2011 Census classifications. These classifications are generally referred to as the standard output variables for which data can be produced. The classification section is an essential resource for users who wish to specify tables customised to their specific needs or to derive their own data from the Census website.

The final section of the Dictionary contains a glossary of definitions of Census terms. In addition, concepts relevant to Census collection, processing and output of data are explained. Entries in this section of the Dictionary are cross-referenced to other related entries and many refer directly to questions on the 2011 Census form.

The 2011 Census Dictionary should prove an invaluable reference document for all Census data users.
About Census Classifications

What is a classification?
The Census gathers information on a number of topics about persons, families and dwellings.

Each topic is represented on the Census form by one or more questions, each of which collects information about a particular data item, commonly called a variable. For example, information about persons includes the topic 'labour force'. The variables associated with the topic ‘labour force’ include Hours Worked, Labour Force Status and Occupation.

A variable may take a range of values. For example, the variable sex can take the values ‘male’ or ‘female’. The range of values available for a variable is referred to as its classification. Each value of a variable is referred to as a category, or class, of the classification. Thus sex has two categories, ‘male’ and ‘female’. Often the name used for a variable is also used for its classification, as in the case of the variable sex.

For efficient computer processing, and for specifying the order in which the categories of a classification are presented on a table or report, the categories of a classification are recorded in computer records as numbers. For the variable sex, the category ‘male’ is represented by the code number ‘1’, and the category ‘female’ is represented by the code number ‘2’. Typically a classification is defined by a list of category descriptions and their corresponding codes.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification/variable</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computer processing of Census forms immediately following a Census is largely concerned with the allocation of appropriate codes from the responses to the questions on the form. When tables are generated from the coded Census file, the classifications making up the table are usually presented in terms of their category descriptions as well as, or in place of, their code.

The Census uses Australian standard classifications where available and appropriate. Examples of these are the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 or the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1. These Australian standard classifications are used as the basis for Census output classifications such as Country of Birth of Person which uses SACC. Australian standard classifications are reviewed on an irregular basis to reflect changes in Australian society. A summary of any changes to these classifications is provided in the section ‘What’s New for 2011 - New and Revised Classifications’.

Where an Australian standard classification is not available, classifications specific to Census variables have been developed. Examples of such Census classifications are Child Type and Method of Travel to Work. The categories of these classifications are reviewed prior to each Census. A summary of changes to Census variables is provided in the section ‘What’s New for 2011 - Summary of Changes to Variables 2006 to 2011’.

Each classification, or variable, listed in this dictionary has a mnemonic associated with it - for example, HIND for Total Household Income (weekly). Mnemonics are a convenient shorthand method of describing Census classifications when specifying output requirements. Each classification relates to either a dwelling (or household), family or person. The last character of the mnemonic indicates the unit to which the classification relates:

- D indicates a classification that records a characteristic of a dwelling;
- F indicates a classification that records a characteristic of a family; and
- P indicates a classification that describes a characteristic of a person.

For information on geographical classifications see Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).
Specifying Recodes and User Defined Fields

If the tables available in standard Census publications do not meet a user's needs, user defined customised tables can be created. Customised tables often require the use of recodes, tailored to the client's requirements which include re-grouping fields in a classification. More complex User Defined Fields (UDFs) are new fields that can be created based on conditions applied to existing fields. UDFs can be created from two or more fields in a database or can consist of mathematical functions.

A recode example:

**Standard Labour Force Status Classification**
- 1 Employed, worked full-time
- 2 Employed, worked part-time
- 3 Employed, away from work
- 4 Unemployed, looking for full-time work
- 5 Unemployed, looking for part-time work
- 6 Not in the Labour Force
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

**Recoded Labour Force Classification**
- 1 Employed
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Not in the Labour Force
- & Not Stated

Explanation:

The recoded Labour Force Classification was recoded by:

- Grouping all employed persons (codes 1,2,3) to be one item called Employed;
- Grouping unemployed persons (codes 4 and 5) to be one item called Unemployed;
- Including Not in the Labour Force (code 6) and Not Stated (code &) as single items; and
- Excluding Not applicable and Overseas visitors from the recode.

This recode can now be used with other standard or recoded classifications.

A User Defined Field example:

- Selecting Enrolled Nurse from the Occupation Classification; and
- Creating a recode for age by grouping ages 25-40.

These two selections can be combined using a User Defined Field function and labelling this as 'Enrolled Nurses aged 25-40 years'.
Classifications by Topic Groups

This index is provided as a ready reference to identify the variables available for a particular topic. For each topic listed, the names and mnemonics for all relevant variables are shown. Full details of each variable's categories and the applicable population can be found in the alphabetic listing of 2011 Census Classifications. The groupings are based on the most frequently grouped variables, based on feedback from Census data users.

Selected Person Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGEP</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE5P</td>
<td>Age in Five Year Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE10P</td>
<td>Age in Ten Year Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCP</td>
<td>Ancestry Multi Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC1P</td>
<td>Ancestry 1st Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC2P</td>
<td>Ancestry 2nd Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSNP</td>
<td>Core Activity Need for Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPF</td>
<td>Birthplace of Female Parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPLP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPMP</td>
<td>Birthplace of Male Parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPP</td>
<td>Birthplace of Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTP</td>
<td>Australian Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLP</td>
<td>Proficiency in Spoken English/Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGP</td>
<td>Proficiency in Spoken English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAGEP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFMSTP</td>
<td>Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCP</td>
<td>Total Personal Income (weekly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGP</td>
<td>Indigenous Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANP</td>
<td>Language Spoken at Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDCP</td>
<td>Social Marital Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>Registered Marital Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLHP</td>
<td>Relationship in Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLNP</td>
<td>Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELP</td>
<td>Religious Affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEXP</td>
<td>Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TISP</td>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TISRP</td>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARP</td>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YARRP</td>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education and Qualifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEAP</td>
<td>Level of Highest Educational Attainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSCP</td>
<td>Highest Year of School Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QALFP</td>
<td>Non-School Qualification: Field of Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QALLP</td>
<td>Non-School Qualification: Level of Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUP</td>
<td>Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPF</td>
<td>Type of Educational Institution Attending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYSTAP</td>
<td>Educational Institution: Attendee Status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment, Income and Unpaid Work

CDEP Community Development Employment Projects Participation
CHCAREP Unpaid Child Care
DOMP Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours
EMPP Number of Employees
EMTP Employment Type
GNGP Public/Private Employer Indicator
HRSP Hours Worked
HRWRP Hours Worked (ranges)
INCP Total Personal Income (weekly)
INDP Industry of Employment
LFHRP Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated
LFSF Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families
LFSF Labour Force Status
MTWP Method of Travel to Work
OCCP Occupation
POWP Place of Work
UNCAREP Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
VOLWP Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group

Cultural and Language Diversity

ANCP Ancestry Multi Response
ANC1P Ancestry 1st Response
ANC2P Ancestry 2nd Response
BFFP Birthplace of Female Parent
BLRP Country of Birth of Person
BPMP Birthplace of Male Parent
BPPP Birthplace of Parents
CTP Australian Citizenship
ENGLP Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
ENGP Proficiency in Spoken English
INGDWTI Indigenous Household Indicator
INGP Indigenous Status
LANP Language Spoken at Home
RELP Religious Affiliation
YARP Year of Arrival in Australia
YARRP Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

ANCP Ancestry Multi Response
ANC1P Ancestry 1st Response
ANC2P Ancestry 2nd Response
CDEP Community Development Employment Projects Participation
INGDWTI Indigenous Household Indicator
INGP Indigenous Status

Disability, Need for Assistance and Carers

ASSNP Core Activity Need for Assistance
UNCAREP Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
### Children and Childcare

- **CACF**: Count of All Children in Family
- **CDCAF**: Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
- **CDCF**: Count of Dependent Children in Family
- **CDSAF**: Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent
- **CHCAREP**: Unpaid Child Care
- **CNDAF**: Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
- **CNDCF**: Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family
- **CTGP**: Child Type (including grandchildren)
- **CTPP**: Child Type
- **RLGP**: Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)
- **TISP**: Number of Children Ever Born
- **TISRP**: Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)

### Usual Address and Internal Migration

- **IFPURP**: Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence
- **MV1D**: Household One Year Mobility Indicator
- **MV5D**: Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
- **PURP**: Place of Usual Residence
- **PUR1P**: Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago
- **PUR5P**: Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
- **UAICP**: Usual Address Indicator Census Night
- **UA11P**: Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator
- **UA15P**: Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator

### Selected Family Characteristics

- **CACF**: Count of All Children in Family
- **CDCAF**: Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
- **CDCF**: Count of Dependent Children in Family
- **CDSAF**: Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent
- **CNDAF**: Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
- **CNDCF**: Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family
- **CPAF**: Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
- **CPRF**: Count of Persons in Family
- **CTGP**: Child Type (including grandchildren)
- **FBLF**: Family Blending
- **FIDF**: Family Income Derivation Indicator
- **FINASF**: Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)
- **FINF**: Total Family Income (weekly)
- **FMCF**: Family Composition
- **FMGF**: Grandparent Families
- **FNOF**: Family Number
- **FRLF**: Relationship Between Families
- **HCFMD**: Family Household Composition (Dwelling)
- **HCFMF**: Family Household Composition (Family)
- **IFMSTP**: Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
- **LF5F**: Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families
- **MDCP**: Social Marital Status
- **MSTP**: Registered Marital Status
- **RLCP**: Relationship as Reported for Couples
- **RLGP**: Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)
- **RPIIP**: Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
- **SLLP**: Sex of Lone Parent
- **SPLF**: Location of Spouse
- **SSCF**: Same Sex Couple Indicator
Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics

BEDD Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling
BEDRD Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)
CPAD Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Dwelling
DLOD Dwelling Location
DWTD Dwelling Type
HCFMD Family Household Composition (Dwelling)
HCFMF Family Household Composition (Family)
HHCD Household Composition
HIDD Household Income Derivation Indicator
HIED Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)
HINASD Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)
HIND Total Household Income (weekly)
IFNMFD Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling
INGDWTD Indigenous Household Indicator
LLDD Landlord Type
MV1D Household One Year Mobility Indicator
MV5D Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
NEDD Type of Internet Connection
NPDD Type of Non-Private Dwelling
NPRD Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling
RLHP Relationship in Household
RLNP Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling
SAFD Supported Accommodation Flag
STRD Dwelling Structure
TEND Tenure Type
TENLLD Tenure and Landlord Type
VEHD Number of Motor Vehicles
VEHRD Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)

Household Income and Housing Costs

HIDD Household Income Derivation Indicator
HIED Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)
HINASD Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)
HIND Total Household Income (weekly)
MRED Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values
MRERD Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges
RNTRD Rent (weekly) Dollar Values
RNTRD Rent (weekly) Ranges
# Classifications Index

The Classifications Index provides a ready reference to all variables available from the 2011 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mnemonic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGE10P</td>
<td>Age in Ten Year Groups</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE5P</td>
<td>Age in Five Year Groups</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGEP</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC1P</td>
<td>Ancestry 1(^{st}) Response</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC2P</td>
<td>Ancestry 2(^{nd}) Response</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>Ancestry Multi Response</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSNP</td>
<td>Core Activity Need for Assistance</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDD</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDRD</td>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPFP</td>
<td>Birthplace of Female Parent</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPLP</td>
<td>Country of Birth of Person</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPMP</td>
<td>Birthplace of Male Parent</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPP</td>
<td>Birthplace of Parents</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACF</td>
<td>Count of All Children in Family</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children in Family</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDEP</td>
<td>Community Development Employment Projects Participation</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCAREP</td>
<td>Unpaid Child Care</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITP</td>
<td>Australian Citizenship</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNDAF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNDCF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAD</td>
<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAF</td>
<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPRF</td>
<td>Count of Persons in Family</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTGP</td>
<td>Child Type (including grandchildren)</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTPP</td>
<td>Child Type</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOD</td>
<td>Dwelling Location</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOMP</td>
<td>Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>DWTD</td>
<td>Dwelling Type</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPP</td>
<td>Number of Employees</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>EMTP</td>
<td>Employment Type</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>ENGLP</td>
<td>Proficiency in Spoken English/Language</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Person</td>
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<td>Proficiency in Spoken English</td>
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<td>Family Blending</td>
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<td>Family Income Derivation Indicator</td>
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<td>Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
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<td>Total Family Income (weekly)</td>
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<td>Family</td>
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<td>Family Composition</td>
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<td>Grandparent Families</td>
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<td>FNOF</td>
<td>Family Number</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<td>FRLF</td>
<td>Relationship Between Families</td>
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<td>Public/Private Employer Indicator</td>
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<td>HEAP</td>
<td>Level of Highest Educational Attainment</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<td>Household/Dwelling</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNTD</td>
<td>Rent (weekly) Dollar Values</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RNTRD</td>
<td>Rent (weekly) Ranges</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFD</td>
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<td>First</td>
<td></td>
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<td>STRD</td>
<td>Dwelling Structure</td>
<td>Second</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEND</td>
<td>Tenure Type</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENLTD</td>
<td>Tenure and Landlord Type</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEHD</td>
<td>Number of Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEHRD</td>
<td>Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family</strong></td>
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<td>CACF</td>
<td>Count of All Children in Family</td>
<td>First</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDCAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDCF</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDSAF</td>
<td>Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNDAF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CNDCF</td>
<td>Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CPAF</td>
<td>Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family</td>
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<td>CPRF</td>
<td>Count of Persons in Family</td>
<td>First</td>
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<td>FBLF</td>
<td>Family Blending</td>
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<td>Family Income Derivation Indicator</td>
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<td>Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)</td>
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<td>FIN</td>
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<td>Family Composition</td>
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<td>FNOF</td>
<td>Family Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRLF</td>
<td>Relationship Between Families</td>
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<td>HCFMF</td>
<td>Family Household Composition (Family)</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
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<td>LFSF</td>
<td>Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SPLF</td>
<td>Location of Spouse</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSCF</td>
<td>Same Sex Couple Indicator</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- Age (AGEP)
- Age in Five Year Groups (AGESP)
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- Count of Persons in Family (CPPF)
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Managing Census Quality

Introduction

The ABS is committed to helping users understand all aspects of data quality, so they can assess the usefulness of the data for their needs. This section outlines:

- how the ABS addresses the main sources of error through quality control across Census processes and products; and
- how the ABS informs users about Census data quality.

The ABS aims to produce high quality data from the Census. To achieve this, extensive effort is put into Census form design, collection procedures, and processing procedures.

There are four principle sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

Respondent Error

The Australian Census is self-enumerated. This means that householders are required to complete the Census form themselves, rather than having the help of a Census Collector. The Census form may be completed by one household member on behalf of others. Error can be introduced if the respondent does not understand the question, or does not know the correct information about other household members. Self-enumeration carries the risk that wrong answers could be given, either intentionally or unintentionally. The ABS has a number of ways to minimise respondent error.

Choosing suitable content

Self-enumeration imposes limits on the types of topics and questions that can be included in the Census. Topics which require complex questions or question sequencing are not suitable for a Census as the responses obtained may not be reliable. There is also the need to limit the total number of questions asked in order to minimise the amount of time it takes for a respondent to complete the Census form.

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

- they are of major national importance;
- there is a need for data on the topic for small groups in the population or for small geographic areas; and
- the topic is suitable for inclusion in a self-enumerated Census.

Question and form design

The Census form is designed so that questions are easily understood and simple for respondents to answer. Most questions are answered by a box being marked, although some questions require written responses.

Questions are tested on focus groups to ensure they are clear, well worded and can be answered on behalf of others. The focus groups are made up of people from diverse backgrounds who are representative of the Australian population. Following the successful completion of the focus group phase, field tests are conducted in various cities and rural locations. These assist in assessing how the questions and the Census form work in a real environment.
Raising public awareness

To achieve high quality Census data it is essential that people understand the importance of being counted and of giving the right answers in the Census. Raising public awareness through advertising and community briefings contributes to high levels of participation in the Census. It helps people understand the benefits to the community of complete and accurate Census counts and minimises intentional respondent error.

The public relations campaign also aims to make people aware of the help that is available for people who have problems filling out their Census form. Help is available from the 'Census Guide' brochure, the Census web site and from the Census Inquiry Service telephone help line. This assistance helps to reduce respondent error.

Processing Error

Much of Census data is recorded using automatic processes, such as scanning, Intelligent Character Recognition and other automatic processes. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are kept at an acceptable level. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

Repairs

Once forms are received, they are checked for damage and errors, such as tears, multi-mark responses and illegible handwriting. Where required, these problems are fixed manually to assist the automatic coding processes.

Coding errors

Most responses are coded automatically using official classifications with legal value checks built into the system. In addition, a random sample of codes is checked manually against the original response on the form. Errors are more likely to arise during automatic coding of 'write in' answers. Clerical staff resolve problems that arise if text responses cannot be automatically matched to the index of possible responses. Their work is subject to a quality management process to ensure that errors are not being made.

Validation

The completed data are put through a series of automated checks to ensure internal consistency. The data are also scrutinised for changes over time, by comparison with previous Census data and other data sources, and across categories, where expected trends can be identified, and unexpected trends investigated.

In preparing Census data for output, various derivations and recodes are applied to the data to produce the variables listed in this dictionary. Data are processed further to create the range of Census data products. A series of checks occur at each stage of the output process to ensure data consistency and accuracy.

Partial Response

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions which apply to them. While questions of a sensitive nature are generally excluded from the Census, all topics have a level of non-response. However, this level can be measured and is generally low. In those instances where a householder fails to answer a question, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.
Undercount

The goal of the Census is to obtain a complete measure of the number and characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night and their dwellings, but it is inevitable that a small number of people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed from the Census than are counted more than once. The net effect when both factors are taken into account is an undercount.

During the delivery and collection of Census forms to households, quality assurance field procedures are put into practice to ensure the maximum number of households are included in the Census.

Field procedures

Area Supervisors are responsible for eight to ten Census Collectors. The Area Supervisors’ main role is to ensure accuracy and completeness of coverage within their areas. They must take into account any changes in the number and type of dwellings in their area since the completion of collector workload design. They also review each Collector’s work during and after the collection, using a defined set of checks. This ensures that all relevant details are recorded in the Collector’s record book, and that a form exists where expected.

Every effort is made to ensure that all households receive a Census form and that these are collected and completed. For example, Census Collectors are required to return to a household up to a total of five times after Census Night to attempt to collect the form. This also applies where a householder states they returned their form via electronic lodgement (eCensus) or mail but the collector has not received notification of the receipt of the form.

All forms are registered to the collector workload they come from, so that Data Processing Centre staff can account for all forms received as well as those still to be returned by mail or by electronic lodgement (eCensus). Ensuring receipt of the expected number of forms for each collector workload from the collection phase is a critical measure of the completeness of the Census.

Some groups of people in the population are undercounted in the Census. These include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ethnic groups who have trouble reading or speaking English, the homeless and people with certain disabling conditions which prevent them from filling in a Census form. In addition, some areas are more difficult to enumerate, including secure apartment buildings and remote discrete communities. Special strategies have been developed to ensure a more complete count of these groups and areas.

Post Enumeration Survey

A measure of the undercount in the Census is obtained from a sample survey of households undertaken shortly after the Census, called the Post Enumeration Survey. It collects information about where people were on Census Night and their characteristics, which are compared to the actual Census forms. The Post Enumeration Survey for the 2006 Census indicated an undercount of 2.7% in the Census. The Post Enumeration Survey results are discussed in more detail in Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2007 (cat. no 2940.0.55.001).

Information from the 2006 Post Enumeration Survey was used in planning the collection procedures for the 2011 Census, with the aim of improving the distribution and collection of Census forms in the identified undercounted groups.
Quality Assurance of Census Products

User consultation

Decisions about how and what is released from each Census are influenced by feedback from users of Census data. Extensive user consultation was carried out for the 2011 Census. Feedback from users has indicated they would like more information about data accuracy, consistency, comparability and accessibility, non-response rates, and undercount and overcount measures. Based on this feedback, the ABS has reviewed its methods of providing information on Census data quality and is committed to providing a clear explanation of Census operations. This includes providing general data quality information, such as the Census Dictionary, and providing at least some basic data quality information such as non-response rates with every table of data provided by the ABS.

Introduced random adjustment

Individual Census records are confidential. Before Census data are released, small random adjustments are made to allow the maximum amount of detailed Census data possible to be released without breaching confidentiality. Consequently, care should be taken when interpreting cells with small numbers, since randomisation, as well as possible respondent and processing errors, have a greater impact on small cells than on larger cells (see also 'Introduced random error' in the Glossary section).

Where to Find Data Quality Information

For the 2011 Census, data quality information will be available with the Census data as they are released, through links on Census Web pages. These pages will allow the data quality information to be printed or downloaded along with the data.

Data quality statements

When Census data are released, each variable will be linked to the corresponding entries in the 2011 Census Dictionary. Data quality statements will include the non-response rate for each Census variable and a brief outline of any known data quality issues.

Further Census data quality information

Assistance in the use and interpretation of Census data will be provided through a series of information sheets. They will provide a summary of conceptual and data issues, and changes that have occurred since the last Census. These information sheets will be available after data release.

Further analytical and evaluation papers will also be made available to address other data quality issues that require investigation. They will be released at www.abs.gov.au/census.
What's new for 2011?

Overview

Users of Census data require information that both represents the current demographic and socioeconomic environments and that facilitates meaningful analysis of change over time. The analysis of change requires classifications that are comparable from Census to Census. However, because society is always changing, comparability is not always possible if the current situation is to be reflected in a meaningful way. This section of the dictionary discusses the changes which have occurred between 2006 and 2011 and indicates the impact these changes have on the range of analyses which can be undertaken. It includes new and revised classifications, including the new geography standard as well as a summary of changes to variables from 2006 to 2011.

New and revised classifications

It is important for Census data to be comparable and compatible with previous censuses and also with other data produced by the ABS and the wider community.

The Census uses the current Australian standard classifications where applicable. These are reviewed on an irregular basis to reflect changes in the Australian society. A number of changes have occurred to these classifications since 2006 and these are described below.

Where an Australian standard classification is not available, census-specific classifications have been developed by the ABS. The categories of these classifications are reviewed prior to each Census. Changes to these classifications are described in the section: Summary of Changes to Variables 2006 - 2011.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1

Responses to the occupation related questions in the 2011 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. Standard 2011 Census data will be output based on this classification.

Revision 1 of ANZSCO was released in 2009 and included the addition of 24 new occupations (categories at the 6-digit level) and the deletion/merging of eight occupations. It also included updates to the definitions and titles of some existing occupations and higher (i.e. 2-digit, 3-digit and 4-digit level) categories.

For more information see the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0)

Responses to the Industry of employment related questions in the 2011 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0). Standard 2011 Census data will be output based on this classification.

This revision of ANZSIC was developed to provide a more contemporary industrial classification system. Issues such as changes in the structure and composition of the economy, changing user demands and compatibility with other major international classification standards were taken into account.

For more information see the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0) (cat. no.1292.0).
Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), Second Edition, Revision 1

Responses to the ancestry question in the 2011 Census are classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), Second Edition, Revision 1.

This revision of the classification is part of a periodical review process, that aims to reflect the changes to Australia’s ethnic profile brought about by changing migration patterns.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no.1249.0) available August 2011.

Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1 is used in the 2011 Census to code responses to the question ‘Does the person speak a language other than English at home?’.

This revision of the classification is part of a periodical review process that aims to reflect changes to Australia’s language profile. The review also enabled improvements to the classification in terms of language coverage (particularly for Australian Indigenous Languages) and the grouping of certain languages.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1267.0) available August 2011.

Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1

The Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1 is used in the 2011 Census to code responses to the religion question.

The ASCRG was created to satisfy wide community interest in the religious affiliations of the Australian population and to meet a growing statistical and administrative need. Analysis of 2006 Census data highlighted the need for a minor review of ASCRG to ensure it would be as up to date as possible for use in the 2011 Census.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1266.0) available August 2011.

Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1

The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1 is used in the 2011 Census to code responses to the Country of Birth of Person question.

This revision of the classification is part of a periodical review process that aims to reflect changes to the international geographic landscape.

For more information see the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1269.0) available August 2011.

Geography

From July 2011 the ABS will progressively replace the current Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) with the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). The ASGS will be used for the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, but data will also continue to be available for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and those ASGC regions that are built directly from them. The ABS anticipates that all its spatial data will be based on the ASGS by 2014.
Regions of the ASGS

The ASGS brings together, under the one umbrella, all the regions used by the ABS to output data. They are divided into two broad categories:

1. ABS structures: those regions which are defined and maintained by the ABS.
2. Non-ABS structures: those regions defined and maintained by other organisations, but for which the ABS supplies data.

The ABS structures are a hierarchy of regions developed for the release of particular ABS statistics. They are described below.

ABS Regions

Mesh Blocks are the smallest geographical area. There are approximately 347,000 covering the whole of Australia. They broadly identify land use such as: residential, commercial, agriculture and parks etc. Residential and agricultural Mesh Blocks usually contain 30 to 60 households. Mesh Blocks are the building block for all the larger regions of the ASGS. Only limited Census data, i.e. total population and dwelling counts will be released at the mesh block level.

Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) will be the smallest region for which a wide range of Census data will be released. They will have an average population of about 400. They will be built from whole Mesh Blocks and there will be approximately 55,000 SA1s covering the whole of Australia.

Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) will have an average population of about 10,000, with a minimum population of 3,000 and a maximum of 25,000. The SA2s are the regions for which the majority of ABS sub-state intercensal data, (for example Estimated Resident Population and Health and Vital Statistics), will be released. There will be about 2,200 SA2s, built from whole SA1s.

Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s) are a medium sized region with a population of 30,000 to 130,000. They represent the functional areas of regional cities and large urban transport and service hubs. There will be approximately 330 SA3s built from whole SA2s.

Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) will be used for the release of Labour Force Statistics. There will be approximately 90 SA4s built from whole SA3s.

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and Significant Urban Areas define the major cities and towns of Australia with a population over 10,000. They will contain the urban area itself and any likely growth in the next 15 years, plus any immediately associated semi-rural development.

Urban Centres/Localities, Section of State and Remoteness Areas will be broadly comparable to previous Censuses.

Indigenous Regions, Areas and Localities are designed for the presentation of Indigenous data. At the Indigenous Locality level it is possible to identify data on particular Indigenous Communities.

Non-ABS Regions

Non-ABS structures will be approximated or built directly from Mesh Blocks or SA1s. The Non-ABS structures include such important regions as: Local Government Areas (LGAs), postal areas, state gazetted suburbs, and electoral divisions. LGAs remain part of the ASGS and the ABS will continue to support LGAs with the data it currently provides.

The diagram below summarises the overall structure of the ASGS.
Release of the ASGS
The ABS published the ASGS manual with the boundaries, labels and codes for the Statistical Area units and Capital Cities in December 2010. The ASGS will come into effect on the 1 July 2011. The Non-ABS structures will be released at the time of the 2011 Census; this is to ensure that the Census is released on the most up to date boundaries available. Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, Remoteness and Significant Urban Areas will be released after the 2011 Census as they require an analysis of Census data to be developed. Data on Statistical Local Areas will still be available for the 2011 Census however, for 2012 and beyond, the ASGC will no longer be published. The regions defined in the ABS structures will not change until the next Census in 2016, although the Non-ABS structures will be updated annually.

If you have any questions regarding the ASGS please email geography@abs.gov.au
Summary of changes to variables from 2006 to 2011

This section outlines changes that have been made to variables since the 2006 Census. It includes details of new variables for the 2011 Census and those variables which are no longer included. It describes changes to names, mnemonics and classifications. Further detail is available in the Glossary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New and Revised Classifications</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates if a person's mother and/or father was born in Australia or overseas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count of All Children in Family (CACF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of dependent and non-dependent children in the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of dependent children in the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable's name has been changed to Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of non-dependent children in the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count of Persons in Family (CPRF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of persons in a family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)</strong></td>
<td>This variable's name has been changed to Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country of Birth of Mother (BPFPP)</strong></td>
<td>This variable's name has been changed to Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFPP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)</strong></td>
<td>For the 2006 Census, Country of Birth of Person was classified using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For the 2011 Census, this variable is classified using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records the different parent-child relationships within families. Data is available on request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It combines information from Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) by Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) with age categories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Blending (FBLF)</strong></td>
<td>Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Composition (FMCF)</strong></td>
<td>Categories have been revised for this variable for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Household Composition (Dwelling) (HCFMD)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the types of families within family households at the dwelling level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Household Composition (Family) (HCFMF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the types of families within family households at the family level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable’s name has been changed to Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Income (weekly) (FINF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable’s name has been changed to Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)</strong></td>
<td>Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)</strong></td>
<td>Categories have been revised for this variable for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government/Non-government Employer Indicator (GNGP)</strong></td>
<td>This variable’s name has been changed to Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP). Also, the Commonwealth Government is now referred to as the National Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grandparent Families (FMGF)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It classifies families into different family types depending on the composition of the family, with a focus on grandparent families. Data is available on request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP)</strong></td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates the number of hours worked in ranges by the employed person in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Variable</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income - Equivalised (weekly) (HIED)</td>
<td>This variable's name has been changed to Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED). Categories have been revised and some codes have been amended for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)</td>
<td>This variable's name has been changed to Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income (weekly) (HIND)</td>
<td>This variable's name has been changed to Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)</td>
<td>Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)</td>
<td>Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD)</td>
<td>This variable has been replaced with the new Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges (HLRD01)</td>
<td>This variable has been replaced with the new Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges (MRERD). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)</td>
<td>Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records households with at least one Indigenous person who is a usual resident and was present in the household on Census Night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)</td>
<td>This variable's name has been changed to Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP). Dollar ranges have been adjusted in line with rises in income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry of Employment (IND06P)</td>
<td>For the 2006 Census, Industry of Employment was coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the 2011 Census, Industry is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0). This mnemonic has been changed for the 2011 Census to INDP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force Status (LFS06P)</td>
<td>This mnemonic has been changed for the 2011 Census to LFSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)</td>
<td>This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It combines Labour Force Status (LFSP) with the 'Not stated' category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)</td>
<td>This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates labour force status of parents or partners in couple and lone parent families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Spoken at Home (LANP)</td>
<td>For the 2006 Census, Language Spoken at Home was classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition (revised 2005). For the 2011 Census, it is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Highest Educational Attainment ( HEAP)</td>
<td>For this variable in 2011, data is available on request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) dollar values (MRED)</td>
<td>This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It replaces the variable Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD) used in previous Censuses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Repayments (monthly) ranges (MRERD)</td>
<td>This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It replaces the variable Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges (HLRD01) used in previous Censuses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)</td>
<td>Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges) (BEDRD)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It contains the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling in ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)</td>
<td>Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records the number of children ever born (live births) to each female in ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling (NPRD)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)</td>
<td>Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night in ranges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Occupation (OCC06P)  
For the 2006 Census, Occupation was coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). For the 2011 Census, Occupation is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. This mnemonic has been changed to OCCP for the 2011 Census.

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)  
The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)  
The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Place of Usual Residence (PURP)  
The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Place of Work (POWP)  
The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGP01)  
This mnemonic has been changed for the 2011 Census to ENGLP and codes have been amended.

Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP)  
This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It shows the number of people who reported their relationship as 'Husband or wife' (regardless of whether they are a same-sex or opposite-sex couple). Data is available on request.

Relationship in Household (RLHP)  
Categories have been revised for this variable. A new category 'Other non-classifiable relationship' has been added to RLHP for 2011.

Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP)  
This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It describes the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person. Data is available on request.

Religious Affiliation (RELP)  

Rent (weekly) ranges (RNTD01)  
The mnemonic for this variable has been changed to RNTRD. The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.

Same Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF)  
This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates whether or not a family are a same-sex couple.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates the sex of a lone parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Marital Status (MDCP)</td>
<td>Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) includes accommodation specified by state/territory bodies as providing supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence. Data is available on request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure Type (TEND)</td>
<td>Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It combines Tenure Type (TEND) and Landlord Type (LLDD) to provide more detailed information for rented dwellings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAISP)</td>
<td>Descriptors with years and categories have been revised for 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)</td>
<td>Descriptors for these categories have changed for 2011. Some codes have also been amended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAISP)</td>
<td>Descriptors with years have been revised for 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)</td>
<td>Categories for this variable have been updated for 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP)</td>
<td>This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. For people born overseas, it records the year they first arrived in Australia in ranges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2011 Census Classifications

AGEP  Age  
Contains a person's age at last birthday, and is collected for each person. Age is calculated from date of birth, however if this is not provided, stated age will be used. If neither is provided, age is imputed.

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

See also Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP).

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

By 5 year age groups (AGE5P)

0-4 years
5-9 years
10-14 years
15-19 years
20-24 years
25-29 years
30-34 years
35-39 years
40-44 years
45-49 years
50-54 years
55-59 years
60-64 years
65-69 years
70-74 years
75-79 years
80-84 years
85-89 years
90-94 years
95-99 years
100 years and over

By 10 year age groups (AGE10P)

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


To analyse ancestry, both ancestry variables (ANC1P and ANC2P) must be used. There are two ancestry variables because respondents to the Census are asked to report up to two ancestries on their Census form. Respondents do not have the option of ranking their answers to the ancestry question, so where a respondent reports two ancestries, those two ancestries have equal standing. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables ANC1P and ANC2P is administrative only and is based on the order in which they are processed. The two ancestry variables (ANC1P and ANC2P) have been combined into one variable ANCP Ancestry Multi Response.

**Applicable to:** All persons

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Melanesian and Papuan</td>
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4 NORTH AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN

40 North African and Middle Eastern, nfd
   4000 North African and Middle Eastern, nfd

41 Arab
   4100 Arab, nfd
   4101 Algerian
   4102 Egyptian
   4103 Iraqi
   4104 Jordanian
   4105 Kuwaiti
   4106 Lebanese
   4107 Libyan
   4108 Moroccan
   4111 Palestinian
   4112 Saudi Arabian
   4113 Syrian
   4114 Tunisian
   4115 Yemeni
   4116 Bahraini
   4117 Emirati
   4118 Omani
   4121 Qatari
   4199 Arab, nec

42 Jewish
   4201 Jewish

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   4302 Darfu/Darfurian
   4303 Dinka
   4304 Nuer
   4305 South Sudanese
   4306 Sudanese
   4399 Peoples of the Sudan, nec

49 Other North African and Middle Eastern
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   4904 Iranian
   4905 Kurdish
   4907 Turkish
   4908 Assyrian
   4911 Chaldean
   4912 Mandaeans
   4913 Nubian
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# 2011 Census Dictionary

## 5 SOUTH-EAST ASIAN

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# 2011 Census Dictionary

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**Number of categories:**

- One digit level 9
- Two digit level 37
- Four digit level 320

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

- Persons who provided a first ancestry but did not provide a second ancestry.

### ASSNP

**Core Activity Need for Assistance**

Measures the number of people with a profound or severe disability.

People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

**Applicable to:** All persons

**Categories:**

1. Has need for assistance with core activities
2. Does not have need for assistance with core activities
   & Not stated
V Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 4

### BEDD

**Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling**

A count of the bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling.

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

**Applicable to:** Occupied Private Dwellings

**Categories:**

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

**Number of categories:** 33

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

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

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)  
Contains the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling in ranges.

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

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

Applicable to: Occupied Private Dwellings

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

BPFP

Birthplace of Female Parent  
Indicates whether a person's mother was born in Australia or overseas.

See also Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP), Birthplace of Parents (BPPP).

Applicable to: All persons

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<td>@</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 4

BPLP

Country of Birth of Person  
Indicates in which country a person was born and is coded using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition, Revision 1.

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:

1 OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Oceania and Antarctica, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Australia (includes External Territories), nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102</td>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>1199</td>
<td>Australian External Territories, nec</td>
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12 New Zealand

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Melanesia
1300 Melanesia, nfd
1301 New Caledonia
1302 Papua New Guinea
1303 Solomon Islands
1304 Vanuatu

14 Micronesia
1400 Micronesia, nfd
1401 Guam
1402 Kiribati
1403 Marshall Islands
1404 Micronesia, Federated States of
1405 Nauru
1406 Northern Mariana Islands
1407 Palau

15 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii)
1500 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii), nfd
1501 Cook Islands
1502 Fiji
1503 French Polynesia
1504 Niue
1505 Samoa
1506 Samoa, American
1507 Tokelau
1508 Tonga
1511 Tuvalu
1512 Wallis and Futuna
1513 Pitcairn Islands
1599 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii), nec

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

2 NORTH-WEST EUROPE

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

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

22 Ireland
2201 Ireland
23 Western Europe
2300 Western Europe, nfd
2301 Austria
2302 Belgium
2303 France
2304 Germany
2305 Liechtenstein
2306 Luxembourg
2307 Monaco
2308 Netherlands
2311 Switzerland

24 Northern Europe
2400 Northern Europe, nfd
2401 Denmark
2402 Faroe Islands
2403 Finland
2404 Greenland
2405 Iceland
2406 Norway
2407 Sweden
2408 Aland Islands

3 SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE
30 Southern and Eastern Europe, nfd
3000 Southern and Eastern Europe, nfd

31 Southern Europe
3100 Southern Europe, nfd
3101 Andorra
3102 Gibraltar
3103 Holy See
3104 Italy
3105 Malta
3106 Portugal
3107 San Marino
3108 Spain

32 South Eastern Europe
3200 South Eastern Europe, nfd
3201 Albania
3202 Bosnia and Herzegovina
3203 Bulgaria
3204 Croatia
3205 Cyprus
3206 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
3207 Greece
3208 Moldova
3211 Romania
3212 Slovenia
3214 Montenegro
3215 Serbia
3216 Kosovo
### Eastern Europe
- 3300 Eastern Europe, nfd
- 3301 Belarus
- 3302 Czech Republic
- 3303 Estonia
- 3304 Hungary
- 3305 Latvia
- 3306 Lithuania
- 3307 Poland
- 3308 Russian Federation
- 3311 Slovakia
- 3312 Ukraine

### North Africa and the Middle East
- 4000 North Africa and the Middle East, nfd

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

### Middle East
- 4200 Middle East, nfd
- 4201 Bahrain
- 4202 Gaza Strip and West Bank
- 4203 Iran
- 4204 Iraq
- 4205 Israel
- 4206 Jordan
- 4207 Kuwait
- 4208 Lebanon
- 4211 Oman
- 4212 Qatar
- 4213 Saudi Arabia
- 4214 Syria
- 4215 Turkey
- 4216 United Arab Emirates
- 4217 Yemen

### South-East Asia
- 5000 South-East Asia, nfd

### Mainland South-East Asia
- 5100 Mainland South-East Asia, nfd
- 5101 Burma (Republic of the Union of Myanmar)
- 5102 Cambodia
- 5103 Laos
- 5104 Thailand
- 5105 Vietnam
52 Maritime South-East Asia
  5200 Maritime South-East Asia, nfd
  5201 Brunei Darussalam
  5202 Indonesia
  5203 Malaysia
  5204 Philippines
  5205 Singapore
  5206 Timor-Leste

6 NORTH-EAST ASIA
  60 North-East Asia, nfd
    6000 North-East Asia, nfd

61 Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia)
  6100 Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia), nfd
  6101 China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)
  6102 Hong Kong (SAR of China)
  6103 Macau (SAR of China)
  6104 Mongolia
  6105 Taiwan

62 Japan and the Koreas
  6200 Japan and the Koreas, nfd
  6201 Japan
  6202 Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of (North)
  6203 Korea, Republic of (South)

7 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA
  70 Southern and Central Asia, nfd
    7000 Southern and Central Asia, nfd

71 Southern Asia
  7100 Southern Asia, nfd
  7101 Bangladesh
  7102 Bhutan
  7103 India
  7104 Maldives
  7105 Nepal
  7106 Pakistan
  7107 Sri Lanka

72 Central Asia
  7200 Central Asia, nfd
  7201 Afghanistan
  7202 Armenia
  7203 Azerbaijan
  7204 Georgia
  7205 Kazakhstan
  7206 Kyrgyzstan
  7207 Tajikistan
  7208 Turkmenistan
  7211 Uzbekistan

8 AMERICAS
  80 Americas, nfd
    8000 Americas, nfd

81 Northern America
  8100 Northern America, nfd
  8101 Bermuda
  8102 Canada
  8103 St Pierre and Miquelon
  8104 United States of America
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<tr>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>8202</td>
<td>Bolivia, Plurinational State of</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>St Kitts and Nevis</td>
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<td>St Lucia</td>
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<td>8424</td>
<td>St Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
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<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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<td>Virgin Islands, British</td>
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<td>Virgin Islands, United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>8431</td>
<td>St Barthelemy</td>
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<tr>
<td>8432</td>
<td>St Martin (French part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8433</td>
<td>Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8434 Curacao
8435 Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

9 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
90 Sub-Saharan Africa, nfd
9000 Sub-Saharan Africa, nfd

91 Central and West Africa
9100 Central and West Africa, nfd
9101 Benin
9102 Burkina Faso
9103 Cameroon
9104 Cape Verde
9105 Central African Republic
9106 Chad
9107 Congo, Republic of
9108 Congo, Democratic Republic of
9111 Cote d'Ivoire
9112 Equatorial Guinea
9113 Gabon
9114 Gambia
9115 Ghana
9116 Guinea
9117 Guinea-Bissau
9118 Liberia
9121 Mali
9122 Mauritania
9123 Niger
9124 Nigeria
9125 Sao Tome and Principe
9126 Senegal
9127 Sierra Leone
9128 Togo

92 Southern and East Africa
9200 Southern and East Africa, nfd
9201 Angola
9202 Botswana
9203 Burundi
9204 Comoros
9205 Djibouti
9206 Eritrea
9207 Ethiopia
9208 Kenya
9211 Lesotho
9212 Madagascar
9213 Malawi
9214 Mauritius
9215 Mayotte
9216 Mozambique
9217 Namibia
9218 Reunion
9221 Rwanda
9222 St Helena
9223 Seychelles
9224 Somalia
9225 South Africa
9226 Swaziland
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<th>Code</th>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>9231</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9232</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9299</td>
<td>Southern and East Africa, nec</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>Inadequately described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>At sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; &amp; &amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVVV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:**
- One digit level: 9
- Two digit level: 36
- Four digit level: 293

---

**BPMP - Birthplace of Male Parent**

Indicates whether a person's father was born in Australia or overseas.

**Applicable to:** All persons

**Categories:**
1. Born in Australia
2. Born overseas
&. Not stated
V. Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 4

---

**BPPP - Birthplace of Parents**

Indicates if a person's mother and/or father was born in Australia or overseas.

**Applicable to:** All persons

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

**Number of categories:** 6
## CACF

**Count of All Children in Family**

**First release**

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

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

**Categories:**
1 One child in family
2 Two children in family
3 Three children in family
4 Four children in family
5 Five children in family
6 Six or more children in family
@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 7

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

---

## CDCAF

**Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent**

**First release**

Counts the number of dependent children aged under 15 years that were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent from the dwelling.

**See also** Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Applicable to:**
Families which include children aged under 15 years

**Categories:**
0 No dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent
1 One dependent child under 15 years temporarily absent
2 Two dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent
3 Three dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent
@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 5

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

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

See also Child Type (CTPP), Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)

Applicable to: Families with children in family households

Categories:

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

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

Not applicable:
@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 15

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

CDEP  Community Development Employment Projects Participation  

In the Census, the question on employment participation in a Community Development Employment Project is only included on the interviewer household form. Interviewer household forms are designed specifically for use in discrete Indigenous communities.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over who are in the labour force and who are counted using the interviewer household form only.

Categories:
- 1 Participant worker in CDEP
- 2 Not a participant in CDEP
- @ Not stated
- V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons not counted on an interviewer household form
- Persons aged under 15 years
CDSAF  

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

*First release*

Counts the number of dependent students aged 15-24 years that were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent from the dwelling.

**See also** Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

**Categories:**

- 0  No dependent students (15-24 years) temporarily absent
- 1  One dependent student (15-24 years) temporarily absent
- 2  Two dependent students (15-24 years) temporarily absent
- 3  Three dependent students (15-24 years) temporarily absent
- @  Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 5

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

- Couple families with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 years, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

CHCAREP  

**Unpaid Child Care**  

*First release*

Records people, who in the two weeks prior to Census Night, spent time caring for a child/children (under 15 years) without pay.

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

**Categories:**

- 1  Did not provide child care
- 2  Cared for own child/children
- 3  Cared for other child/children
- 4  Cared for own child/children and other child/children
- &  Not stated
- @  Not applicable
- V  Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 7

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

- Persons aged under 15 years

CITP  

**Australian Citizenship**  

*First release*

Records whether a person has Australian citizenship.

**Applicable to:** All persons

**Categories:**

- 1  Australian
- 2  Not Australian
- &  Not stated
- V  Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 4
CNDAF

Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent

Counts the number of non-dependent children that were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent from the dwelling.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include non-dependent children

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No non-dependent children temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One non-dependent child temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two non-dependent children temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three non-dependent children temporarily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Couple families with no children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 years, dependent students and no non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 years, no dependent students and no non-dependent children
- One parent or couple families with no children under 15 years, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

CNDCF

Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family

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

See also Child Type (CTPP), Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)

Applicable to: Families with children in family households

Categories:

**Couple family with:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>No non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>One non-dependent child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Two non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Three non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Four non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Five non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Six or more non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**One parent family with:**

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<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<td>No non-dependent children</td>
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<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>One non-dependent child</td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Two non-dependent children</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Three non-dependent children</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Four non-dependent children</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Five non-dependent children</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Six or more non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CPAD

**Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household**

Counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the household. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent. This count includes husbands/wives, de facto partners, unrelated flatmates or co-tenants and children (i.e. dependent children under 15 years, dependent students (15-24) and non-dependent children).

**Applicable to:** Family and group households

**Categories:**

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>No persons temporarily absent from household</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two persons temporarily absent from household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three persons temporarily absent from household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 5

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

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

### CPAF

**Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family**

Counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be reported and coded as temporarily absent in the dwelling. The count of persons temporarily absent includes husbands/wives, de facto partners, and children (i.e. dependent children under 15 years, dependent students (15-24) and non-dependent children).

**Applicable to:** Families in family households

**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No persons temporarily absent from family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One person temporarily absent from family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two persons temporarily absent from family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three persons temporarily absent from family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 5

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

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
CPRF  Count of Persons in Family  
Counts the number of persons in a family. It includes other related individuals who are not part of the primary couple relationship, and other related individuals who are not part of a lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship (e.g. it includes in-laws).

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

Applicable to:  Families in family households

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two persons in family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three persons in family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Four persons in family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Five persons in family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Six or more persons in family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories:  6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Unrelated persons living in family households
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

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

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

Data available on request.

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

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Natural, or adopted child of both parents or lone parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Step-child of male parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Step-child of female parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Foster child, so stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Otherwise related child (under 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unrelated child (under 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories:  9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Husband, wife, partners, lone parents, other related individuals, non-family members, or visitors (from within Australia) in family households
- Persons in non-family/non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
### CTPP

**Child Type**

Records the different parent-child relationships within families.

**Applicable to:** All children

**Categories:**

1. Natural, or adopted child of both parents or lone parent
2. Step-child of male parent
3. Step-child of female parent
4. Foster child, so stated
5. Otherwise related child (under 15)
6. Unrelated child (under 15)

@ Not applicable

V Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 8

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

- Husband, wife, partners, lone parents, other related individuals, non-family members, or visitors (from within Australia) in family households
- Persons in non-family/non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

### DLOD

**Dwelling Location**

Describes the location of a private dwelling. The majority of private dwellings appear in the 'Other' category.

**Applicable to:** Private dwellings

**Categories:**

1. Caravan/residential park or camping ground
2. Marina
3. Manufactured home estate
4. Retirement village (self-contained)
5. Other

@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 6

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

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

### DOMP

**Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours**

For each person aged 15 years and over, records the number of hours spent performing unpaid domestic work. It includes work that the person did without pay, in their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people in the household, in the week prior to Census Night.

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

**Categories:**

1. Nil hours
2. Less than 5 hours
3. 5 to 14 hours
4. 15 to 29 hours
5. 30 hours or more

& Not stated

@ Not applicable

V Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 8

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

- Persons aged under 15 years
**DWTD**  
**Dwelling Type**  
*First release*

Classifies dwellings into basic dwelling types.

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

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

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

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

**EMPP**  
**Number of Employees**  
*Second release*

Records the number of employees (in ranges) employed by owner managers.

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

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Employees
- Contributing family workers
- Unemployed persons
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years
EMTP  Employment Type  Second release
For employed persons, defines their employment type for the main job held in the week prior to Census Night.
Applicable to: Employed persons
Categories: 1 Employee not owning business
            2 Owner managers of incorporated enterprises
            3 Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises
            4 Contributing family workers
            & Not stated
            @ Not applicable
            V Overseas visitor
Number of categories: 7
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 15 years
- Persons who are unemployed
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons not in the labour force

ENGLP  Proficiency in Spoken English/Language  First release
Classifies each person’s self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.
Applicable to: All persons
Categories: Speaks English only
            1 Speaks English only
            Speaks other language and speaks English
            2 Very well
            3 Well
            4 Not well
            5 Not at all
            Not stated
            6 Not stated—both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated
            & Not stated—language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated
Overseas Visitor
            V Overseas visitor
Number of categories: 8
ENGP  Proficiency in Spoken English  First release
For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, classifies their self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.

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

Applicable to:  Persons who speak a language other than English or did not state a language

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not stated-both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

FBLF  Family Blending  First release
Classifies couple families based on the parent-child relationships within them. Temporarily absent children are taken into consideration when classifying families.

See also Family Blending (FBLF) in the Glossary.

Applicable to:  Couple families with children

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couple family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Intact family with no other children present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Step family with no other children present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Blended family with no other children present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Intact family with other children present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Step family with other children present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blended family with other children present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other couple family with other children only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Family Income Derivation Indicator**

Allows family income to be derived based on any of the following conditions.

**Applicable to:** Families in family households

**Categories:** No members aged 15 years and over temporarily absent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All incomes stated</th>
<th>One or more incomes not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No negative incomes stated</td>
<td>No negative incomes stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or more negative incomes stated</td>
<td>One or more negative incomes stated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**One or more members aged 15 years and over temporarily absent**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incomes stated for all members present</th>
<th>One or more incomes of members present not stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No negative incomes stated</td>
<td>No negative incomes stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or more negative incomes stated</td>
<td>One or more negative incomes stated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Not applicable:**

@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 9

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

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
**2011 Census Dictionary**

**FINASF**

**Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)**

Calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

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

**Applicable to:** Families in family households

**Categories:** Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Negative income</td>
<td>$1 – $1,249 ($1 – $35,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nil income</td>
<td>$1,250 – $4,999 ($36,000 – $87,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$1 – $199 ($1 – $10,399)</td>
<td>$5,000 or more ($100,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$200 – $299 ($10,400 – $15,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$300 – $399 ($15,600 – $20,799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$400 – $499 ($20,800 – $31,199)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$500 – $599 ($31,200 – $41,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$600 – $699 ($41,600 – $51,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$700 – $799 ($52,000 – $64,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$800 – $899 ($65,000 – $77,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$900 – $999 ($78,000 – $103,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$1,000 – $1,199 ($104,000 – $129,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>$1,200 – $1,399 ($130,000 – $155,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$1,400 – $1,599 ($156,000 – $181,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$1,600 – $1,799 ($182,000 – $207,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$1,800 – $1,999 ($208,000 – $259,999)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$2,000 or more ($260,000 or more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>All incomes not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 19

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

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
Total Family Income (weekly) is not calculated where a family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or was temporarily absent. These families are coded to the 'Partial income stated' category.

This variable is calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

**Applicable to:** Families in family households

**Categories:**

- Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.
  - 01 Negative income
  - 02 Nil income
  - 03 $1-$199 ($1-$10,399)
  - 04 $200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)
  - 05 $300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)
  - 06 $400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)
  - 07 $600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)
  - 08 $800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)
  - 09 $1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)
  - 10 $1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)
  - 11 $1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)
  - 12 $2,000-$2,499 ($104,000-$129,999)
  - 13 $2,500-$2,999 ($130,000-$155,999)
  - 14 $3,000-$3,499 ($156,000-$181,999)
  - 15 $3,500-$3,999 ($182,000-$207,999)
  - 16 $4,000-$4,999 ($208,000-$259,999)
  - 17 $5,000 or more ($260,000 or more)
  - 18 Partial income stated
  - @@ All incomes not stated

**Number of categories:** 20

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

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
## Family Composition

Family Composition classifies families into different types. When classifying families into different types, information about temporarily absent family members is used.

No provision has been made in Family Composition to classify family members outside the family nucleus. For example, in a family which contains a couple and their dependent children, plus a parent of one of the couple, the latter would be recorded as an ‘other related individual’. Identification of such persons within a family is done by means of ‘Relationship in household’ (RLHP) data.

**Applicable to:** Families in family households

**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Couple family with no children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Couple family with no children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Couple family with children under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Couple family with children under 15 and dependent students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2111</td>
<td>Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2112</td>
<td>Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Couple family with children under 15 and no dependent students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2121</td>
<td>Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2122</td>
<td>Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Couple family with no children under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Couple family with no children under 15 and with dependent students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2211</td>
<td>Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2212</td>
<td>Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Couple family with no children under 15 and no dependent students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2221</td>
<td>Couple family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ONE PARENT FAMILY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>One parent family with children under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>One parent family with children under 15 and dependent students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3111</td>
<td>One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3112</td>
<td>One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>One parent family with children under 15 and no dependent students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3121</td>
<td>One parent family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3122</td>
<td>One parent family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>One parent family with no children under 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>One parent family with no children under 15 and with dependent students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3211</td>
<td>One parent family with no children under 15, with dependent students and non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3212</td>
<td>One parent family with no children under 15, with dependent students and no non-dependent children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
322 One parent family with no children under 15 and no dependent students

3221 One parent family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children

9 OTHER FAMILY

92 Other family

922 Other family

9222 Other family

Not applicable

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

FMGF Grandparent Families

First release

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

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

Data, including more detailed grandparent family types, are available as customised data requests.

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

Applicable to:
Families with grandchildren

Categories:

1 Couple family with grandchildren

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

12 Couple family with no grandchildren under 15 and with dependent student grandchildren (with or without other children)

13 Couple family with no grandchildren under 15, no dependent student grandchildren and with non-dependent grandchildren (with or without other children)

2 Lone grandparent

21 Lone grandparent with grandchildren under 15 (with or without other children)

22 Lone grandparent with no grandchildren under 15 and with dependent student grandchildren (with or without other children)

23 Lone grandparent with no grandchildren under 15, no dependent student grandchildren and with non-dependent grandchildren (with or without other children)

Not applicable:

@@ Not applicable
2011 Census Dictionary

Number of categories: one digit level 2
                 two digit level 7

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
  • Families with no grandchildren
  • Non-family/Non-classifiable households
  • Unoccupied private dwellings
  • Non-private dwellings
  • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FNOF</th>
<th>Family Number</th>
<th>First release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In a multiple family household this variable indicates whether a family, as classified in Family Composition (FMCF) is either the primary, second or third family in the household. In a one family household Family Number is always Primary family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable to:</td>
<td>Families in family households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categories:</td>
<td>1  Primary family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2  Second family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3  Third family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@  Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of categories:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable (@@) category comprises:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-family/Non-classifiable households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unoccupied private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRLF</th>
<th>Relationship Between Families</th>
<th>First release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relationship Between Families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Describes the relationship between families within a household. The relationship described is that of the second or subsequent family to the primary family. For instance, if a household contained two families where the primary family consists of a couple family with children and the second family consists of the parents of the reference person of the primary family, the FRLF of the second family is 'Mother’s/father’s family'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable to:</td>
<td>Two or three family households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categories:</td>
<td>1  Mother’s/father’s family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2  Grandparent’s family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3  Son’s/daughter’s family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4  Grandchild’s family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5  Brother’s/sister’s family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6  Other related family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7  Unrelated family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@  Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of categories:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable (@@) category comprises:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Primary families in multi-family households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• One family households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-family/Non-classifiable households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unoccupied private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GNGP  
Public/Private Employer Indicator  
Second release

The employer’s business name and the workplace address of the employed person is used to classify employed persons into the public or private sector. The public sector is further broken down into National, State/Territory or Local Government. If the public sector cannot be determined, responses are coded to Private sector as the default code.

Applicable to: Employed persons

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

Number of categories: 7

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

HCFMD  
Family Household Composition (Dwelling)  
First release

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

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:
1 One family household
   11 One family household: Couple family with no children
   12 One family household: Couple family with children
   13 One family household: One parent family
   14 One family household: Other family
2 Multiple family household
   21 Two family household: Couple family with no children
   22 Two family household: Couple family with children
   23 Two family household: One parent family
   24 Two family household: Other family
   25 Three or more family household: Couple family with no children
   26 Three or more family household: Couple family with children
   27 Three or more family household: One parent family
   28 Three or more family household: Other family
3 Other household
   31 Lone person household
   32 Group household
   33 Visitors only household
   34 Other non-classifiable household
**Not applicable:**

@@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One digit level</th>
<th>Two digit level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

---

**HCFMF**

**Family Household Composition (Family)**

*First release*

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

**Applicable to:** Families in family households

**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>One family household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>One family household: Couple family with no children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>One family household: Couple family with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>One family household: One parent family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>One family household: Other family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Two family household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Two family household: Couple family with no children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Two family household: Couple family with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Two family household: One parent family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Two family household: Other family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Three or more family household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Three or more family household: Couple family with no children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Three or more family household: Couple family with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Three or more family household: One parent family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Three or more family household: Other family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Not applicable:**

@@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One digit level</th>
<th>Two digit level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
HEAP Level of Highest Educational Attainment

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

Data available on request.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

1 Postgraduate Degree Level
   10 Postgraduate Degree Level, nfd
   11 Doctoral Degree Level
   12 Master Degree Level

2 Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level
   20 Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, nfd
   21 Graduate Diploma Level
   22 Graduate Certificate Level

3 Bachelor Degree Level
   31 Bachelor Degree Level

4 Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level
   40 Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, nfd
   41 Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level
   42 Diploma Level

5 Certificate Level
   50 Certificate Level, nfd
   500 Certificate Level, nfd

   51 Certificate III & IV Level
   510 Certificate III & IV Level, nfd
   511 Certificate IV
   514 Certificate III

   52 Certificate I & II Level
   520 Certificate I & II Level, nfd
   521 Certificate II
   524 Certificate I

6 School Education Level
   611 Year 12
   613 Year 11
   621 Year 10
   622 Year 9
   67 Year 8 or below

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

Number of categories: one digit level 6
two digit level 13
three digit level 17

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years
HHCD  Household Composition  

Indicates whether or not a family is present on Census Night and whether or not other unrelated household members are present.

Applicable to:  Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

1  ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD
   11  One family household with only family members present
       110  One family household with only family members present
   12  One family household with non-family members present
       120  One family household with non-family members present

2  MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD
   21  Two family household
       211  Two family household with only family members present
       212  Two family household with non-family members present
   22  Three or more family household
       221  Three or more family household with only family members present
       222  Three or more family household with non-family members present

3  NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD
   31  Lone person household
       310  Lone person household
   32  Group household
       320  Group household

4  NON-CLASSIFIABLE
   41  Visitors only
       410  Visitors only
   42  Other non-classifiable
       420  Other non-classifiable

NOT APPLICABLE
   @@@  Not applicable

Number of categories:
   one digit level 4
   two digit level 8
   three digit level 11

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

HIDD  Household Income Derivation Indicator  

First release

Allows household income to be derived based on any of the following conditions.

Applicable to:  Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

NO MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER TEMPORARILY ABSENT

All incomes stated
   1  No negative incomes stated
   2  One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes not stated
   3  No negative incomes stated
   4  One or more negative incomes stated

ONE OR MORE MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER TEMPORARILY ABSENT

Incomes stated for all members present
   5  No negative incomes stated
   6  One or more negative incomes stated
One or more incomes of members present not stated

7  No negative incomes stated
8  One or more negative incomes stated

NOT APPLICABLE
@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 9

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

---

**HIED**

**Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)**

First release

Equivalised total household income is total household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition. The 'modified OECD' equivalence scale is used.

Equivalised total household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

Applicable to: Family, Lone Person and Group Households

Categories: Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

01  Negative income
02  Nil income
03  $1-$199 ($1-$10,399)
04  $200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)
05  $300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)
06  $400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)
07  $600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)
08  $800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)
09  $1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)
10  $1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)
11  $1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)
12  $2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)
13  Partial income stated
&@  All incomes not stated
@@  Not applicable

Number of categories: 15

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Other non-classifiable households
- Visitor only households
**HINASD**

**Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)**  
*First release*

Calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

The income ranges for Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD) include households where one or more household members aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent. In the variable Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), these households would be excluded from the household income calculation. They would be coded to the (HIND) category 'Partial income stated'.

This variable includes visitor only households in its calculations.

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:** Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weekly Income Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Negative income</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nil income</td>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$1-$199 (1-$10,399)</td>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
<td>$2,000-$2,499 ($104,000-$129,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$2,000-$2,499 ($104,000-$129,999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$3,000-$3,499 ($156,000-$181,999)</td>
<td>$3,500-$3,999 ($182,000-$207,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$3,500-$3,999 ($182,000-$207,999)</td>
<td>$4,000-$4,999 ($208,000-$259,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$4,000-$4,999 ($208,000-$259,999)</td>
<td>$5,000 or more ($260,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$5,000 or more ($260,000 or more)</td>
<td>&amp; &amp; All incomes not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; &amp;</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 19

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

- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Other non-classifiable households
### Total Household Income (weekly)

**First release**

Calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The Census collects personal income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose.

Household income is not calculated where a household member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or was temporarily absent. These households are coded to the 'Partial income stated' category.

If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances, the derived variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) can be used in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

This variable includes visitor only households in its calculations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>Occupied private dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories:</td>
<td>Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Negative income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nil income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$1-$199 ($1-$10,399)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
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<td>$2,000-$2,499 ($104,000-$129,999)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>$2,500-$2,999 ($130,000-$155,999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$3,000-$3,499 ($156,000-$181,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$3,500-$3,999 ($182,000-$207,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$4,000-$4,999 ($208,000-$259,999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$5,000 or more ($260,000 or more)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Partial income stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; &amp;</td>
<td>All incomes not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 20

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

- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Other non-classifiable households
### HRSP Hours Worked

**Second release**

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

**Applicable to:** Employed persons

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

**Number of categories:** 103

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

### HRWRP Hours Worked (ranges)

**Second release**

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

**Applicable to:** Employed persons

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

**Number of categories:** 11

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years
### HSCP
**Highest Year of School Completed**  
*First release*

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0). This variable contains the highest level of primary or secondary schooling completed.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Year 12 or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Year 11 or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Year 10 or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Year 9 or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Year 8 or below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Did not go to school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 9  
**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Persons aged under 15 years

### IFAGEP
**Imputation Flag for Age**  
*First release*

Indicates if a person's age was imputed.

**Applicable to:** All persons  
**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Age not imputed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Age imputed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 2

---

### IFMSTP
**Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status**  
*First release*

Indicates if a person's registered marital status was imputed.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marital status not imputed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marital status imputed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 3  
**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Persons aged under 15 years

---
**IFNMFD**  
**Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling**  
*First release*

Indicates whether the number of males and females could be established for an occupied private dwelling, or needed to be imputed. In some cases, the Census collector is able to obtain the number of males and females despite not receiving a form. This flag indicates dwellings when no form is received and where all persons required all demographic characteristics (age, registered marital status and place of usual residence) to be imputed and other variables are set to 'Not stated' or 'Not applicable' as appropriate.

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

**Applicable to:**  
Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**
1  
Not imputed - form returned

2  
Not imputed - no form, count obtained by collector

3  
Imputed - no form, no count obtained by collector

@  
Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 4

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

**IFPURP**  
**Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence**  
*First release*

Provides information on the level of response a person provided to the 'place of usual residence' question. Some people may provide an incomplete address of usual residence, and this flag indicates the geographic level at which imputation was then required. This variable can also be used to flag instances where people did not report their Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP) and when it was possible to derive this indicator. For example, if a person was enumerated in Victoria and they provided a Tasmanian place of usual residence then UAICP is derived to 'Elsewhere in Australia'.

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

**Applicable to:**  
All persons

**Categories:**
01  
Not imputed - State/territory, SA2 and SA1 stated

02  
SA1 imputed - State/territory and SA2 stated

03  
SA2 and SA1 imputed - State/territory and/or Capital City provided

04  
State/territory, SA2 and SA1 imputed

**Number of categories:** 4
INCP

Total Personal Income (weekly)  
Indicates the total income that the person usually receives each week. Equivalent annual amounts appear in brackets.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Equivalent Annual Amounts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Negative income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nil income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$1-$199 (1-$10,399)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)</td>
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<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>$1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)</td>
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<tr>
<td>&amp;&amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 15

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

INDP

Industry of Employment  
Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0)

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing - Mining - Manufacturing - Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services - Construction - Wholesale Trade - Retail Trade - Accommodation and Food Services - Transport, Postal and Warehousing - Information Media and Telecommunications - Financial and Insurance Services - Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services - Administrative and Support Services - Public Administration and Safety - Education and Training - Health Care and Social Assistance - Arts and Recreation Services - Other Services - Inadequately Described

A  AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

A0  Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd

A00  Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd

A000  Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd

01  Agriculture

010  Agriculture, nfd

0100  Agriculture, nfd

011  Nursery and Floriculture Production

0110  Nursery and Floriculture Production, nfd

0111  Nursery Production (Under Cover)

0112  Nursery Production (Outdoors)

0113  Turf Growing

0114  Floriculture Production (Under Cover)

0115  Floriculture Production (Outdoors)

012  Mushroom and Vegetable Growing

0120  Mushroom and Vegetable Growing, nfd

0121  Mushroom Growing

0122  Vegetable Growing (Under Cover)

0123  Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)
013 Fruit and Tree Nut Growing
   0130 Fruit and Tree Nut Growing, nfd
   0131 Grape Growing
   0132 Kiwifruit Growing
   0133 Berry Fruit Growing
   0134 Apple and Pear Growing
   0135 Stone Fruit Growing
   0136 Citrus Fruit Growing
   0137 Olive Growing
   0139 Other Fruit and Tree Nut Growing

014 Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming
   0140 Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming, nfd
   0141 Sheep Farming (Specialised)
   0142 Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised)
   0143 Beef Cattle Feedlots (Specialised)
   0144 Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming
   0145 Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
   0146 Rice Growing
   0149 Other Grain Growing

015 Other Crop Growing
   0150 Other Crop Growing, nfd
   0151 Sugar Cane Growing
   0152 Cotton Growing
   0159 Other Crop Growing nec

016 Dairy Cattle Farming
   0160 Dairy Cattle Farming

017 Poultry Farming
   0170 Poultry Farming, nfd
   0171 Poultry Farming (Meat)
   0172 Poultry Farming (Eggs)

018 Deer Farming
   0180 Deer Farming

019 Other Livestock Farming
   0190 Other Livestock Farming, nfd
   0191 Horse Farming
   0192 Pig Farming
   0193 Beekeping
   0199 Other Livestock Farming nec

02 Aquaculture

020 Aquaculture
   0200 Aquaculture, nfd
   0201 Offshore Longline and Rack Aquaculture
   0202 Offshore Caged Aquaculture
   0203 Onshore Aquaculture

03 Forestry and Logging

030 Forestry and Logging
   0300 Forestry and Logging, nfd
   0301 Forestry
   0302 Logging
04 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping
  040 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, nfd
  0400 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, nfd
  041 Fishing
    0410 Fishing, nfd
    0411 Rock Lobster and Crab Potting
    0412 Prawn Fishing
    0413 Line Fishing
    0414 Fish Trawling, Seining and Netting
    0419 Other Fishing
  042 Hunting and Trapping
    0420 Hunting and Trapping

05 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services
  050 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services, nfd
    0500 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services, nfd
  051 Forestry Support Services
    0510 Forestry Support Services
  052 Agriculture and Fishing Support Services
    0520 Agriculture and Fishing Support Services, nfd
    0521 Cotton Ginning
    0522 Shearing Services
    0529 Other Agriculture and Fishing Support Services

B MINING
  06 Coal Mining
    060 Coal Mining
      0600 Coal Mining
  07 Oil and Gas Extraction
    070 Oil and Gas Extraction
      0700 Oil and Gas Extraction
  08 Metal Ore Mining
    080 Metal Ore Mining
      0800 Metal Ore Mining, nfd
      0801 Iron Ore Mining
      0802 Bauxite Mining
      0803 Copper Ore Mining
      0804 Gold Ore Mining
      0805 Mineral Sand Mining
      0806 Nickel Ore Mining
      0807 Silver-Lead-Zinc Ore Mining
      0809 Other Metal Ore Mining
  09 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying
    090 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, nfd
      0900 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, nfd
    091 Construction Material Mining
      0910 Construction Material Mining, nfd
      0911 Gravel and Sand Quarrying
      0919 Other Construction Material Mining
    099 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying
      0990 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying
10 Exploration and Other Mining Support Services
   100 Exploration and Other Mining Support Services, nfd
      1000 Exploration and Other Mining Support Services, nfd
   101 Exploration
      1010 Exploration, nfd
      1011 Petroleum Exploration
      1012 Mineral Exploration
   109 Other Mining Support Services
      1090 Other Mining Support Services

C MANUFACTURING
   C0 Manufacturing, nfd
      C00 Manufacturing, nfd
         C000 Manufacturing, nfd
   11 Food Product Manufacturing
      110 Food Product Manufacturing, nfd
         1100 Food Product Manufacturing, nfd
      111 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing
         1110 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing, nfd
         1111 Meat Processing
         1112 Poultry Processing
         1113 Cured Meat and Smallgoods Manufacturing
      112 Seafood Processing
         1120 Seafood Processing
      113 Dairy Product Manufacturing
         1130 Dairy Product Manufacturing, nfd
         1131 Milk and Cream Processing
         1132 Ice Cream Manufacturing
         1133 Cheese and Other Dairy Product Manufacturing
      114 Fruit and Vegetable Processing
         1140 Fruit and Vegetable Processing
      115 Oil and Fat Manufacturing
         1150 Oil and Fat Manufacturing
      116 Grain Mill and Cereal Product Manufacturing
         1160 Grain Mill and Cereal Product Manufacturing, nfd
         1161 Grain Mill Product Manufacturing
         1162 Cereal, Pasta and Baking Mix Manufacturing
      117 Bakery Product Manufacturing
         1170 Bakery Product Manufacturing, nfd
         1171 Bread Manufacturing (Factory based)
         1172 Cake and Pastry Manufacturing (Factory based)
         1173 Biscuit Manufacturing (Factory based)
         1174 Bakery Product Manufacturing (Non-factory based)
      118 Sugar and Confectionery Manufacturing
         1180 Sugar and Confectionery Manufacturing, nfd
         1181 Sugar Manufacturing
         1182 Confectionery Manufacturing
      119 Other Food Product Manufacturing
         1190 Other Food Product Manufacturing, nfd
         1191 Potato, Corn and Other Crisp Manufacturing
         1192 Prepared Animal and Bird Feed Manufacturing
         1199 Other Food Product Manufacturing nec
   12 Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
      120 Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd
         1200 Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd
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121 Beverage Manufacturing
   1210 Beverage Manufacturing, nfd
   1211 Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing
   1212 Beer Manufacturing
   1213 Spirit Manufacturing
   1214 Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing

122 Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
   1220 Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing

13 Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing

130 Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd
   1300 Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd

131 Textile Manufacturing
   1310 Textile Manufacturing, nfd
   1311 Wool Scouring
   1312 Natural Textile Manufacturing
   1313 Synthetic Textile Manufacturing

132 Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing
   1320 Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing

133 Textile Product Manufacturing
   1330 Textile Product Manufacturing, nfd
   1331 Textile Floor Covering Manufacturing
   1332 Rope, Cordage and Twine Manufacturing
   1333 Cut and Sewn Textile Product Manufacturing
   1334 Textile Finishing and Other Textile Product Manufacturing

134 Knitted Product Manufacturing
   1340 Knitted Product Manufacturing

135 Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing
   1350 Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing, nfd
   1351 Clothing Manufacturing
   1352 Footwear Manufacturing

14 Wood Product Manufacturing

140 Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd
   1400 Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd

141 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing
   1410 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing, nfd
   1411 Log Sawmilling
   1412 Wood Chipping
   1413 Timber Resawing and Dressing

149 Other Wood Product Manufacturing
   1490 Other Wood Product Manufacturing, nfd
   1491 Prefabricated Wooden Building Manufacturing
   1492 Wooden Structural Fitting and Component Manufacturing
   1493 Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing
   1494 Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing
   1499 Other Wood Product Manufacturing nec

15 Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing

150 Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd
   1500 Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd

151 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
   1510 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
### Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
- 1520 Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, nfd
- 1521 Corrugated Paperboard and Paperboard Container Manufacturing
- 1522 Paper Bag Manufacturing
- 1523 Paper Stationery Manufacturing
- 1524 Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing
- 1529 Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing

### Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media)
- 160 Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media), nfd
  - 1600 Printing (including the Reproduction of Recorded Media), nfd

### Printing and Printing Support Services
- 1610 Printing and Printing Support Services, nfd
- 1611 Printing
- 1612 Printing Support Services

### Reproduction of Recorded Media
- 1620 Reproduction of Recorded Media

### Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
- 170 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing
  - 1700 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1701 Petroleum Refining and Petroleum Fuel Manufacturing
  - 1709 Other Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing

### Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing
- 180 Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1800 Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
- 181 Basic Chemical Manufacturing
  - 1810 Basic Chemical Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1811 Industrial Gas Manufacturing
  - 1812 Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
  - 1813 Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing
- 182 Basic Polymer Manufacturing
  - 1820 Basic Polymer Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1821 Synthetic Resin and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing
  - 1829 Other Basic Polymer Manufacturing
- 183 Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing
  - 1830 Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1831 Fertiliser Manufacturing
  - 1832 Pesticide Manufacturing
- 184 Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing
  - 1840 Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1841 Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing
  - 1842 Veterinary Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing
- 185 Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
  - 1850 Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1851 Cleaning Compound Manufacturing
  - 1852 Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
- 189 Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing
  - 1890 Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
  - 1891 Photographic Chemical Product Manufacturing
  - 1892 Explosive Manufacturing
  - 1899 Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing nec
19 Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing

190 Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd
1900 Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd

191 Polymer Product Manufacturing
1910 Polymer Product Manufacturing, nfd
1911 Polymer Film and Sheet Packaging Material Manufacturing
1912 Rigid and Semi-Rigid Polymer Product Manufacturing
1913 Polymer Foam Product Manufacturing
1914 Tyre Manufacturing
1915 Adhesive Manufacturing
1916 Paint and Coatings Manufacturing
1919 Other Polymer Product Manufacturing

192 Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing
1920 Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing

20 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

200 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd
2000 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd

201 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
2010 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing

202 Ceramic Product Manufacturing
2020 Ceramic Product Manufacturing, nfd
2021 Clay Brick Manufacturing
2029 Other Ceramic Product Manufacturing

203 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing
2030 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing, nfd
2031 Cement and Lime Manufacturing
2032 Plaster Product Manufacturing
2033 Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturing
2034 Concrete Product Manufacturing

209 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
2090 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

21 Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing

210 Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
2100 Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

211 Basic Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
2110 Iron Smelting and Steel Manufacturing

212 Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing
2120 Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
2121 Iron and Steel Casting
2122 Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing

213 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
2130 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing, nfd
2131 Alumina Production
2132 Aluminium Smelting
2133 Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining
2139 Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing

214 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing
2140 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
2141 Non-Ferrous Metal Casting
2142 Aluminium Rolling, Drawing, Extruding
2149 Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing
22 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
   220 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
   2200 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
   221 Iron and Steel Forging
       2210 Iron and Steel Forging
   222 Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
       2220 Structural Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
       2221 Structural Steel Fabricating
       2222 Prefabricated Metal Building Manufacturing
       2223 Architectural Aluminium Product Manufacturing
       2224 Metal Roof and Guttering Manufacturing (except Aluminium)
       2229 Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
   223 Metal Container Manufacturing
       2230 Metal Container Manufacturing, nfd
       2231 Boiler, Tank and Other Heavy Gauge Metal Container Manufacturing
       2239 Other Metal Container Manufacturing
   224 Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)
       2240 Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)
   229 Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
       2290 Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd
       2291 Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing
       2292 Nut, Bolt, Screw and Rivet Manufacturing
       2293 Metal Coating and Finishing
       2299 Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing nec

23 Transport Equipment Manufacturing
   230 Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
       2300 Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
   231 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing
       2310 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing, nfd
       2311 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
       2312 Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing
       2313 Automotive Electrical Component Manufacturing
       2319 Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing
   239 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing
       2390 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
       2391 Shipbuilding and Repair Services
       2392 Boatbuilding and Repair Services
       2393 Railway Rolling Stock Manufacturing and Repair Services
       2394 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services
       2399 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing nec

24 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
   240 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
       2400 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
   241 Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
       2410 Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
       2411 Photographic, Optical and Ophthalmic Equipment Manufacturing
       2412 Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing
       2419 Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
   242 Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
       2420 Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
       2421 Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing
       2422 Communication Equipment Manufacturing
       2429 Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
243 Electrical Equipment Manufacturing
   2430 Electrical Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
   2431 Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing
   2432 Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
   2439 Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing

244 Domestic Appliance Manufacturing
   2440 Domestic Appliance Manufacturing, nfd
   2441 Whiteware Appliance Manufacturing
   2449 Other Domestic Appliance Manufacturing

245 Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing
   2450 Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
   2451 Pump and Compressor Manufacturing
   2452 Fixed Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing

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

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

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

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

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

D ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND WASTE SERVICES

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

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

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

262 Electricity Transmission
   2620 Electricity Transmission

263 Electricity Distribution
   2630 Electricity Distribution

264 On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation
   2640 On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation
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### 27 Gas Supply
- **270 Gas Supply**

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

### 29 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services
- **290 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd**
  - **2900 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd**

### E CONSTRUCTION
- **E0 Construction, nfd**
  - **E00 Construction, nfd**
    - **E000 Construction, nfd**

### 30 Building Construction
- **300 Building Construction, nfd**
  - **3000 Building Construction, nfd**

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

### 32 Construction Services
- **320 Construction Services, nfd**
  - **3200 Construction Services, nfd**

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

### 322 Building Structure Services
- **3220 Building Structure Services, nfd**
- **3221 Concreting Services**
- **3222 Bricklaying Services**
- **3223 Roofing Services**
- **3224 Structural Steel Erection Services**
323 Building Installation Services
3230 Building Installation Services, nfd
3231 Plumbing Services
3232 Electrical Services
3233 Air Conditioning and Heating Services
3234 Fire and Security Alarm Installation Services
3239 Other Building Installation Services

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

329 Other Construction Services
3290 Other Construction Services, nfd
3291 Landscape Construction Services
3292 Hire of Construction Machinery with Operator
3299 Other Construction Services nec

F WHOLESALE TRADE

33 Basic Material Wholesaling
330 Basic Material Wholesaling, nfd
3300 Basic Material Wholesaling, nfd

331 Agricultural Product Wholesaling
3310 Agricultural Product Wholesaling, nfd
3311 Wool Wholesaling
3312 Cereal Grain Wholesaling
3319 Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling

332 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling
3320 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling, nfd
3321 Petroleum Product Wholesaling
3322 Metal and Mineral Wholesaling
3323 Industrial and Agricultural Chemical Product Wholesaling

333 Timber and Hardware Goods Wholesaling
3330 Timber and Hardware Goods Wholesaling, nfd
3331 Timber Wholesaling
3332 Plumbing Goods Wholesaling
3339 Other Hardware Goods Wholesaling

34 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
340 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd
3400 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd

341 Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
3410 Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd
3411 Agricultural and Construction Machinery Wholesaling
3419 Other Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
349 Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
   3490 Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd
   3491 Professional and Scientific Goods Wholesaling
   3492 Computer and Computer Peripheral Wholesaling
   3493 Telecommunication Goods Wholesaling
   3494 Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Wholesaling
   3499 Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling nec

35 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling
   350 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling
      3500 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling, nfd
      3501 Car Wholesaling
      3502 Commercial Vehicle Wholesaling
      3503 Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
      3504 Motor Vehicle New Parts Wholesaling
      3505 Motor Vehicle Dismantling and Used Parts Wholesaling

36 Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling
   360 Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling
      3600 Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling, nfd
      3601 General Line Grocery Wholesaling
      3602 Meat, Poultry and Smallgoods Wholesaling
      3603 Dairy Produce Wholesaling
      3604 Fish and Seafood Wholesaling
      3605 Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling
      3606 Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling
      3609 Other Grocery Wholesaling

37 Other Goods Wholesaling
   370 Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd
      3700 Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd

371 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling
   3710 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling, nfd
   3711 Textile Product Wholesaling
   3712 Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling

372 Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling
   3720 Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling

373 Furniture, Floor Covering and Other Goods Wholesaling
   3730 Furniture, Floor Covering and Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd
   3731 Furniture and Floor Covering Wholesaling
   3732 Jewellery and Watch Wholesaling
   3733 Kitchen and Diningware Wholesaling
   3734 Toy and Sporting Goods Wholesaling
   3735 Book and Magazine Wholesaling
   3736 Paper Product Wholesaling
   3739 Other Goods Wholesaling nec

38 Commission-Based Wholesaling
   380 Commission-Based Wholesaling
      3800 Commission-Based Wholesaling
G RETAIL TRADE

G0 Retail Trade, nfd

G00 Retail Trade, nfd

39 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing

390 Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing, nfd

391 Motor Vehicle Retailing

3910 Motor Vehicle Retailing, nfd

3911 Car Retailing

3912 Motor Cycle Retailing

3913 Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Retailing

392 Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing

3920 Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing, nfd

3921 Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing

3922 Tyre Retailing

40 Fuel Retailing

400 Fuel Retailing

4000 Fuel Retailing

41 Food Retailing

410 Food Retailing, nfd

411 Supermarket and Grocery Stores

4110 Supermarket and Grocery Stores

412 Specialised Food Retailing

4120 Specialised Food Retailing, nfd

4121 Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing

4122 Fruit and Vegetable Retailing

4123 Liquor Retailing

4129 Other Specialised Food Retailing

42 Other Store-Based Retailing

420 Other Store-Based Retailing, nfd

421 Furniture, Floor Coverings, Houseware and Textile Goods Retailing

4210 Furniture, Floor Coverings, Houseware and Textile Goods Retailing, nfd

4211 Furniture Retailing

4212 Floor Coverings Retailing

4213 Houseware Retailing

4214 Manchester and Other Textile Goods Retailing

422 Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing

4220 Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing, nfd

4221 Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing

4222 Computer and Computer Peripheral Retailing

4229 Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing

423 Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing

4230 Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing, nfd

4231 Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing

4232 Garden Supplies Retailing

424 Recreational Goods Retailing

4240 Recreational Goods Retailing, nfd

4241 Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing

4242 Entertainment Media Retailing

4243 Toy and Game Retailing

4244 Newspaper and Book Retailing

4245 Marine Equipment Retailing
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### H Accommodation and Food Services

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## TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING

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#### 461 Road Freight Transport

| 4610 | Road Freight Transport |

#### 462 Road Passenger Transport

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#### 471 Rail Freight Transport

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#### 472 Rail Passenger Transport

| 4720 | Rail Passenger Transport |

### 48 Water Transport

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#### 481 Water Freight Transport

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#### 482 Water Passenger Transport

| 4820 | Water Passenger Transport |

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#### 501 Scenic and Sightseeing Transport

| 5010 | Scenic and Sightseeing Transport |

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| 5220 | Airports Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services |
529 Other Transport Support Services
   5290 Other Transport Support Services, nfd
   5291 Customs Agency Services
   5292 Freight Forwarding Services
   5299 Other Transport Support Services nec

53 Warehousing and Storage Services
   530 Warehousing and Storage Services
   5300 Warehousing and Storage Services, nfd
   5301 Grain Storage Services
   5309 Other Warehousing and Storage Services

J INFORMATION MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
   J0 Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd
      J00 Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd
      J000 Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd

54 Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing)
   540 Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing), nfd
      5400 Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing), nfd

541 Newspaper, Periodical, Book and Directory Publishing
   5410 Newspaper, Periodical, Book and Directory Publishing, nfd
   5411 Newspaper Publishing
   5412 Magazine and Other Periodical Publishing
   5413 Book Publishing
   5414 Directory and Mailing List Publishing
   5419 Other Publishing (except Software, Music and Internet)

542 Software Publishing
   5420 Software Publishing

55 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities
   550 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities, nfd
      5500 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities, nfd

551 Motion Picture and Video Activities
   5510 Motion Picture and Video Activities, nfd
   5511 Motion Picture and Video Production
   5512 Motion Picture and Video Distribution
   5513 Motion Picture Exhibition
   5514 Post-production Services and Other Motion Picture and Video Activities

552 Sound Recording and Music Publishing
   5520 Sound Recording and Music Publishing, nfd
   5521 Music Publishing
   5522 Music and Other Sound Recording Activities

56 Broadcasting (except Internet)
   560 Broadcasting (except Internet), nfd
      5600 Broadcasting (except Internet), nfd

561 Radio Broadcasting
   5610 Radio Broadcasting

562 Television Broadcasting
   5620 Television Broadcasting, nfd
   5621 Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting
   5622 Cable and Other Subscription Broadcasting

57 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
   570 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
      5700 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
58  Telecommunications Services
   580  Telecommunications Services
       5800  Telecommunications Services, nfd
       5801  Wired Telecommunications Network Operation
       5802  Other Telecommunications Network Operation
       5809  Other Telecommunications Services

59  Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services
   590  Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services, nfd
       5900  Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services, nfd

591  Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals
       5910  Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals

592  Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services
       5920  Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services, nfd
       5921  Data Processing and Web Hosting Services
       5922  Electronic Information Storage Services

60  Library and Other Information Services
   600  Library and Other Information Services, nfd
       6000  Library and Other Information Services, nfd
   601  Libraries and Archives
       6010  Libraries and Archives
   602  Other Information Services
       6020  Other Information Services

K  FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES
   K0  Financial and Insurance Services, nfd
       K00  Financial and Insurance Services, nfd
       K000  Financial and Insurance Services, nfd

62  Finance
   620  Finance, nfd
       6200  Finance, nfd
   621  Central Banking
       6210  Central Banking
   622  Depository Financial Intermediation
       6220  Depository Financial Intermediation, nfd
       6221  Banking
       6222  Building Society Operation
       6223  Credit Union Operation
       6229  Other Depository Financial Intermediation
   623  Non-Depository Financing
       6230  Non-Depository Financing
   624  Financial Asset Investing
       6240  Financial Asset Investing

63  Insurance and Superannuation Funds
   630  Insurance and Superannuation Funds, nfd
       6300  Insurance and Superannuation Funds, nfd
   631  Life Insurance
       6310  Life Insurance
   632  Health and General Insurance
       6320  Health and General Insurance, nfd
       6321  Health Insurance
       6322  General Insurance
   633  Superannuation Funds
       6330  Superannuation Funds
64 Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services
   640 Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services, nfd
      6400 Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services, nfd
   641 Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services
      6410 Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services, nfd
      6411 Financial Asset Broking Services
      6419 Other Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services
   642 Auxiliary Insurance Services
      6420 Auxiliary Insurance Services

L RENTAL, HIRING AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES
   L0 Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd
      L00 Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd
         L000 Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd
   66 Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate)
      660 Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate), nfd
         6600 Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate), nfd
      661 Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring
         6610 Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring, nfd
         6611 Passenger Car Rental and Hiring
         6619 Other Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring
   662 Farm Animal and Bloodstock Leasing
      6620 Farm Animal and Bloodstock Leasing
   663 Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring
      6630 Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring, nfd
      6631 Heavy Machinery and Scaffolding Rental and Hiring
      6632 Video and Other Electronic Media Rental and Hiring
      6639 Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring nec
   664 Non-Financial Intangible Assets (except Copyrights) Leasing
      6640 Non-Financial Intangible Assets (except Copyrights) Leasing

67 Property Operators and Real Estate Services
   670 Property Operators and Real Estate Services, nfd
      6700 Property Operators and Real Estate Services, nfd
   671 Property Operators
      6710 Property Operators, nfd
      6711 Residential Property Operators
      6712 Non-Residential Property Operators
   672 Real Estate Services
      6720 Real Estate Services

M PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
   M0 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
      M00 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
         M000 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
   69 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services)
      690 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services), nfd
         6900 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services), nfd
   691 Scientific Research Services
      6910 Scientific Research Services
692 Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services
   6920 Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services, nfd
   6921 Architectural Services
   6922 Surveying and Mapping Services
   6923 Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services
   6924 Other Specialised Design Services
   6925 Scientific Testing and Analysis Services
693 Legal and Accounting Services
   6930 Legal and Accounting Services, nfd
   6931 Legal Services
   6932 Accounting Services
694 Advertising Services
   6940 Advertising Services
695 Market Research and Statistical Services
   6950 Market Research and Statistical Services
696 Management and Related Consulting Services
   6960 Management and Related Consulting Services, nfd
   6961 Corporate Head Office Management Services
   6962 Management Advice and Related Consulting Services
697 Veterinary Services
   6970 Veterinary Services
699 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
   6990 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
   6991 Professional Photographic Services
   6999 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services nec

70 Computer System Design and Related Services
700 Computer System Design and Related Services
   7000 Computer System Design and Related Services

N ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES
N0 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
   N00 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
      N000 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
72 Administrative Services
720 Administrative Services, nfd
   7200 Administrative Services, nfd
721 Employment Services
   7210 Employment Services, nfd
   7211 Employment Placement and Recruitment Services
   7212 Labour Supply Services
722 Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services
   7220 Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services
729 Other Administrative Services
   7290 Other Administrative Services, nfd
   7291 Office Administrative Services
   7292 Document Preparation Services
   7293 Credit Reporting and Debt Collection Services
   7294 Call Centre Operation
   7299 Other Administrative Services nec
73 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services
   730 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services, nfd
   7300 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services, nfd
   731 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Gardening Services
   7310 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Gardening Services, nfd
   7311 Building and Other Industrial Cleaning Services
   7312 Building Pest Control Services
   7313 Gardening Services

732 Packaging Services
   7320 Packaging Services

0 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY
00 Public Administration and Safety, nfd
   000 Public Administration and Safety, nfd
   0000 Public Administration and Safety, nfd

75 Public Administration
   750 Public Administration, nfd
   7500 Public Administration, nfd
   751 Central Government Administration
   7510 Central Government Administration
   752 State Government Administration
   7520 State Government Administration
   753 Local Government Administration
   7530 Local Government Administration
   754 Justice
   7540 Justice
   755 Government Representation
   7550 Government Representation, nfd
   7551 Domestic Government Representation
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76 Defence
   760 Defence
   7600 Defence

77 Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services
   770 Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, nfd
   7700 Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, nfd
   771 Public Order and Safety Services
   7710 Public Order and Safety Services, nfd
   7711 Police Services
   7712 Investigation and Security Services
   7713 Fire Protection and Other Emergency Services
   7714 Correctional and Detention Services
   7719 Other Public Order and Safety Services

772 Regulatory Services
   7720 Regulatory Services

P EDUCATION AND TRAINING
P0 Education and Training, nfd
   P00 Education and Training, nfd
   P000 Education and Training, nfd

80 Preschool and School Education
   800 Preschool and School Education, nfd
   8000 Preschool and School Education, nfd
   801 Preschool Education
   8010 Preschool Education
802 School Education
  8020 School Education, nfd
  8021 Primary Education
  8022 Secondary Education
  8023 Combined Primary and Secondary Education
  8024 Special School Education

81 Tertiary Education
  810 Tertiary Education
    8100 Tertiary Education, nfd
    8101 Technical and Vocational Education and Training
    8102 Higher Education

82 Adult, Community and Other Education
  820 Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd
    8200 Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd
  821 Adult, Community and Other Education
    8210 Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd
    8211 Sports and Physical Recreation Instruction
    8212 Arts Education
    8219 Adult, Community and Other Education nec

822 Educational Support Services
    8220 Educational Support Services

Q HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
  Q0 Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd
    Q00 Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd
      Q000 Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd

84 Hospitals
  840 Hospitals
    8400 Hospitals, nfd
    8401 Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)
    8402 Psychiatric Hospitals

85 Medical and Other Health Care Services
  850 Medical and Other Health Care Services, nfd
    8500 Medical and Other Health Care Services, nfd
  851 Medical Services
    8510 Medical Services, nfd
    8511 General Practice Medical Services
    8512 Specialist Medical Services
  852 Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services
    8520 Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services
  853 Allied Health Services
    8530 Allied Health Services, nfd
    8531 Dental Services
    8532 Optometry and Optical Dispensing
    8533 Physiotherapy Services
    8534 Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services
    8539 Other Allied Health Services
  859 Other Health Care Services
    8590 Other Health Care Services, nfd
    8591 Ambulance Services
    8599 Other Health Care Services nec
86 Residential Care Services
   860 Residential Care Services
      8600 Residential Care Services, nfd
      8601 Aged Care Residential Services
      8609 Other Residential Care Services

87 Social Assistance Services
   870 Social Assistance Services, nfd
      8700 Social Assistance Services, nfd

871 Child Care Services
   8710 Child Care Services

879 Other Social Assistance Services
   8790 Other Social Assistance Services

R ARTS AND RECREATION SERVICES
R0 Arts and Recreation Services, nfd
   R00 Arts and Recreation Services, nfd
      R000 Arts and Recreation Services, nfd

89 Heritage Activities
   890 Heritage Activities, nfd
      8900 Heritage Activities, nfd

891 Museum Operation
   8910 Museum Operation

892 Parks and Gardens Operations
   8920 Parks and Gardens Operations, nfd
   8921 Zoological and Botanical Gardens Operation
   8922 Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation

90 Creative and Performing Arts Activities
   900 Creative and Performing Arts Activities
      9000 Creative and Performing Arts Activities, nfd
      9001 Performing Arts Operation
      9002 Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers
      9003 Performing Arts Venue Operation

91 Sports and Recreation Activities
   910 Sports and Recreation Activities, nfd
      9100 Sports and Recreation Activities, nfd

911 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities
   9110 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities, nfd
   9111 Health and Fitness Centres and Gymnasia Operation
   9112 Sports and Physical Recreation Clubs and Sports Professionals
   9113 Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation
   9114 Sports and Physical Recreation Administrative Service

912 Horse and Dog Racing Activities
   9120 Horse and Dog Racing Activities, nfd
   9121 Horse and Dog Racing Administration and Track Operation
   9129 Other Horse and Dog Racing Activities

913 Amusement and Other Recreation Activities
   9130 Amusement and Other Recreation Activities, nfd
   9131 Amusement Parks and Centres Operation
   9139 Amusement and Other Recreational Activities nec
92 Gambling Activities
   920 Gambling Activities
      9200 Gambling Activities, nfd
      9201 Casino Operation
      9202 Lottery Operation
      9209 Other Gambling Activities

S OTHER SERVICES
50 Other Services, nfd
   500 Other Services, nfd
      5000 Other Services, nfd

94 Repair and Maintenance
   940 Repair and Maintenance, nfd
      9400 Repair and Maintenance, nfd
   941 Automotive Repair and Maintenance
      9410 Automotive Repair and Maintenance, nfd
      9411 Automotive Electrical Services
      9412 Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair
      9419 Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance
   942 Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance
      9420 Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance, nfd
      9421 Domestic Appliance Repair and Maintenance
      9422 Electronic (except Domestic Appliance) and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance
      9429 Other Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance
   949 Other Repair and Maintenance
      9490 Other Repair and Maintenance, nfd
      9491 Clothing and Footwear Repair
      9499 Other Repair and Maintenance nec

95 Personal and Other Services
   950 Personal and Other Services, nfd
      9500 Personal and Other Services, nfd
   951 Personal Care Services
      9510 Personal Care Services, nfd
      9511 Hairdressing and Beauty Services
      9512 Diet and Weight Reduction Centre Operation
   952 Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services
      9520 Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services
   953 Other Personal Services
      9530 Other Personal Services, nfd
      9531 Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services
      9532 Photographic Film Processing
      9533 Parking Services
      9534 Brothel Keeping and Prostitution Services
      9539 Other Personal Services nec
   954 Religious Services
      9540 Religious Services
   955 Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services
      9550 Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services, nfd
      9551 Business and Professional Association Services
      9552 Labour Association Services
      9559 Other Interest Group Services nec
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96 Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use

960 Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use

9600 Private Households Employing Staff and Undifferentiated Goods and Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use, nfd

9601 Private Households Employing Staff

9602 Undifferentiated Goods-Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use

9603 Undifferentiated Service-Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use

T INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

99 Inadequately described

990 Inadequately described

9900 Inadequately described

Supplementary codes

&&&& Not stated

@@@@ Not applicable

VVVV Overseas visitor

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<td>293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four digit</td>
<td>721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

INGDWTD Indigenous Household Indicator

First release

If a household has at least one Indigenous person who is a usual resident and who was present on Census Night it will be classified as a Household with Indigenous persons.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Household with Indigenous person(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 3

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

**Indigenous Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Non-Indigenous</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Torres Strait Islander</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First release**

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

### Applicable to:

All persons

### Categories:

1. Non-Indigenous
2. Aboriginal
3. Torres Strait Islander
4. Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
&. Not stated
V. Overseas visitor

### Number of categories:

6

---

## LANP

**Language Spoken at Home**

Records responses to the Census question 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?', and is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1. This question only allows for one answer and therefore the number of responses shown in the category '1201 English' is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home.

### Applicable to:

All persons

### Categories:

1. Northern European Languages
2. Southern European Languages
3. Eastern European Languages
4. Southwest And Central Asian Languages
5. Southern Asian Languages
6. Southeast Asian Languages
7. Eastern Asian Languages
8. Australian Indigenous Languages
9. Other Languages

#### NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

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#### Celtic

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#### Finnish and Related Languages

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## Southern European Languages

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### Iberian Romance

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### Other Southern European Languages

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### East Slavic

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### South Slavic

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</table>

### West Slavic

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<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>Polish</td>
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<tr>
<td>3603</td>
<td>Slovak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3604</td>
<td>Czechoslovakian, so described</td>
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</table>
### Other Eastern European Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<tr>
<td>3903</td>
<td>Aromanian (Macedo-Romanian)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3904</td>
<td>Romanian</td>
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<td>3905</td>
<td>Romany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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### Southwest and Central Asian Languages

#### Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd

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#### Iranian

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<td>Pashto</td>
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<td>4104</td>
<td>Balochi</td>
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<tr>
<td>4105</td>
<td>Dari</td>
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<tr>
<td>4106</td>
<td>Persian (excluding Dari)</td>
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#### Middle Eastern Semitic Languages

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<td>Hebrew</td>
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<td>Assyrian Neo-Aramaic</td>
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<td>Chaldean Neo-Aramaic</td>
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#### Turkic

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#### Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages

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5 SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

50 Southern Asian Languages, nfd
5000 Southern Asian Languages, nfd

51 Dravidian
5100 Dravidian, nfd
5101 Kannada
5102 Malayalam
5103 Tamil
5104 Telugu
5105 Tulu
5199 Dravidian, nec

52 Indo-Aryan
5200 Indo-Aryan, nfd
5201 Bengali
5202 Gujarati
5203 Hindi
5204 Konkani
5205 Marathi
5206 Nepali
5207 Punjabi
5208 Sindhi
5209 Sinhalese
5212 Urdu
5213 Assamese
5214 Dhivehi
5215 Kashmiri
5216 Oriya
5217 Fijian Hindustani
5299 Indo-Aryan, nec

59 Other Southern Asian Languages
5999 Other Southern Asian Languages

6 SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

60 Southeast Asian Languages, nfd
6000 Southeast Asian Languages, nfd

61 Burmese and Related Languages
6100 Burmese and Related Languages, nfd
6101 Burmese
6102 Chin Haka
6103 Karen
6104 Rohingya
6199 Burmese and Related Languages, nec

62 Hmong-Mien
6200 Hmong-Mien, nfd
6201 Hmong
6299 Hmong-Mien, nec

63 Mon-Khmer
6300 Mon-Khmer, nfd
6301 Khmer
6302 Vietnamese
6303 Mon
6399 Mon-Khmer, nec
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### 8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

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<td>Creole, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>French Creole, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>Spanish Creole, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0008</td>
<td>Portuguese Creole, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0009</td>
<td>Pidgin, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; &amp; &amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVVV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories:

- one digit level: 9
- two digit level: 60
- three digit level: 13
- four digit level: 502

LFHRP  Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated  

Second release

Combines Labour Force Status (LFSP) with the 'Not stated' category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable.

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 10

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

LFSF  Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families  

Second release

Indicates labour force status of parents or partners in couple and lone parent families. An expanded version of this variable is available in TableBuilder Pro.

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

Applicable to: Families in family households
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Couple family: Both employed, worked full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed full-time, other part-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed full-time, other away from work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed full-time, other unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed full-time, other not in the labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed full-time, other labour force status not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Couple family: Both employed, worked part-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed part-time, other away from work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed part-time, other unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed part-time, other not in the labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Couple family: One employed part-time, other labour force status not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Couple family: Both employed, away from work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Couple family: One away from work, other unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Couple family: One away from work, other not in the labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Couple family: One away from work, other labour force status not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Couple family: Both unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Couple family: One unemployed, other not in the labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Couple family: One unemployed, other labour force status not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Couple family: Both not in the labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Couple family: One not in the labour force, other labour force status not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Couple family: Both labour force status not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>One parent family: Employed, worked full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>One parent family: Employed, worked part-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>One parent family: Employed, away from work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>One parent family: Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>One parent family: Not in the labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>One parent family: Labour force status not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Other family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 29

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

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

Note that the category, 'Employed, away from work' also includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state their number of hours worked.

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

**Categories:**
- 1 Employed, worked full-time
- 2 Employed, worked part-time
- 3 Employed, away from work
- 4 Unemployed, looking for full-time work
- 5 Unemployed, looking for part-time work
- 6 Not in the labour force
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 9

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

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**Landlord Type**

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

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

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

**Number of categories:** 10

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

*First release*

Records a person's relationship status based on their current living arrangements. Where a couple relationship exists in the household the type of relationship is identified. All persons aged 15 years and over, who are usually resident and present in the household on Census Night and who are not in a couple relationship are identified as 'Not married'.

See also Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

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

**Number of categories:** 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 15 years
- Persons who are visitors (from within Australia)
- Persons in non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

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**MRED**  
Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values  

*First release*

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

See also Mortgage Repayments (monthly) ranges (MRERD), and the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the glossary.

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings that are owned with a mortgage (including being purchased under a rent/buy scheme)

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

**Number of categories:** 10,002

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

**Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges**

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

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

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings that are owned with a mortgage (including being purchased under a rent/buy scheme).

**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Nil repayments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>$1-$149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$150-$299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$300-$449</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$450-$599</td>
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<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$600-$799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$800-$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$1,200-$1,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,400-$1,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$1,600-$1,799</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$1,800-$1,999</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>$2,000-$2,199</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>$2,400-$2,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$2,600-$2,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$3,000-$3,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>$4,000-$4,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>$5000 and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ &amp; &amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 21

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Rented, Being occupied rent free, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

**MSTP**

**Registered Marital Status**

Records a person’s formal registered marital status. If registered marital status is not stated it is imputed.

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

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

**Categories:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Never married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years
Method of Travel to Work

Records the method of travel to work on the day of the Census. These data are used in conjunction with place of usual residence and workplace address to construct 'journey to work' data for transport planning. Respondents were able to select one or more methods of travel to work. Up to three methods were recorded in the processing system and are available as shown below.

Note: 'Tram' includes light rail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Ferry</td>
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<td>Tram</td>
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<td>005</td>
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<td>Car, as driver</td>
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<td>007</td>
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<td>Truck</td>
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<td>009</td>
<td>Motorbike/scooter</td>
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<td>Train, ferry</td>
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<td>Train, tram</td>
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<td>Train, truck</td>
</tr>
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<td>019</td>
<td>Train, motorbike/scooter</td>
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<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Train, bicycle</td>
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<td>021</td>
<td>Train, other</td>
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<tr>
<td>022</td>
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<tr>
<td>026</td>
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<tr>
<td>027</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>028</td>
<td>Bus, motorbike/scooter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>029</td>
<td>Bus, bicycle</td>
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<td>Bus, other</td>
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<tr>
<td>031</td>
<td>Ferry, tram</td>
</tr>
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<td>032</td>
<td>Ferry, taxi</td>
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<td>Ferry, truck</td>
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<td>Tram, motorbike/scooter</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>Taxi, car as driver</td>
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<td>Taxi, truck</td>
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<td>Taxi, motorbike/scooter</td>
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<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>Taxi, bicycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>051</td>
<td>Taxi, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>052</td>
<td>Car as driver, car as passenger</td>
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<td>Car as driver, truck</td>
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<td>Truck, motorbike/scooter</td>
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<td>064</td>
<td>Motorbike/scooter, bicycle</td>
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<td>Motorbike/scooter, other</td>
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<td>Bicycle, other</td>
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<td>Bus, ferry, taxi</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>Bus, ferry, car as passenger</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>Bus, ferry, truck</td>
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<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Bus, ferry, motorbike/scooter</td>
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<td>231</td>
<td>Motorbike/scooter, bicycle, other</td>
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<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Walked only</td>
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<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Worked at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>Did not go to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;&amp;&amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<tr>
<td>@@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 237

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

- Unemployed persons looking for either part-time or full-time work
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years
# MV1D Household One Year Mobility Indicator

**Second release**

This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on Census Night 9 August 2011 with their usual address one year earlier i.e. 9 August 2010. It indicates for households, if members have a different usual residential address on Census Night than one year ago. Persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded.

**Applicable to:** Family, group, lone person households

**Categories:**

1. All residents in the household aged one year and over had a different address one year ago
2. Some residents in the household aged one year and over had a different address one year ago
3. No residents in the household aged one year and over had a different address one year ago
& Not stated
@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 5

'Not stated' includes households in which one or more residents did not state their usual residence one year ago.

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

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

---

# MV5D Household Five Year Mobility Indicator

**Second release**

This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on 9 August 2011 with their usual address five years earlier i.e. 9 August 2006. It indicates for households, if members have a different usual residential address on Census Night than five years ago. Persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded.

**Applicable to:** Family, group, lone person households

**Categories:**

1. All residents aged five years and over changed address during the last five years
2. Some residents aged five years and over changed address over last five years but all stated address five years ago
3. No residents aged five years and over changed address over the last five years
& Not stated
@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 5

'Not stated' includes households in which one or more residents did not state their usual residence five years ago.

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

- Visitor only households
- Other non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
### NEDD
**Type of Internet Connection**

Records whether a dwelling has an Internet connection, regardless of whether or not it is paid for by the household. Where a dwelling has more than one type of connection, respondents are asked to report the most frequently used type. Only one type is recorded.

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**
- 1 No Internet connection
- 2 Broadband connection
- 3 Dial-up connection
- 4 Other connection
- @ Not stated

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

**Number of categories:** 6

### NPDD
**Type of Non-Private Dwelling**

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

**Applicable to:** Non-private dwellings

**Categories:**
- 01 Hotel, motel, bed and breakfast
- 02 Nurses’ quarters
- 03 Staff quarters
- 04 Boarding house, private hotel
- 05 Boarding school
- 06 Residential college, hall of residence
- 07 Public hospital (not psychiatric)
- 08 Private hospital (not psychiatric)
- 09 Psychiatric hospital or institution
- 10 Hostel for the disabled
- 11 Nursing home
- 12 Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)
- 13 Hostel for homeless, night shelter, refuge
- 14 Childcare institution
- 15 Corrective institution for children
- 16 Other welfare institution
- 17 Prison, corrective institution for adults
- 18 Immigration detention centre
- 19 Convent, monastery, etc.
- 20 Other and non-classifiable
- && Not stated
- @@ Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 22

**Not applicable (@@) category comprises:**
- Occupied and unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NPRD</th>
<th>Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Counts the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling. It includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent from the household on Census Night.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**

1. One person
2. Two persons
3. Three persons
4. Four persons
5. Five persons
6. Six persons
7. Seven persons
8. Eight or more persons
9. Not applicable

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

- Visitor only households
- Other non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
2011 Census Dictionary

OCCP

Occupation

Second release

Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

Alternative views of ANZSCO, First Edition, Revision 1 are available for the following subsets of occupations:

- Agriculture;
- Culture and Leisure;
- Health;
- Hospitality and Tourism; and
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

Listed below are the major, sub-major, minor and unit group levels of ANZSCO, First Edition, Revision 1. If occupation data at the 6 digit level are required, please contact Information Consultancy.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories: Managers - Professionals - Technicians and Trades Workers - Community and Personal Service Workers - Clerical and Administrative Workers - Sales Workers - Machinery Operators and Drivers - Labourers

1 MANAGERS

10 Managers, nfd
  100 Managers, nfd
  1000 Managers, nfd

11 Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators
  111 Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators
  1110 Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators, nfd
  1111 Chief Executives and Managing Directors
  1112 General Managers
  1113 Legislators

12 Farmers and Farm Managers
  121 Farmers and Farm Managers
  1210 Farmers and Farm Managers, nfd
  1211 Aquaculture Farmers
  1212 Crop Farmers
  1213 Livestock Farmers
  1214 Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers

13 Specialist Managers
  130 Specialist Managers, nfd
  1300 Specialist Managers, nfd

131 Advertising, Public Relations and Sales Managers
  1311 Advertising, Public Relations and Sales Managers

132 Business Administration Managers
  1320 Business Administration Managers, nfd
  1321 Corporate Services Managers
  1322 Finance Managers
  1323 Human Resource Managers
  1324 Policy and Planning Managers
  1325 Research and Development Managers
133 Construction, Distribution and Production Managers
1330 Construction, Distribution and Production Managers, nfd
1331 Construction Managers
1332 Engineering Managers
1333 Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers
1334 Manufacturers
1335 Production Managers
1336 Supply and Distribution Managers

134 Education, Health and Welfare Services Managers
1340 Education, Health and Welfare Services Managers, nfd
1341 Child Care Centre Managers
1342 Health and Welfare Services Managers
1343 School Principals
1344 Other Education Managers

135 ICT Managers
1351 ICT Managers

139 Miscellaneous Specialist Managers
1390 Miscellaneous Specialist Managers, nfd
1391 Commissioned Officers (Management)
1392 Senior Non-commissioned Defence Force Members
1399 Other Specialist Managers

14 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers
140 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers, nfd
1400 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers, nfd

141 Accommodation and Hospitality Managers
1410 Accommodation and Hospitality Managers, nfd
1411 Cafe and Restaurant Managers
1412 Caravan Park and Camping Ground Managers
1413 Hotel and Motel Managers
1414 Licensed Club Managers
1419 Other Accommodation and Hospitality Managers

142 Retail Managers
1421 Retail Managers

149 Miscellaneous Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers
1490 Miscellaneous Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers, nfd
1491 Amusement, Fitness and Sports Centre Managers
1492 Call or Contact Centre and Customer Service Managers
1493 Conference and Event Organisers
1494 Transport Services Managers
1499 Other Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers

2 PROFESSIONALS
20 Professionals, nfd
200 Professionals, nfd
2000 Professionals, nfd

21 Arts and Media Professionals
210 Arts and Media Professionals, nfd
2100 Arts and Media Professionals, nfd

211 Arts Professionals
2110 Arts Professionals, nfd
2111 Actors, Dancers and Other Entertainers
2112 Music Professionals
2113 Photographers
2114 Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals
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<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
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<td>2120</td>
<td>Media Professionals, nfd</td>
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<tr>
<td>2121</td>
<td>Artistic Directors, and Media Producers and Presenters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2122</td>
<td>Authors, and Book and Script Editors</td>
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<tr>
<td>2123</td>
<td>Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors</td>
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<tr>
<td>2124</td>
<td>Journalists and Other Writers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals</td>
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<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals, nfd</td>
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<td>Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries</td>
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<td>Accountants</td>
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<td>Auditors, Company Secretaries and Corporate Treasurers</td>
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<td>Financial Brokers and Dealers, and Investment Advisers</td>
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<td>Financial Investment Advisers and Managers</td>
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<td>Human Resource and Training Professionals</td>
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<td>Archivists, Curators and Records Managers</td>
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<td>Economists</td>
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<td>2244</td>
<td>Intelligence and Policy Analysts</td>
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<td>Land Economists and Valuers</td>
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<td>Technical Sales Representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals</td>
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<td>230</td>
<td>Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals, nfd</td>
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<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>Air and Marine Transport Professionals</td>
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<td>232</td>
<td>Architects, Designers, Planners and Surveyors</td>
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<td>Architects, Designers, Planners and Surveyors, nfd</td>
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<td>2321</td>
<td>Architects and Landscape Architects</td>
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<td>Surveyors and Spatial Scientists</td>
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<td>Fashion, Industrial and Jewellery Designers</td>
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<td>Graphic and Web Designers, and Illustrators</td>
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<td>Interior Designers</td>
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<td>Urban and Regional Planners</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>Industrial, Mechanical and Production Engineers</td>
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<td>Mining Engineers</td>
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<td>Other Engineering Professionals</td>
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<td>Agricultural and Forestry Scientists</td>
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<td>Chemists, and Food and Wine Scientists</td>
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<td>Environmental Scientists</td>
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<td>Life Scientists</td>
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<td>Medical Laboratory Scientists</td>
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<td>Other Natural and Physical Science Professionals</td>
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<td>School Teachers, nfd</td>
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<td>Early Childhood (Pre-primary School) Teachers</td>
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<td>Primary School Teachers</td>
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<td>Middle School Teachers (Aus) / Intermediate School Teachers (NZ)</td>
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<td>Secondary School Teachers</td>
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<td>Special Education Teachers</td>
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<td>University Lecturers and Tutors</td>
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<td>Vocational Education Teachers (Aus) / Polytechnic Teachers (NZ)</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Education Professionals</td>
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<td>Education Advisers and Reviewers</td>
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<td>Private Tutors and Teachers</td>
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<td>Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Health Professionals</td>
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<td>Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals</td>
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<td>Dietitians</td>
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<td>Medical Imaging Professionals</td>
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<td>Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals</td>
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<td>2514</td>
<td>Optometrists and Orthoptists</td>
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<td>Pharmacists</td>
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<td>Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals</td>
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252 Health Therapy Professionals
2520 Health Therapy Professionals, nfd
2521 Chiropractors and Osteopaths
2522 Complementary Health Therapists
2523 Dental Practitioners
2524 Occupational Therapists
2525 Physiotherapists
2526 Podiatrists
2527 Speech Professionals and Audiologists

253 Medical Practitioners
2530 Medical Practitioners, nfd
2531 Generalist Medical Practitioners
2532 Anaesthetists
2533 Specialist Physicians
2534 Psychiatrists
2535 Surgeons
2539 Other Medical Practitioners

254 Midwifery and Nursing Professionals
2540 Midwifery and Nursing Professionals, nfd
2541 Midwives
2542 Nurse Educators and Researchers
2543 Nurse Managers
2544 Registered Nurses

26 ICT Professionals
260 ICT Professionals, nfd
2600 ICT Professionals, nfd

261 Business and Systems Analysts, and Programmers
2610 Business and Systems Analysts, and Programmers, nfd
2611 ICT Business and Systems Analysts
2612 Multimedia Specialists and Web Developers
2613 Software and Applications Programmers

262 Database and Systems Administrators, and ICT Security Specialists
2621 Database and Systems Administrators, and ICT Security Specialists

263 ICT Network and Support Professionals
2630 ICT Network and Support Professionals, nfd
2631 Computer Network Professionals
2632 ICT Support and Test Engineers
2633 Telecommunications Engineering Professionals

27 Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals
270 Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals, nfd
2700 Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals, nfd

271 Legal Professionals
2710 Legal Professionals, nfd
2711 Barristers
2712 Judicial and Other Legal Professionals
2713 Solicitors

272 Social and Welfare Professionals
2720 Social and Welfare Professionals, nfd
2721 Counsellors
2722 Ministers of Religion
2723 Psychologists
2724 Social Professionals
2725 Social Workers
2726 Welfare, Recreation and Community Arts Workers
3 TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

30 Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

300 Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

3000 Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

31 Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians

310 Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians, nfd

3100 Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians, nfd

311 Agricultural, Medical and Science Technicians

3110 Agricultural, Medical and Science Technicians, nfd

3111 Agricultural Technicians

3112 Medical Technicians

3113 Primary Products Inspectors

3114 Science Technicians

312 Building and Engineering Technicians

3120 Building and Engineering Technicians, nfd

3121 Architectural, Building and Surveying Technicians

3122 Civil Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3123 Electrical Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3124 Electronic Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3125 Mechanical Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3126 Safety Inspectors

3129 Other Building and Engineering Technicians

313 ICT and Telecommunications Technicians

3130 ICT and Telecommunications Technicians, nfd

3131 ICT Support Technicians

3132 Telecommunications Technical Specialists

32 Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers

320 Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

3200 Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

321 Automotive Electricians and Mechanics

3210 Automotive Electricians and Mechanics, nfd

3211 Automotive Electricians

3212 Motor Mechanics

322 Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers

3220 Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

3221 Metal Casting, Forging and Finishing Trades Workers

3222 Sheetmetal Trades Workers

3223 Structural Steel and Welding Trades Workers

323 Mechanical Engineering Trades Workers

3230 Mechanical Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

3231 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers

3232 Metal Fitters and Machinists

3233 Precision Metal Trades Workers

3234 Toolmakers and Engineering Patternmakers

324 Panelbeaters, and Vehicle Body Builders, Trimmers and Painters

3240 Panelbeaters, and Vehicle Body Builders, Trimmers and Painters, nfd

3241 Panelbeaters

3242 Vehicle Body Builders and Trimmers

3243 Vehicle Painters
33 **Construction Trades Workers**

330 **Construction Trades Workers, nfd**
3300 Construction Trades Workers, nfd

331 **Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners**
3310 Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners, nfd
3311 Bricklayers and Stonemasons
3312 Carpenters and Joiners

332 **Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers**
3320 Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers, nfd
3321 Floor Finishers
3322 Painting Trades Workers

333 **Glaziers, Plasterers and Tilers**
3330 Glaziers, Plasterers and Tilers, nfd
3331 Glaziers
3332 Plasterers
3333 Roof Tilers
3334 Wall and Floor Tilers

334 **Plumbers**
3341 Plumbers

34 **Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers**

340 **Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, nfd**
3400 Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, nfd

341 **Electricians**
3411 Electricians

342 **Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers**
3420 Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers, nfd
3421 Airconditioning and Refrigeration Mechanics
3422 Electrical Distribution Trades Workers
3423 Electronics Trades Workers
3424 Telecommunications Trades Workers

35 **Food Trades Workers**

351 **Food Trades Workers**
3510 Food Trades Workers, nfd
3511 Bakers and Pastrycooks
3512 Butchers and Smallgoods Makers
3513 Chefs
3514 Cooks

36 **Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers**

360 **Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers, nfd**
3600 Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers, nfd

361 **Animal Attendants and Trainers, and Shearers**
3610 Animal Attendants and Trainers, and Shearers, nfd
3611 Animal Attendants and Trainers
3612 Shearers
3613 Veterinary Nurses

362 **Horticultural Trades Workers**
3620 Horticultural Trades Workers, nfd
3621 Florists
3622 Gardeners
3623 Greenkeepers
3624 Nurserypersons
39 Other Technicians and Trades Workers
390 Other Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd
3900 Other Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd
391 Hairdressers
3911 Hairdressers
392 Printing Trades Workers
3920 Printing Trades Workers, nfd
3921 Print Finishers and Screen Printers
3922 Graphic Pre-press Trades Workers
3923 Printers
393 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Trades Workers
3930 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Trades Workers, nfd
3931 Canvas and Leather Goods Makers
3932 Clothing Trades Workers
3933 Upholsterers
394 Wood Trades Workers
3940 Wood Trades Workers, nfd
3941 Cabinetmakers
3942 Wood Machinists and Other Wood Trades Workers
399 Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers
3990 Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd
3991 Boat Builders and Shipwrights
3992 Chemical, Gas, Petroleum and Power Generation Plant Operators
3993 Gallery, Library and Museum Technicians
3994 Jewellers
3995 Performing Arts Technicians
3996 Signwriters
3999 Other Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers

4 COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS
40 Community and Personal Service Workers, nfd
400 Community and Personal Service Workers, nfd
4000 Community and Personal Service Workers, nfd
41 Health and Welfare Support Workers
411 Health and Welfare Support Workers
4110 Health and Welfare Support Workers, nfd
4111 Ambulance Officers and Paramedics
4112 Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists
4113 Diversional Therapists
4114 Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses
4115 Indigenous Health Workers
4116 Massage Therapists
4117 Welfare Support Workers
42 Carers and Aides
420 Carers and Aides, nfd
4200 Carers and Aides, nfd
421 Child Carers
4211 Child Carers
422 Education Aides
4221 Education Aides
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423 Personal Carers and Assistants
   4230 Personal Carers and Assistants, nfd
   4231 Aged and Disabled Carers
   4232 Dental Assistants
   4233 Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers
   4234 Special Care Workers

43 Hospitality Workers
431 Hospitality Workers
   4310 Hospitality Workers, nfd
   4311 Bar Attendants and Baristas
   4312 Cafe Workers
   4313 Gaming Workers
   4314 Hotel Service Managers
   4315 Waiters
   4319 Other Hospitality Workers

44 Protective Service Workers
440 Protective Service Workers, nfd
   4400 Protective Service Workers, nfd
441 Defence Force Members, Fire Fighters and Police
   4410 Defence Force Members, Fire Fighters and Police, nfd
   4411 Defence Force Members - Other Ranks
   4412 Fire and Emergency Workers
   4413 Police

442 Prison and Security Officers
   4420 Prison and Security Officers, nfd
   4421 Prison Officers
   4422 Security Officers and Guards

45 Sports and Personal Service Workers
450 Sports and Personal Service Workers, nfd
   4500 Sports and Personal Service Workers, nfd

451 Personal Service and Travel Workers
   4510 Personal Service and Travel Workers, nfd
   4511 Beauty Therapists
   4512 Driving Instructors
   4513 Funeral Workers
   4514 Gallery, Museum and Tour Guides
   4515 Personal Care Consultants
   4516 Tourism and Travel Advisers
   4517 Travel Attendants
   4518 Other Personal Service Workers

452 Sports and Fitness Workers
   4520 Sports and Fitness Workers, nfd
   4521 Fitness Instructors
   4522 Outdoor Adventure Guides
   4523 Sports Coaches, Instructors and Officials
   4524 Sportspersons
5 CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS
50 Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
500 Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
5000 Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
51 Office Managers and Program Administrators
510 Office Managers and Program Administrators, nfd
5100 Office Managers and Program Administrators, nfd
511 Contract, Program and Project Administrators
5111 Contract, Program and Project Administrators
512 Office and Practice Managers
5120 Office and Practice Managers, nfd
5121 Office Managers
5122 Practice Managers
52 Personal Assistants and Secretaries
521 Personal Assistants and Secretaries
5210 Personal Assistants and Secretaries, nfd
5211 Personal Assistants
5212 Secretaries
53 General Clerical Workers
530 General Clerical Workers, nfd
5300 General Clerical Workers, nfd
531 General Clerks
5311 General Clerks
532 Keyboard Operators
5321 Keyboard Operators
54 Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists
540 Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists, nfd
5400 Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists, nfd
541 Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks
5410 Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks, nfd
5411 Call or Contact Centre Workers
5412 Inquiry Clerks
542 Receptionists
5421 Receptionists
55 Numerical Clerks
550 Numerical Clerks, nfd
5500 Numerical Clerks, nfd
551 Accounting Clerks and Bookkeepers
5510 Accounting Clerks and Bookkeepers, nfd
5511 Accounting Clerks
5512 Bookkeepers
5513 Payroll Clerks
552 Financial and Insurance Clerks
5520 Financial and Insurance Clerks, nfd
5521 Bank Workers
5522 Credit and Loans Officers (Aus) / Finance Clerks (NZ)
5523 Insurance, Money Market and Statistical Clerks
56 Clerical and Office Support Workers

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

59 Other Clerical and Administrative Workers

590 Other Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
5900 Other Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd

591 Logistics Clerks
5910 Logistics Clerks, nfd
5911 Purchasing and Supply Logistics Clerks
5912 Transport and Despatch Clerks

599 Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers
5990 Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
5991 Conveyancers and Legal Executives
5992 Court and Legal Clerks
5993 Debt Collectors
5994 Human Resource Clerks
5995 Inspectors and Regulatory Officers
5996 Insurance Investigators, Loss Adjusters and Risk Surveyors
5997 Library Assistants
5999 Other Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers

6 SALES WORKERS

60 Sales Workers, nfd
600 Sales Workers, nfd
6000 Sales Workers, nfd

61 Sales Representatives and Agents

610 Sales Representatives and Agents, nfd
6100 Sales Representatives and Agents, nfd

611 Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives
6110 Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives, nfd
6111 Auctioneers, and Stock and Station Agents
6112 Insurance Agents
6113 Sales Representatives

612 Real Estate Sales Agents
6121 Real Estate Sales Agents

62 Sales Assistants and Salespersons

621 Sales Assistants and Salespersons
6210 Sales Assistants and Salespersons, nfd
6211 Sales Assistants (General)
6212 ICT Sales Assistants
6213 Motor Vehicle and Vehicle Parts Salespersons
6214 Pharmacy Sales Assistants
6215 Retail Supervisors
6216 Service Station Attendants
6217 Street Vendors and Related Salespersons
6219 Other Sales Assistants and Salespersons
63  Sales Support Workers
   630  Sales Support Workers, nfd
   6300  Sales Support Workers, nfd
   631  Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers
   6311  Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers
   639  Miscellaneous Sales Support Workers
   6390  Miscellaneous Sales Support Workers, nfd
   6391  Models and Sales Demonstrators
   6392  Retail and Wool Buyers
   6393  Telemarketers
   6394  Ticket Salespersons
   6395  Visual Merchandisers
   6399  Other Sales Support Workers

7  MACHINERY OPERATORS AND DRIVERS
   70  Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd
   700  Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd
   7000  Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd
   71  Machine and Stationary Plant Operators
   710  Machine and Stationary Plant Operators, nfd
   7100  Machine and Stationary Plant Operators, nfd
   711  Machine Operators
   7110  Machine Operators, nfd
   7111  Clay, Concrete, Glass and Stone Processing Machine Operators
   7112  Industrial Spraypainters
   7113  Paper and Wood Processing Machine Operators
   7114  Photographic Developers and Printers
   7115  Plastics and Rubber Production Machine Operators
   7116  Sewing Machinists
   7117  Textile and Footwear Production Machine Operators
   7119  Other Machine Operators
   712  Stationary Plant Operators
   7120  Stationary Plant Operators, nfd
   7121  Crane, Hoist and Lift Operators
   7122  Drillers, Miners and Shot Firers
   7123  Engineering Production Workers
   7129  Other Stationary Plant Operators
   72  Mobile Plant Operators
   721  Mobile Plant Operators
   7210  Mobile Plant Operators, nfd
   7211  Agricultural, Forestry and Horticultural Plant Operators
   7212  Earthmoving Plant Operators
   7213  Forklift Drivers
   7219  Other Mobile Plant Operators
   73  Road and Rail Drivers
   730  Road and Rail Drivers, nfd
   7300  Road and Rail Drivers, nfd
   731  Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers
   7310  Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers, nfd
   7311  Automobile Drivers
   7312  Bus and Coach Drivers
   7313  Train and Tram Drivers
732 Delivery Drivers
   7321 Delivery Drivers

733 Truck Drivers
   7331 Truck Drivers

74 Storepersons
   741 Storepersons
      7411 Storepersons

8 LABOURERS

80 Labourers, nfd
   800 Labourers, nfd
      8000 Labourers, nfd

81 Cleaners and Laundry Workers
   811 Cleaners and Laundry Workers
      8110 Cleaners and Laundry Workers, nfd
      8111 Car Detailers
      8112 Commercial Cleaners
      8113 Domestic Cleaners
      8114 Housekeepers
      8115 Laundry Workers
      8116 Other Cleaners

82 Construction and Mining Labourers
   821 Construction and Mining Labourers
      8210 Construction and Mining Labourers, nfd
      8211 Building and Plumbing Labourers
      8212 Concreters
      8213 Fencers
      8214 Insulation and Home Improvement Installers
      8215 Paving and Surfacing Labourers
      8216 Railway Track Workers
      8217 Structural Steel Construction Workers
      8219 Other Construction and Mining Labourers

83 Factory Process Workers
   830 Factory Process Workers, nfd
      8300 Factory Process Workers, nfd
   831 Food Process Workers
      8310 Food Process Workers, nfd
      8311 Food and Drink Factory Workers
      8312 Meat Boners and Slicers, and Slaughterers
      8313 Meat, Poultry and Seafood Process Workers
   832 Packers and Product Assemblers
      8320 Packers and Product Assemblers, nfd
      8321 Packers
      8322 Product Assemblers
   839 Miscellaneous Factory Process Workers
      8390 Miscellaneous Factory Process Workers, nfd
      8391 Metal Engineering Process Workers
      8392 Plastics and Rubber Factory Workers
      8393 Product Quality Controllers
      8394 Timber and Wood Process Workers
      8399 Other Factory Process Workers
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84 Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers
841 Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers
8410 Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers, nfd
8411 Aquaculture Workers
8412 Crop Farm Workers
8413 Forestry and Logging Workers
8414 Garden and Nursery Labourers
8415 Livestock Farm Workers
8416 Mixed Crop and Livestock Farm Workers
8419 Other Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers

85 Food Preparation Assistants
851 Food Preparation Assistants
8510 Food Preparation Assistants, nfd
8511 Fast Food Cooks
8512 Food Trades Assistants
8513 Kitchenhands

89 Other Labourers
890 Other Labourers, nfd
8900 Other Labourers, nfd

891 Freight Handlers and Shelf Fillers
8910 Freight Handlers and Shelf Fillers, nfd
8911 Freight and Furniture Handlers
8912 Shelf Fillers

899 Miscellaneous Labourers
8990 Miscellaneous Labourers, nfd
8991 Caretakers
8992 Deck and Fishing Hands
8993 Handypersons
8994 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Fitters
8995 Printing Assistants and Table Workers
8996 Recycling and Rubbish Collectors
8997 Vending Machine Attendants
8999 Other Miscellaneous Labourers

Supplementary codes
0998 Inadequately described
&&&& Not stated
@@@@ Not applicable
VVVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories: one digit level 8
two digit level 51
three digit level 134
four digit level 478

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

**Place of Work**  
*Second release*

Place of Work is coded from the workplace address question on the Census form and relates to where the person worked in the week prior to Census Night.

Place of Work is coded to a Destination Zone. Destination Zones are designed by State Transport Authorities (STAs) in each state and territory and cover all of Australia.

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

- **State/Territory**
- **SA2**
- **Destination Zone**

Place of Work can be cross classified with Place of Usual Residence and/or Method of Travel to Work to provide Journey to Work data.

**Applicable to:** Employed persons

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

**Number of categories:** Available on request

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

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PUR1P

**Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago**  
*Second release*

Indicates a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census. The PUR1P variable is hierarchical. It is based on the SA2 of usual residence one year before the Census and can be aggregated to form higher ASGS areas: SA3, SA4, Significant Urban Area, Greater Capital City Statistical Areas and State/Territory.

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

For answers to usual residence questions, refer also to Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAIS5P).

**Applicable to:** Persons aged one year and over
Categories: In addition to the ASGS geographic areas outlined above, the following categories are also included:

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

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

Not applicable (@@@@@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 1 year

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

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

For answers to usual residence questions, refer also to Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

Applicable to: Persons aged five years and over

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

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

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

Not applicable (@@@@@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 5 years

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PURP
Place of Usual Residence

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

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

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

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

For 2011:
- 'No usual address' is a valid response.
- Shipping SA1s and Offshore SA1s are also valid for place of usual residence
- Migratory SA1s are invalid for place of usual residence and such responses are imputed to a valid spatial SA1
- If a respondent gives only their state or territory of usual residence then they are imputed to a SA1 within that state/territory
- If a respondent gives only their Capital City of usual residence then they are imputed to a SA1 within the Capital City.

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

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

QALFP
Non-School Qualification: Field of Study

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), Field of Education Classification. It describes the field of study of a person's highest completed non-school qualification. For qualification level see 'Non-School Qualification: Level of Education' (QALLP).

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over who stated a completed qualification
Categories: 01 NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

0100 Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
010000 Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd

0101 Mathematical Sciences
010100 Mathematical Sciences, nfd
010101 Mathematics
010103 Statistics
010199 Mathematical Sciences, nec

0103 Physics and Astronomy
010300 Physics and Astronomy, nfd
010301 Physics
010303 Astronomy

0105 Chemical Sciences
010500 Chemical Sciences, nfd
010501 Organic Chemistry
010503 Inorganic Chemistry
010599 Chemical Sciences, nec
0107 Earth Sciences
  010700 Earth Sciences, nfd
  010701 Atmospheric Sciences
  010703 Geology
  010705 Geophysics
  010707 Geochemistry
  010709 Soil Science
  010711 Hydrology
  010713 Oceanography
  010799 Earth Sciences, nec

0109 Biological Sciences
  010900 Biological Sciences, nfd
  010901 Biochemistry and Cell Biology
  010903 Botany
  010905 Ecology and Evolution
  010907 Marine Science
  010909 Genetics
  010911 Microbiology
  010913 Human Biology
  010915 Zoology
  010999 Biological Sciences, nec

0199 Other Natural and Physical Sciences
  019900 Other Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
  019901 Medical Science
  019903 Forensic Science
  019905 Food Science and Biotechnology
  019907 Pharmacology
  019909 Laboratory Technology
  019999 Natural and Physical Sciences, nec

02 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
  0200 Information Technology, nfd
    020000 Information Technology, nfd

0201 Computer Science
  020100 Computer Science, nfd
  020101 Formal Language Theory
  020103 Programming
  020105 Computational Theory
  020107 Compiler Construction
  020109 Algorithms
  020111 Data Structures
  020113 Networks and Communications
  020115 Computer Graphics
  020117 Operating Systems
  020119 Artificial Intelligence
  020199 Computer Science, nec

0203 Information Systems
  020300 Information Systems, nfd
  020301 Conceptual Modelling
  020303 Database Management
  020305 Systems Analysis and Design
  020307 Decision Support Systems
  020399 Information Systems, nec
0299  Other Information Technology
   029900  Other Information Technology, nfd
   029901  Security Science
   029999  Information Technology, nec

03  ENGINEERING AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES

0300  Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd
   030000  Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd

0301  Manufacturing Engineering and Technology
   030100  Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, nfd
   030101  Manufacturing Engineering
   030103  Printing
   030105  Textile Making
   030107  Garment Making
   030109  Footwear Making
   030111  Wood Machining and Turning
   030113  Cabinet Making
   030115  Furniture Upholstery and Renovation
   030117  Furniture Polishing
   030199  Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, nec

0303  Process and Resources Engineering
   030300  Process and Resources Engineering, nfd
   030301  Chemical Engineering
   030303  Mining Engineering
   030305  Materials Engineering
   030307  Food Processing Technology
   030399  Process and Resources Engineering, nec

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

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

0400 Architecture and Building, nfd
  040000 Architecture and Building, nfd

0401 Architecture and Urban Environment
  040100 Architecture and Urban Environment, nfd
  040101 Architecture
  040103 Urban Design and Regional Planning
  040105 Landscape Architecture
  040107 Interior and Environmental Design
  040199 Architecture and Urban Environment, nec

0403 Building
  040300 Building, nfd
  040301 Building Science and Technology
  040303 Building Construction Management
  040305 Building Surveying
  040307 Building Construction Economics
  040309 Bricklaying and Stonemasonry
  040311 Carpentry and Joinery
  040313 Ceiling, Wall and Floor Fixing
  040315 Roof Fixing
  040317 Plastering
  040319 Furnishing Installation
  040321 Floor Coverings
  040323 Glazing
  040325 Painting, Decorating and Sign Writing
  040327 Plumbing
  040329 Scaffolding and Rigging
  040399 Building, nec

05 AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND RELATED STUDIES

0500 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd
  050000 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd

0501 Agriculture
  050100 Agriculture, nfd
  050101 Agricultural Science
  050103 Wool Science
  050105 Animal Husbandry
  050199 Agriculture, nec

0503 Horticulture and Viticulture
  050300 Horticulture and Viticulture, nfd
  050301 Horticulture
  050303 Viticulture

0505 Forestry Studies
  050501 Forestry Studies

0507 Fisheries Studies
  050700 Fisheries Studies, nfd
  050701 Aquaculture
  050799 Fisheries Studies, nec

0509 Environmental Studies
  050900 Environmental Studies, nfd
  050901 Land, Parks and Wildlife Management
  050999 Environmental Studies, nec
### 0599 Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies
- **059900** Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd
- **059901** Pest and Weed Control
- **059999** Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nec

### 06 HEALTH

#### 0600 Health, nfd
- **060000** Health, nfd

#### 0601 Medical Studies
- **060100** Medical Studies, nfd
- **060101** General Medicine
- **060103** Surgery
- **060105** Psychiatry
- **060107** Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- **060109** Paediatrics
- **060111** Anaesthesiology
- **060113** Pathology
- **060115** Radiology
- **060117** Internal Medicine
- **060119** General Practice
- **060199** Medical Studies, nec

#### 0603 Nursing
- **060300** Nursing, nfd
- **060301** General Nursing
- **060303** Midwifery
- **060305** Mental Health Nursing
- **060307** Community Nursing
- **060309** Critical Care Nursing
- **060311** Aged Care Nursing
- **060313** Palliative Care Nursing
- **060315** Mothercraft Nursing and Family and Child Health Nursing
- **060399** Nursing, nec

#### 0605 Pharmacy
- **060501** Pharmacy

#### 0607 Dental Studies
- **060700** Dental Studies, nfd
- **060701** Dentistry
- **060703** Dental Assisting
- **060705** Dental Technology
- **060799** Dental Studies, nec

#### 0609 Optical Science
- **060900** Optical Science, nfd
- **060901** Optometry
- **060903** Optical Technology
- **060999** Optical Science, nec

#### 0611 Veterinary Studies
- **061100** Veterinary Studies, nfd
- **061101** Veterinary Science
- **061103** Veterinary Assisting
- **061199** Veterinary Studies, nec
0613  Public Health
       061300  Public Health, nfd
       061301  Occupational Health and Safety
       061303  Environmental Health
       061305  Indigenous Health
       061307  Health Promotion
       061309  Community Health
       061311  Epidemiology
       061399  Public Health, nec

0615  Radiography
       061501  Radiography

0617  Rehabilitation Therapies
       061700  Rehabilitation Therapies, nfd
       061701  Physiotherapy
       061703  Occupational Therapy
       061705  Chiropractic and Osteopathy
       061707  Speech Pathology
       061709  Audiology
       061711  Massage Therapy
       061713  Podiatry
       061799  Rehabilitation Therapies, nec

0619  Complementary Therapies
       061900  Complementary Therapies, nfd
       061901  Naturopathy
       061903  Acupuncture
       061905  Traditional Chinese Medicine
       061999  Complementary Therapies, nec

0699  Other Health
       069900  Other Health, nfd
       069901  Nutrition and Dietetics
       069903  Human Movement
       069905  Paramedical Studies
       069907  First Aid
       069999  Health, nec

07  EDUCATION

0700  Education, nfd
       070000  Education, nfd

0701  Teacher Education
       070100  Teacher Education, nfd
       070101  Teacher Education: Early Childhood
       070103  Teacher Education: Primary
       070105  Teacher Education: Secondary
       070107  Teacher-Librarianship
       070109  Teacher Education: Vocational Education and Training
       070111  Teacher Education: Higher Education
       070113  Teacher Education: Special Education
       070115  English as a Second Language Teaching
       070117  Nursing Education Teacher Training
       070199  Teacher Education, nec

0703  Curriculum and Education Studies
       070300  Curriculum and Education Studies, nfd
       070301  Curriculum Studies
       070303  Education Studies
0799  Other Education
       079999  Education, nec

08  MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE
0800  Management and Commerce, nfd
       080000  Management and Commerce, nfd
0801  Accounting
       080101  Accounting
0803  Business and Management
       080300  Business and Management, nfd
       080301  Business Management
       080303  Human Resource Management
       080305  Personal Management Training
       080307  Organisation Management
       080309  Industrial Relations
       080311  International Business
       080313  Public and Health Care Administration
       080315  Project Management
       080317  Quality Management
       080319  Hospitality Management
       080321  Farm Management and Agribusiness
       080323  Tourism Management
       080399  Business and Management, nec
0805  Sales and Marketing
       080500  Sales and Marketing, nfd
       080501  Sales
       080503  Real Estate
       080505  Marketing
       080507  Advertising
       080509  Public Relations
       080599  Sales and Marketing, nec
0807  Tourism
       080701  Tourism
0809  Office Studies
       080900  Office Studies, nfd
       080901  Secretarial and Clerical Studies
       080903  Keyboard Skills
       080905  Practical Computing Skills
       080999  Office Studies, nec
0811  Banking, Finance and Related Fields
       081100  Banking, Finance and Related Fields, nfd
       081101  Banking and Finance
       081103  Insurance and Actuarial Studies
       081105  Investment and Securities
       081199  Banking, Finance and Related Fields, nec
0899  Other Management and Commerce
       089900  Other Management and Commerce, nfd
       089901  Purchasing, Warehousing and Distribution
       089903  Valuation
       089999  Management and Commerce, nec
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- 091501 English Language
- 091503 Northern European Languages
- 091505 Southern European Languages
- 091507 Eastern European Languages
- 091509 Southwest Asian and North African Languages
- 091511 Southern Asian Languages
- 091513 Southeast Asian Languages
- 091515 Eastern Asian Languages
- 091517 Australian Indigenous Languages
- 091519 Translating and Interpreting
- 091521 Linguistics
- 091523 Literature
- 091599 Language and Literature, nec

### 0917 Philosophy and Religious Studies
- 091700 Philosophy and Religious Studies, nfd
- 091701 Philosophy
- 091703 Religious Studies

### 0919 Economics and Econometrics
- 091900 Economics and Econometrics, nfd
- 091901 Economics
- 091903 Econometrics

### 0921 Sport and Recreation
- 092100 Sport and Recreation, nfd
- 092101 Sport and Recreation Activities
- 092103 Sports Coaching, Officiating and Instruction
- 092199 Sport and Recreation, nec

### 0999 Other Society and Culture
- 099900 Other Society and Culture, nfd
- 099901 Family and Consumer Studies
- 099903 Criminology
- 099905 Security Services
- 099999 Society and Culture, nec

### CREATIVE ARTS

#### 1000 Creative Arts, nfd
- 100000 Creative Arts, nfd

#### 1001 Performing Arts
- 100100 Performing Arts, nfd
- 100101 Music
- 100103 Drama and Theatre Studies
- 100105 Dance
- 100199 Performing Arts, nec

#### 1003 Visual Arts and Crafts
- 100300 Visual Arts and Crafts, nfd
- 100301 Fine Arts
- 100303 Photography
- 100305 Crafts
- 100307 Jewellery Making
- 100309 Floristry
- 100399 Visual Arts and Crafts, nec
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1005 Graphic and Design Studies
   100500 Graphic and Design Studies, nfd
   100501 Graphic Arts and Design Studies
   100503 Textile Design
   100505 Fashion Design
   100599 Graphic and Design Studies, nec

1007 Communication and Media Studies
   100700 Communication and Media Studies, nfd
   100701 Audio Visual Studies
   100703 Journalism
   100705 Written Communication
   100707 Verbal Communication
   100799 Communication and Media Studies, nec

1099 Other Creative Arts
   109999 Creative Arts, nec

11 FOOD, HOSPITALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES
1100 Food, Hospitality and Personal Services, nfd
   110000 Food, Hospitality and Personal Services, nfd

1101 Food and Hospitality
   110100 Food and Hospitality, nfd
   110101 Hospitality
   110103 Food and Beverage Service
   110105 Butchery
   110107 Baking and Pastrymaking
   110109 Cookery
   110111 Food Hygiene
   110199 Food and Hospitality, nec

1103 Personal Services
   110300 Personal Services, nfd
   110301 Beauty Therapy
   110303 Hairdressing
   110399 Personal Services, nec

12 MIXED FIELD PROGRAMMES
1200 Mixed Field Programmes, nfd
   120000 Mixed Field Programmes, nfd

1201 General Education Programmes
   120100 General Education Programmes, nfd
   120101 General Primary and Secondary Education Programmes
   120103 Literacy and Numeracy Programmes
   120105 Learning Skills Programmes
   120199 General Education Programmes, nec

1203 Social Skills Programmes
   120300 Social Skills Programmes, nfd
   120301 Social and Interpersonal Skills Programmes
   120303 Survival Skills Programmes
   120305 Parental Education Programmes
   120399 Social Skills Programmes, nec
### 1205 Employment Skills Programmes
- 120500 Employment Skills Programmes, nfd
- 120501 Career Development Programmes
- 120503 Job Search Skills Programmes
- 120505 Work Practices Programmes
- 120599 Employment Skills Programmes, nec

### 1299 Other Mixed Field Programmes
- 129999 Mixed Field Programmes, nec

#### Supplementary codes
- 000110 Field of study inadequately described
- &&&&&& Field of study not stated
- @@@@@@ Not applicable
- VVVVVV Overseas visitor

#### Number of categories:
- Two digit level: 12
- Four digit level: 83
- Six digit level: 435

#### Not applicable (@@@@@@) category comprises:
- Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this classification
- Persons with no qualifications
- Persons still studying for a first qualification
- Persons aged under 15 years

---

### QALLP Non-School Qualification: Level of Education

**Second release**

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), Level of Education Classification. It describes the level of a person's highest completed non-school qualification. For qualification field see 'Non-School Qualification: Field of Study' (QALFP).

#### Applicable to:
Persons aged 15 years and over who stated a completed qualification

#### Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Postgraduate Degree Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Postgraduate Degree Level, nfd</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Doctoral Degree Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Master Degree Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Graduate Diploma Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Graduate Certificate Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, nfd</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Diploma Level</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Certificate Level</td>
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<td>Certificate Level, nfd</td>
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<td>Certificate Level, nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Certificate III &amp; IV Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>Certificate III &amp; IV Level, nfd</td>
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<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>Certificate IV</td>
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<tr>
<td>514</td>
<td>Certificate III</td>
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## Certificate I & II Level

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<td>521</td>
<td>Certificate II</td>
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<td>Certificate I</td>
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### Supplementary codes

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<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Level of education inadequately described</td>
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<tr>
<td>&amp;&amp;&amp;</td>
<td>Level of education not stated</td>
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<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>VVV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
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</table>

### Number of categories:

- One digit level: 5
- Two digit level: 13
- Three digit level: 11

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

- Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this classification
- Persons with no qualification
- Persons still studying for a first qualification
- Persons aged under 15 years

## Religious Affiliation

### First release

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1. The variable records a person's religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

### Applicable to:

All persons

### Categories:

- Buddhism
- Christianity
- Hinduism
- Islam
- Judaism
- Other Religions
- No Religion

#### 1 BUDDHISM

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#### 2 CHRISTIANITY

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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Christian, nfd</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Apostolic Church, so described</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Church of God, so described</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Australian Christian Churches, so described</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>New Church Alliance, so described</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>Anglican Church of Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Anglican Catholic Church</td>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Brethren</td>
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<tr>
<td>2071</td>
<td>Western Catholic</td>
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<tr>
<td>2072</td>
<td>Maronite Catholic</td>
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<tr>
<td>2073</td>
<td>Melkite Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2074</td>
<td>Ukrainian Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2075</td>
<td>Chaldean Catholic</td>
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<tr>
<td>2079</td>
<td>Catholic, nec</td>
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</table>
211 Churches of Christ
   2110 Churches of Christ, nfd
   2111 Churches of Christ (Conference)
   2112 Church of Christ (Non-denominational)
   2113 International Church of Christ

213 Jehovah's Witnesses
   2131 Jehovah's Witnesses

215 Latter-day Saints
   2150 Latter-day Saints, nfd
   2151 Church of Jesus Christ of LDS (Mormons)
   2152 Community of Christ

217 Lutheran
   2171 Lutheran

221 Oriental Orthodox
   2210 Oriental Orthodox, nfd
   2212 Armenian Apostolic
   2214 Coptic Orthodox Church
   2215 Syrian Orthodox Church
   2216 Ethiopian Orthodox Church
   2219 Oriental Orthodox, nec

222 Assyrian Apostolic
   2220 Assyrian Apostolic, nfd
   2221 Assyrian Church of the East
   2222 Ancient Church of the East
   2229 Assyrian Apostolic, nec

223 Eastern Orthodox
   2230 Eastern Orthodox, nfd
   2231 Albanian Orthodox
   2232 Antiochian Orthodox
   2233 Greek Orthodox
   2234 Macedonian Orthodox
   2235 Romanian Orthodox
   2236 Russian Orthodox
   2237 Serbian Orthodox
   2238 Ukrainian Orthodox
   2239 Eastern Orthodox, nec

225 Presbyterian and Reformed
   2250 Presbyterian and Reformed, nfd
   2251 Presbyterian
   2252 Reformed
   2253 Free Reformed

227 Salvation Army
   2271 Salvation Army

231 Seventh-day Adventist
   2311 Seventh-day Adventist

233 Uniting Church
   2331 Uniting Church
<table>
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<td>2400</td>
<td>Pentecostal, nfd</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Apostolic Church (Australia)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Assemblies of God</td>
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<tr>
<td>2403</td>
<td>Bethesda Churches</td>
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<td>2404</td>
<td>Christian City Church</td>
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<td>2405</td>
<td>Christian Life Churches International</td>
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<td>2407</td>
<td>Christian Revival Crusade</td>
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<td>2408</td>
<td>Faith Churches</td>
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<td>2411</td>
<td>Foursquare Gospel Church</td>
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<td>2412</td>
<td>Full Gospel Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>2413</td>
<td>Revival Centres</td>
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<td>2414</td>
<td>Rhema Family Church</td>
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<td>2415</td>
<td>United Pentecostal</td>
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<tr>
<td>2499</td>
<td>Pentecostal, nec</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28</th>
<th>Other Protestant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Other Protestant, nfd</td>
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<tr>
<td>2801</td>
<td>Aboriginal Evangelical Missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2802</td>
<td>Born Again Christian</td>
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<td>2803</td>
<td>Christian and Missionary Alliance</td>
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<td>Church of the Nazarene</td>
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<tr>
<td>2805</td>
<td>Congregational</td>
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<td>2806</td>
<td>Ethnic Evangelical Churches</td>
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<td>2807</td>
<td>Independent Evangelical Churches</td>
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<td>2808</td>
<td>Wesleyan Methodist Church</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Apostolic Church of Queensland</td>
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<tr>
<td>2902</td>
<td>Christadelphians</td>
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<tr>
<td>2903</td>
<td>Christian Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>2904</td>
<td>Gnostic Christians</td>
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<td>2905</td>
<td>Liberal Catholic Church</td>
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<td>2906</td>
<td>New Apostolic Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>2907</td>
<td>New Churches (Swedenborgian)</td>
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<td>2908</td>
<td>Ratana (Maori)</td>
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<td>2911</td>
<td>Religious Science</td>
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<td>2912</td>
<td>Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)</td>
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<td>2913</td>
<td>Temple Society</td>
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<td>Unitarian</td>
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<td>2915</td>
<td>Worldwide Church of God</td>
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<tr>
<td>2999</td>
<td>Other Christian, nec</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>HINDUISM</th>
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<tr>
<td>301</td>
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<tr>
<td>3011</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>ISLAM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4011</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Judaism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5011</td>
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### 6 OTHER RELIGIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>Baha'i</td>
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<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>Chinese Religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>611</td>
<td>Japanese Religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613</td>
<td>Nature Religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615</td>
<td>Sikhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617</td>
<td>Spiritualism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Religions</td>
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</table>

### 7 NO RELIGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>No Religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- **600-699**: Other religions
- **699**: Miscellaneous religions
- **700**: No religion
SUPPLEMENTARY CODES

0002 Religious Belief, nfd
0003 Not defined
0004 New Age, so described
0005 Theism
& & & & Not stated
VVVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories:

- one digit level: 7
- two digit level: 3
- three digit level: 30
- four digit level: 137

RLCP  Relationship as Reported for Couples  
First release

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

Data available on request.

Applicable to: Persons in Couple Families

Categories:

1  Husband or Wife as reported, opposite-sex couple
2  De facto partner as reported, opposite-sex couple
3  Husband or Wife as reported, same-sex couple
4  De facto partner as reported, same-sex couple
@  Not applicable
V  Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

RLGP  Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)  
First release

Describes the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person. For the purposes of the variable, grandchildren including those aged 15 years and over are classified as a child.

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

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

Data available on request.

Applicable to: Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Grandparent Families (FMGF)
### 2011 Census Dictionary

**Categories:**

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

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Natural or adopted dependent student</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Dependent student step child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Dependent student foster child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Dependent student grandchild</td>
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**Dependent student**

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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Non-dependent natural, or adopted child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Non-dependent step child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Non-dependent foster child</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Non-dependent grandchild</td>
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**Non-dependent child**

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<td>Brother/sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Father/mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Grandfather/grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Uncle/aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Nephew/niece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
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**Other related individual**

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Unrelated individual living in family household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Group household member</td>
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<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Lone person</td>
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**Non-family member**

<table>
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<td>91</td>
<td>Visitor from within Australia</td>
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<tr>
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**Not Applicable**

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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
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</table>

**Number of categories:** 31

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

- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s
**RLHP**

**Relationship in Household**

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

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

A new category, 'Other non-classifiable relationship' has been added to RLHP for 2011. People in occupied private dwellings who were coded to not applicable in previous Censuses will be coded to Other non-classifiable relationship in 2011.

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

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

**Categories:**

- **Husband, Wife or Partner**
  - 11 In a registered marriage
  - 15 In de facto marriage, opposite-sex couple
  - 17 In de facto marriage, male same-sex couple
  - 18 In de facto marriage, female same-sex couple

- **Lone parent**
  - 21 Lone parent

- **Child under 15**
  - 31 Natural, or adopted child under 15
  - 32 Step child under 15
  - 33 Foster child under 15
  - 34 Grandchild under 15
  - 35 Otherwise related child under 15
  - 36 Unrelated child under 15

- **Dependent student**
  - 41 Natural or adopted dependent student
  - 42 Student step child
  - 43 Student foster child

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

- **Other related individual**
  - 61 Brother/sister
  - 62 Father/mother
  - 63 Non-dependent grandchild
  - 64 Grandfather/grandmother
  - 65 Cousin
  - 66 Uncle/aunt
  - 67 Nephew/niece
  - 69 Other related individual (nec)
Non-family member
71 Unrelated individual living in family household
72 Group household member
73 Lone person

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

Supplementary Codes
@@ Not applicable
VV Overseas visitor

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

RLNP Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling
First release
Describes the residential status of each person in a non-private dwelling.

Applicable to: Persons in a non-private dwelling on Census Night
Categories: 1 Owner, proprietor, staff and family
2 Guest, patient, inmate, other resident
& Not stated
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor
Number of categories: 5
Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons in occupied private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

RNTD Rent (weekly) Dollar Values
First release
Records the weekly rent paid for a dwelling. In standard Census products, ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, 'Rent (weekly) Ranges' (RNTRD).

See also Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTRD).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being rented (including rent free accommodation)
Categories: 0000-9999 $0 to $9,999 singly
&&& Not stated
@ Not applicable
Number of categories: 10,002
Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:
- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
RNTRD | Rent (weekly) Ranges | First release
--- | --- | ---

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

See also Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD).

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

Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Nil payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>$1-$74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$75-$99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$100-$124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$125-$149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$150-$174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$175-$199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$200-$224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>$225-$249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$250-$274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>$275-$299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$300-$324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>$325-$349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$350-$374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>$375-$399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>$400-$424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>$425-$449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>$450-$549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>$550-$649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>$650 and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; &amp;</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@@</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of categories: 22

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Being occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated
- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

RPIP | Family/Household Reference Person Indicator | First release
--- | --- | ---

The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator records the person who is used as the basis for determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household form. The household reference person in a multiple family household can be identified as the family reference person in the primary family.

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

Applicable to: Person in family, group, lone person households
### Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference person in a family household</th>
<th>Reference person in primary family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Reference person in primary family</td>
<td>2 Reference person in second family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Reference person in second family</td>
<td>3 Reference person in third family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference person in non-family household</th>
<th>Reference person in non-family household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Reference person in non-family household</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Other household member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplementary Codes</th>
<th>@ Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V Overseas visitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of categories:</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Persons in visitor only households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Persons in other non-classifiable households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Persons in non-private dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SAFD  
**Supported Accommodation Flag**

**Second release**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>Dwellings providing supported accommodation as identified by state/territory bodies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories:</th>
<th>1 Supported accommodation @ Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of categories:</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• All other dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEXP  
**Sex**

**First release**

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

See also the 'Derivations and imputations' entry in the Glossary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>All persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories:</th>
<th>1 Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 2 Female |
|---------|--------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of categories:</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### SLPP  Sex of Lone Parent  
Indicates the sex of lone parent.  

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

**Applicable to:** Lone parents present in the household on Census Night  

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

**Number of categories:** 4  
**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**  
- Husbands, wives or partners  
- Children  
- Dependent students  
- Other related individuals  
- Non-family members  
- Visitors (from within Australia)  
- Persons in other non-classifiable households  
- Persons in non-private dwellings  
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

### SPLF  Location of Spouse  
Records whether the husband/wife or de facto partner is present or temporarily absent from a couple family.  

**Applicable to:** Couple families in family households  

**Categories:**  
1. Present  
2. Temporarily absent  
@ Not applicable  

**Number of categories:** 3  
**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**  
- One parent families  
- Other families  
- Non-family/non-classifiable households  
- Unoccupied private dwellings  
- Non-private dwellings  
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
SSCF

Same-Sex Couple Indicator

First release

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

See also Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP), Relationship in Household (RLHP)

Applicable to: Couple families

Categories:
1. Male same-sex couple
2. Female same-sex couple
3. Opposite-sex couple
@. Not applicable

Number of categories: 4

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

STRD

Dwelling Structure

First release

Records the structure of private dwellings.

The Census classification is similar to, but not the same as, the ABS standard dwelling classification. Comparisons with the ABS standard dwelling classification can be made by cross-classifying STRD with the full listing of Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Applicable to: Private dwellings

Categories:

Separate house
11. Separate house

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

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

Other dwelling
91. Caravan, cabin, houseboat
93. Improvised home, tent, sleepers out
94. House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.
**Supplementary Codes**

- `&&` Not stated
- `@@` Not applicable

**Number of categories:** 12

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

---

**STUP**

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

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

**First release**

**Applicable to:** All persons

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

**Number of categories:** 6

---

**TEND**

**Tenure Type**

Describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented. Dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme can be considered as being owned.

**First release**

**Applicable to:** Occupied private dwellings

**Categories:**
1. Owned outright
2. Owned with a mortgage
3. Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme
4. Rented
5. Being occupied rent-free
6. Being occupied under a life tenure scheme
7. Other tenure type
8. Not stated
9. Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 9

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

Tenure and Landlord Type

First release

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

1. Owned outright
2. Owned with a mortgage
3. Rented: Real estate agent
4. Rented: State or territory housing authority
5. Rented: Person not in same household
6. Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group
7. Rented: Other landlord type
8. Rented: Landlord type not stated
9. Other tenure type
& Tenure type not stated
@ Tenure type not applicable

Number of categories: 11

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

TISP

Number of Children Ever Born

First release

Records the number of children ever born (live births) to each female.

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

Applicable to: Females aged 15 years and over

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 34

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Males
- Females aged under 15 years
### TISRP

**Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)**

Records the number of children ever born (live births) to each female in ranges.

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

*See also* Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

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

**Categories:**

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

**Number of categories:** 12

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

- Males
- Females aged under 15 years

---

### TYPP

**Type of Educational Institution Attending**

Records the type of educational institution being attended.

*See also* Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

**Applicable to:** Persons attending an educational institution

**Categories:**

- **10** Pre-school
- **21** Infants/Primary - Government
- **22** Infants/Primary - Catholic
- **23** Infants/Primary - Other Non Government
- **31** Secondary - Government
- **32** Secondary - Catholic
- **33** Secondary - Other Non Government
- **40** Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)
- **50** University or other Tertiary Institution
- **60** Other
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- VV Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 13

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

- Persons not attending an educational institution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYSTAP</th>
<th>Educational Institution: Attendee Status</th>
<th>First release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combines information of Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) by Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) with age categories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>See also</strong> Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Applicable to:</strong> Persons attending an educational institution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Categories:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Infants/Primary - Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Infants/Primary - Catholic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Infants/Primary - Other Non Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Secondary - Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Secondary - Catholic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Secondary - Other Non Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time student: Aged 15-24 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time student: Aged 25 years and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Part-time student: Aged 15-24 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Part-time student: Aged 25 years and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time/Part-time student status not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time student: Aged 15-24 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time student: Aged 25 years and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>University or other Tertiary Institution: Part-time student: Aged 15-24 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>University or other Tertiary Institution: Part-time student: Aged 25 years and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time/Part-time student status not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Other: Full-time student</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Other: Part-time student</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Other: Full-time/Part-time student status not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; &amp;</td>
<td>Type of educational institution not stated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ @</td>
<td>Type of educational institution not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>Overseas visitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of categories:** 23

**Not applicable (@@) category comprises:**
- Persons not attending an educational institution
## 2011 Census Dictionary

### UAI1P

**Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator**  
*Second release*

Contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2011 Census forms which asks, 'Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2010)?'. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.

**Applicable to:** Persons aged one year and over

**Categories:**
1. Same as in 2011
2. Elsewhere in Australia
3. Overseas in 2010
4. Not stated
5. Not applicable
6. Overseas visitor 2011

**Number of categories:** 6

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Persons aged under 1 year

### UAI5P

**Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator**  
*Second release*

Derived from the mark box answer to the question on the 2011 Census forms which asks, 'Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 9 August 2006)?'. This variable when used with Usual Address Census Night Indicator (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.

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

**Categories:**
1. Same as in 2011
2. Elsewhere in Australia
3. Overseas in 2006
4. Not stated
5. Not applicable
6. Overseas visitor 2011

**Number of categories:** 6

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Persons aged under 5 years

### UAICP

**Usual Address Indicator Census Night**  
*First release*

Contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2011 Census forms which asks, 'Where does the person usually live?' In cases where a person did not state where they usually live, UAICP and 'Place of Usual Residence' (PURP) are imputed.

**See also** Imputation Flag for Usual Residence (IFPURP).

This variable, when used with Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI1P and UAI5P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.
Applicable to: All persons

Categories:
1 At home
2 Elsewhere in Australia
V Overseas visitor 2011

Number of categories: 3

UNCAREP Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability  
*First release*
Records people who in the two weeks prior to Census Night spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age. This includes people who are in receipt of a Carer Allowance or Carer Payment. It does not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:
1 No unpaid assistance provided
2 Provided unpaid assistance & Not stated
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 5

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

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

It includes company owned vehicles garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. It excludes motorbikes and scooters.

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:
00 No motor vehicles
01-29 1-29 motor vehicles singly
30 30 or more motor vehicles & Not stated
@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 33

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
### VEHRD
**Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)**

*First release*

Records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night in ranges.

It includes company owned vehicles garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. It excludes motorbikes and scooters.

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

See also Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

#### Applicable to:
Occupied private dwellings

#### Categories:
- 0: No motor vehicles
- 1: One motor vehicle
- 2: Two motor vehicles
- 3: Three motor vehicles
- 4: Four or more motor vehicles
- &: Not stated
- @: Not applicable

#### Number of categories:
7

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

### VOLWP
**Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group**

*First release*

Records people who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census Night.

It excludes work done:
- as part of paid employment
- if main reason is to qualify for Government benefit
- in a family business.

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

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

#### Number of categories:
5

#### Not applicable (@) category comprises:
- Persons aged under 15 years
2011 Census Dictionary

YARP  Year of Arrival in Australia  First release

For people born overseas, states the year they first arrived in Australia, with the intention of staying for at least one year.

The variable Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas. Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition, Revision 1 to classify country of birth. In SACC, Australia is category 1101.

The year 2011 refers to the period from 1st January 2011 to 9th August 2011 only.

'Year of arrival' data for the 2011 Census are also available in ranges (YARRP)

See also Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP).

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

Categories: 1895-2011  1895 to 2011 singly
            &&&&  Not stated
            @@@@  Not applicable
            VVVV  Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 120

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Persons who did not state their country of birth
- Persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories)
YARRP  Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)  
For people born overseas, states the year they first arrived in Australia, with the intention of staying for at least one year.

The variable Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas. Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition, Revision 1 to classify country of birth. In SACC, Australia is category 1101.

'Year of arrival' data for the 2011 Census are also available for individual years (YARP) from 1895 to 2011.

See also Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP):

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

**Categories:**
1. Arrived 1895 - 1940
2. Arrived 1941 - 1950
3. Arrived 1951 - 1960
5. Arrived 1971 - 1980
8. Arrived 2001 - 2010
&. Not stated
@. Not applicable
V. Overseas visitor

**Number of categories:** 12

**Not applicable (@) category comprises:**
- Persons who did not state their country of birth
- Persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories)
### 2011 Census Glossary

#### Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin
*See* Indigenous Status (INGP).

#### Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander
*See* Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Indigenous Area (JARE), Indigenous family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWT), Indigenous languages, Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG), Indigenous special enumeration strategy, Indigenous Status (INGP).

#### Absentees
*See* Temporarily absent.

#### Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)
This is a category of the classification Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPOD). It refers to hostel type accommodation (with common living and eating facilities) provided for retired or aged people who are generally in good health and capable of looking after themselves.

*See also* Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

#### Accommodation for the retired or aged, self-care
*See* Retirement village (self-contained).

#### Address
The address provided on the front of the Census form helps Census staff ensure that no dwellings are omitted from the Census count.

The question asking the usual address of each person on Census Night (Question 8) is used to establish the Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) of people who usually reside in a different area to where they were enumerated on Census Night.

Each person’s usual address of one year and five years before the Census date is coded to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), from which many other ASGS codes can be derived (including state). These data provide information on the movement of people within Australia, i.e. internal migration.

Some addresses are also used to verify the results of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

For the 2011 Census, people again have the opportunity to agree to their name-identified information (which includes address) being retained. If a person chooses not to have their name identified Census information retained, their name and address will be destroyed once the statistical processing has been completed. This will also happen if the question is left blank. Name and address information is only retained if a person explicitly agrees to it. All actual Census forms are destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

*See also* Confidentiality, Internal migration, Place of Work (POWP), Postal Area (POA), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.

#### Adopted child
The Census does not seek to identify adopted children. An adopted child is, in most cases, reported as the child of Person 1 and/or Person 2 in the relationship question (Question 5), and is coded in the same way as a natural child.

*See also* Child Type (CTPP).
Age (AGEP)
Age has been collected in all Australian Censuses. Age data, combined with sex data, are essential for the production of accurate population estimates based on the Census count.

The 2011 Census form gives respondents the option of writing in their age and/or their date of birth. Age is calculated from date of birth when provided, otherwise stated age is used. Only age in years data are output. If neither age nor date of birth is provided, age is imputed using other information on the form and using an age distribution of the population. The variable Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP) is used to indicate if a person’s age has been imputed for the Census.

For 2011, AGEP classifies each person's age into single year categories, from 0 to 115 years. For infants aged less than one year, 0 years of age is recorded.

Age is used during processing as a cross check with other variables; for example, the age of the respondent determines whether particular questions asked in the Census are applicable.

If age is under 15 years, then the following person variables are not applicable:

- Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP);
- Employment Type (EMTP);
- Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP);
- Hours Worked (HRSP);
- Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP);
- Industry of Employment (INDP);
- Labour Force Status (LFSP);
- Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP);
- Method of Travel to Work (MTWP);
- Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP);
- Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP);
- Number of Children Ever Born (TISP);
- Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP);
- Number of Employees (EMP);
- Occupation (OCCP);
- Place of Work (POWP);
- Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP);
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP);
- Social Marital Status (MDCP);
- Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP);
- Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP);
- Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP);
- Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP); and
- Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP).

The following age constraints apply:

- if age is under five years, then the following variables are not applicable: Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAISP);
- if age is under one year, then in addition to the above, the following variables are also not applicable: Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P) and Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UA1IP);
- age and Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP) must be logically consistent; and
- the household or family reference person must be aged 15 years or over.

See also Derivations and imputations, Estimated Resident Population (ERP).
Ancestry
A person’s ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person’s country of birth and whether the person’s parents were born in Australia or overseas, provides a good indication of the ethnic background of first and second generation Australians. Ancestry is particularly useful to identify distinct ethnic or cultural groups within Australia such as Maoris or Australian South Sea Islanders, and groups which are spread across countries such as Kurds or Indians. Country of birth alone cannot identify these groups. This information is essential in developing policies which reflect the needs of our society and for the effective delivery of services to particular ethnic communities.

For the 2011 Census, as with 2006, two variables, Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P), will be used to record responses separately. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables Ancestry 1st Response and Ancestry 2nd Response is administrative only and is based solely on the order in which they are processed. Where respondents report more than two ancestries, only two are processed.

The 2011 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition, Revision 1 to classify responses given to the ancestry question.

See also Birthplace, Country of birth, Indigenous Status (INGP), Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Religious Affiliation (RELP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Antarctica
Expeditioners to Australian bases in the Australian Antarctic Territory (and other locations) are included in the Census. Their 'place of enumeration' is an off-shore Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) in Tasmania.

See also Scope and coverage, Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

ANZSCO
See Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

ANZSIC
See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Apartment
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Area (measurement)
Area is calculated for regions in square kilometres using digital boundary data which define the Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1). The areas of other spatial units used in the Census are calculated by aggregating the areas of the component SA1s.

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

Calculation of the actual area of a SA1 is two dimensional. The effects of changes in elevation are not considered in the area calculations provided by the ABS.

See also Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

Arrival in Australia, year of
See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

ASCCEG
See Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG).
ASCED
See Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

ASCL
See Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL).

ASCRG
See Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).

ASGC
See Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

ASGS
See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

**Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)**

The structure of ANZSCO has five hierarchical levels - major group, sub-major group, minor group, unit group and occupation. The classification as used by the Census can be seen in the Classifications section of this Dictionary listed under the mnemonic OCCP Occupation.

The categories at the most detailed level of the ANZSCO structure are called 'occupations'. An 'occupation' is defined as a set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical sets of tasks. As it is rare for two actual jobs to have identical sets of tasks, in practical terms, an 'occupation' is a set of jobs whose main tasks are characterised by a high degree of similarity.

A 'job' is defined as a set of tasks designed to be performed by one person for an employer (including self-employment) in return for payment or profit.


**Alternative ANZSCO views**

Alternative views are ways of looking at subsets of occupations on the basis of the primary goods and services produced or provided by the employee. For instance, payroll clerks working in hospitals are not included in a view of health occupations even though they work in the health ‘industry’, as the goods and services produced by payroll clerks are not health-related.

Alternative views are a means of outputting data on a range of related occupations which span different parts of ANZSCO.
A standard set of alternative views to facilitate meaningful and consistent comparison of employment in various 'industry' sectors between different data sources and across time has been developed. Alternative views are available for the following subsets of occupations:

- Agriculture;
- Culture and Leisure;
- Health;
- Hospitality and Tourism; and
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

See also Occupation (OCCP).

### Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is a classification that provides a framework for organising data about businesses by grouping business units carrying out similar productive activities. ANZSIC was first published in 1993 and was revised in 2006. ANZSIC 2006 was released in February 2006. Minor revisions to ANZSIC 2006 were released in September 2008. Industry of employment questions in the 2011 Census are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006, Revision 1. The revision to ANZSIC 2006, that was released in 2008, was minor, with no changes to the scope, concepts and structure of the classification.

ANZSIC is a hierarchical classification with four levels, namely divisions (the broadest level), subdivisions, groups and classes (the finest level). At the divisional level, the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories which will provide a broad overall picture of the economy. The subdivision, group and class levels provide increasingly detailed dissections of the broad categories. The following table provides an illustration of the hierarchical structure of ANZSIC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchical level</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-division</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Building Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>Residential Building Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>3011</td>
<td>House Construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The development of ANZSIC 2006 involved a substantial review of the classification, including extensive consultation with internal and external users and alignment with the upcoming revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Revision 4). It consequently provides a more contemporary and internationally comparable industrial classification system.

The method for classifying units to categories in the ANZSIC is to classify each unit according to its predominant activity. If a unit is undertaking multiple activities, the concept of Value Added is used to determine the predominant activity, i.e. the activity with the highest value added is the predominant activity. At each level of the classification, a unit can be classified to only one category.

For the 2011 Census, employed persons are coded to an ANZSIC class according to the predominant activity of their employer, and the main goods produced, or main services provided, by the employer’s business. This information is sourced from Questions 42 and 43 on the Census form.

A modified version of the ANZSIC classification is used for the Census which incorporates not further defined (nfd) classes in addition to the normal defined classes. These nfd classes have unique four digit codes and can represent any one of the four levels of the classification. They are a device to facilitate the coding of businesses for which insufficient information has been provided to enable coding to a defined class.
An example of an nfd class is 'Class 2510: Furniture Manufacturing, nfd'. This class may apply if the response to the industry questions on the Census form were 'furniture manufacturing', that is, it could not be determined which one of the following defined classes of group 251 actually applies:

- Class 2511 Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing
- Class 2512 Metal Furniture Manufacturing.

For more information refer to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (cat. no. 1292.0).

See also Industry of Employment (INDP).

**Australian born**

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

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

Australia is defined in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition, Revision 1 specifically as '1101 Australia'. It includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.

See also Overseas-born.

**Australian Citizenship (CITP)**

This variable records people who state they have Australian citizenship.

Citizenship data are used to obtain information on the tendency of different migrant groups to take out citizenship and to measure the size of groups eligible to vote. The data are useful cross-classified with country of birth, year of arrival in Australia and age data.

**Australian residents temporarily overseas**

Census figures exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas because Census only counts people in Australia on Census Night. However, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data enable their inclusion in the Estimated Resident Population.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

**Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)**

The Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) is the Australian statistical standard for classifying data relating to the ethnic and cultural composition of the Australian population. ASCCEG is a classification of cultural and ethnic groups based on the geographic area in which a group originated or developed and the similarity of cultural and ethnic groups in terms of social and cultural characteristics.

The ASCCEG was first published in 2000 and was revised in 2005 and 2011. The ASCCEG Second Edition, Revision 1 is used in the 2011 Census to classify the variables Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P). For more information refer to the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1249.0).

See also Ancestry.
Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)
The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) was developed to allow greater comparability of data on education and training. It is used for coding responses to questions on year of schooling completed and the level of education and field of study for completed non-school qualifications. It was used for the first time in the 2001 Census. Data on qualifications reported in the 1991 and 1996 Censuses were coded to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ).

ASCED classifies education according to two elements: Level of Education and Field of Study. Level of Education is a hierarchical classification and comprises 9 broad levels, 15 narrow levels and 64 detailed levels. Field of Study refers to the subject matter taught in a course, unit, and modules of study. It is also a hierarchical classification and comprises 12 broad fields of study, 71 narrow fields and 356 detailed fields.

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to the most detailed levels of the two elements - Level of Education and Field of Study - the response is coded to the next highest classification level. Where this occurs, special 'Not further defined' (nfd) categories are used. These categories are represented by codes ending in a zero or zeroes.

Standard output for Level of Education is at the 2 digit level of the classification. However some data at the 3 digit level can be made available from ABS Information Consultancy. Standard output for Field of Study is at the 6 digit level which is the most detailed level of this classification.

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

Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)
The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) has been used to code Language Spoken at Home (LANP) since the 1996 Census. The 2011 Census uses ASCL Second Edition, Revision 1 to code Language Spoken at Home.

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

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

For more information refer to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1267.0).

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).
**Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)**


Religious affiliation provides a useful indicator of aspects of the cultural diversity of Australia’s multicultural society. In order to satisfy community interest in the religious affiliations of the Australian population, and to meet statistical and administrative needs, the ABS developed the ASCRG.

In the classification, religions are grouped into progressively broader categories on the basis of similarity in terms of religious beliefs, religious practices and the cultural heritage of adherents. This results in those religions and religious groups which are closely related in terms of their intrinsic characteristics being closely aligned in the structure of the classification. Thus, similar populations of religious adherents are aligned to produce a classification that will be useful for the purposes of Australian social analysis.

To make the classification as useful as possible, the number of adherents of a particular religious group has been a significant factor in developing the classification structure so that the current religious composition of Australia is accurately reflected. Thus, Christian denominations are extensively identified. However, the identification of individual religions or denominations in the classification, and the way in which they are grouped, does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the ABS concerning the relative merit or importance of particular religions or the people who practise them.

For more information refer to the **Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1** (cat. no. 1266.0).

**See also** Religious Affiliation (RELP).

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**Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)**

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is being progressively replaced by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). Statistics from the 2011 Census will be released using the ASGS. For 2011, time series data will be available at the Statistical Local Area (SLA). Correspondence files will be available from the ABS website to aggregate the SLA to other areas of the ASGC.

**Statistical Local Area (SLA)**

The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts (CDs). SLAs are Local Government Areas (LGAs), or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. SLAs cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Local Areas have been made available in 2011 to provide a bridging unit between the ASGC and the ASGS. As of 1 July 2011, the ASGS will progressively replace the ASGC as the standard geographical framework for ABS data. The ASGC will formally cease to be an ABS standard from the 1 July 2012, but it will not be replaced entirely by the ASGS until 2014 in all ABS collections.

For more information, please refer to Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0).

**See also** Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).
Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is the new geographical standard developed by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics. It is a hierarchically structured classification with a number of spatial units to satisfy different statistical purposes. The ASGS areas used for the Census are:

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

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

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

Mesh Block (MB)

Mesh Blocks are the smallest geographical unit the ABS has released. They were developed to fulfil the need for more accurate small area statistics and will improve the relationship between small area geography and the social, physical and economic realities of the landscape. It is hoped that the Mesh Blocks will become the basic building blocks of all statistical, political and administrative geography in Australia for 2016.

The Mesh Blocks were developed using recommendations from a panel of experts. The Mesh Block is the smallest unit within the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), their boundaries are contiguous and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. There are approximately 347,600 Mesh Blocks.
Mesh Blocks are so small that they can aggregate reasonably accurately to many different geographical regions, administrative, management and political boundaries. Thus, by coding statistics to Mesh Blocks, it will be possible to produce summary statistics for a whole range of geographical regions not currently represented in statistical geography. For further information see Information Paper: Mesh Blocks, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 1209.0) and Information Paper: Draft Mesh Blocks, Australia, 2005 (cat. no. 1209.0.55.001).

**Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)**

The Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) is the second smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), the smallest being the Mesh Block. The SA1 has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for the processing and release of Census data. For the 2011 Census, SA1s will also be the basis of output for most data, the exception being some Place of Work destination zones. For 2011, SA1s also serve as the basic building block in the ASGS and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger Census geographic areas.

An SA1 is represented by a unique seven digit code.

SA1s are designed to remain relatively constant over several Censuses. Future change will largely be dealt with by splitting existing SA1s. For the 2011 Census, there are approximately 54,000 SA1s throughout Australia (this includes the other territories of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay). SA1s cover the whole of Australia with no gaps or overlaps.

Special SA1s:

- Zero population SA1s are created in areas that are expected to have little or no permanently residing populations. Data from these areas are reassigned to a populated alternate SA1.
- Shipping SA1s contain people who are enumerated aboard ship in Australian waters. This includes commercial cargo vessels, passenger liners, ocean going passenger/car ferries, and dredges. People enumerated on board commercial vessels between Australian ports are also attributed to Shipping SA1s. Foreign crews on ships are excluded from Census enumeration.
- Off-Shore SA1s contain people who are enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. There is one Off-Shore SA1 for each state and the Northern Territory. Census data from respondents who completed their Census forms in the Australian Antarctic Territory are coded to an additional Off-Shore SA1 in Tasmania.
- Migratory SA1s contain people who are enumerated on an overnight journey by train or bus. There is one Migratory SA1 for each state and the Northern Territory.

**Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)**

The Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) is an area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), and consists of one or more whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). Wherever possible SA2s are based on officially gazetted State suburbs and localities. In urban areas SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs and combinations of whole suburbs, while in rural areas they define functional zones of social and economic links. Geography is also taken into account in SA2 design.

SA2s cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

**Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)**

Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s) are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) boundaries to represent regions of between approximately 30,000 people and 130,000 people to cover the whole of Australia. These boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and local Government Areas in urban areas. SA3 boundaries fit within whole Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) boundaries.
Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)

Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) are designed to reflect one or more whole labour markets for the release of Labour Force Survey data. SA4s are required to have large populations of over 100,000 people in order to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated on each SA4. For this reason, in rural areas SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets (150,000 people) are generally defined by a single SA4. Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets.

SA4s are aggregations of whole Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) boundaries and fit within whole State and Territory boundaries.

State/Territory (STE)

The State/Territory is the largest spatial unit in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

There are six states and five territories in the ASGS: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory and the external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are grouped as one spatial unit at the State/Territory level in the category of Other Territories.

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

Australia (AUS)

For ASGS purposes, the ABS uses the definition of Australia as set out in section 17(a) of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 and as amended by the Territories Law Reform Act, No. 104, 1992.

Australia since 1993, includes:

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

It excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.
Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)

The Capital Cities represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight State and Territory Capitals. The Capital City boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4 to facilitate the comparison of labour force data with other economic data such as the Consumer Price Index, released on Capital Cities. The Capital City boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each city, they contain not only the urban area of the city but also areas of non-urban land where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.

Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)

An Urban Centre is generally defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. A 'bounded locality' is generally defined as a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. People living in Urban Centres are classified as urban for statistical purposes while those in 'Bounded Localities' are classified as rural (i.e. non-urban). Each Urban Centre and/or Locality (UC/L) is bounded (i.e. a boundary for it is clearly defined) and comprised of one or more whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). UC/Ls are defined for each Census and are current for the date of the Census. The criteria for bounding UC/Ls are based on the Linge methodology.

Section of State Range (SOSR)

This geographical classification represents a further break down of the SOS categories. Major urban is broken down into a further 3 SOSR categories of urban centres based on the population ranges of:
- 1,000,000 or more, 250,000 to 999,999 and 100,000 to 249,999.

Other urban is broken down into a further 5 SOSR categories of urban centres based on the population ranges of: 50,000 to 99,999, 20,000 to 49,999, 10,000 to 19,999, 5,000 to 9,999 and 1,000 to 4,999.

Bounded Localities is further divided into 2 SOSR categories based on a population range of: 500 to 999 and 200 to 499.

The SOS Rural Balance and Migratory categories are not further broken down by SOSR.

Section of State (SOS)

This geographical classification uses population counts to define Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) as urban or rural and to provide, in aggregate, statistics for urban concentrations and for bounded localities and balance areas.

SOS represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas of a particular urban/rural type. Sections of State categories comprise Major Urban (population clusters of 100,000 or more), Other Urban (population clusters of 1,000 to 99,999), Bounded Locality (200 to 999), Rural Balance (remainder of state/territory) and Migratory, and in aggregate cover the whole of Australia.

Indigenous Location (ILOC)

Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are aggregates of one or more Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) and ideally have a minimum of 100 Indigenous usual residents. ILOCs aggregate to Indigenous Areas (IAREs), and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

A range of Indigenous statistics are available by ILOCs including Indigenous Quickstats.
Indigenous Area (IARE)

Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are aggregates of one or more Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) and ideally have a minimum of 250 Indigenous usual residents. IAREs aggregate to Indigenous Regions (IREGs), and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

A range of Indigenous statistics are available by IAREs. Indigenous Profiles and Quickstats are also produced for IAREs.

Indigenous Region (IREG)

Indigenous Regions (IREGs) are aggregates of Indigenous Areas (IAREs). Indigenous Regions aggregate to the State and Territory level and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

A range of Indigenous statistics are available by Indigenous Region including Indigenous profiles and Indigenous Quickstats.

Significant Urban Areas (SUA)

Significant Urban Areas (SUA) represent aggregations of whole Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) boundaries and are used to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may also incorporate one or more closely associated Urban Centre and/or Locality (UC/L) and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years.

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

Remoteness Area (RA)

Within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), the Remoteness structure comprises six categories, each of which identifies a non-contiguous region in Australia, being a grouping of Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) sharing a particular degree of remoteness. The degrees of remoteness range from 'Major Cities' (highly accessible) to 'Very Remote'.

The degree of remoteness of each SA1 was determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). SA1s have then been grouped into the appropriate category of Remoteness to form non-contiguous areas within each state.

Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

Local Government Area (LGA)

A Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council. The LGAs in Australia collectively cover only a part of Australia. The main areas not covered by LGAs are northern parts of South Australia, a large part of the Northern Territory, the western division of New South Wales, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories.

The number of LGAs and their boundaries can change over time. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective state/territory governments, and are governed by the provisions of state/territory local government and other relevant Acts.
The types of LGAs in each state and the Northern Territory are:

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

**Postal Areas (POA)**

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

Census Postal Areas exclude non-mappable Australia Post postcodes such as:

- post office box postcodes;
- some delivery route postcodes, which are also covered by other postcodes (a situation which often occurs in rural areas); and
- some postcodes which, because of the application of the 'best fit' principle, do not get an SA1 allocated to them.

This means that there are more Australia Post postcodes than Census Postal Areas.

Every SA1 is allocated one valid Australia Post postcode as the Postal Area for that SA1. When a person is enumerated in that SA1, the Postal Area is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of enumeration.

When a person’s address is coded to their SA1 of Usual Residence, the Postal Area of the SA1 is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of Usual Residence.

**Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)**

A Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED) is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the federal lower house of parliament. CEDs are approximated by aggregating the data for Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) that best fit the area.

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions have different boundaries to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs), except in Tasmania and the ACT where they are the same. CEDs cover all of Australia.

**State Electoral Division (SED)**

A State Electoral Division is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the state or territory lower houses of parliament. Queensland has only one house of parliament at the state level, with each member representing an electoral district. State Electoral Divisions are approximated by aggregating the data for Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) that best fit the area.
State Suburb (SSC)

This is a Census-specific area where Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) are aggregated to approximate suburbs. It is available for the whole of Australia, but in rural areas SSC poorly represent the gazetted localities.

Note that the Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) are aligned closely with suburbs in urban areas.

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR)

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs) are based on catchments or bioregions. The Australian government, in association with state and territory governments, has identified 56 regions covering all of Australia. They are used to administer and report on aspects of environmental policy including sustainable farming and biodiversity.

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD)

Australia's drainage divisions are defined by the Australian Water Resources Management Committee (WRMC) and have been the basis for the study of Australian hydrology since the early 1960s. The 12 ADDs are part of the Non-ABS Structures and are approximated from Statistical Areas Level 1.

Tourism Regions (TR)

The ABS and other organisations publish tourism data by Tourism Regions (TR). TRs are not defined by the ABS and are therefore identified as a non-ABS (administrative) region in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). The TRs are updated annually. They each consist of a group of Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s). In the past they consisted of a group of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), however this has changed with the release of the ASGS.

TRs consist of aggregates of whole SA2s and cover the whole of geographic Australia. There are several TRs within each State/Territory except for the ACT which only has the TR of Canberra. The TRs do not include the Other Territories (OT) or the Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SA2s. The SA2s for the 'Great Barrier Reef Islands' are not true SA2s. These SA2s are listed against the TR of '3R160, Great Barrier Reef'.

The ASGS facilitates the standardisation of terminology and comparability of data.

For more information, please refer to the ABS Geography page.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)

The Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) was established by the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975. Under section 18(1) of the Act, the Council is to advise the Minister and the Statistician on ‘...(a) the improvement, extension and coordination of statistical services provided for public purposes in Australia; (b) annual and longer term priorities and programs of work that should be adopted in relation to major aspects of the provision of those statistical services; and (c) any other matters relating generally to those statistical services’.

Part of the role of ASAC involves monitoring progress on the development of the Census. In particular, ASAC advises the minister on topics being considered for inclusion in the Census.

Average
See Mean.

Babies
See Child Type (CTPP).
Bedsit/flat
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Birthplace
There are three birthplace variables for the 2011 Census: Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP), Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP) and Birthplace of Parents (BPPP), all of which indicate whether a person’s parent/s were born in Australia or overseas. A fourth variable is Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) which records a person’s country of birth. Prior to 2001, parental country of birth was coded to a country. In 2006 Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP) and Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP) were referred to as Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP) and Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) rather than ‘Birthplace’.

Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)
Combines responses from Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP) and Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP) to identify the birthplace of both parents of an individual. If a person has a ‘Not stated’ response for BPFP and/or BPMP then BPPP is coded to ‘Not stated’.

See also Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP), Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP).

Blended family
See Family Blending (FBLF).

Boarding school student
Boarders at school or college are specifically asked to record the address of the school or college as their usual residence. This instruction was not given in Censuses prior to 1986 and often these people incorrectly reported their family home as their place of usual residence.

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

Boundaries
See Digital boundaries.

Bounded locality
See Section of State (SOS), Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L).

Buying/owning a dwelling
See Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Value (MRED), Tenure Type (TEND).

Cabins
See Caravans, houseboats, etc.

Caravans, houseboats, etc.
Enumeration of people in caravans, houseboats, cabins etc. varies depending on their situation. Occupied caravans are usually treated as private dwellings with the exception of some caravans on residential allotments (see below).

Caravans on Residential Allotments: An occupied caravan on a residential allotment is usually treated as an occupied private dwelling. The exception to this is where there are one or more other structures on the allotment and the occupants of the caravan live and eat with the occupants of the main dwelling. In this case the occupants are all classed as one household and the caravan is counted as an additional room of the main dwelling.

Caravans on Roadsides/Open Land: Prior to the 2006 Census, occupied caravans at roadside parking areas or on open land were classified as sleepers-out for the variable Dwelling Structure (STRD). The occupants of the caravans complete Household forms.

For the 2011 Census, caravans on roadsides/open land are treated the same as caravans in caravan parks. That is, they are treated as occupied private dwellings and families are identified and coded.
Caravans or Cabins in Caravan Parks: Since the 1986 Census, occupied caravans or cabins in caravan parks have been treated as occupied private dwellings, i.e. families are identified and coded. Prior to this, they were treated as non-private dwellings.

Houseboats: Occupied houseboats are treated as occupied private dwellings regardless of location. Prior to the 1986 Census, occupied craft in marinas were treated as non-private dwellings.

Managers' residences in caravan parks or marinas are enumerated and classified as separate private dwellings. Unoccupied caravans and boats/craft, regardless of location, are not counted in the Census.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household.

CD
See Collection District (CD).

CDEP
See Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP).

CED
See Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED).

Census
The Australian Census of Population and Housing is an official count of population and dwellings, and collects details of age, sex, and other characteristics of that population. The 2011 Census is the 16th national Census for Australia.

From 1933 to 1986, Australian Censuses were held on the 30th of June. Since 1991, Censuses have been conducted during August, as a result of changing school holiday dates in the majority of states and territories. Traditionally, school holiday times are periods of high mobility for the population and the data collected would not be representative of the usual situation.

Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at the national, state and local government levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors, for planning, administration, research, and decision making.

One of the important features of the Census is that it allows different characteristics of an individual, family or household to be related. While information on some characteristics is available from other sources, only a Census can provide information on a standard basis for the country as a whole, as well as for small geographic areas and small population groups.

Population counts in Australia were initially just head counts called 'musters'. These were important as a means of determining requirements for food and other supplies. The first muster was taken in 1788. The first regular Census was taken in New South Wales in 1828. With Federation, Census taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government.

For more information see How Australia Takes a Census (cat. no. 2903.0) and the information paper 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content (cat. no. 2008.0).
Census and Statistics Act
This is the Act of Federal Parliament which requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis and also enables the Statistician to conduct a range of other surveys and statistical functions.

In 1905, the Census and Statistics Act was passed in Federal Parliament, which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician whose duties included the taking of the Census.

The Act originally stipulated that a Census was to be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. The Act also stipulated a number of topics which were to be asked in each Census. The stipulated topics included: name, age, sex, relationship, marital status, duration of marriage, birthplace, nationality, period of residence, religion, occupation, material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings. It also allowed for other topics to be included as prescribed.


Since 1961, a Census has been held every five years because of the increasing awareness of the value of obtaining statistical benchmarks of the Australian population at regular intervals. In 1977, an amendment was made to the Act to require that Censuses are carried out on a five-yearly basis from 1981, and at other times as prescribed.

The Census and Statistics Amendment Act (No 2), 1981 proclaimed on 1 March 1983, removed the provision of the original Act requiring that certain topics be included in the Census. Since that amendment Census topics have been determined specifically for each Census and these are prescribed in the Census regulations.

For more information see How Australia Takes a Census (cat. no. 2903.0) and the Information Paper, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content (cat. no. 2008.0).

See also Confidentiality.

Census collection district
See Collection District (CD).

Census Consultancy Service
See Information Consultancy.

Census counts
The Census counts people where they were located on Census Night and this count of the population is referred to as the place of enumeration count. A count of the population based on their place of usual residence is also available. Place of usual residence is derived from questions on the Census form. In Censuses prior to 2006, many of the Census products presented data on a place of enumeration basis. For the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, the focus will be on place of usual residence.

Census counts by place of usual residence:

- exclude overseas visitors; and
- exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas.

For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, usual residence data were coded to the Collection District (CD) level. This meant that usual residence counts could be produced on request, at CD level and for CD-derived areas such as Postal Areas and suburbs.
For the 2011 Census, usual residence data have been coded to Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1). This means that usual residence counts will be available for SA1s and aggregates of SA1s for both the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) areas and Non-ASGS areas i.e Postal Areas, Commonwealth/State Electoral Divisions. In addition, data will be available for usual residence at the Statistical Local Area for the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and aggregates such as Local Government Areas.

The variables Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) are coded on a place of usual residence basis rather than a place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables. Usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD).

**Estimated Resident Population:** Estimates of the resident population for 30 June 2011 are based on the 2011 Census counts by place of usual residence.

While every effort is made to achieve a complete Census count, some undercounting inevitably occurs for various reasons, for example, the inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment of some dwellings as unoccupied when in fact they are occupied, and failure to find all dwellings. Refusal by householders to complete the Census form is not a significant cause of undercounting.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Family, Household, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

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**Census date**
The date of the 2011 Census is Tuesday 9th August 2011.

**Census form**
See Household form.

**Census Geographic Areas**
These have now been subsumed into the ASGS.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED), Indigenous Area (IARE), Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG), Place of Work (POWP), Postal Area (POA), State Electoral Division (SED), State Suburb (SSC).

**Census products**
For a detailed list of products available for the 2011 Census, please see Census of Population and Housing - Proposed Products and Services, 2011 (cat no. 2011.0), released July 2010. This will help you find the most appropriate product to suit your data needs. It contains overview information about how and when Census results will be available for use. It also provides information about how you can get help with, learn more about or request Census data.
Child
This is a person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, foster or nominal son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member of the household. This includes otherwise related children less than 15 years of age and unrelated children less than 15 years of age.

In order to be classified as a child, the person can have no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. A separate family in the household is formed in this instance. If a person is aged under 15 and has a partner and/or a spouse these relationships are not recorded.

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

- child under 15;
- dependent student; and
- non-dependent child.

Children aged under 15 years and dependent students are together referred to as dependent children.

**Dependent child:** A dependent child is a person who is either a child under 15 years of age, or a dependent student (see Dependent student below). To be regarded as a child the person can have no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

**Dependent student:** This refers to a natural, adopted, step, or foster child who is 15-24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student and for whom there is no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

**Non-dependent child:** This refers to a natural, adopted, step or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, who is aged 15 years and over and is not a full-time student aged 15-24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Variables relevant to children are:

- Child Type (CTPP);
- Count of All Children in Family (CACF);
- Count of Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF); and
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF).

Characteristics of children or parents who were temporarily absent on Census Night are not available.

**See also** Couple family, Family, Foster child, Nominal child, One-parent family, Step child.
**Child Type (CTPP)**
This classification identifies children according to different types of parent-child relationships within families and is applicable to all children irrespective of their age, present in the household.

The classification includes categories for natural, step and foster children. Adopted children are categorised together with natural children. Any other person aged under 15 years is coded to 'otherwise related child (under 15)' or 'unrelated child (under 15)'. Boarders and lodgers aged 15 years and over are coded to 'not applicable'.

The categories 'step child' and 'foster child' are not necessarily pure counts as a parent may report such a child as being a child of Person 1 and Person 2. In this case the child would be classified as a 'natural child'.

A natural, adopted, foster, or otherwise related child may be in a one or two parent family. Cross classification with Family Composition (FMCF) allows analysis of different family types.

**See also** Adopted child, Child under 15, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Foster child, Step child.

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

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/child classifications such as Relationship in Household (including grandchildren (RLGP) and Grandparent Families (FMGF). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

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

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**Child under 15**
This is a person who has been classified as a child of another household member and who is aged under 15 years.

A person who is classified as a child under 15 is considered to be a dependent child.

**See also** Child, Other related individual, Parent-child relationship.

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**Christmas Island**
**See** Other territories.

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**Citizenship**
**See** Australian Citizenship (CITP).

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**Cocos (Keeling) Islands**
**See** Other territories.

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**Collection District (CD)**
Until 2006 this was the smallest geographical area for which Census data were available. For 2011, they will be replaced with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). Basic population and dwelling counts will be available at the Mesh Block level for 2011.

**See also** Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Mesh Block (MB).
Collector Workload (CLW)
A Collector Workload (CLW) is a geographic grouping of on average 450 dwellings which define an area in which generally a single Census Collector will deliver and collect Census Forms.

Every part of Australia is covered by Collector Workloads. These workloads are designed with reference to information obtained from:

- government authorities;
- Census collector comments from the previous Census;
- local knowledge;
- field inspections; and
- the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) Australia national topographic dataset.

Collector Workloads replace what were called Collection Districts prior to 2011, in terms of the delivery and collection of forms only.

Collector Workloads are not used for the output of information from the Census.

Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)
Participation in CDEP is asked as a separate question only on the Interviewer household form. CDEP participation is not applicable to people enumerated on mainstream forms.

The Community Development Employment Projects program assists Indigenous job seekers to gain the skills, training and capabilities needed to find sustainable employment and aims to improve the economic and social well-being of communities.

A number of reforms to the CDEP program were implemented on 1st July 2009. These reforms may have an impact on the numbers of people reporting that they are CDEP participants. Therefore care should be taken when comparing 2006 and 2011 Census CDEP counts.

Given the transitional nature of the CDEP program and the timing of changes in relation to the Census itself, CDEP information for 2011 is collected and processed by the ABS in the same way it was for the 2006 Census. CDEP participants are included in the employed category of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) classification.

See also Indigenous Status (INGP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Comparability (geographic, over time)
While the ASGS will give a better platform for the analysis of time series into the future, it will also create a break in time series based on the ASGC.

The ABS will respond to this issue in several ways:

- The ABS will create a series of population and area based concordances between the ASGC regions and the new ASGS regions.
- Census data will be available on both the ASGS and ASGC regions in 2011, with the exception of Census Collection Districts (CCDs).
- Some historic demographic data will be recast on to the ASGS regions.
- It is possible to recast historical Labour Force statistics on to the new Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s). The ABS will consult with stakeholders on the most appropriate way of achieving this.
- Preserving the ASGC statistical divisions was a criteria in the design of the Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) of the ASGS. It is therefore possible to reconstruct data for statistical divisions from SA2 data released under the ASGS.

Time series based on CCDs present a particular problem. The ABS Geography Section will advise users with a need to recast CCD based data on the best approach.
Confidentiality
Under the Census and Statistics Act it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation.

For the Census, strict measures are taken in field collection, processing and output of data to guard against the release of confidential information.

Census collectors are responsible for ensuring the Census forms for their Collector Workload are secure at all times. Strict building security is maintained at the Census Data Processing Centre (DPC). After processing of the forms has been completed they are pulped under the supervision of an officer of the ABS. All records used by collectors are destroyed.

Prior to the 2001 Census, all name-identified information was destroyed once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001 Census, respondents were given the choice of having their name-identified information archived for the research use of future generations. From the 2006 Census and onwards, respondents will again be given this choice.

The retained name-identified information is not available for any purpose, including use by a court or tribunal, within a 99 year closed access period. Retained name-identified information from the 2011 Census will become publicly available in the year 2110.

To ensure the current high level of cooperation in the Census is maintained, information is only kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent, respecting the wishes of those who do not wish their information to be retained. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified Census information being retained, their name and address will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

Customised tables for some geographic areas can be produced with cells containing very small counts. In cases where this occurs small random adjustments are made to the data to avoid any risk of releasing identifiable information. These adjustments allow for a greater amount of detailed data to be released, and, as they are small, do not affect the utility of the data.

See also Introduced random error.

Consultancy services
See Information Consultancy.

Contributing family worker
A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

See also Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

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Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

The 2006 Census was the first Census to have the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The Core Activity Need for Assistance variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. As with the ABS Surveys of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the Census of Population and Housing defines the profound or severe disability population as:

‘those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age’.

While the concept being measured is the same in both the Surveys and the Census the output items differ to reflect the differences in the populations due to the different methodologies in the two collections.

To determine if a person’s need for assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas is due to a long-term health condition, disability or old age, Question 23 on the household Census form asks, ‘What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision...?’. Where the response to Question 23 is only one or more of the following answers they are coded to the category ‘Does not need have for assistance with core activities’.

- No need for help or supervision.
- Short term health condition (lasting less than six months) - people with this response are coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because the definition of Core Activity Need for Assistance only includes people where the need for assistance is a result of a long-term health condition i.e. lasting 6 months or more.
- Difficulty with English language - people with this response are coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because the need for assistance is not because of a long-term health condition.
- Other cause - people with this response are coded to the category 'Does not need have for assistance with core activities' because it is necessary to exclude people who need assistance for a reason other than a long-term health condition.

In addition, if a person’s only answer to Question 23 is Old or young age and the person’s age is under 40, then they are also coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'. This is because children need assistance with these activities, but it is not due to a long-term health condition or disability unless the responses 'Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)' or 'Disability (lasting six months or more)' are answered. It is envisaged that there would be very few responses to this category for people aged under 40, other than children, but any would be coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'.

People aged 40 years and over who only answer Old or young age are included in the category 'Has need for assistance with core activities' because testing has shown that from this age, some people who need assistance because of a long-term health condition or disability, may state that the need is because of ageing.

People who answer Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or Disability (lasting six months or more) to Question 23 are coded to the category 'Has need for assistance with core activities'.

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Count of...

- All Children in Family (CACF)  
  See Child, Family.

- Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)  
  See Child, Child under 15, Temporarily absent.

- Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)  
  See Child.

- Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)  
  See Child, Temporarily absent.

- Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)  
  See Child, Non-dependent Child, Temporarily absent.

- Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)  
  See Child, Non-dependent Child.

- Persons in Family (CPRF)  
  See Household.

- Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)  
  See Family, Temporarily absent.

- Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)  
  See Household, Temporarily absent.

Country of birth

The country of birth variable in the 2011 Census is Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), which records a person's country of birth.

For the 2011 Census, the 'Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1' is used to classify responses for country of birth of person.

This classification uses the current names of countries, so if a person uses a former name, the current name is coded. For example, Siam would be coded to Thailand.

If country of birth of person is not stated on the Census form, edits derive it from other answers. If country of birth cannot be derived it is coded to 'Not stated'.

People born in Australia are not required to complete Question 12 which asks, 'In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?'. People born in external territories such as Norfolk Island, are required to answer this question.

Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), along with the birthplace variables provide important information on ethnicity when used with Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Ancestry and Religious Affiliation (RELP).

See also Ancestry, Australian Citizenship (CITP), Birthplace, Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
Couple family
A couple family is identified by the existence of a couple relationship. A couple relationship is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or marriage-like union. This relationship is identified by the presence of a registered marriage or de facto marriage. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. A couple family with children present can be expanded to elaborate on the characteristics of those children, such as their number, age and dependency status.

See also Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMCF), Marital status, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Same-sex couple.

Craft in marinas
See Caravans, houseboats, etc.

Data processing
Completed Census forms are delivered to the Data Processing Centre (DPC) as soon as possible after Census Night. They are then put through a number of processes.

The first processing stage in the 2011 Census is precapture. During this process forms are checked to ensure key fields have been completed and extraneous material removed. The forms are then prepared for data capture.

The data capture stage is the second stage of input processing. This stage encompasses a number of processes, including:

- Scanning, which captures an image of each page of each form;
- Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), which converts any mark box or hand-written responses found on an image into computer processable information;
- Repair, which is a mixture of automatic and clerical processes aimed at correcting any data not confidently captured by ICR; and
- Data Load, where captured data is stored, ready for the coding processes.

The third stage includes reconciling all dwellings and all persons within these dwellings, as well as some basic coding, and ensures that the final counts produced are within established benchmarks.

The fourth stage includes Automatic Coding and Computer Assisted Coding (CAC). All hand-written textual responses are examined automatically to see if a classification code can be allocated based on the response provided. Where a classification code cannot be allocated automatically, CAC is used to allocate the classification code.

Quality control checks are constantly made for coding accuracy. The editing process is largely automatic, with some fields being reset based on other responses on the individual Census forms. All Census data are extensively validated before data are released.

See also Data quality, Data release, Derivations and imputations, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR).

Data Processing Centre
The Data Processing Centre (DPC) is the central site where the capture and data entry of Census forms takes place. After Census forms have been completed on Census Night, they are collected and returned to the state distribution offices or sent directly to the DPC.

Located in Melbourne for the 2011 Census, the DPC employs approximately 800 temporary staff during peak processing time.

See also Confidentiality, Data processing, Retention of name-identified information.
Data quality
Each stage of the Census is subject to stringent quality assurance procedures which result in data of high quality. However, in a Census there are recognised sources of error and some of these may survive in the data produced. Potential sources of error in the Census are: undercounting, respondent error, processing error and introduced random error. Introduced random error is used to protect the confidentiality of individuals. The effect of such errors on overall Census results is generally insignificant and does not impair the usefulness of Census data.

A series of working papers will be produced to assess and report on various aspects of 2011 Census data quality. Census topics will be examined in detail and the impact of form design, collection procedures and data processing on quality will be evaluated. Some topics to be evaluated include labour force status, Census undercount, and housing.

In addition, the ABS publishes Census Fact Sheets and Data Quality Statements which assist users to understand and interpret Census data. They will be published in response to issues that arise during and after the publication of Census data. Some issues which may be covered include Income Imputation, Confidentiality, and Changes to variables between Censuses.

For a more detailed explanation on how the ABS ensures data quality in the Census, see Managing Census Quality.

See also Data processing, Derivations and imputations, Introduced random error, Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

Data release
There is a two-phase approach to processing and release of Census data. Easy-to-process topics, which comprise the majority of the Census topics, are included in the first release of the data. These include the critical counts for persons and dwellings. The remaining topics, which require more complex processing, are included in the second release.

Date of the Census
The date of the 2011 Census is Tuesday 9th August 2011.

De facto
See Marital status, Place of enumeration, Social Marital Status (MDCP).

De facto population counts
See Place of enumeration.

De jure population counts
See Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Dependent child
See Child.

Dependent child type
See Child Type (CTPP), Family.

Dependent Children, Count of (CDCAF)
See Child, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Temporarily absent.

Dependent foster child
See Child, Foster child.

Dependent offspring
See Child, Relationship.
Dependent student
See Child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Derivations and imputations

Derivation is the process where some variables are assigned values based on responses to other questions, or (where no response has been provided) from other family members present in the same dwelling.

Variables that may be derived from responses given by other family members present in the same dwelling are:

- Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)
- Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)
- Birthplace of Female Parent (BFPF)
- Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

If there is insufficient information provided to derive a response for these items, they are determined to be 'Not stated'.

In addition, the derivation process is used to create new variables by combining responses from a number of questions. Variables which are created this way include:

- Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED)
- Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD)
- Tenure Type (TEND)
- Labour Force Status (LFSP)
- Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

Imputation is a statistical process for predicting values where no response was provided to a question and a response could not be derived.

Where no Census form is returned, the number of males and females in 'non-contact' private dwellings will be imputed. In addition, the following key demographic variables may also be imputed, if they are 'Not stated':

- Age (AGEP)
- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP)

The primary imputation method used for the 2011 Census is known as 'hotdecking'. Other imputation processes use probability methods. In general the hotdecking method involves locating a donor record and copying the relevant responses to the record requiring imputation. The donor record will have similar characteristics and must also have the required variable(s) stated. In addition the donor record will be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed. The match must occur within the same Capital City or Balance of State.

The methodology for imputation is tailored to two situations. Firstly, where no Census form has been returned and secondly where a partially completed form was returned.

No Census form returned - private dwelling: Where a Census collector has identified that a private dwelling was occupied on Census Night but a Census form was not returned, the number of males and females normally in the dwelling and their key demographic variables may require imputation. In these cases, the non-demographic variables are set to 'Not stated' or 'Not applicable'.

The 'No Census form returned' scenario has two variations. Firstly, where no form was returned but the collector was able to ascertain the number of males and females from a resident of the dwelling, or in a small number of cases a building manager or neighbour. And secondly, where no form was returned and the number of males and females remains unknown.
For records where the number of males and females is unknown, two imputation processes are required. Initially these records must have their number of males and females imputed using hotdecking. Then a second imputation (also using hotdecking) is run to impute the key demographic variables.

To hotdeck the number of males and females, the donor records must meet several conditions:

- They must be records where no Census form was returned but where the number of males and females was ascertained by the collector;
- They must have a similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) to the record to be imputed; and
- They must be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed.

The number of males and females are the only data copied from the donor record in the first hotdecking process.

In the next process, the records which have just had their number of males and females imputed, are subjected to the same hotdecking process as those records where the number of males and females had been ascertained.

This hotdecking process imputes the key demographic variables. Again the donor records must meet several conditions:

- They must be records where everyone within the dwelling provided all their demographic characteristics;
- They must have similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) and Dwelling Location (DLOD);
- They must have identical counts of males and females; and
- They must be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed.

The key demographic variables are then copied from the donor records to the records requiring imputation.

**No Census form returned - non private dwelling:** Where a person in a non-private dwelling did not return a form, their demographic characteristics are copied from another person in a similar non-private dwelling using Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

**Census form returned:** Where a form was returned, some or all of the demographic characteristics may require imputation. If Registered Marital Status and/or Place of Usual Residence are 'Not stated' they are imputed using hotdecking, whereas Age is imputed based on distributions obtained from previous Censuses.

Registered Marital Status imputation is carried out by finding a similar person in a similar responding dwelling based on the variables:

- Sex (SEXP);
- Relationship in Household (RLHP);
- Age (AGEP);
- Dwelling Type (DWTD); and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Registered Marital Status is only imputed for persons aged 15 years and over, and set to 'Not applicable' for persons aged under 15 years.
Where a complete usual address on Census Night is not provided, the information that is provided is used to impute an appropriate Mesh Block (as well as Statistical Area Level 1 and Statistical Area Level 2). A similar person in a similar dwelling is located, and missing usual residence fields are copied to the imputed variable.

These are based on the variables:

- Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP);
- Dwelling Location (DLOD); and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Where date of birth or age details are incomplete or missing, the variable Age (AGEP) is imputed based on distributions for particular populations (for example, male or female; marital status, Indigenous or Non-Indigenous and state/territory of usual residence). Factors affecting age imputation include any reported labour force activity, educational institution attending and other family member relationships and ages.

For 2011, dwelling address derivation and imputation is being introduced. Private dwellings that have an incomplete or no address will have a mesh block code derived from adjacent dwellings listed in the collector record book. If a dwelling mesh block code is unable to be derived the dwelling will be imputed into a Mesh Block located within the relevant collector workload. Imputation of the Mesh Block code is a probability proportionate method based on distributions of coded dwellings across mesh blocks contained within a collector workload. These distributions are based on Dwelling Structure (STRD).

For previous censuses the output geographic boundary (Collection District (CD)) was the same as the collection geographic boundary and therefore a dwelling address was automatically coded to the code of the collector's district.

Records that have required imputation can be identified using the Imputation flags:

- Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP);
- Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD);
- Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP); and
- Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP).

See also Imputation variables.

**Destination Zones (DZNs)**

Destination Zones are the spatial unit used to code Place of Work (POWP). In 2011 the boundaries have been defined by each State/Territory Transport Authority as an aggregation of 2011 mesh blocks. The DZNs do not concord with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s).

In previous Censuses DZNs have aggregated to Study areas. With the introduction of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Study areas have been replaced with Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s), which form the smallest unit for which the ABS publishes POWP statistics.

See also Place of Work (POWP).
Digital boundaries
The 2011 Census digital boundaries facilitate the analysis and display of 2011 Census statistical data through their use in various software packages. Statistical data from other ABS collections, or from other sources, can be used in conjunction with these boundaries.

ASGS boundaries have been constructed and maintained using the authoritative spatial data supplied by the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) Australia Ltd. The data quality and spatial accuracy of these boundaries are closely linked to the digital base map upon which they were based. They do not necessarily align with any other digital base maps.

When using these boundaries, users should be aware that, as a result of limitations of scale and accuracy of the original base map, they are not exact in area and extent. They therefore should not be used for highly detailed spatial analysis involving attributes that are highly dependent on area and extent factors.

The 2011 PSMA national topographic datasets and 2011 Census boundaries are compatible with Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA94).

Dissemination of boundaries: The ABS provides boundaries in Mapinfo interchange format (.mid.mif) and ESRI Shape file format.

Statistical data for use in conjunction with the 2011 Census digital boundaries can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

Use with alternative digital base maps: The 2011 Census boundaries may be used in conjunction with base map data other than the recommended PSMA base map, however, alignment of boundaries to these alternative base maps cannot be assumed. If the alternative base map is not derived from the same digitising source then the points defining each of the corresponding features is different and the boundaries will not align perfectly.

The original PSMA base map is spatially accurate to different tolerances in urban and rural areas. If an alternative base map has different spatial accuracy characteristics, then the boundaries cannot be expected to align.

The GDA94 datum used for both Census boundaries and the PSMA base map is compatible with the Global Positioning System (GPS). However, GPS satellite positions may be spatially less accurate than the boundaries in urban areas and more accurate than the boundaries in remote areas. Care should therefore be taken when combining features mapped by GPS with Census boundaries.

Copyright on boundaries: The copyright and intellectual property rights for the 2011 Census digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS. Census data and digital boundaries are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Australia licence. Please see the Australian Bureau of Statistics website copyright statement for further details.

Diplomatic representatives and dwellings
Foreign diplomatic personnel, their families and their dwellings are outside the scope of the Census. This derives from the Vienna Convention. In practice, a diplomat is defined as someone entitled to travel on a diplomatic passport.

Disability
See Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP), Unpaid work.

Divorced
See Registered Marital Status (MSTP).
Dwelling
In general terms, a dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats.

Private dwellings are enumerated using household forms, which obtain family and relationship data as well as information on the dwelling itself such as rent or mortgage payments and ownership. Non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals etc.) are enumerated on personal forms and, while these forms capture information about relationships within the non-private dwelling, they do not capture information on ownership of, or payments related to, the dwelling.

All occupied dwellings are counted in the Census. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted. Unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are not counted. Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted. Unoccupied units in retirement villages (self-contained) will also be counted.

The 2001 Census was the first to count unoccupied private dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities. This will occur again in 2011.

See also Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household, Manufactured home estates, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Location (DLOD)
Dwelling Location (DLOD) applies to private dwellings, and describes the location of dwellings other than 'typical' private dwellings. It is used to identify whether dwellings of a specific structure, such as caravans, are located in communal locations, such as in a caravan park.

The majority of private dwellings will appear in the 'Other' category.

In 2006 the description for category 1 changed from 'Caravan park' to 'Caravan/residential park or camping ground'. And the description for category 4 changed from 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)' to 'Retirement village (self-contained)'. This has not changed for 2011.

The term 'residential park' refers to caravan parks with predominantly long-term residents.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Dwelling Structure (STRD)
This variable classifies the structure of private dwellings enumerated in the Census. The information is determined by the Census collector.

Data on dwelling structure are used to monitor changes in housing characteristics, to help formulate housing policies and to review existing housing stock.

The broad categories are:

Separate house: This is a house which is separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre. A separate house may have a flat attached to it, such as a granny flat or converted garage (the flat is categorised under Flat, unit or apartment - see below). The number of storeys of separate houses is not recorded.

Also included in this category are occupied accommodation units in manufactured home estates which are identified as separate houses.

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.: These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them. They are either attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings or are separated from neighbouring dwellings by less than half a metre.
Flat, unit or apartment: This category includes all dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. This category also includes flats attached to houses such as granny flats, and houses converted into two or more flats.

Caravan, cabin, houseboat: This category includes all occupied caravans, cabins and houseboats regardless of location. It also includes occupied campervans, mobile houses and small boats. Separate houses in caravan/residential parks or marinas occupied by managers are not included in this category.

Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out: This category includes sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings, occupied on Census Night. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people).

House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.: A house or flat attached to a shop, office, factory or any other non-residential structure is included in this category.

See also Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Tenure Type (TEND), Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Type (DWTD)
This variable classifies all dwellings into the basic dwelling types. The categories are:

Occupied Private Dwelling: An occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by one or more people.

A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks are treated as occupied private dwellings. Dwellings in caravan parks in Censuses prior to 1986, were classified as non-private dwellings. This may affect time series comparisons with Censuses prior to 1986 for family and household data.

Dwellings located in caravan/residential parks can be identified by using the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Unoccupied Private Dwellings: These are structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on Census Night. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers’ quarters) are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, and dwellings to let.

Unoccupied private dwellings in caravan/residential parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are not counted in the Census. The exception to the above are residences of owners, managers or caretakers of the establishment and, from the 2006 Census, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained).

Non-Private Dwellings (NPDs): NPDs are those dwellings, not included above, that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They are classified according to their function for the variable Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). NPDs include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, boarding schools, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings.

People in NPDs are enumerated on personal forms and so information on their family structure is not available. In the case of accommodation for the retired or aged, where the one establishment contains both self-contained units and units that are not self-contained, then both household forms (self-contained) and personal forms (not self-contained) are used as appropriate.

Migratory: People enumerated on an overnight journey by plane, train or bus cannot be allocated a dwelling type. This category exists for processing purposes only.
**Off-Shore:** This includes dwellings such as off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. Prior to the 2006 Census, it also included people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters.

**Shipping:** This dwelling type is for people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters. For the 2001 and earlier Censuses, they were included in the 'Offshore' category.

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

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**eCensus**

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

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**Education**

**See** Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

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**Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)**

TYSTAP combines Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) with age categories and Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) to provide more detailed information on persons attending an educational institution.

The variable in this format has appeared in previous Censuses in the Community Profiles product.

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

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**Educational qualification**

Every Census since 1911 has included a question in which respondents reported their highest level of educational achievement. In the 1966 Census, respondents were asked to provide details of the qualification title and the institution at which it was obtained. In all Censuses since 1966, people aged 15 years and over have been asked whether they had obtained a qualification and, if so, the qualification name and field of study. The 1971 Census also asked whether the person was currently studying for a qualification and, if so, its name. Prior to 2001, this information was restricted to post-school educational qualifications. From 2001, the information has included all qualifications (both school and post-school) and the level and field of the highest qualification.

Qualifications data are used to assess the skill level of the labour force, and potential labour force, and are valuable for the planning and implementation of labour force training programs.

**See also** Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

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**Elderly people**

Variables can be derived upon request, to provide characteristics of people based on age.

**See also** Age (AGEP), Dwelling, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Retirement village (self-contained).

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**Employed**

**See** Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Number of Employees (EMPP).

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**Employee**

An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages or salary; or is paid a retainer fee by his/her employer, while working on a commission basis; or works for an employer for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or, is a person who operates his/her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

**See also** Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).
Employer
An employer is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Employment
See Educational qualification, Employment Type (EMTP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Employment sector
See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP).

Employment status
See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Employment Type (EMTP)
This variable was introduced in 2006. It was previously part of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) variable.

Employment Type classifies all employed people, to either employees, owner manager of incorporated enterprises, owner manager of unincorporated enterprises, or contributing family workers.

English, proficiency in
See Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP).

Enumeration
When purchasing Census data, clients should consider whether they would prefer the data by place of enumeration or place of usual residence. For small areas (e.g. Statistical Areas Level 2), data may differ significantly, depending on the basis on which the data are tabulated.

See also Information Consultancy, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Self-enumeration.

Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)
Equivalised total household income is household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition, reflecting that a larger household would normally need more income than a smaller household to achieve the same standard of living.

Equivalised total household income is derived by calculating an equivalence factor according to the ‘modified OECD’ equivalence scale, and then dividing income by the factor. The equivalence factor is built up by allocating points to each person in a household (1 point to the first adult, 0.5 points to each additional person who is 15 years and over, and 0.3 to each child under the age of 15) and then summing the equivalence points of all household members.

Equivalised total household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

Alternatively, equivalised total household income can also be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to each individual in a household. Mean equivalised household income is therefore calculated by adding the equivalised total household income of all households, and then dividing by the number of persons. This enables people in large households to have the same contribution to the mean as people living alone.
2011 Census Dictionary

Equivalised total household income can be negative when total household income is negative, such as when losses incurred in a household’s unincorporated business or other investments are greater than any positive income from any other sources.

Total family income is not equivalised. All people in a household benefit from significant economies of scale in terms of their housing costs, regardless of whether they are in the same family or not. Therefore the most appropriate indicator of the standard of living of a family is still the equivalised income of the household in which they live.

A more detailed explanation is given in appendix 3 of Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6523.0).

For the dwelling variable Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED), where children were absent from the household on Census Night, they were included in the calculation. Visitors and people in ‘Not applicable’ categories were excluded from the calculation. HIED is not calculated for households that comprise only visitors.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Median income, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Error
See Data quality.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)
The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia, and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. The ERP includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

In the Census year, the ERP is first calculated at the Census date (9 August for the 2011 Census), and is then backdated to calculate the ERP at 30 June of the Census year. After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years.

In the compilation of the 30 June ERP for a Census year, three important adjustments are made to the Census count based on Place of usual residence.

- The first is an adjustment for Census underenumeration. The level of underenumeration is derived from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.
- The second adjustment is the inclusion of the estimated number of Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census Night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. Using data on residents returning in the 12 months after the Census date, an estimate of the number of residents temporarily overseas is made. This estimate is based on data provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship using completed incoming passenger cards for Australian residents returning to Australia.
- The third adjustment occurs because the Census is not conducted on 30 June. For example, population estimates from the 2011 Census, held on 9 August, are back-dated to 30 June, using data from births and deaths registrations, overseas arrivals and departures, and estimates of interstate migration, for the period 1 July to 9 August.

The ERP as at 30 June in the Census year is updated quarterly using administrative data relating to births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration. For substate geographies (Statistical Local Area (SLA), Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) and Local Government Area (LGA)), reliable statistics on migration are not available, therefore the ERP at this level is updated annually using regression models taking into consideration indicators of population change.

The ERP by age and sex is published annually at national, state, LGA and SA2 level. The ERP by country of birth is also published annually at a national level. National and state/territory ERP, by sex, is published quarterly.
More information on the ERP can be found in the ABS publication Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), produced quarterly. ERPs for SLAs (to 2011), SA2s (from 2011 onwards with some back-casting for previous years) and LGAs are published in Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0). More information on demographic publications is available under Topics @ a Glance/Demography.

See also Census counts, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Ethnic enumeration
Australia has a diverse ethnic population, with many of its people coming from non-English speaking backgrounds. There is a need to ensure assistance is available, if required, for these people when completing their Census form.

The ABS has developed a strategy which ensures that the best possible enumeration of ethnic groups is achieved. Some aspects of this strategy include translation of brochures into community languages; information about the Census in community languages in the media; and the provision of information to migrant education units and community groups.

The Census operates a telephone interpreter service as part of the Census Inquiry Service during collection, and also employs collectors with skills in languages other than English. Arrangements can also be made for an interpreter to assist if required.

Ethnicity
A number of variables used in the 2011 Census may provide information about ethnic origin. These variables may be cross-classified by sex or other related variables.

See also Ancestry, Country of birth, Indigenous Status (INGP), Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Religious Affiliation (RELP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

External territories
See Other territories.

Family
A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family. Some households contain more than one family.

Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

Other related individuals (brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles) may be present in the household. If more than one family is present these people can only be associated with the primary family.

Visiting families are not included as part of the household, and the relationships of other visitors are not coded. A household containing only a visiting family (e.g. a family at a holiday home) is coded to a household type of visitors only.

Where all persons present are aged under 15 years, or where information for each person has been imputed, the household is deemed not classifiable to a family. Of people listed as temporarily absent, only spouse(s) and family children are used in coding family composition.
Family reference person: One person in each family is designated as the family reference person. A family reference person must be present in the household on Census Night (i.e. listed in the main body of the Census form, not in the part for temporary absentees), and aged 15 years and over. There is a reference person for each family in a multiple family household. The reference person for the primary family is usually defined as the household reference person.

Once a suitable family reference person is established for a family, all people identified within the family unit are allocated Relationship in Household codes, and family composition is determined.

Family Relationships: Family relationships are derived from two questions on the household form (see Appendix A). Question 5 asked each person his/her relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Question 53 asked for information on usual household members who were temporarily absent on Census Night, and their relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Coding of family structure is based on these answers. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate family reference person, coders assign the reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations.

If the only person present in the household on Census Night is the reference person, it is still possible to form a family unit where a spouse and/or dependent family children are listed as temporarily absent.

An important note here is that people listed as temporarily absent are considered in the family and household coding only. Characteristics of these people are not available at the household of usual residence. Such people may have been enumerated elsewhere in Australia, however there is no method of linking their Census information back to their usual residence.

If relationship is not adequately stated by a respondent, the family structure is derived where possible during processing from other responses such as name, usual residence and marital status.

Relationships between multiple families: Up to three families can be coded in one household: the primary family (usually the first listed on the Census form, or the one with dependent children), and up to two others (referred to collectively as secondary families, and individually as second and third families).

The relationship between the families is coded by the variable Relationship Between Families (FRLF). If more than three families are found in a household, only three families are separately classified and any other people are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

It can be useful to look at data for primary families only, or look at relationships between families. Family Number (FNOF) indicates whether the family is a primary or other family, while FRLF details the relationship between the primary family and the second or third families.

Family variables: The basic family classification is Family Composition (FMCF). When classifying families, information about temporarily absent family members is used. Other family variables available are:

- Count of All Children in Family (CACF);
- Count of Children Aged Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF);
- Family Household Composition (HCFMF);
- Grandparent Families (FMGF);
- Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF);
- Location of Spouse (SPLF); and
- Number of Persons in Family (CPRF).

See also Child, Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMCF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Indigenous family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).
Family Blending (FBLF)
This variable was introduced in the 2006 Census. It classifies families based on the parent-child relationships within the family. This variable is applicable to couple families. When coding families to the Family Blending classification, temporarily absent children are taken into account.

This classification of family types refers to intact, step, blended and other families:

- An intact family is a couple family containing at least one child who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, and no child who is the step child of either partner in the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

- A step family is a couple family containing one or more children, at least one of whom is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, and none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Step families may also include other children who are neither the natural child nor the step child of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

- A blended family is a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent.

- Other couple family refers to families containing one or more children where no child is the natural or adopted child of either partner in the couple; and no child is the step child of either parent in the couple. Examples of such couple families include those with foster children of any age, otherwise related or unrelated children aged under 15 years, or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

The Family Blending (FBLF) categories and details of their composition are shown below:

1. **Intact family with no other children present** - a couple family containing at least one child who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, no child who is the step child of either partner in the couple, and no other children (e.g. otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).

2. **Step family with no other children present** - a couple family containing one or more children, at least one of whom is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no other children (e.g. otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).

3. **Blended family with no other children present** - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple, and there are no other children (e.g. otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).

4. **Intact family with other children present** - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, none is the step child of either partner in the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child, or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).

5. **Step family with other children present** - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, none is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).
6. Blended family with other children present - a couple family containing three or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child, or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).

7. Other couple family with other children only - a couple family containing one or more children, all of whom are neither the natural children of either partner in the couple, nor the step children of both partners in the couple.

Family Composition (FMCF)
This variable was introduced in the 2006 Census to replace Family Type (FMTF) which was used in previous Censuses.

Families are classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. The Family Composition (FMCF) variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other familial relationships, in that order of preference.

FMCF is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside there, and who share a familial relationship. Partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent are also included in this derivation. No provision has been made in Family Composition to classify family members outside the family nucleus. For example, in a family which contains a couple and their dependent children, plus a parent of one of the couple, the latter would be recorded as an 'other related individual'. Identification of such persons within a family is done by means of 'Relationship in household' data. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.

For the Census, FMCF relates only to the basic composition of the family. FMCF is the principal family variable used in family tabulations. When cross-classified with other variables, such as Location of Spouse (SPLF), Tenure Type (TEND), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Family Number (FNOF) and Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), demographic characteristics of the different family compositions can be established.

Note: There is no provision for 'other related individuals' in second and third families.

If more than three families are found in a household, only three families are separately classified and any other people are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

Family Household Composition (HCFMF)
This variable is new for the 2011 Census and is derived from the Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) variables. It counts the types of families within family households. It counts all family types in multiple family households.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Household Composition (HHCD).

Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)
The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP) identifies the household member used in Census coding as the starting point for identifying the relationships between usual residents of a household. Familial relationships are defined in terms of the relationship between the family reference person and all other family members.

This variable has limited statistical value but is included for use in population and dwelling projection models.

On the Census form, people are asked to state their relationship to Person 1. If suitable, Person 1 will then be used as the basis for coding family and relationship details. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate reference person, coders assign a reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations. A reference person must be a usual resident of the dwelling aged 15 years and over, and also present on Census Night i.e. not temporarily absent.
In multiple family households, there is a reference person for each family. The reference person for the primary family is usually defined as the household reference person. The identification of a family reference person allows each family within a dwelling to be treated as a separate entity for tabulation purposes.

For group households, the first person on the form who meets the above criteria will become the reference person. For visitor only households and households with no person present aged 15 years and over, the household is considered 'non-classifiable' and no reference person is assigned.

Questionnaire testing conducted by the ABS has found no better method of identifying relationships in a household than seeking 'relationship to Person 1'.

See also Household, Primary family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)**

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) identifies families where one or more family members were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.

FIDF can also be used to estimate the impact on total family income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) can be used in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

**Family members temporarily absent**

See Temporarily absent.

**Family Number (FNOF)**

This variable indicates whether the family is the primary, second or third family in a household. Families in one family households are always classified as primary families.

See also Family Composition (FMCF).

**Family reference person**

See Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.

**Family variables**

For a list of family variables see the Classifications Index.

**Field of Study**

See Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP).

**First release data**

See Data release.

**Flats**

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Foster child
The term ‘foster child’ generally refers to a child being raised by an unrelated family in the absence of any natural, adoptive or step parent(s).

In practice, a person is coded to foster child if the response ‘foster’ is given for that person, regardless of the individual's dependency status.

The variables Child Type (CTPP) and Relationship in Household (RLHP) have foster child categories.

See also Child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Full-Time work
A person is considered to be working full-time if they worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Part-Time work.

Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)
This variable records the full-time/part-time status of students.

See also Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Gender
See Sex (SEXP).

Geographic areas
See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Geographic data
See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Digital boundaries, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Government
See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Government benefits, pensions and allowances
Government benefits, pensions and allowances are income support payments from government to persons under the social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, carers, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. Family tax benefit is also regarded as income.

The calculation of total income includes any pensions or benefits received.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).
**Grandparent Families (FMGF)**

This variable classifies families into different family types depending on the composition of the family.

FMGF can only be used in conjunction with other grandparent/child variables such as Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP) and Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

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

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

**Group household**

The ABS defines a group household as a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.

An unrelated child (e.g. boarder) under the age of 15 who lives in a household with one or more usual residents, is coded as forming a parent-child relationship within that household. These households become family households, not group households.

Group households are classified in the variable Household Composition (HHCD), and individual members are classified in Relationship in Household (RLHP).

*See also* Child, Family, Household, Household Composition (HHCD), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)**

This variable records the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed. It is classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). The data are used to help build a picture of the education levels attained in each area of Australia and to assist in the planning of educational facilities.

The 'Still at school' category was excluded from the 2006 and 2011 classification. It allowed the level of highest educational attainment to be determined for people still at school. From 2006 onwards, persons attending secondary school can be identified by cross-classifying HSCP with Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

*See also* Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).

**Home owner/purchaser**

See Mortgage Repayments (monthly) dollar values (MRED), Tenure Type (TEND).
Homeless people
Everyone in Australia at Census time needs to be counted in the Census, excluding foreign diplomats and their families, no matter where they may be sleeping on Census Night. To achieve this, the ABS has developed a strategy to obtain the best possible enumeration of people, no matter where they are sleeping. Some aspects of this strategy include engaging special collectors to count people sleeping rough on a special interview based form, and providing the ability for people to respond to the usual residence question as 'none’ if they have no usual residence.

Data from the 2006 Census concerning homeless people were published in Australian Census Analytical Program: Counting the Homeless, 2006 (cat. no. 2050.0).

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Hours Worked (HRSP)
This variable records the number of hours worked in all jobs held during the week before Census Night, by employed people aged 15 years and over. This excludes any time off but includes any overtime or extra time worked.

Hours worked, when used in combination with Labour Force Status (LFSP), provides information on full-time and part-time employment. For Census purposes, a person is considered to be working full-time if they worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Information on hours worked, classified by industry and occupation, allows changes in the labour force to be analysed. It also enhances the use of Journey to Work data for transport studies.

See also Industry of Employment (INDP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), Working population.

Houseboat
See Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Household
A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

Under this definition, all occupants of a dwelling form a household and complete one form.

Therefore, for Census purposes, the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings as a Census form is completed for each household from which dwelling information for the household is obtained.

See also Family, Group household, Household Composition (HHCD), Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Lone person household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Tenure Type (TEND).

Household Composition (HHCD)
This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling. Household composition indicates whether a family is present or not and whether or not other unrelated household members are present.

A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors. Visitor only households can contain overseas visitors.

The 'Other not classifiable' category includes those households which the Census collector determined were occupied on Census Night but where the Census collector could not make contact; households that contained only persons aged under 15 years; or households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was insufficient information on the Census form.

See also Family, Group household, Household, Lone person household.
Household/Dwelling variables
For a list of household/dwelling variables see the Classifications Index.

Household form
The household form is the primary means for collecting Census data and is used in all private dwellings. A personal form records person characteristics in cases where a household form is not appropriate. If there are more than six people in a household on Census Night, a personal form is completed for the seventh person, and any subsequent persons.

See also Interviewer household form, Personal form.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)
This variable identifies households where people were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.

HIDD can also be used to remove such households from the table population, or to estimate the impact on total household income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) is used in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND).

Household members temporarily absent
See Temporarily absent.

Household mobility
See Internal migration.

Household reference person
See Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.

Households with Indigenous person(s)
See Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)

House/flat attached to a shop, office
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Housing
See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Husband
See Partner.

ICT
In the Occupation classification (OCCP), ICT is an abbreviation of 'Information and communication technology'.

Immigration
See Ancestry, Country of birth, Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Improvised home
See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).
Imputation variables
Imputation flag variables enable users of Census data to quantify the number of imputed records (for applicable data items: age, registered marital status etc.) in a given population.

See also Derivations and imputations.

Inadequately described
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Income
A question on income was first asked in the 1933 Census in an attempt to assess the effects of the Depression. It has subsequently been included in all Censuses since 1976. Each person aged 15 years and over is asked to indicate the range within which their total income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income).

Total income, also referred to as gross income, is the sum of income received from all sources before any deductions such as income tax, the Medicare Levy or salary sacrificed amounts are taken out.

It includes wages, salaries, regular overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received (less operating expenses), dividends, interest, income from superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).

As income from most sources is reported before deduction of expenses incurred in the earning of the income, these incomes are always a positive figure. However, income from some sources may be negative. Income from own unincorporated businesses and income from rental property are collected net of operating expenses. If the operating expenses are greater than receipts, total income is negative.

While there is a tendency for incomes to be slightly understated in the Census, the distribution is largely consistent with that obtained from the ABS income surveys. Therefore, Census income data are useful as an indicator of relative advantage or disadvantage and economic wellbeing for small areas and small population groups. Information on income distribution is also used in planning public and private sector services such as social welfare and, particularly at the regional level, retail distribution and other commercial services.

For the 2011 Census, income data will be output using the variables: Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD) and Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED).

There are also two variables used to derive the family and household income variables. These are Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) and Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD).

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Indigenous family
An Indigenous family is one where any member of the family is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Indigenous family.

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

Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)
An Indigenous household is any household where at least one usual resident was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Indigenous household.
**Indigenous languages**

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

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1 is used in the 2011 Census.

The Census asks a question on language other than English spoken at home. The question may not collect complete language use data, but does give an indication of the number of speakers of many of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages spoken in Australia.

**See also** Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

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**Indigenous personal form**

See Interviewer household form.

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**Indigenous special enumeration strategy**

The ABS has implemented procedures tailored to the enumeration of Indigenous people living in discrete communities since the 1976 Census. The 2006 Census procedures built on this experience with the 2006 Census Indigenous Enumeration Strategy (IES). This strategy ensured that procedures were tailored in response to each Indigenous community's requirements.

For the 2011 Census a range of improvements are being implemented across the full range of Census operations to improve coverage, accuracy and quality of the data. At a broad level, the range of improvements to the IES are to provide for:

- more detailed planning;
- earlier, more detailed and ongoing engagement;
- integrating the strategy more fully into the mainstream operation so that coverage can be ensured;
- reorganisation and increased flexibility of the field operation to ensure that for each area the appropriate enumeration methodology is used and documented, including targeted responses in areas where there are significant issues impacting enumeration;
- increases in the number of field staff positions;
- systems and procedures to enhance the collection of management information and to allow for closer management of the field operation and the tracking of progress;
- a greater level of support to Indigenous people who need assistance in completing their form particularly in urban areas; and
- reducing the overall timing of remote Indigenous enumeration, to counter the effects of a longer enumeration period.

Prior to enumeration, Local Engagement Managers will be employed in select areas, with an aim of undertaking local engagement and intelligence gathering, to work with the Census Management Unit to lay the groundwork for a successful enumeration by working with local organisations to raise awareness, and to build networks that can assist in identifying applicants for the new positions.

In certain Indigenous communities and some remote towns, an interview form designed to be appropriate to Indigenous culture is used. This part of the strategy is used in discrete communities where communities indicate the need due to the cultural or language situation. In these cases the staff employed to undertake the enumeration will train and work with people from the community so that the people from the community can conduct the interviews.

In other pre-defined areas, with high Indigenous populations, Census Collectors will provide a greater level of support in completing Census Forms by offering to conduct an interview. Assistance will also be available from Special collectors skilled in Indigenous languages and culture if required.

**See also** Interviewer household form.
Indigenous Status (INGP)
The question about Indigenous origins on the Census form asks whether each person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Torres Strait Islanders are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

Indigenous status data are available from the 1971 Census onwards. A question on origin has been asked in all Censuses. However, prior to the 1971 Census, Indigenous peoples were counted in order to exclude them from population estimates for each state/territory. The 1967 Referendum changed section 127 of the Constitution to allow Aboriginal people to be included in official Census population counts. The 1971 and 1976 Censuses asked each person's racial origin. Since the 1981 Census the word 'racial' has been dropped from the question. The 1996 Census was the first Census to allow people's origins to be recorded as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, prior to this only one or the other could be recorded.

See also Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Indigenous family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous languages, Indigenous special enumeration strategy.

Industry of Employment (INDP)
This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work.

For the 2011 Census, a person's industry of employment was classified based on responses to a range of questions, and in particular Questions 42 and 43, which ask for a description of the business, and the main goods produced, or main services provided. The name of the business, the employed person's occupation and main tasks and duties, may also help in classifying industry of employment.

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 (Revision 1.0) is used in classifying the responses given to the industry questions for the 2011 Census. ANZSIC was first published in 1993 and was revised in 2006. Industry of employment data from the 2011 Census are coded to ANZSIC 2006 (Revision 1.0).

The occupation or task of an individual, in general, should not be used to determine the industry in which the person works because industry coding based on occupation can give a very different result to that based on the employer's activity. For example, a person works for a coal mining company as a driver of the company's coal trucks. The individual's occupation is truck driver. However, the industry of the individual's employer is Coal Mining and not Transport. This example illustrates how using an individual's occupation as a proxy for industry can lead to erroneous industry coding. A business may employ many people in different occupations but the employees should all be coded to the industry of that business.

Information on the type of industry carried out by the employer at the workplace has been gathered in each Census since 1911. The name of employer and address of workplace has been collected since the 1954 Census. The inclusion of the industry topic in the Census provides a source of useful information on the regional distribution and structure of Australian industry, and allows investigation of structural change in industry over time. It also provides information on the characteristics of workers by industry (such as age, qualification and occupation), which is important for workforce studies, and the identification of migrant and other groups by industry.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Place of Work (POWP), Working population.

Industry sector
See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP).
Information Consultancy
There is a wealth of information available for free from the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au). However, if the Census information you require is not available as a standard product or service, then for a fee, ABS Information Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs.

The ABS Consultancy Service provides expert advice and accurate information to meet a variety of statistical needs. They can advise you on whether the information you require is available free from the ABS website, or whether your data needs will require a tailored solution.

ABS Consultants are experts in putting information together, using the extensive range of data available. Consultants can also provide a detailed statistical picture to meet your policy, planning, research and commercial analysis needs. The Information Consultancy service can be requested via the following methods:

National Information and Referral Service
Phone 1300 135 070

OR

Complete an ‘Information Consultancy Form’ available from the ABS website: www.abs.gov.au

Institution
See Dwelling, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)
As for the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the 2011 Census data are processed using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology. Specialised computer software is used to interpret the handwriting on images taken of each page of the Census form. Once recognised, answers to Census questions are then coded to the appropriate category of the relevant classification, for example Religion, Occupation, etc.

See also Data processing.

Internal migration
Internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another within a country. Information on internal migration within Australia is available from the Census.

The Census asks a series of questions relating to each person’s usual address. The indicative data from these questions are recorded as the Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

Using the following variables, it is possible to identify the change of address of people for one year prior to the Census date, and for five years prior to the Census date:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP);
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P); and
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

Data collected in the Census only reflect movements which coincide with these particular points in time (i.e. one year ago and five years ago) in the intercensal period, even though there may have been multiple movements during this period.
Household mobility indicators are also derived using this information. Note that persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded from these variables. The following two indicators are available for Census data:

- **Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)**, where: all residents (aged one year or more) have changed address during the last year; or some residents have changed address during the last year; or no residents have changed address during the last year; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence one year ago).

- **Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)**, where: all residents (aged 5 years and over) have changed address during the last five years; or some residents have changed address during the last five years; or no residents have changed address in the last five years; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence of five years ago).

The data for place of usual residence are used mainly in conjunction with household mobility indicators for detailed internal migration studies.

Such studies must be undertaken carefully, the points illustrated in the following cases should be noted.

Since the indicators are derived from usual residence at certain dates, only the net effects of any multiple movements between these dates can be derived. For example, John A Citizen was living in a South Australian rural area at the time of the 2006 Census. Six months later he moved to Melbourne for two years, and then to Adelaide where he was living at the time of the 2011 Census. Census data would only show the net South Australian country to city movement.

No movement is shown in the internal migration data for ‘out and back’ movements. For example, where a family move away from their place of usual residence to live elsewhere, then return before the end of the reference period to live at their previous address.

The ABS produces quarterly information on interstate migration in the publication Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). The data are derived from a combination of information that is acquired from the Census, and from unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised by Medicare Australia.

**See also** Usual residence.

**Internet**

See eCensus, Type of Internet Connection (NEDD).

**Interstate migration**

See Internal migration.

**Interviewer household form**

The interviewer household form is used in nominated discrete Indigenous communities (communities of Indigenous people in which language differences or other factors make use of the standard self-enumeration forms impractical). The interviewer household form is an interview based Census form which is used to record the details of up to 12 persons in a household, and some dwelling data. If there are more than 12 persons in a dwelling additional interviewer household forms are used.
2011 Census Dictionary

Introduced random error
Under the Census and Statistics Act (1905) it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation. Introduced random error is used to ensure that no data are released which could risk the identification of individuals in the statistics.

Many classifications used in ABS statistics have an uneven distribution of data throughout their categories. For example, the number of people who are Anglican or born in Italy is quite large (3,718,240 and 199,121 respectively in 2006), while the number of people who are Buddhist or born in Chile (418,757 and 23,305 respectively in 2006), is relatively small. When religion is cross-classified with country of birth, the number in the table cell who are Anglican and who were born in Italy could be small, and the number of Buddhists born in Chile even smaller. These small numbers increase the risk of identifying individuals in the statistics.

Even when variables are more evenly distributed in the classifications, the problem still occurs. The more detailed the classifications, and the more of them that are applied in constructing a table, the greater the incidence of very small cells.

Care is taken in the specification of tables to minimise the risk of identifying individuals. In addition, a technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable Census data. When the technique is applied, all cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. However, the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired. The technique allows very large tables, for which there is a strong client demand, to be produced even though they contain numbers of very small cells.

The totals and subtotals in summary tables are also subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments of totals and subtotals include modifications to preserve the additivity within tables. Although each table of this kind is internally consistent, comparisons between tables which contain similar data may show some minor discrepancies. In addition the tables at different geographic levels are adjusted independently, and tables at the higher geographic level may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units.

It is not possible to determine which individual figures have been affected by random error adjustments, but the small variance which may be associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored.

No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

Many different classifications are used in Census tables and the tables are produced for a variety of geographical areas. The effect of the introduced random error is minimised if the statistic required is found direct from a tabulation rather than from aggregating more finely classified data. Similarly, rather than aggregating data from small areas to obtain statistics about a larger standard geographic area, published data for the larger area should be used wherever possible.

When calculating proportions, percentages or ratios from cross-classified or small area tables, the random error introduced can be ignored except when very small cells are involved, in which case the impact on percentages and ratios can be significant.

See also Confidentiality.

Jervis Bay Territory

See Other territories.
Job
The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1 defines a job as a set of tasks performed by one individual. An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the classification.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Employment Type (EMTP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNIP), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Labour force
For Census purposes, the labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who:

- work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to Census Night;
- have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent;
- are on strike or stood down temporarily; or
- do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.

The following people are classified as being in the labour force:

- employed people (i.e. the first three groups above); and
- unemployed people (i.e. the last group above).

People aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as not in the labour force. This includes people who are retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties (unpaid).

See also Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)
The 'Not stated' category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable is added to Labour Force Status (LFSP) to provide more detailed information on employed persons in LFHRP.

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

Labour Force Status (LFSP)
This is a derived variable applicable to all people aged 15 years and over. It classifies people as employed working full-time, part-time or away from work, unemployed looking for full-time work, looking for part-time work, or not in the labour force. The category 'Employed, away from work' also includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state the number of hours worked.

Labour Force Status (LFSP) is derived using responses to questions on:

- full/part-time job (Question 34);
- job last week (Question 35);
- hours worked (Question 44);
- transport to work (Question 45);
- looking for work (Question 46); and
- availability to start work (Question 47).

The derivation methodology takes into account answers to these questions to derive the most appropriate Labour Force Status.
See also Contributing family worker, Employee, Employer, Labour force, Owner managers, Owner managers of incorporated enterprises, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

**Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)**
This variable records the labour force status of parents/partners in couple and lone parent families. 'Away from work' includes parents/partners who either did not state the number of hours worked or did not work any hours in the week prior to Census Night. 'Labour force status not stated' includes couple families where one or both parents/partners did not state their labour force status, or one parent/partner was temporarily absent on Census Night.

A more detailed version of LFSF is available in the Table Builder Pro product.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSF).

**Landlord Type (LLDD)**
This variable provides information on the type of landlord for rented dwellings. It applies to all households who are renting the dwelling (including caravans, etc. in caravan parks) in which they are enumerated on Census Night. Landlord Type allows data to be produced for studies of the socioeconomic characteristics of tenants of public authority housing. It also allows for comparisons with tenants in privately owned accommodation.

See also Dwelling, Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

**Language Spoken at Home (LANP)**
This variable records the main language other than English spoken at home, if any, and is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition, Revision 1.

The 'language spoken at home' question on the 2011 Census form is designed to find out which languages other than English are spoken by people at home. This question only allows for one answer and therefore the number of responses shown in the category '1201 English' is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home. Persons who report a language other than English to the 'language spoken at home' question are then asked in the following question 'How well does the person speak English?'. Responses to this question are coded to the variable Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

A question on language has been included in nine Censuses. The 1921 Census question sought a person's ability to read and write, and listed a choice of responses, two of which related specifically to foreign languages. The language itself was not required to be stated. In 1933, the question asked people who could not read and write in English, but were able to read and write in a foreign language, to state that language. A question on language was not included again until 1976 when people were asked for all languages spoken. In 1981 and 1986, all people were asked if they spoke a language other than English at home and, if so, how well they spoke English. In addition to this, since 1991 people have been asked to name their non-English language.

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

**Legal marital status**
See Marital status, Married registered.

**Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)**
Level of highest educational attainment (HEAP) was a new variable that was introduced for the 2006 Census for the purposes of obtaining a single measure of educational attainment. HEAP is derived from information on the highest year of school completed and level of highest non-school qualification regardless of the particular field of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken. The derivation process determines which of the 'non-school' and 'school' attainments will be regarded as the highest. Usually the higher ranking attainment is self-evident, but in some cases secondary education is regarded as higher than some certificate level attainments.
It may be used to determine the general level of educational achievement of the Australian population and of specific groups in Australian society; to investigate the relationship between levels of education and employment outcomes, income and other socioeconomic variables; and as a proxy measure of socioeconomic status. To compare qualifications, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) and Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP) should be used.

Data from this variable is available upon request only.

More detailed information about this variable is available in the Census fact sheet 'Level of highest educational attainment'.

See also Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

LGA
See Local Government Area (LGA).

Locality
See Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L).

Location of dwelling
See Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF)
This variable is needed when using data on couples or couple families, to identify cases where the spouse is temporarily absent. When a person is temporarily absent only some of their person level characteristics are collected. These are sex, age, student status and the person’s relationship to Person 1/Person 2.

See also Household, Partner, Temporarily absent.

Lone parent
A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner usually resident in the household, but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one child usually resident in the household. The child may be either dependent or non-dependent.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Lone person household
Any private dwelling in which there is only one usual resident at least 15 years of age, is classified as being a lone person household.

Lord Howe Island
This island is part of the Mid-North Coast Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) of New South Wales.

Main language other than English spoken at home
See Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Major urban
See Section of State (SOS).
Manufactured home estates
Manufactured home estates are land or estates developed specifically for manufactured homes, and on which manufactured homes are installed, or are to be installed.

A manufactured home is a self-contained dwelling that is built off-site and then transported to the estate for installation. This includes any associated structures that form part of the dwelling.

Within the development there must be reticulated water, sewerage, drainage and electricity connected to each lot. There must also be some form of community facilities and transport services available, and reasonable access to medical care, recreational facilities, etc.

This category of the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD) specifically excludes all retirement villages.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Marina
See Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Marital status
There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status: Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Registered Marital Status (MSTP) reports responses to the question 'What is the person's present marital status?' and refers to the legal status of the person, and not necessarily his/her current living arrangement.

The output categories are:

- Never married;
- Widowed;
- Divorced;
- Separated; and
- Married.

Social Marital Status (MDCP) reports responses to two questions: 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?' and 'What is the person's present marital status?'. The output categories are:

- Married in a registered marriage;
- Married in a de facto marriage; and
- Not married.

A response of husband/wife to the relationship question and a response of married to the present marital status question is required for a person to be classified as 'Married in a registered marriage' in the Social Marital Status classification. A response of husband/wife to the relationship question with any other response to the present marital status question results in a person being classified as 'Married in a de facto marriage'.

In previous censuses, a response of husband/wife to the relationship question alone resulted in a person being classified as 'Married in a registered marriage', regardless of that person's response to the question about present marital status.

Married de facto: A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the same or opposite sex, who live together in the same household), is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

Married Registered: A registered marriage may be reported in both the Registered Marital Status (MSTP) variable ('married'), and the Social Marital Status (MDCP) variable ('married in a registered marriage').
The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is being used. For a detailed discussion of this variation see Married registered.

**Not Married:** The term not married, as used in the Social Marital Status (MDCP) classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation. It should be noted that Social Marital Status (MDCP) is only applicable to those usually resident and present in the household on Census Night (i.e. not applicable to those in non-private dwellings), while Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

**See also** Married registered, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Relationship in Household (RLHP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

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**Married de facto**

See Marital status.

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**Married registered**

A registered marriage may be reported in both Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP). Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is coded from Question 6 ‘What is the person’s present marital status?’. Social Marital Status (MDCP) is derived from both the relationship question (Question 5) and the marital status question (Question 6).

The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is used. Some of the reasons for this variation are as follows:

- A person may live alone, in a group house, or with other relatives and still be legally married. If this is the case he/she would have a social marital status of ‘not married’ and a registered marital status of ‘married’.
- A person currently living with a partner in a de facto marriage may report himself/herself as married in the marital status question. In this case he/she would have a social marital status of ‘married in a de facto marriage’ and a registered marital status of ‘married’.
- A person in a de facto marriage may report a relationship to Person 1 of ‘husband/wife’ because he or she may feel this best describes the relationship, but may answer ‘never married’ in the marital status question. This results in a social marital status of ‘married in a de facto marriage’, and a registered marital status of ‘never married’.
- It should be noted that Social Marital Status (MDCP) is only applicable to those usually resident and present in the household on Census Night (i.e. not applicable to those in non-private dwellings), while Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

**See also** Marital status.

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**Mean**

The mean is calculated by summing the values of all observations in a set of data and then dividing by the number of observations in the set. Thus: mean = sum of all the observed values / number of observations.

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**Median**

The median is the value that divides a set of data exactly in half. It is the middle value when the values in a set of data are arranged in order. If there is no middle value (i.e. there are an even number of values) then the median is calculated by determining the mean of the two middle values. Thus: median = the middle value of a set of data.
Median income

Median income is the level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. Medians have been estimated for each income range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

For information on how medians are used in the derivation of Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), refer to the relevant section.

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)

This variable records up to three methods, or means, of travel to work on the day of the Census, for each person aged 15 years and over who was employed during the week before the Census. The data are used in Place of Work (POWP) analysis, and transport planning. It should be noted that it refers to method on the day of the Census, not usual method used.

The question on method of travel (Question 45) allows for multiple answers in all categories except walked only, worked at home, and did not go to work; for example, a journey to work by car as the driver, by ferry and then bus, would be recorded as such, i.e. all three modes would be coded.

Statistics gathered from this question give an indication of the way people travelled to work on Census day, however, some issues in practical application of the statistics should be noted when they are used in conjunction with Place of Work (POWP) data.

The following points should be particularly noted:

- Method of travel to work and journey to work travel involve different time periods. Statistics on method of travel relate to 9 August 2011, while journey to work and other labour force statistics relate to the main job held last week, meaning the week before the Census. For example, a person may have been working in the centre of Sydney on 9 August 2011 and have travelled there by train but, in the week before the Census, may have been working in an outer suburb of Sydney and travelled there by car.
- A person who had a job last week may have been unemployed, retired, or on leave on 9 August 2011 and therefore did not go to work on that day. On the other hand, a person may have been unemployed last week but have a designated method of travel to work on 9 August 2011 because he/she had since become employed. However, MTWP would be not applicable in the second instance, as it is only applicable to employed persons based on labour force status in the week before the Census.

See also Information Consultancy, Place of Work (POWP), Working population.

Migrant

See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Migration

See Country of birth, Internal migration, Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Migratory SA1

See Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).
Mnemonics
Some of the entries in this dictionary describe variables on the Census unit record file. Each variable has a mnemonic, e.g. LLDD for Landlord Type. Mnemonics are a convenient shorthand method of describing variables on the Census unit record file. Mnemonics are often used by clients when specifying customised tables.

It is essential that Census data users know whether the variable relates to a dwelling, a family or a person. The last character of the mnemonic is therefore important: it is a D for dwelling, an F for family, or a P for person.

Complete classifications for Census variables are listed in the Classifications Index.

Mobility
See Internal migration.

Mode
The mode is the most frequent value appearing in a set of numbers. A set of data can have more than one mode. The mode does not necessarily give much indication of the location of the centre of a set of data. However, it is often close to the mean and median, if the data has a normal or near normal distribution. Thus: mode = the most frequently observed number.

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

Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED)
This variable records the mortgage repayments being paid by a household to purchase the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night (also applicable to caravans).

The Census collects this information in single dollars up to $9,999. However, for practical purposes this information is recoded to a specific number of ranges for standard Census products. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, Mortgage Repayments (monthly) ranges (MRERD).

In 2011, Nil repayments is recorded as $0 in MRED and as a separate category called Nil repayments in MRERD. Prior to 2011 a response of nil was coded to ‘Not stated’.

The data are important in analysis of home ownership and for providing benchmark data for evaluating housing needs, housing finance and housing demand.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Household Composition (HHCD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Multiple family households
For the 2011 Census, a maximum of three families can be identified in one household. In cases where more than three families are identified in a household, the first three families are coded and other persons are classified as either related family members of the primary family or non-family members.

Relevant variables are Family Composition (FMCF), Family Number (FNOF) and Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

See also Family, Household.
Name
The names of all people in the dwelling are requested on the Census form for the following reasons:

- they assist the person(s) completing the form to report relevant information for each person on the form;
- they help the Census collector check for any omissions from the Census form if a household has to be contacted a second time;
- they are essential in processing the Post Enumeration Survey conducted after the Census;
- they assist in coding family and place of usual residence; and
- research has shown that an anonymous Census would obtain a lower response rate and less accurate data.

See also Confidentiality, Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.

Name of employer
For each employed person, his/her employer's business name is requested on the Census form. This information is used to assist in classifying the employed person's Industry of Employment (INDP).

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Confidentiality, Industry of Employment (INDP), Name.

Nationality
See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

NEC (not elsewhere classified)
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Need for assistance
See Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP).

Negative income
Income may be negative when a loss accrues to a person as an owner or partner in unincorporated businesses or rental properties. Losses occur when operating expenses and depreciation are greater than total receipts.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

NEI (not elsewhere included)
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Never married
See Marital status, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

NFD (not further defined)
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Nominal Child
A child also includes any individual under 15 years of age who does not have a parent usually resident in the household but is instead assigned to a nominal parent from among other household members. Such children may be related to the nominal parent (e.g. as a nephew or niece) or not be related at all. Allocation of a nominal parent to a nominal child is determined by the application of certain coding rules. For more information refer to ABS Family Composition standards on the ABS web site.

See also Child, Family Composition (FMCF).

Non-dependent child
A person aged 15 years or more, who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15-24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

See also Adopted child, Child, Couple family, Foster child, Lone parent, Other related individual, Partner, Step child.

Non-family member
A person for whom there is no identified couple relationship, parent-child relationship, or other blood relationship with any of the other usual residents of the household. They may live within a family household, or they may form a non-family household either as a lone person or a group household.

A non-family member is a person who is either:

- a lone person;
- a group household member; or
- an unrelated individual living in a family household.

See also Dwelling, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Visitors to a household, Visitors to Australia.

Non-government
See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP).

Non-labour force occupations
These are occupations such as housewives, students and pensioners. Under international definitions of labour force, people whose sole occupations include those above, are coded in the Census as 'not in the labour force'.

See also Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Not in the labour force.

Non-private dwelling
See Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
This variable describes the field of study of the highest completed non-school qualification.

The full classification for fields of study together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

Qualifications outside the scope of this variable are classified as not applicable.

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).
Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)
This variable describes the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).

The full classification for levels of education, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

The most detailed data from the level of education classification are not available from Census output. ASCED level of education categories for which data are available are listed in the QALLP Non-School Qualification: Level of Education classification.

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYP).

Norfolk Island
Norfolk Island is outside the scope of the Census.

Not applicable
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Not in the labour force
Persons not in the labour force are those persons who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

See also Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Non-labour force occupations.

Not stated
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)
This dwelling variable provides a count of the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling, including caravans in caravan parks.

Housing authorities and other users of ABS information use these data:

- to provide an indication of dwelling size; and
- to provide an indication of overcrowding by calculating occupancy ratios (i.e. the number of people per room/bedroom).

When calculating occupancy ratios, it is preferable to base them on the number of people usually resident rather than the number of people present in the household on Census Night.

See also Dwelling.

Number of Children Ever Born (TIS)
This variable counts the number of children ever born to women aged 15 years and over. It counts live births.

Information obtained from this question is used to calculate measures of lifetime fertility, including average number of children born to women and childlessness. This information will assist with calculating future population projections for Australia and for studies into fertility of specific groups of women in Australia. It also provides information about the impact of fertility trends on social issues, such as the ageing of the population.
**Number of Employees (EMPP)**
The number of employees employed in a business is used to help understand the nature of self-employment (whether working on own account, or as an employer), and the characteristics of small business owners.

**Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)**
This variable records the number of registered motor vehicles, which are owned or used by members of a household, and which are garaged or parked near the occupied private dwelling on Census Night. It includes vans and company vehicles kept at home, but excludes motorbikes and scooters.

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD) is a significant part of a package of transport-related Census variables and has an important place in transport modelling, town planning and market research. It also serves as a useful socioeconomic indicator, either by itself or when cross classified with other characteristics, to identify mobility and thus the ability to access services. Data on the distribution of vehicles are important for indicating needs such as parking and public transport.

**See also** Dwelling, Household, Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).

**Occupation (OCCP)**
Occupation information is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over. Two questions are used in the Census:

- ‘In the main job held last week, what was the person’s occupation - Give full title’; and
- ‘What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation...’.

Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

Occupation data are essential for labour market analysis and policy formation. Changes in the occupational composition of the labour force are important for planning at the industry and geographic area levels. The data are used in analyses of education and training needs, and as indicators for industry assistance programs. Small area data on occupation are important in regional planning; in examining the occupational mobility of ethnic and other minority groups; and in measuring socioeconomic status variability between regions.

The 2011 Census uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 to code occupation data.

Each occupation in ANZSCO is associated with a unique 6-digit code. The first digit indicates the major group; the first two digits together, the sub-major group; the first three digits, the minor group; the first four digits together, the unit group; and all six digits, the occupation.

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of ANZSCO and the coding scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchical Level</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Group</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Major Group</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Education Professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Group</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>School Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit group</td>
<td>2415</td>
<td>Special Education Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>241511</td>
<td>Special Needs Teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to the occupation level of the classification, the response is coded to the next highest level which is sufficiently broad to include all possibilities implied by the available information. Special ‘not further defined (nfd)’ codes ending in one or more zeros are used to code these responses.
Standard output for occupation data is at the 1, 2, 3 or 4-digit level of the classification. However, in some cases 6-digit level data can be made available from Information Consultancy.

**See also** Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Labour force.

### Occupied private dwelling

**See** Dwelling.

### Off-shore Statistical Area Level 1

**See** Dwelling Type (DWTD), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

### Offspring

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

### One-parent family

A one-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.

Examples of one parent families include: a 25-year-old parent with dependent children; and an 80-year-old living with a 50-year-old child.

Information on people who are temporarily absent is used in family coding to differentiate between lone person households and one parent families (if child was temporarily absent) or between one parent and couple families (if a spouse was temporarily absent).

**See also** Child, Family, Lone parent, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

### Optional questions

There are two optional questions on the 2011 Census form. They are:

- 'What is the person’s religion?'. Answering the question on religion has been optional in all Australian Censuses.
- '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?'.

These are questions 19 and 60 on the household form.

**See also** Confidentiality.

### Origin

**See** Ancestry, Ethnicity, Indigenous Status (INGP).

### Other

**See** Residual categories and supplementary codes.
Other family
Other family is defined as a group of related individuals residing in the same household, who cannot be categorised as belonging to a couple or one parent family.

If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse/partner, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as an other family. However, if the two brothers share the household with the daughter of one of the brothers and her husband, then both brothers are classified as other related individuals and are attached to the couple family.

See also Couple family, Family Composition (FMCF), One-parent family, Other related individual.

Other related individual
An individual who is related to at least one other members of the household, but who does not form an identified couple relationship or parent-child relationship according to the priority rules of family coding. He/she can be related through blood, step or in-law relationship and include any direct ancestor or descendant. Relatives beyond first cousin are excluded.

Other related individuals are attached to an existing family nucleus formed by a couple relationship or parent-child relationship. If no such nucleus exists but individuals in a household are related to each other (see list below) they form an 'Other Family' in the Family Composition (FMCF) classification.

The Relationship in Household (RLHP) variable is used to identify other related individuals. The following is a list of relationships used to define an other related individual:


See also Family, Other family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Other territories
Prior to the 1996 Census, no external territories were included in geographical Australia, although Census data were collected for Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Following amendments to the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 - 1973 effective from July 1992, the two external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands became part of geographical Australia. The other Australian external territories (Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard Island and McDonald Island), remain outside the scope of the Census.

Since the 1996 Census, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and the Jervis Bay Territory (previously linked to the Australian Capital Territory for statistical purposes) comprise a pseudo ‘ninth state/territory’ of Australia. They are included in state nine ‘other territories’, with each of the three areas having a unique Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) code.

Prior to the 1986 Census, separate censuses of the islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.

For the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island were included as part of the Australian Census, but their data were excluded from statistical counts for Australia. Norfolk Island and the other minor external territories were out of scope for the Census.

See also Information Consultancy.

Other urban
See Section of State (SOS)
Overseas-born
For the Census, people are classified as Overseas-born if:

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

Australia is defined in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition - Revision 1. It includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).

Overseas visitor
See Visitors to Australia.

Owner managers
An owner manager is a person who works in his/her own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises
An owner manager of an incorporated enterprise is a person who works in his/her own incorporated enterprises, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises
An owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. It includes those engaged independently in a profession or trade.

See also Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Parent
A parent is a natural, adoptive, step, foster mother or father of a child, or a person who is assigned as a nominal parent. This person must be usually resident in the same household as the child.

See also Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Nominal child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Parent-child relationship
The existence of a parent-child relationship is one of the foundations on which separate families and particular family composition categories are identified. It only refers to relationships between people usually resident in the same household. It includes relationships in which people actually report a parent-child relationship on the Census form (including being an adopted child or a foster child of an adult), as well as some designated relationships (i.e., for children aged less than 15 years who do not otherwise have a parent in the household, in which case a nominal parent/child relationship is established).

An individual may be (of household members) both a parent and a child at the same time (for example, a person could live with their father or mother and have a child of their own). If a child in a household is also identified as being a parent, then precedence is given to the person’s role as a parent for family composition coding purposes.

See also Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Number of Children Ever Born (TISP), Parent.
Partner
A person identified as being in a couple relationship with another person usually resident in the same household is a partner. The couple relationship is established through reporting of either a registered or de facto marriage, and includes same-sex couples.

See also Marital status, Married de facto, Married registered, Same-sex couple.

Part-Time work
A person is considered to be working part-time if they worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

See also Full-Time work, Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Period of residence
See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Person variables
For a list of person variables see the Classifications Index.

For overseas visitors only five person variables are available. They are: Age (AGEP); Age in 5 Year Groups (AGE5P); Age in 10 Year Groups (AGE10P); Sex (SEX); and Registered Marital Status (MSTP). For all other person variables, an overseas visitor category (code V) allows the identification of overseas visitors when compiling tables.

Personal form
The Census personal form records details for one person only. It contains the same questions as the household form, but excludes the household questions.

The personal form is used:

- for households with more than six people: the household form accommodates six people, so one personal form is completed for each extra person;
- for privacy: if any person in a household prefers, for privacy reasons, not to be recorded on the household form, then a personal form and a privacy envelope are issued for that person; and
- in non-private dwellings: one personal form is completed for each person in a non-private dwelling on Census Night.

See also Household form.

Place of birth
See Country of birth.

Place of enumeration
The place of enumeration is the place at which the person is counted i.e. where he/she spent Census Night, which may not be where he/she usually lives.

The population count for place of enumeration is a count of every person, who spends Census Night in Australia, based on where he/she is counted. It includes people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. This count is also known as a de facto population count.

People entering Australia from overseas before midnight on Census Night are counted where they stayed on Census Night. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents in Antarctica are also within the scope of the Census.
People leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night are not counted in the Census. Australian residents out of the country on Census Night, and overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia are out of the scope of the Census.

This type of count provides a snapshot in any given area. Although the Census is timed to attempt to capture the typical situation, holiday resort areas, such as the Gold Coast and snow fields, may show a large enumeration count compared with the usual residence count.

Census counts based on place of enumeration can be provided for individual Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s), and any aggregations of SA1s, such as postal areas or Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s).

The variables Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) are coded on a usual residence rather than place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables and usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Composition (FMCF).

See also Australia (AUS), Census counts, Family, Household, Place of usual residence (PURP), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1), Visitors to Australia.

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)
This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census, and is coded to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See Place of usual residence (PURP).

Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census, and is coded to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See Place of usual residence (PURP).

Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
This is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be the place where the person was counted on Census Night. Each person is required to state his/her address of usual residence in Question 8. The count of persons at their usual residence is known as the de jure population count.

Census counts compiled on this basis are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors such as school holidays and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.

For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, usual residence data was available at Collection District (CD) level. For the 2011 Census, usual residence data are available for Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1), however it is only coded if sufficient information is supplied. If respondents give insufficient usual address information, their usual residence will be imputed at SA1 level. The variable Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP) is used to indicate if a person's place of usual residence has been imputed for the Census.

Characteristics of individuals are available for SA1s and aggregations of SA1s.

Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

See also Census counts, Derivations and imputations, Family, Household, Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.
Place of Work (POWP)
Place of Work data provide information on where a person goes to work. The address of the person's workplace in the week prior to Census Night is coded to a Destination Zone using an index provided by the State Transport Authorities.

Destination Zones do not concord with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) but they do aggregate to Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s), and it is at the SA2 level that Place of Work data can be used in conjunction with other aggregated Census data.

The Working Population Profile shows the characteristics of the working population in an SA2. Customised tables of Place of Work data can be obtained through ABS Information Consultancy; they can be specified as flow tables of journey to work data containing both origin (place of enumeration or place of usual residence) and destination (place of work) data.

Journey to work data are used by transport authorities, associated bodies, organisations and other interested people to plan public transport systems, and for the development and release of residential and commercial land.

Place of Work data have been produced from Australian Censuses since 1971. Because of changes and growth in the urban areas of states and territories, destination zones are not necessarily the same each Census.

Question 41 on the 2011 Census form asks, 'For the main job held last week, what was the person's workplace address?'. This address is coded to a destination zone within the detailed Place of Work or to an SA2.

Journey to work origin and destination data can be cross classified with Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) to identify urban transport patterns. However, users should be aware of the difference in the time period covered by these variables. People employed in the week prior to the Census but no longer employed on Census day still appear in Place of Work data.

See also Address, Employee, Employer, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

POA
See Postal Area (POA).

Post Enumeration Survey (PES)
Since the 1966 Census, each Census has been followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES), conducted by specially trained interviewers. Each state and territory is included, and a sample of over 40,000 private dwellings is enumerated in the survey. In 2006, remote areas, including discrete Indigenous communities, were included in the scope of the survey for the first time.

The main purpose of the PES is to measure the extent of undercount and overcount in the Census. This is achieved by asking respondents in PES if they were included on a Census form for the household being interviewed, and if there were any other addresses where they may have been included in the Census. At each of these addresses (including the interview address), the personal information is matched to any corresponding Census forms for these addresses to determine whether a person was counted, was counted more than once, or was not counted at all.

Results obtained in the PES are used to adjust Census counts in the calculation of Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for Australia. The results also provide an assessment of the coverage of the Census by field operations including the extent to which dwellings are missed by Census collectors.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Undercounting and/or underenumeration.
Preliminary data
There are no preliminary data released from the Census. All data released are final counts. However, the data are released in two stages.

See also Data release.

Primary family
A household can contain one or more families. In a multiple family household, one family is called the primary family.

Where there was more than one family in a household on Census Night, the family with dependent children is designated as the primary family. If there was more than one family, and no children were present in the household, then the first family identified on the Census form becomes the primary family.

See also Child, Family, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Private dwelling
See Dwelling.

Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)
For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, this variable classifies their self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.

Responses to the question on proficiency in English are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in spoken English should be regarded as an indicator of a person’s ability to speak English rather than a definitive measure of his/her ability and should be interpreted with care.

Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator of the ethnicity of the population and for the planning and provision of multilingual services.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP)
This variable encompasses Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), and applies to all persons i.e. people who speak English only, as well as those who speak a language at home other than English.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP)
This variable was previously called Government/Non-government Employer Indicator, but has been renamed Public/Private Employer Indicator for the 2011 Census.

GNGP classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the public or private sector. There are three categories for the three levels of government. That is, National, state/territory and local government. Employed people who are not employed by government or by entities controlled by government are coded to the category Private sector.

For more information on Economic Sector classifications see the Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA) (cat. no. 1218.0). This publication describes the suite of economic sector classifications used by the ABS to produce Australia’s official economic sector statistics.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Industry of Employment (INDP), Place of Work (POWP), Working population.
Qualifications
See Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

Random perturbation of table cells
See Confidentiality, Introduced random error.

Recode
Recoding is the process of aggregating categories of a classification into groups. These groups may contain either the full basic classification, or only part of it. Each of the Census data variables disseminated has a basic classification. Output may be produced using this basic classification level, or using recodes.

Tables can be customised to individual requirements using recodes. For example, if data are required for school children only, a suitable recode for the variable Age (AGEP) may show the age groups 5-8 years; 9-12 years; 13-15 years; and 16-18 years, reducing the table to a more manageable size.

Reencoding may also be necessary to meet the confidentiality requirements of the ABS, to prevent the identification of individual persons or organisations. For example, a table showing the full classification of Occupation cross-classified with the full classification of Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), would contain many very small cells. These cells would then be randomly adjusted to prevent the release of confidential data. By reducing the classificatory or geographic detail, the table would be less affected by introduced random error.

Many recodes have already been designed and incorporated as standards, based on demand from previous censuses and are included in Census output products. The design and implementation of non-standard recodes for individual requirements is done by ABS Information Consultancy. The ABS encourages clients to use standard ABS recodes to allow meaningful comparison of data.

See also Confidentiality, Information Consultancy, Introduced random error, Mnemonics, Variables.

Reference person
See Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.

Region
See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Indigenous Region (IREG).

Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
This variable records an individual’s current status in regard to a registered marriage, i.e. whether he/she is widowed, divorced, separated, married or has never married. The partners in a registered marriage must be of the opposite sex as same-sex relationships cannot be registered as marriages in Australia. Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is coded from Question 6 and is imputed if no response is provided. The variable Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP) is used to indicate if a person’s marital status has been imputed for the Census.

A question on registered marital status has been asked in all Australian censuses. In all censuses since 1986 this question provided responses for the categories:

- Never married;
- Married;
- Separated but not divorced;
- Divorced; and
- Widowed.

Marital status is applicable to people aged 15 years and over. Note that the category ‘married’ was called ‘now married’ in censuses prior to 1986.

See also Derivations and imputations, Marital status, Married registered, Social Marital Status (MDCP).
Related individuals
See Other related individual.

Relations
See Other related individual.

Relationship
Relationship information is collected on the Census form to enable family and household coding to be done. The relationship question asks 'What is the person’s relationship to Person 1/Person 2'. Response categories for this question include husband or wife, de facto partner, child, step child, brother or sister, unrelated flatmate or co-tenant, or other relationship as specified. Children can be children of Person 1 or Person 2 only, or of both Person 1 and Person 2. Where the relationship is other than child, the relationship to Person 1 only is specified.

See also Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

See also Same-Sex Couple.

Relationship Between Families (FRLF)
This family level variable classifies the relationship between the primary family and the second or third family enumerated in the same household. To identify the second and third families, the variable Family Number (FNOF) is required.

See also Family.

Relationship in Household (RLHP)
This is a key variable at the person level. It is used to record the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person’s relationship to the household reference person.

A question on relationship has been included in all Australian censuses. Since the 1986 Census, relationship to Person 1 and/or Person 2 has been asked in respect of each child. This is necessary to classify step children.

A new category ‘Other non-classifiable relationship’ has been added to RLHP for 2011. People in occupied private dwellings who were coded to not applicable in previous Censuses will be coded to Other non-classifiable relationship in 2011.

For more information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:

Child under 15, Group household, Lone parent, Lone person household, Married registered, Non-dependent child, Non-family member, Other related individual, Same-sex couple.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).
Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP)
Describes the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person. For the purposes of the variable, grandchildren including those aged 15 years and over are classified as a child.

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

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/grandchild classifications such as FMGF Grandparent Families and CTGP Child Type (including grandchildren). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

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

Relatives
See Other related individual.

Religious Affiliation (RELP)
A question on religious denomination has been included in all Australian censuses, but answering this question has always been optional. The option not to answer this question is provided for in legislation.

Responses to the religion question are coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). The ASCRG was first published in 1996. The 2011 Census uses the ASCRG, Second Edition - Revision 1 to code religious affiliation.

Data on religious affiliation are used for such purposes as planning educational facilities, aged care and other social services provided by religion-based organisations; the location of church buildings; the assigning of chaplains to hospitals, prisons, armed services and universities; the allocation of time on public radio and other media; and sociological research.

See also Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).

Rent (weekly) (RNTD)
The variable Rent (weekly) (RNTD) records the individual dollar amounts of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night. This includes caravans etc. in caravan parks. The categories range from $0-$9,999 in single dollar amounts.

The Census is the only source of rent data for small areas and for small groups of the population. Such data are important for housing policy and planning, and for studying the housing conditions of minority populations.

See also Household, Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED), Tenure Type (TEND).

Rented
See Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Residence
See Dwelling, Household, Usual residence.
Residual Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)

This variable records whether people enumerated in non-private dwellings (such as motels, hospitals, colleges etc.) are staying there as either: members of staff of the accommodation (e.g. owner, proprietor, porter, cook, teacher, warden, family of owner or family of staff); or residents, guests, patients, inmates, etc.

No information on family relationships is available for people in non-private dwellings because they are enumerated using personal forms.

See also Dwelling, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Residual categories and supplementary codes

Residual categories in a classification are labelled Not elsewhere classified (nec), Not elsewhere included (nei), Other or Miscellaneous.

These categories are necessary because, although in a classification meaningful categories are created through the application of certain criteria, not all observations can be classified into a homogeneous group, or the size of the observations does not allow them to be separately identified. For example, in the classification of languages, the minor group 'Chinese' is composed of six distinct languages and one residual category:

Chinese
- Cantonese
- Hakka
- Hokkien
- Mandarin
- Teochew
- Wu
- Chinese languages, nec (includes Hsiang, Kan)

The residual category is needed because the six distinct languages do not encompass all the known Chinese languages. The remainder of observations which can be classified as 'Chinese languages' are grouped together in 'Chinese languages, nec'.

Supplementary codes (often called dump codes) are used to process inadequately described responses. Not further defined codes (sometimes called undefined codes) are used to process incomplete, non-specific or imprecise responses which cannot be coded to the most detailed level of a classification, but which nevertheless, contain enough information to allow them to be coded to a higher level of the classification structure. For example, country of birth responses relating to places which cannot be identified as lying within the boundaries of a country separately identified in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition - Revision 1 but which lie wholly within the boundaries of one of the classification's Minor Groups, are coded to that Minor Group.

It is important to note the distinction between Not elsewhere classified categories and Not further defined codes. NEC categories are a formal part of a classification's structure, designed to make a classification complete and exhaustive of all observations in scope. Adequately described, specific responses are coded to nec categories in instances where a suitable substantive category is not included in the classification. As explained above, nfd codes are designed to facilitate processing by allowing inadequately described or non-specific responses to be coded to a broader level of the classification rather than be lost altogether. NFD codes are not a formal part of a classification.
Other supplementary codes are also provided in classifications, for operational purposes, to facilitate the coding of responses to:

- **Inadequately described**, where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification;
- **Not stated**, where no response is provided; and
- **Not applicable**, where the question does not apply to the person and no response is required (for example, Year of Arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia).

Like nfd codes, these supplementary codes are not a formal part of a classification.

**See also** Data processing.

**Retention of name-identified information**

In Australian censuses prior to 2001, all forms and other name-identified records have been destroyed once the statistical data required for the purposes of the Census have been extracted. For the 2001 Census, respondents were given the option to have their name-identified Census records retained.

The decision to retain name-identified Census records and to make them generally available after 99 years was reached after the federal government considered the recommendations of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Just over half of the population chose to have their individual responses retained and these responses are now with the National Archives of Australia. From the 2006 Census onwards, people will be given the option of having their name-identified Census records retained.

Information will only be kept for those people who explicitly give their consent.

For privacy reasons, the name-identified information will not be available for any purpose within a 99 year closed access period, including by a court or tribunal. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified 2011 Census information being retained, their name and address will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

**See also** Census and Statistics Act, Confidentiality, Name.

**Retirement village (self-contained)**

This is a category of the classification Dwelling Location (DLOD) which is applicable to private dwellings. It is used to code accommodation for retired or aged people who care for themselves.

**See also** Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

**Rooms in occupied private dwelling**

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

**Row house**

**See** Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Rural Balance**

**See** Section of State (SOS).
2011 Census Dictionary

SA1
See Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

SA2
See Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

SA3
See Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3).

SA4
See Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4).

SACC
See Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).

SAFD
See Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD).

Same-sex couple
Two persons of the same sex who report a de facto or married partnership in the relationship question, and who are usually resident in the same household, are a same-sex couple.

See also Marital status, Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

School
See Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPD).

School leavers
See Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP).

Scope and coverage
The 2011 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent Census Night, 9 August 2011, in Australia. This includes people in the six states, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The other Australian external territories (Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands), are outside the scope of the Australian Census.

People who leave Australia but who are not required to undertake migration formalities, for example those on oil and gas rigs off the Australian coast, and expeditioners to the Australian Antarctic Territory are also included in the Census. They are coded to Off-Shore Statistical Areas Level 1.

The only groups of people who spend Census Night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families, and foreign crew members on ships who remain on the ship and do not undertake migration formalities.

The Census also includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports and people on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft. People entering Australia before midnight on Census Night are counted, while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who will be in Australia less than one year, only basic demographic data are available.

Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, in detention centres in Australia, people in police lock-ups or prisons, are in the scope of the Census. For the 2011 Census, details will be sourced from administrative data, so only basic demographic statistics such as age, sex and marital status may be available.
All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks and manufactured homes in manufactured home estates, are counted only if occupied. For the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained) are included. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included.

See also Other territories, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.

Second family
If more than one family is living in a dwelling, each family is categorised as being either Primary, Second or Third families.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

Second release data
See Data release.

SED
See State Electoral Division (SED).

Self-employed person
See Employer, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Owner managers, Owner managers of incorporated enterprises, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

SelfEnumeration
Self-enumeration is the term used to describe the way Census data are collected. The Census forms are generally completed by householders (or individuals in non-private dwellings) rather than by interviewers, although interviewers are available in some areas.

The ABS also implements a range of strategies which have been developed to overcome language and cultural barriers. The following Census related services assist the community:

- Census Inquiry Service;
- Telephone Interpreter Service;
- community liaison activities with ethnic groups;
- media promotion targeted towards specific groups; and
- interviews, with Indigenous interviewers and specially designed forms, in the discrete communities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Self-enumeration gives rise to some deficiencies in the reliability of the information collected. Where information is obtained through self-enumeration, interviewers cannot readily clarify issues, and so there is a higher probability that questions will be misunderstood. However, self-enumeration does avoid interviewer bias and is considered to be the most cost-efficient method of collecting information from the very large number of respondents involved in the Census.

Semi-detached house
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Separate house
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Sex (SEXP)
This variable records the sex of each person enumerated in the Census as being either male or female.
2011 Census Dictionary

Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)
This variable identifies the sex of lone parents and is derived from the Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Sex (SEXP) variables. SLPP can provide useful information when cross-classified against variables such as Labour Force Status (LFSP) and Occupation (OCCP).

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

Shift workers
Shift workers who worked the night shift on Census Night and went home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence.

See also Temporarily absent.

Shipping SA1
See Dwelling Type (DWTD), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

Ships in or between Australian ports
See Dwelling Type (DWTD), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

Single parent
See Lone parent.

SLA
See Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Sleepers-out
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Small area data
See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

Social Marital Status (MDCP)
This variable is a person variable derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP). Social Marital Status (MDCP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over who were usually resident and present in the household on Census Night. It is not applicable to persons in non-private dwellings.

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual in terms of whether she or he forms a couple relationship with another person living in the same usual residence, and the nature of that relationship. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Note: married de facto also includes persons who report de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, girlfriend or boyfriend (See Marital status: Married de facto).

Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5), it is included in the family coding and the person is classified as a partner in a de facto marriage. (See Relationship in Household (RLHP)).

The term 'not married', as used in this classification, means neither a registered nor a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.

Sole parent
See Lone parent.
SOS
See Section of State (SOS).

South Sea Islander
Australian South Sea Islanders are the descendants of South Sea Islanders brought to Australia as indentured labour around the turn of the twentieth century and have been identified by legislation as a disadvantaged minority group.

This group excludes later voluntary migrants from the South Pacific region.

Australians of South Sea Islander descent, may be identified by cross classifying Ancestry (ANC1P/ANC2P/ANCP) with Country of Birth of Person (BPLP).

See also Ancestry.

Spatial data
See Digital boundaries.

Special Data Services
See Information Consultancy.

Special Indigenous personal form
See Interviewer household form.

Special Purpose Codes
Special purpose codes allow address data to be coded to a non-spatial value. This occurs where there is insufficient information to code to a physical geographic area. For example, responses with no fixed address or instances of incomplete location information.

Special purpose codes have been created for each hierarchical level within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Main Structure. These codes are not spatial. They do not have a region associated with them in the various ASGS digital boundary sets.

In the Main Structure, special purpose codes relate to States/Territories, SA4s, SA3s, SA2s and SA1s. They are also included in other ASGS areas such as Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) and in Non-ABS structures.

Special Purpose Codes Used in Census

Capital City, Not Further Defined
Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago. Used where a respondent has given incomplete address information on the Census form. But has given enough information to allow coding to a capital city.

Migratory
Used to code people who are in transit on long distance trains, buses, aircraft and long haul road transport vehicles on Census night.

Off-shore
Used to code people counted in the Census on oil rigs and drilling platforms etc. Also used for expeditioners in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

Shipping
Used to code people who are on board vessels in Australian waters, in or between Australian ports on Census night.

No Usual Address
Used to code people who have no fixed address, such as travellers who move across Australia.
Not Applicable
Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago, for children who had not been born one or five years ago.

Overseas
Used to code a person’s place of usual residence one and five years ago. This caters for those people who lived overseas one and five years ago.

Overseas Visitor
Used to code place of usual residence for people who usually live overseas. It is applicable to people who usually live overseas and who will be in Australia for less than one year.

State, Not Further Defined
Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago. Used where a respondent has given incomplete address information on the Census form, but has given enough information to allow coding to a State.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Spouse
See Partner.

SSC
See State Suburb (SSC).

Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)

The SACC is based on the concept of geographic proximity. It groups neighbouring countries into progressively broader geographic areas based on similar social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.

The classification contains three levels:

- The third level consists of the base units (countries).
- The second level comprises minor groups, which are groups of neighbouring countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.
- The first level comprises major groups which are formed by aggregating geographically proximate minor groups.

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Group</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>Americas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor Group</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Unit</td>
<td>8202</td>
<td>Bolivia, Plurinational State of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The term **countries** is used to describe the base-level units. Not all of the units classified are fully independent countries. The base-level units of the classification include:

- fully independent countries (sovereign nation states);
- administrative subdivisions of the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;
- external territories and dependencies of independent countries. In general, they are physically isolated from the country to which they are dependent, for example, Falkland Islands, Martinique;
- units which are recognised geographic areas, the ownership or control of which is in dispute, for example, Gaza Strip and West Bank; and
- residual categories (nec) comprised of geographic areas which are not separately identified in the classification and which are not part of one of the separately identified base-level units.

For further information refer to: **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1** (cat. no. 1269.0).

**See also** Country of birth.

**Statistical geography**

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

**Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD)**

The Census provides a ‘snapshot’ of Australian people and households once every five years when the Census is taken. In 2006 the ABS initiated a project to increase the usefulness of the Census by combining it with future Censuses to form a Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD) based on a 5% sample of the Census population. By combining the 2006 Census with future Censuses it will be possible to build a picture of how society changes over time. Looking at pattern of change will enable us to identify the factors that influence particular outcomes, and which groups are affected by different types of change so that appropriate interventions can be developed. For example, we could use this long-term data to investigate:

- how the education or labour force participation of parents affect the employment outcomes for their children
- the effects of the ageing population on households and family arrangements
- how children move from education to the workforce and if they are working in fields related to their educational qualifications
- migration patterns of people from one Census to another
- socioeconomic mobility of people from different areas.

Records for the sample group will be brought together from each Census by using statistical techniques that do not involve matching names and addresses. All name and address information is deleted from the Census files once processing for the Census is complete and this procedure will not change.

**Status in employment**

See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

**Step child**

In a couple family, a step child is a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who was reported as being the step child of both parents. As a consequence of relationship breakdown or the death of a spouse, some one parent families may also have children reported as step children.

In practice, a person is considered a step child if the response ‘step’ is given for that person, regardless of the individual’s dependency status.

**See also** Child, Child Type (CTPP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).
2011 Census Dictionary

Student

See Child, Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

SUA
See Significant Urban Areas (SUA).

Suburb
See State Suburb (SSC).

Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)
The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) includes accommodation specified by state/territory bodies or service providers as supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence.

When utilising this flag, it should be noted that the comprehensiveness of the lists provided may vary considerably between state/territories.

In addition, the flagging of individual addresses as providing supported accommodation is dependent on their ability to be successfully matched to the corresponding census record for that dwelling.

During census processing, individual addresses on the lists provided from each state and territory will be matched to the census record of the corresponding dwelling, which will subsequently be flagged (through a dwelling code of "1") as providing supported accommodation in the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD). Likewise, any census form received with a supported accommodation sticker attached will receive the same flag on SAFD (dwelling coded as "1").

For the 2011 Census, the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) will be made available as an output item for the first time. Data is available on request.

Information about data quality for the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) will be made available at the time of data release. Aspects to be included in the data quality statement will be (at the national and state/territory levels): implementation of the two strategies for the 2011 Census (list and sticker); uptake of these options; comparison with other data sources for supported accommodation; and the match rate of addresses to their corresponding census dwelling records.

Temporarily absent
The Census form seeks information about people who usually reside in a dwelling but who are temporarily absent on Census Night. Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:

- partners;
- children; and
- co-tenants or unrelated flatmates (used to classify group households).

There are five different classifications available about persons temporarily absent. These are:

- Count of Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF);
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Family (CPAF); and
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Household (CPAD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF) also records present and temporarily absent spouses in a family.
The only data gathered on temporarily absent persons are sex, age, person’s relationship in household and whether the person is a full-time student. This information is used to assist in family coding. All other information for persons temporarily absent and in Australia on Census Night, should have been obtained at their place of enumeration. However, this information is not able to be related back to this dwelling.

See also Child, Child under 15, Household, Non-dependent child, Partner.

**Tent**

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)**

Combines Tenure Type (TEND) and Landlord Type (LLDD) to provide more detailed information for rented dwellings.

'Dwellings occupied rent-free' are classified as rented. 'Other Tenure Type' includes dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme. 'Owned with a mortgage' includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

The variable in this format has appeared in previous Censuses in the Community Profiles product.

See also Landlord Type (LLDD), Tenure Type (TEND).

**Tenure Type (TEND)**

Tenure type describes whether a household rents or owns the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement. Tenure type is derived from the responses to a series of questions.

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

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

Tenure Type (TEND) is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.

See also Landlord Type (LLDD).

**Terrace house**

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Territory**

See State/Territory (STE).

**Thematic maps**

Thematic maps are maps which show various geographic regions which are shaded or patterned, or use some other graphic tool (for example, different sized dots), to convey differences in a particular characteristic. Census data are particularly popular for these types of maps as a wide range of characteristics is available for small areas. These areas, and the associated statistics, can then be aggregated to cover a wide range of differently shaped regions to suit various needs.

**Torres Strait Islander**

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)
This variable was introduced in 2006. It allows family income to be calculated for families where only partial income details have been stated.

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) is the sum of the Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) of each family member aged 15 years and over present in the household on Census Night who states their income. Families where one or more members aged 15 years and over are temporarily absent, or do not state their income are included in the calculation. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

The categories of Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF) include 'All incomes not stated'. This is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

See also Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Income, Median income, Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)
This variable is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each family member present in the household on Census Night. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. If any person aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then the Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) is not derived for that family. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

The categories of Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) include: 'Partial income stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.

'Partial income stated' is used when some family members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.

'All incomes not stated' is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) and Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND) are the standard Census multiple income classifications and are designed to satisfy a broad range of Census requirements. If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

See also Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Income, Median income, Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)
This variable was introduced in 2006. It allows household income to be calculated for households where only partial income details have been stated.

Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census Night. Households where any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, are included in the calculation.

Where no member of a household aged 15 years and over has stated their income, the household is classified as 'All incomes not stated'.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HINASD. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HINASD is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.
**See also** Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

**Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)**

This variable is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census Night.

If any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then a value for Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND) is not derived for that household. These households will be categorised as: 'Partial income stated' or 'All incomes not stated'.

- 'Partial income stated' is used when some household members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.
- 'All incomes not stated' is used when no member of the household (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HIND. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HIND is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

HIND and Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) are the standard Census multiple income classifications, and are designed to satisfy a broad range of Census requirements. If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

**See also** Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

**Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)**

This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. Personal incomes are collected as ranges in the Census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the Survey of Income and Housing, which collects income as individual values, is used to estimate the median income within each bracket collected by the Census. The relevant median value for each family/household member is then summed to produce family or household income.

**See also** Income, Median income, Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND).

**Tourists**

**See** Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.

**Townhouse**

**See** Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Transport**

**See** Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Place of Work (POWP).

**Travel to work**

**See** Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).
Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)
This variable records the type of educational institution being attended by people who are full/part-time students. The categories cover pre-school through to tertiary institutions.

Users of the data on pre-school attendance should be aware that some children who are in child care may be included in the pre-school figures. This has been identified as a problem with interpretation of categories by respondents.

Information on whether a person is attending an educational institution is essential for education and labour market planning. It is also used to identify dependent children in family coding.

See also Educational qualification, Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)
For the 2011 Census, as with 2006, the internet question relates to the dwelling rather than to the person. The question asks, ‘Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?’ In 2006, where a dwelling had more than one type of internet connection, respondents were asked to report the higher type. For 2011, this instruction has changed and respondents are asked to report the most frequently used type. Only one type is recorded.

The question also asks for the type of connection. The options include:

- ‘Broadband connection’, this includes, ADSL, Cable, Wireless, Satellite, Fibre, and Mobile connections;
- ‘Dial-up connection’, this includes analog modem and ISDN connections; and
- ‘Other’, this includes Internet access through mobile phones, etc.

Dial-up internet connections access the internet via a modem and dial-up software utilising the existing telephone network. The access speed for this internet connection is less than 256Kbps. Dial-up connections include: Analog modem and ISDN connections.

Broadband is a connection to the internet which provides much faster access speeds (greater than or equal to 256Kbps) and is always on. Broadband connections include: ADSL; Cable; Wireless; Satellite; Fibre; and Mobile connections.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)
This variable records the type of non-private dwelling in which people were enumerated on Census Night. Non-private dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples of categories are: Hotel, motel; Boarding house, private hotel; Public hospital (not psychiatric); and Child care institution.

Hotels and private hotels are categorised differently within Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). This is mainly because of differences in length of residency, service provision, and how the hotel/private hotel classifies itself.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling also includes the category ‘Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)’ which is accommodation where meals are provided. On the other hand, units in ‘Retirement village (self-contained)’ are classified as private dwellings, and can be identified by the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Retirement village (self-contained).
Undercounting and/or underenumeration
Although census collectors direct extensive efforts toward locating dwellings and households within their workload, locating them all is sometimes not possible. Some dwellings may not be identified. For example, in commercial areas, flats above or behind shops may be difficult to find. Also, particularly where contact is not made at delivery, flats behind or attached to private dwellings may not be included in the Census. Analysis of the undercount in previous Censuses has shown that people away from their usual residence on Census Night (for example, travelling, camping, staying in a non-private dwelling, or visiting friends) are more likely to be missed than people at home on Census Night.

Even when a household is found, undercount is possible if not all members of the household are included on the form (for example, if there are more than six people in the household and no extra forms are obtained) or if the household, or a member of the household, refuses to cooperate and complete a Census form.

A measure of the extent of underenumeration is obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The official population estimates produced by the ABS take into account the results of the PES. However, the Census counts are not adjusted.

See also Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

Unemployed
See Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Unit Record File
The Unit Record File (URF) is a sequence of records held on computer files. It holds coded data for all the person, family and dwelling characteristics in each Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) as collected in the Census. It is the original source of all Census products. It excludes records for persons listed as temporarily absent, as their details will have been recorded at their place of enumeration on Census Night (if they were not overseas).

Census data are stored in a hierarchy of records for each dwelling. Each dwelling may contain a number of family records. Each of these, in turn, may contain a number of person records. When using household/family data it is necessary to recognise these three levels and understand the concepts at each level.

The three levels are indicated by the last character in the mnemonic for each variable. Dwelling level variables are indicated by D, family level by F, and person level by P.

The URF is held under strict security and is only accessible by certain officers of the ABS.

See also Data processing, Mnemonics.

Unoccupied private dwelling
See Dwelling.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)
See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)
See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)
See Unpaid work.

Unpaid helpers
Unpaid work
Questions on unpaid work are applicable to people aged 15 years and over, and are separate from the labour force questions. They cover the following topics:

- Voluntary work through or for an organisation or group in the previous twelve months;
- Caring for a person who has a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age in the previous two weeks;
- Caring for a child aged less than 15 years (including own child) in the previous two weeks; and
- Domestic work for own household in the previous week.

For each topic, people were asked to indicate whether they had done any unpaid work or not in the relevant reference period. People were asked to indicate in broad ranges the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work, but were not asked about time spent on the other types of unpaid work.

Data from these questions may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care, and in the provision of information and support to carers. They will help in understanding the way individuals and families balance paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as family and community commitments.

The 2006 Census was the first Census to include questions on unpaid work.

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP) - This consists of help willingly given, in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association in the previous twelve months.

Unpaid voluntary work can include:

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

Unpaid work involving the care of a child or a person who has a disability, a long-term illness or problems with old age, where that care was given through a club, organisation or association, is included.

Voluntary work excludes unpaid work done through a club, organisation or association in order to qualify for government benefits such as Newstart Allowance. It also excludes any activity which is part of a person's paid employment or working in a family business. Unpaid work in a family business is regarded as employment rather than voluntary work.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP) - This consists of unpaid help or supervision given in the previous two weeks to another person to assist them with daily activities because of a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age. A long-term illness is one that has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more. The care could have been provided to family members or other people, but excludes care given through an organisation or club.

Unpaid caring can include, but is not limited to:

- bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding;
- helping a person to move around;
- helping a person to understand or be understood by others;
- providing emotional support and helping a person to maintain friendships and social activities;
- helping with or supervising medication;
- dressing wounds;
- cleaning, laundry, cooking, managing diets and meal preparation;
- performing housework, light household repairs or maintenance, or managing household finances; or
- driving or accompanying a person to appointments and activities.

Care provided by recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Payment is included as unpaid care.
Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP) - This consists of time spent in the previous two weeks caring for a child or children aged less than 15 years without being paid. This includes people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It also includes people looking after other children, such as grandchildren, the children of other relatives, or the children of friends or neighbours. Care for a child given through an organisation or club is excluded. People were asked to indicate whether care was given for their own child and/or another child.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP) - This consists of the time people spent in the previous week doing domestic work without pay for themselves and their household, whether in their own home or in other places. People were asked to provide (in broad ranges) the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work in the previous week.

Unpaid domestic work can include:

- meal preparation, service and clean-up;
- washing, ironing and managing clothes;
- other housework;
- gardening, mowing and yard work;
- home, car and bike maintenance; or
- household shopping and managing household financial affairs.

Any domestic work done as part of paid employment is excluded.

**Unrelated child (under 15)**
See Child under 15, Parent-child relationship.

**Unrelated individual living in a family household**
A person who lives in a family household, but who is not related to any person in any of the families in the household.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Usual address**
Usual address information is used to code usual residence.

See also Usual residence.

**Usual residence**
Usual residence data provide information on the usually resident population of an area, and on the internal migration patterns at the state and regional levels. The 2011 Census has three questions on usual residence that ask where the person usually lives on Census Night, and where the person usually lived one year ago and five years ago.

Since the 2001 Census, an additional note was included: 'For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'.

The information acquired from the answers to the usual residence questions is recorded in the usual residence indicator variables:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP);
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UA1P); and
- Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAISP).

Use of usual residence indicators, in conjunction with the other variables relating to usual residence, make it possible to identify the pattern of net movement of people between three dates, i.e. Census Night, one year ago and five years ago.
2011 Census Dictionary

For the 2011 Census the following usual residence variables are available:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP);
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P); and
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

Family variables are only derived for people counted at their usual residence. Temporarily absent persons are used to classify types of relationships and families existing in a household, but they are not used in the derivation of any other Census characteristics or in other Census output. If all members of a family are absent from their usual residence, no family records are created for them. Family and household structures are based on persons usually resident. If all members of a family or household are temporarily absent, the family or household is not counted.

Usual Residence data are used by the ABS in calculations of the Estimated Resident Population.

See also Census counts, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1), Temporarily absent, Visitors to a household.

Variables

Census variables contain person, dwelling or family characteristics for which data can be produced. The data may be acquired directly from the questions on the Census form or derived or imputed from information acquired from a combination of these questions.

Each variable is represented by a mnemonic e.g. 'VEHD' for the variable 'Number of Motor Vehicles'. Refer to the Topic Index and the Classifications Index for a full list of variables.

See also Household/Dwelling variables, Family variables, Mnemonics, Person variables.

Vehicles

See Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

Visitors to a household

Characteristics of individual visitors to a household are available at the household of enumeration. Visitors may also be tabulated according to their Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) of usual residence but cannot be placed back to their dwelling of usual residence. For the 2011 Census, data will be imputed to SA1 level where the respondent has given insufficient address information. Visitors are excluded from household and family classifications, although counts of visitors (and visitor only households) are still available separately.

All household and family classifications in the Census are based on the relationships of people usually residing in the household. This applies when there is at least one person aged 15 years and over present. In these classifications, people temporarily absent are included, and visitors are excluded.

The relationship of visitors to one another, or to any resident (including cases where all the people enumerated are visitors) is not further classified.

Households containing only visitors are excluded from family variables, and the internal migration variables.

See also Family, Household, Internal migration, Place of enumeration, Usual residence.
Visitors to Australia

Question 8 on the Census form, ‘Where does the person usually live?’ allows the identification of people who are usually resident in another country. These overseas visitors are identified as a separate category (coded as V) for all applicable variables.

For the 2006 and 2011 Census, overseas visitors were those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than a year.

Since the 1996 Census, overseas visitors have been separately categorised in standard tabulations, with the exception of Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP) tabulations.

Overseas visitors can be identified for AGEP, SEXP, and MSTP by cross-classifying with a variable which contains a separate overseas visitor category.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)

See Unpaid work.

Wage or salary earner

See Employee, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Weekly rent

See Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Wife

See Partner.

Work Destination Zone

See Place of Work (POWP), Destination Zones (DZN).

Working population

The working population consists of all persons who were employed in the week prior to Census Night.

It is not possible to distinguish between workers working standard hours, and shift workers: the data collected relates to all workers.

The Working Population Profile contains tables showing the characteristics of the working population in a Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See also Place of Work (POWP).
Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)
This variable records the year of arrival in Australia for people born overseas who intend staying in Australia for at least one year. In 1996, data were collected in categories ranging from 'Before 1981' to '1996'. From 2001 onwards, data were collected by single year with valid responses in 2011 being in the range 1895 to 2011.

When cross-classified with other Census data, these data are useful for analysing how the characteristics of migrants change with length of time in Australia.

A question on year of first arrival has been included in all Australian Censuses since 1911. In Censuses prior to 1991, the question was asked in terms of number of completed years of residence in Australia.

The category 'Overseas visitor' consists of those people who report they usually reside in another country.

People born overseas who answer they usually reside in Australia, but who also answer they would be in Australia less than one year, are coded to the category 'Not stated'.

This variable is coded 'Not applicable' for people born in Australia.

A check is made to ensure that a person's stated age is compatible with period of residence. The year 2011 refers to the period from 1st January 2011 to 9th August 2011 only.

Year of birth
See Age (AGEP).