

# **2001 CENSUS DICTIONARY**

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EMBARGO: 11.30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 24 APR 2001

ABS Catalogue no. 2901.0  
ISBN 0 642 47761 2

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## INTRODUCTION

The Census of Population and Housing provides a wealth of information about the Australian community. This information is made available through a suite of standard products, or data can be tailored to suit individual user requirements. The *2001 Census Dictionary* is a comprehensive reference guide designed to assist users of 2001 Census data to determine and specify their output requirements, and to develop a better understanding of the conceptual issues underlying the data.

The first section of the Dictionary contains information about 2001 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. This section also describes the new topics introduced in the 2001 Census and highlights the classification changes that have occurred since the 1996 Census.

The second section of the Dictionary contains definitions of census terms and explains the concepts relevant to census collection, processing and output of data. Entries in this section of the Dictionary are cross-referenced to major related entries, many of which refer directly to questions on the 2001 Census form.

The *2001 Census Dictionary* should prove an invaluable reference source for all census data users.

## ABOUT THE 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 which seek 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 one of 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 in 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:

Classification/variable	Sex
Code	1 male
	2 female

The 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 forms. 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 Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) or the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). These Australian Standard Classifications are used as the basis on which to build some census-specific classifications such as Birthplace of Individual which uses SACC. These Australian Standard Classifications are reviewed on an irregular basis to reflect changes in the Australian social environment. A summary of changes to some of these classifications is provided in the section 'New and Revised Classifications'.

Where an Australian Standard Classification is not available, classifications specific to census variables have been developed. Examples of these classifications are Social Marital Status and Journey To Work.

WHAT IS A  
CLASSIFICATION? *continued*

The categories of these classifications are reviewed prior to each census. A summary of changes to census variables is provided in the section 'Summary of Changes to Variables — 1996 to 2001'.

Each classification, or variable, listed in this Dictionary has a mnemonic associated with it, for example, HIND for Household Income. 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 to which of these units 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.

The classifications listed in this Dictionary do not include the geographic classifications used to describe the geographic areas covered by the Census. Geographic classifications formed by the aggregation of Collection Districts (CDs), such as Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Local Government Areas (LGAs) and Electoral Divisions are described in the publication *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographical Areas, Australia* (Cat. no. 2905.0).

Additional geographic information can be found in *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

SPECIFYING RECODES AND  
DEFINED FIELDS

If the tables available in standard census publications do not meet a user's needs, user-defined (customised) tables can be created to meet specific user needs. Customised tables often require the use of recodes and defined fields.

Recoding is the process of aggregating certain categories within a classification into a user-defined category. The recode must be based on the standard categories within that classification. A recode is typically specified where a classification provides more detail than is required, in which case the client specifies a recode to regroup the full classification into broader categories. For example, a client may wish to group categories 3 to 7 in the Individual Income classification to provide one aggregated income range between \$1 and \$199. Some classifications such as Industry or Occupation are hierarchically structured and the client may specify that the data be output at the detailed (or 4 digit) level of the classification. Other clients may wish to collapse certain categories at the detailed level while still retaining the detailed level for other parts of the classification.

A defined field is a customised, or client-specified variable which is based on existing census variables. For example, a client may specify a defined field to combine a specific Occupation (eg. Enrolled Nurse) with certain

SPECIFYING RECODES AND  
DEFINED FIELDS *continued*

categories of Age (eg. 25-40 years) to provide a customised variable. The client can then specify a title for the variable such as “Nurses aged between 25 and 40 years”.

In most cases it is an easy process to order customised census tables and ABS Consultants are available to assist users in specifying the required recodes and defined fields.

INDEXES

In order to assist users to identify the classification of interest, topic and mnemonic indexes are provided.



TOPIC INDEX

This topic index is provided as a ready reference to identify the classifications (variables) available for a particular topic. For each topic listed, the names and mnemonics for all relevant classifications are shown. Once the name of a classification has been identified, full details of the component categories and the population for which the classification is applicable can be found in the alphabetic listing of 2001 Census Classifications.

ABORIGINAL/TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER	INGP	Indigenous Status
AGE	AGEP	Age
ANCESTRY	ANCP	Ancestry
	BFPF	Birthplace of Female Parent
	BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
		<i>See also</i> Ethnicity
BEDROOMS	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling
BIRTHPLACE	BFPF	Birthplace of Female Parent
	BPLP	Birthplace of Individual
	BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent
CARAVANS	DLOD	Dwelling Location
	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	STRD	Dwelling Structure
CHILDREN	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CTPP	Child Type
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
CITIZENSHIP	CITP	Australian Citizenship
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
COMPUTING	COMP	Computer Use at Home
	NETP	Internet Use
DWELLING	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling
	DLOD	Dwelling Location
	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges

DWELLING <i>continued</i>	LLDD	Landlord Type
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling
	RNTD	Rent (weekly)
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
	STRD	Dwelling Structure
	TEND	Tenure Type
	EDUCATION	HSCP
QALFP		Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
QALLP		Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
QALYP		Non-School Qualification: Year Completed
STUP		Full/Part-Time Student Status
TYPF		Type of Educational Institution Attending
EMPLOYMENT		
ETHNICITY	ANCP	Ancestry
	BFPF	Birthplace of Female Parent
	BPLP	Birthplace of Individual
	BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	INGP	Indigenous Status
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
	RELP	Religious Affiliation
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
FAMILY	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
	CTPP	Child Type
	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
	FMTF	Family Type
	FNOF	Family Number
	FRLF	Relationship Between Families
	HHTD	Household Type
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
	FATHER	BPMP

FEMALE	BPPF	Birthplace of Female Parent
	SEXP	Sex
GROUP HOUSEHOLDS	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	HHTD	Household Type
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
HOURS WORKED	HRSP	Hours Worked <i>See also</i> Labour force
HOUSEHOLD	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	HHTD	Household Type
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
	HIND	Household Income
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
HOUSING COSTS	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENTS	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges
IMMIGRATION	BPPF	Birthplace of Female Parent
	BPLP	Birthplace of Individual
	BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
INCOME	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
	FINF	Family Income
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
	HIND	Household Income
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
INDIGENOUS	INGP	Indigenous Status
	ANCP	Ancestry
INDUSTRY	GNGP	Industry Sector
	INDP	Industry of Employment

INTERNAL MIGRATION	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
	SLAUCP	SLA of Usual Residence Census Night
	SLAU1P	SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	SLAU5P	SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
	STEUCP	State of Usual Residence Census Night
	STEU1P	State of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	STEU5P	State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
INTERNET	NETP	Internet Use
JOURNEY TO WORK	JTWDZNP	Journey to Work: Destination Zone
	JTWSAP	Journey to Work: Study Area
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
LABOUR FORCE	JTWDZNP	Journey to Work: Destination Zone
	JTWSAP	Journey to Work: Study Area
	GNGP	Industry Sector
	HRSP	Hours Worked
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
	INDP	Industry of Employment
	LFSP	Labour Force Status/Status in Employment
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	OCCP	Occupation
LANDLORD		<i>See Dwelling</i>
LANGUAGE	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
LONE PERSON	HHTD	Household Type
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
MALE	BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent
	SEXP	Sex
MARITAL STATUS	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK	JTWDZNP	Journey to Work: Destination Zone
	JTWSAP	Journey to Work: Study Area
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work

MOBILITY	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator <i>See also</i> Usual residence
MORTGAGE		<i>See</i> Housing costs
MOTHER	BFPF	Birthplace of Female Parent
MOTOR VEHICLES	MCYCD	Number of Motorbikes and Scooters
	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles
NON-PRIVATE DWELLING	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling
	RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling
OCCUPATION	OCCP	Occupation
OVERSEAS VISITORS		Note: Only Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP) are collected for overseas visitors.
POSTAL AREA	POCUCP	Postal Area of Usual Address on Census Night
QUALIFICATIONS	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
	QALYP	Non-School Qualification: Year Completed
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
RELATIONSHIP	FRLF	Relationship Between Families
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	RLNP	Residential Status in Non-Private Dwelling
RELIGION	RELP	Religious Affiliation
RENT	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
SCHOOL		<i>See</i> Education
SEX	SEXP	Sex
STATE	STEUCP	State of Usual Residence Census Night
	STEU1P	State of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	STEU5P	State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA (SLA)	SLAUCP	SLA of Usual Residence Census Night
	SLAU1P	SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	SLAU5P	SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
STRUCTURE	STRD	Dwelling Structure <i>See also</i> Dwelling, Family and Household
STUDENT	HSCP	Highest Level of Schooling Completed
	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
	QALYP	Non-School Qualification: Year Completed
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TYPF	Type of Educational Institution Attending
TEMPORARY ABSENTEES	CPAD	Number of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER	INGP	Indigenous Status
USUAL RESIDENCE	CDUCP	CD of Usual Residence Census Night
	POCUCP	Postal Area of Usual Residence Census Night
	SLAUCP	SLA of Usual Residence Census Night
	SLAU1P	SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	SLAU5P	SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
	STEUCP	State of Usual Residence Census Night
	STEU1P	State of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	STEU5P	State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
	UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night
	UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator
	UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator
VEHICLES		<i>See</i> Motor vehicles
VISITORS	HHTD	Household Type
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
		<i>See also</i> Overseas visitors, Usual residence
WORK DESTINATION ZONE		<i>See</i> Journey to work
YEAR OF ARRIVAL	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia

## MNEMONIC INDEX

The Mnemonic Index will assist people to use the Classifications section of the *2001 Census Dictionary* by providing a ready reference of all mnemonics available from the 2001 Census, along with the name of the variable. The Index is sorted by type of variable: Person; Household/Dwelling; and Family. It also identifies whether the variable will be available from the First or Second release of census data.

## PERSON VARIABLES

		Release
AGEP	Age	First
ANCP	Ancestry	First
BFPF	Birthplace of Female Parent	First
BPLP	Birthplace of Individual	First
BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent	First
CDUCP	CD of Usual Residence Census Night	First
CITP	Australian Citizenship	First
COMP	Computer Use at Home	First
CTPP	Child Type	First
ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English	First
ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	First
GNGP	Industry Sector	Second
HRSP	Hours Worked	Second
HSCP	Highest Level of Schooling Completed	First
INCP	Individual Income (weekly)	First
INDP	Industry of Employment	Second
INGP	Indigenous Status	First
JTWDZNP	Journey to Work: Destination Zone	Second
JTWSAP	Journey to Work: Study Area	Second
LANP	Language Spoken at Home	First
LFSP	Labour Force Status/Status in Employment	Second
MDCP	Social Marital Status	Second
MSTP	Registered Marital Status	First
MTWP	Method of Travel to Work	Second
NETP	Internet Use	First
OCCP	Occupation	Second
POCUCP	Postal Area of Usual Address Census Night	Second
QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study	Second
QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education	Second
QALYP	Non-School Qualification: Year Completed	Second
RELP	Religious Affiliation	First
RLHP	Relationship in Household	First
RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling	First

PERSON VARIABLES *continued*

RELEASE

RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator	First
SEXP	Sex	First
SLAUCP	SLA of Usual Residence Census Night	First
SLAU1P	SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago	Second
SLAU5P	SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago	Second
STEUCP	State of Usual Residence Census Night	First
STEU1P	State of Usual Residence One Year Ago	Second
STEU5P	State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago	Second
STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status	First
TYP	Type of Educational Institution Attending	First
UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night	First
UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator	Second
UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator	Second
YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia	First

HOUSEHOLD/DWELLING  
VARIABLES

BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwellings	First
CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household	First
DLOD	Dwelling Location	First
DWTD	Dwelling Type	First
HHTD	Household Type	First
HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator	Second
HIND	Household Income (weekly)	Second
HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values	First
HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges	First
LLDD	Landlord Type	First
MCYCD	Number of Motorbikes and Scooters	First
MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator	Second
MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator	Second
NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling	First
RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values	First
RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges	First
STRD	Dwelling Structure	First
TEND	Tenure Type	First
VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles	First

## FAMILY VARIABLES

CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	First
CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent	First
CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent	First



FAMILY VARIABLES *continued*

RELEASE

CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family	First
FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator	Second
FINF	Family Income (weekly)	Second
FMTF	Family Type	First
FNOF	Family Number	First
FRLF	Relationship Between Families	First
SPLF	Location of Spouse	First

## TWO-PHASE RELEASE INDEX

A two-phase release strategy, similar to that implemented for the 1996 Census, is in place for 2001 Census data. The strategy places priority on processing and disseminating those variables which are easily processed. First release data are available from July 2002 and second release data from November 2002.

First release    The variables for first release are:

### Person Characteristics

Age (AGEP)  
Ancestry (ANCP)  
Australian Citizenship (CITP)  
Birthplace of Female Parent (BFPF)  
Birthplace of Individual (BPLP)  
Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)  
CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP)  
Child Type (CTPP)  
Computer Use at Home (COMP)  
Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)  
Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)  
Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP)  
Indigenous Status (INGP)  
Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)  
Internet Use (NETP)  
Language Spoken at Home (LANP)  
Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)  
Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGP01)  
Registered Marital Status (MSTP)  
Relationship in Household (RLHP)  
Religious Affiliation (RELP)  
Residential Status in Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)  
Sex (SEXP)  
SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP)  
State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP)  
Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)  
Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)  
Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

### Household/Dwelling Characteristics

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)  
Dwelling Location (DLOD)  
Dwelling Structure (STRD)  
Dwelling Type (DWTD)  
Household Type (HHTD)  
Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (HLRD) dollar values  
Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (HLRD01) ranges  
Landlord Type (LLDD)  
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwellings (BEDD)

First release *continued*

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)  
Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD)  
Rent (weekly) (RNTD) dollar values  
Rent (weekly) (RNTD01) ranges  
Tenure Type (TEND)  
Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

#### Family Characteristics

Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)  
Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)  
Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)  
Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)  
Family Number (FNOF)  
Family Type (FMTF)  
Location of Spouse (SPLF)  
Relationship Between Families (FRLF)

Second release The variables for second release are:

#### Person Characteristics

Hours Worked (HRSP)  
Industry of Employment (INDP)  
Industry Sector (GNGP)  
Journey to Work: Destination Zone (JTWDZNP)  
Journey to Work: Study Area (JTWSAP)  
Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP)  
Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)  
Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)  
Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)  
Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP)  
Occupation (OCCP)  
Postal Area of Usual Address Census Night (POCUCP)  
SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P)  
SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P)  
Social Marital Status (MDCP)  
State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P)  
State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P)  
Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)  
Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)

Second release *continued* Household/Dwelling Characteristics

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)

Household Income (weekly) (HIND)

Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)

Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)

Family Characteristics

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)

Family Income (weekly) (FINF)

## WHAT'S NEW FOR 2001

### 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 that the classifications used are comparable from census to census. However, due to the nature of change in society, 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 1996 and 2001, and indicates the impact these changes have on the range of analyses which can be undertaken.

## NEW TOPICS

New topics for the 2001 Census include ancestry, computer use at home and Internet use. The ancestry question will further the understanding of the origin of Australians. The two questions on use of personal computers and the Internet will help to identify how widespread their use has become and will enable better service delivery, especially in regional and rural areas.

**Ancestry** A question on each person's ancestry was first asked in the 1986 Census. For the 2001 Census the objective of this question is to gain a better understanding of a person's ethnic background, particularly for recent generation Australians, so that there can be effective delivery of services to particular ethnic communities.

A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's birthplace 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.

Responses to the Ancestry question are classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG).

**Computer Use at Home** Question 20 on the household form asks, 'Did the person use a personal computer at home last week?'

Personal computers include:

- computers used for private and business purposes;
- portable computers e.g. laptops, notebook computers;
- personal organisers etc. which can be plugged into larger computers;
- computers brought home from work; and
- dedicated word processors.

**Internet Use** Question 21 on the household form asks, 'Did the person use the Internet anywhere last week?'. The question identifies whether people used the Internet in the week prior to Census Night, and if so, whether they used it at home, at work or elsewhere.

Internet use includes:

- Internet connection used for private and/or business purposes;
- Internet connection through a computer or set top box, games machine, mobile phone or other means; and
- Internet used at other locations e.g. public libraries, Internet cafes, shops, educational institutions, a neighbour's or friend's place.

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 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 social environment. A number of changes have occurred to these classifications since 1996 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 following section: Summary of Changes to Variables — 1996 to 2001.

Australian Standard  
Classification of Cultural and  
Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) for use in the collection, storage and dissemination of data relating to ancestry, ethnic identity or cultural identity. It will be used in the 2001 Census to classify responses for Ancestry (ANCP). Development of the classification involved extensive consultation with users and producers of cultural diversity data.

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.

Information on ancestry, ethnic identity and cultural identity can be used in conjunction with a number of statistical variables related to a person's origins, including: Country of Birth, Birthplace of Mother/Father, Language Spoken at Home, Religious Affiliation, Proficiency in Spoken English, and Year of Arrival in Australia. A major advantage of such information is that it is able to measure an association with ethnic or cultural groups which does not equate directly to country of birth, language or religion and cannot be readily identified using these variables.

ASCCEG is new and does not replace a previous classification. Ancestry was not included in the 1996 Census and therefore comparisons can not be made with 1996 Census data.

The ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)* (Cat. no. 1249.0) released October 2000 is available on the Internet at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au). Select *Statistics* then *Statistical Concepts Library*.

Standard Australian  
Classification of Countries  
(SACC)

In the 1996 Census, Birthplace of Individual (BPLP) was classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For 2001 this has been replaced by the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).

Standard Australian  
Classification of Countries  
(SACC) *continued*

The main changes from ASCCSS to SACC relevant to the Census can be summarised as follows:

- Europe has been split into two major groups: 'North-West Europe' and 'Southern and Eastern Europe'.
- The minor group 'United Kingdom and Ireland', has been split with 'Ireland' becoming a single country minor group.
- The new European countries created from former Soviet Republics have been included in the major group 'Southern and Eastern Europe'. All these countries are included in the minor group 'Eastern Europe' with the exception of Moldova which is included in 'South Eastern Europe'.
- The major group 'The Middle East and North Africa' has been renamed 'North Africa and the Middle East'.
- The new countries created from former Soviet Central Asian Republics have been included in the minor group 'Central Asia' under the major group 'Southern and Central Asia'. 'Central Asia' includes Afghanistan which was classified to 'Southern Asia' in the ASCCSS.
- The countries of South-East Asia have been split into two minor groups: 'Mainland South-East Asia' and 'Maritime South-East Asia'.
- The countries of North-East Asia have been split into two minor groups: 'Chinese Asia' and 'Japan and the Koreas'.
- The two major groups 'Northern America' and 'South America, Central America and the Caribbean' have been combined to form a single major group: 'Americas'.
- Some name changes have been made. Hong Kong and Macau are referred to in the SACC as Special Administrative Regions e.g. 'Macau (SAR of China)'.
- In the ASCCSS East Timor was included in Indonesia. In the SACC it is classified separately.

There is no electronic file available that links ASCCSS and SACC. However, in most cases it is possible to recompile 2001 birthplace data on a 1996 basis at country level.

The ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0) released September 1998 and Revision 2.01 released December 1999 are available on the Internet at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au). Select *Statistics* then *Statistical Concepts Library*.

Australian Standard  
Classification of Education  
(ASCED)

There has been a major revision to the qualifications/education classification. The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) replaces the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) which was used in the 1996 Census. ASCED is the classification used for the following 2001 Census variables:

- Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP)



Australian Standard  
Classification of Education  
(ASCED) *continued*

- Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
- Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)

It is intended that an electronic file that links ASCED to ABSCQ will be produced.

An ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (Cat. no. 1272.0) will be released July 2001 in both hardcopy and CD-ROM. An Information Paper *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (Cat. no. 1271.0) released December 2000 is available on the Internet at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au). Select *Statistics* then *Statistical Concepts Library*.

Highest Level of Schooling  
Completed

This classification, based on the new ASCED classification, replaces the Age Left School classification used in the 1996 Census. In past censuses, Age Left School was collected as a surrogate for Highest Level of Schooling Completed which could not be collected directly because of the differences in the education systems within Australia. Testing for the 2001 Census found that the standard designation of levels in Australian schools is well established and that Highest Level of Schooling Completed can now be collected directly.

Highest Level of Schooling Completed data are an important adjunct to data on Highest Non-School Qualification, as well as an important indicator of educational need or disadvantage. This information is particularly important because of the extent of change occurring in education participation and in labour market adjustment.

Data on Highest Level of Schooling Completed are required for:

- assessing the usefulness of extension courses or other educational programs; and
- as an indicator of disadvantage because it shows the level of education reached by people with no other educational qualifications.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO  
VARIABLES — 1996 TO  
2001

The following table details the changes made to census variables since 1996. The types of change are:

- New** — the variable is new for the 2001 Census
- Deleted** — the variable is excluded from the 2001 Census
- Mnemonic** — the variable's mnemonic has changed for the 2001 Census
- Name** — the variable's name has changed for the 2001 Census
- Classification** — the Australian Standard Classification on which the variable is based has changed
- Categories** — the categories within the variable have changed for the 2001 Census

1996 VARIABLE	TYPE OF CHANGE	2001 VARIABLE
<b>Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Origin (ABLP)</b>	Mnemonic and Name	Variable name and mnemonic have been changed to Indigenous Status (INGP).
<b>Age (AGEP)</b>	Categories	Previous Census output categories were '0–98 singly' and '99 and over'. The upper limit has been extended to '0–99 singly', and '100 and over'.
<b>Age Left School (ALSP)</b>	Deleted	The 1996 variable Age Left School has been dropped for the 2001 Census. A review of education concepts found that Age Left School is an inadequate approximation of educational attainment at school. This variable has been replaced by Highest Level of Schooling Completed.  <i>See Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP).</i>
<b>Ancestry (ANCP)</b>	New	A question on each person's ancestry has been reintroduced for the 2001 Census. Responses are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG).
<b>Australian Citizenship (NATP)</b>	Mnemonic	The mnemonic for this variable has been changed to CITP.
<b>Birthplace of Father (Male Parent) (BPMP)</b>	Classification and Name	The 2001 Census output categories for this variable have been condensed to 'Australia' and 'Overseas'. In previous Censuses, BPMP was coded to individual country of birth.  The name has been condensed to 'Birthplace of Male Parent'.

1996 VARIABLE	TYPE OF CHANGE	2001 VARIABLE
<b>Birthplace of Individual (BPLP)</b>	Classification	<p>In the 1996 Census, Birthplace of Individual was classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For 2001 this has been replaced by the new Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).</p> <p>The main changes from ASCCSS to SACC relevant to the Census are outlined in the previous section.</p>
<b>Birthplace of Mother (Female Parent) (BFPF)</b>	Classification and Name	<p>The 2001 Census output categories for this variable have been condensed to 'Australia' and 'Overseas'. In previous Censuses, BFPF was coded to individual country of birth.</p> <p>The name has been condensed to 'Birthplace of Female Parent'.</p>
<b>CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP)</b>	New	<p>This is a new variable for 2001 representing an extension of 'usual residence' coding to the Collection District (CD) level. In previous Censuses, coding and output of usual residence data were limited to Statistical Local Area (SLA) level and above.</p>
<b>Computer Use at Home (COMP)</b>	New	<p>This is a new variable for 2001. It identifies whether people used a personal computer at home in the week prior to Census Night.</p>
<b>Furnished/Unfurnished (FUFD)</b>	Deleted	<p>There is no longer a requirement for this information and as a result the variable has been excluded from the 2001 Census.</p>
<b>Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP)</b>	New	<p>Highest Level of Schooling Completed is a new variable for 2001 and replaces the Age Left School variable used in previous Censuses. Output categories include 'Year 8 or below' through to 'Year 12 or equivalent', 'Still at school' and 'Did not go to school'.</p>
<b>Hours Worked (HRSP)</b>	Categories	<p>There are no changes to the standard output categories for this variable for the 2001 Census. However 2001 data can be made available through the Customised Table Service for '0' through to '99' hours singly.</p>
<b>Internet Use (NETP)</b>	New	<p>This is a new variable for 2001. It identifies whether people used the Internet in the week prior to Census Night and, if so, whether they used it at home, work or elsewhere.</p>

1996 VARIABLE	TYPE OF CHANGE	2001 VARIABLE
<b>Method of Travel to Work (TPTP)</b>	Mnemonic and Categories	<p>The mnemonic for this variable has changed to MTWP for 2001.</p> <p>The output categories have been expanded to allow for changes to the 2001 Census form. The form contains separate categories for 'ferry' and 'tram' (previously combined into 'ferry/tram'), and a new category 'truck' has been introduced. These changes have resulted in the availability of an additional 103 output categories for this variable for the 2001 Census.</p>
<b>Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)</b>	Categories	<p>There are no changes to the standard output categories for this variable for the 2001 Census. However, 2001 data can be made available through the Customised Table Service for '5' through to '99' bedrooms singly.</p>
<b>Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)</b>	Deleted	<p>This information is not collected in the 2001 Census. It is considered to be required only every 10 years.</p>
<b>Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)</b>	Categories	<p>There are no changes to the standard output categories for this variable for the 2001 Census. However, 2001 data can be made available through the Customised Table Service for values of '0' through to '99'.</p>
<b>Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD)</b>	New	<p>This is a new variable for 2001. It identifies the number of registered motorbikes and motor scooters owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night.</p>
<b>Post-School Educational Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)</b>	Classification and Name	<p>For the 2001 Census, QALFP is coded to the new Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) which replaces the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications used for the 1996 Census.</p> <p>The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school. The name of this variable has been changed to 'Non-School Qualification: Field of Study'.</p>

1996 VARIABLE	TYPE OF CHANGE	2001 VARIABLE
<b>Post-School Educational Qualification: Level of Attainment (QALLP)</b>	Classification and Name	<p>QALLP is coded to the 'Australian Standard Classification of Education' (ASCED), which replaces the 'Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications' used for the 1996 Census.</p> <p>The new classification includes non-school qualifications such as Certificate Level qualifications which may be attained while the person is still attending school. The name of this variable has been changed to 'Non-School Qualification: Level of Education'.</p>
<b>Post-School Educational Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP)</b>	Categories and Name	<p>QALYP is no longer restricted to 'post-school' qualifications due to changes to QALFP and QALLP.</p> <p>In line with QALFP and QALLP, the name for QALYP has changed to 'Non-School Qualification: Year Completed' for the 2001 Census.</p> <p>Data are generally published in standard ranges but data can be made available in single years, from 1914 through to 2001, through the Customised Table Service.</p>
<b>Proficiency in English (ENGP)</b>	Name	The variable name has changed to 'Proficiency in Spoken English'.
<b>Proficiency in English/ Language (ENGP01)</b>	Name	The variable name has changed to 'Proficiency in Spoken English/Language'.
<b>Relationship in Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)</b>	Name	The variable name has changed to 'Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling'. The mnemonic remains the same.
<b>Religion (RELP)</b>	Name	The variable name has changed to 'Religious Affiliation'.
<b>Work Destination Study Area (DZSP)</b>	Name Mnemonic Categories	<p>The variable name has changed to 'Journey to Work: Study Area' and the mnemonic has changed to JTWSAP.</p> <p>Prior to 2001, Journey To Work study areas were restricted to some major urban areas in each state, and JTW information was only available for those people who lived and worked in the same study area. For 2001 the study areas have been expanded to encompass all of Australia.</p>

1996 VARIABLE	TYPE OF CHANGE	2001 VARIABLE
<b>Work Destination Zone (DZNP)</b>	Name Mnemonic	For the 2001 Census the variable name has changed to 'Journey to Work: Destination Zone' and the mnemonic has changed to JTWDZNP.
<b>Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)</b>	Categories	The standard categories have been updated to include the years from 1997 to 2001. Data are also available in single years from 1890 through to 2001 through the Customised Table Service.

# **2001 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS**

## 2001 CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS

The entry for each classification includes a brief description of the variable and the population to which it is applicable, a complete list of categories included in the classification, a count of the number of categories in the classification and where relevant, a description of the population to whom the variable is not applicable.

### AGEP

1st Release

**Age** This variable contains a person's age at last birthday. These data are collected for each person. If age is not stated it is imputed.

Applicable to: All persons

000–099 0 to 99 singly  
100 100 and over

Total number of categories: 101

### ANCP

1st Release

**Ancestry** This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) released October 2000.

Census respondents may select one or more Ancestry categories. As a result, the sum of the categories may be greater than the number of people who answered this question. Where a respondent marks more than one category, only the first two are coded. In addition, care should be taken when summing categories. The sum of the categories may be greater than the total for the corresponding minor (two digit) group, and the sum the minor groups may be greater than the total for the major (one digit) group.

Ancestry data can also be output by dual response, e.g. the number of persons who have both Australian and Vietnamese ancestry.

Applicable to: All persons

1 Oceanian

1000 Oceanian, n.f.d.

11 Australian Peoples

1100 Australian Peoples, n.f.d.

1101 Australian

1102 Australian Aboriginal

1103 Australian South Sea Islander

1104 Torres Strait Islander



Ancestry *continued*

- 12 New Zealand Peoples
  - 1200 New Zealand Peoples, n.f.d.
  - 1201 Maori
  - 1202 New Zealander
- 13 Melanesian and Papuan
  - 1300 Melanesian and Papuan, n.f.d.
  - 1301 New Caledonian
  - 1302 Ni-Vanuatu
  - 1303 Papua New Guinean
  - 1304 Solomon Islander
  - 1399 Melanesian and Papuan, n.e.c. (includes Bisorio, Bougainvillian, Huli)
- 14 Micronesian
  - 1400 Micronesian, n.f.d.
  - 1401 I-Kiribati
  - 1402 Nauruan
  - 1499 Micronesian, n.e.c. (includes Marianas Islander, Marshallese, Palauan)
- 15 Polynesian
  - 1500 Polynesian, n.f.d.
  - 1501 Cook Islander
  - 1502 Fijian
  - 1503 Niuean
  - 1504 Samoan
  - 1505 Tongan
  - 1599 Polynesian, n.e.c. (includes Hawaiian, Pitcairn Islander, Tahitian)
- 2 North-West European
  - 2000 North-West European, n.f.d.
  - 21 British
    - 2100 British, n.f.d.
    - 2101 English
    - 2102 Scottish
    - 2103 Welsh
    - 2199 British, n.e.c. (includes Channel Islander, Guernsey Islander, Manx)
  - 22 Irish
    - 2201 Irish

- Ancestry *continued*
- 23 Western European
    - 2300 Western European, n.f.d.
    - 2301 Austrian
    - 2302 Breton
    - 2303 Dutch
    - 2304 Flemish
    - 2305 French
    - 2306 German
    - 2307 Swiss
    - 2308 Walloon
    - 2399 Western European, n.e.c. (includes Alsatian, Frisian, Luxembourgish)
  - 24 Northern European
    - 2400 Northern European, n.f.d.
    - 2401 Danish
    - 2402 Finnish
    - 2403 Icelandic
    - 2404 Norwegian
    - 2405 Swedish
    - 2499 Northern European, n.e.c. (includes Faeroese, Greenlandic, Saami)
  - 3 Southern and Eastern European
    - 3000 Southern and Eastern European, n.f.d.
    - 31 Southern European
      - 3100 Southern European, n.f.d.
      - 3101 Basque
      - 3102 Catalan
      - 3103 Italian
      - 3104 Maltese
      - 3105 Portuguese
      - 3106 Spanish
      - 3199 Southern European, n.e.c. (includes Andorran, Galician, Ladin)
    - 32 South Eastern European
      - 3200 South Eastern European, n.f.d.
      - 3201 Albanian
      - 3202 Bosnian
      - 3203 Bulgarian
      - 3204 Croatian
      - 3205 Greek
      - 3206 Macedonian

Ancestry *continued*

- 3207 Moldovan
  - 3208 Montenegrin
  - 3211 Romanian
  - 3212 Roma/Gypsy
  - 3213 Serbian
  - 3214 Slovene
  - 3299 South Eastern European, n.e.c. (includes Aromani, Karakachani, Vlach)
- 33 Eastern European
- 3300 Eastern European, n.f.d.
  - 3301 Belarusian
  - 3302 Czech
  - 3303 Estonian
  - 3304 Hungarian
  - 3305 Latvian
  - 3306 Lithuanian
  - 3307 Polish
  - 3308 Russian
  - 3311 Slovak
  - 3312 Ukrainian
  - 3399 Eastern European, n.e.c. (includes Adygei, Khanty, Sorb/Wend)
- 4 North African and Middle Eastern
- 4000 North African and Middle Eastern, n.f.d.
- 41 Arab
- 4100 Arab, n.f.d.
  - 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
  - 4199 Arab, n.e.c. (includes Baggara, Bedouin, Yemeni)
- 42 Jewish
- 4201 Jewish

Ancestry <i>continued</i>	49	Other North African and Middle Eastern
		4900 Other North African and Middle Eastern, n.f.d.
		4901 Assyrian/Chaldean
		4902 Berber
		4903 Coptic
		4904 Iranian
		4905 Kurdish
		4906 Sudanese
		4907 Turkish
		4999 Other North African and Middle Eastern, n.e.c. (includes Azande, Beja, Nubian)
	5	South-East Asian
		5000 South-East Asian, n.f.d.
	51	Mainland South-East Asian
		5100 Mainland South-East Asian, n.f.d.
		5101 Anglo-Burmese
		5102 Burmese
		5103 Hmong
		5104 Khmer
		5105 Lao
		5106 Thai
		5107 Vietnamese
		5199 Mainland South-East Asian, n.e.c. (includes Arakanese, Karen, Mon)
	52	Maritime South-East Asian
		5200 Maritime South-East Asian, n.f.d.
		5201 Filipino
		5202 Indonesian
		5203 Javanese
		5204 Madurese
		5205 Malay
		5206 Sundanese
		5207 Timorese
		5299 Maritime South-East Asian, n.e.c. (includes Balinese, Irian Jayan, Sumatran)
	6	North-East Asian
		6000 North-East Asian, n.f.d.

Ancestry *continued*

- 61 Chinese Asian
  - 6100 Chinese Asian, n.f.d.
  - 6101 Chinese
  - 6102 Taiwanese
  - 6199 Chinese Asian, n.e.c. (includes Hui, Manchu, Yi)
  
- 69 Other North-East Asian
  - 6900 Other North-East Asian, n.f.d.
  - 6901 Japanese
  - 6902 Korean
  - 6903 Mongolian
  - 6904 Tibetan
  - 6999 Other North-East Asian, n.e.c. (includes Ainu, Menba, Xiareba)
  
- 7 Southern and Central Asian
  - 7000 Southern and Central Asian, n.f.d.
  
- 71 Southern Asian
  - 7100 Southern Asian, n.f.d.
  - 7101 Anglo-Indian
  - 7102 Bengali
  - 7103 Burgher
  - 7104 Gujarati
  - 7105 Gurkha
  - 7106 Indian
  - 7107 Malayali
  - 7108 Marathi
  - 7111 Nepalese
  - 7112 Pakistani
  - 7113 Punjabi
  - 7114 Sikh
  - 7115 Sinhalese
  - 7116 Tamil
  - 7199 Southern Asian, n.e.c. (includes Bhote, Kashmiri, Sherpa)
  
- 72 Central Asian
  - 7200 Central Asian, n.f.d.
  - 7201 Afghan
  - 7202 Armenian
  - 7203 Georgian
  - 7204 Kazakh
  - 7205 Pathan

Ancestry *continued*

7206 Uzbek  
7299 Central Asian, n.e.c. (includes Azerbaijani,  
Chechen, Tatar)

## 8 People of the Americas

8000 People of the Americas, n.f.d.

## 81 North American

8100 North American, n.f.d.  
8101 African American  
8102 American  
8103 Canadian  
8104 French Canadian  
8105 Hispanic (North American)  
8106 Native North American Indian  
8199 North American, n.e.c. (includes Bermudan, Inuit,  
Metis)

## 82 South American

8200 South American, n.f.d.  
8201 Argentinian  
8202 Bolivian  
8203 Brazilian  
8204 Chilean  
8205 Colombian  
8206 Ecuadorian  
8207 Guyanese  
8208 Peruvian  
8211 Uruguayan  
8212 Venezuelan  
8299 South American, n.e.c. (includes Arawak, Carib,  
Surinamese)

## 83 Central American

8300 Central American, n.f.d.  
8301 Mexican  
8302 Nicaraguan  
8303 Salvadoran  
8399 Central American, n.e.c. (includes Belizean, Costa  
Rican, Mayan)

## 84 Caribbean Islander

8400 Caribbean, n.f.d.  
8401 Cuban  
8402 Jamaican

Ancestry *continued*

- 8403 Trinidadian (Tobagonian)
- 8499 Caribbean Islander, n.e.c. (includes Bahamian, Haitian, Puerto Rican)
- 9 Sub-Saharan African
  - 9000 Sub-Saharan African, n.f.d.
  - 91 Central and West African
    - 9100 Central and West African, n.f.d.
    - 9101 Akan
    - 9102 Fulani
    - 9103 Ghanaian
    - 9104 Nigerian
    - 9105 Yoruba
    - 9199 Central and West African, n.e.c. (includes Fang, Kongo, Liberian)
  - 92 Southern and East African
    - 9200 Southern and East African, n.f.d.
    - 9201 Afrikaner
    - 9202 Angolan
    - 9203 Eritrean
    - 9204 Ethiopian
    - 9205 Kenyan
    - 9206 Malawian
    - 9207 Mauritian
    - 9208 Mozambican
    - 9211 Namibian
    - 9212 Oromo
    - 9213 Seychellois
    - 9214 Somali
    - 9215 South African
    - 9216 Tanzanian
    - 9217 Ugandan
    - 9218 Zambian
    - 9221 Zimbabwean
    - 9299 Southern and East African, n.e.c. (includes Afar, Tutsi, Zulu)
- 0000 Inadequately described
- &&&& Not stated
- VVVV Overseas visitor

**ANCP**

1st Release

Ancestry *continued*

Total number of categories:

one digit level 9  
 two digit level 27  
 four digit level 191

**BEDD**

1st Release

Number of Bedrooms in  
Private Dwelling

This variable is a count of the bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling. In standard census products, BEDD data are generally published in the categories shown below. However, 2001 Census data are also available for individual numbers of bedrooms from 0 to 99.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

0 None (includes bedsitters)  
 1 1 bedroom  
 2 2 bedrooms  
 3 3 bedrooms  
 4 4 bedrooms  
 5 5 or more bedrooms  
 && Not stated  
 @@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**BPFP**

1st Release

Birthplace of Female Parent

This variable indicates if an individual's mother was born in Australia or overseas.

Applicable to: All persons

1 Australia  
 2 Overseas  
 & Not stated  
 V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4



Birthplace of Individual This variable is coded using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).

Applicable to: All persons

1 Oceania and Antarctica

10 Oceania and Antarctica, n.f.d.

1000 Oceania and Antarctica, n.f.d.

11 Australia (includes External Territories)

1100 Australia (includes External Territories), n.f.d.

1101 Australia

1102 Norfolk Island

1199 Australian External Territories, n.e.c.

12 New Zealand

1201 New Zealand

13 Melanesia

1300 Melanesia, n.f.d.

1301 New Caledonia

1302 Papua New Guinea

1303 Solomon Islands

1304 Vanuatu

14 Micronesia

1400 Micronesia, n.f.d.

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), n.f.d.

1501 Cook Islands

1502 Fiji

1503 French Polynesia

1504 Niue

1505 Samoa

1506 Samoa, American

1507 Tokelau

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

- 1508 Tonga
- 1511 Tuvalu
- 1512 Wallis and Futuna
- 1599 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii), n.e.c.
  
- 16 Antarctica
  - 1600 Antarctica, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.f.d.
    - 2000 North-West Europe, n.f.d.
  - 21 United Kingdom
    - 2100 United Kingdom, n.f.d.
    - 2101 Channel Islands
    - 2102 England
    - 2103 Isle of Man
    - 2104 Northern Ireland
    - 2105 Scotland
    - 2106 Wales
  - 22 Ireland
    - 2201 Ireland
  - 23 Western Europe
    - 2300 Western Europe, n.f.d.
    - 2301 Austria
    - 2302 Belgium
    - 2303 France
    - 2304 Germany
    - 2305 Liechtenstein
    - 2306 Luxembourg
    - 2307 Monaco
    - 2308 Netherlands
    - 2311 Switzerland

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

- 24 Northern Europe
  - 2400 Northern Europe, n.f.d.
  - 2401 Denmark
  - 2402 Faeroe Islands
  - 2403 Finland
  - 2404 Greenland
  - 2405 Iceland
  - 2406 Norway
  - 2407 Sweden
  
- 3 Southern and Eastern Europe
  - 30 Southern and Eastern Europe, n.f.d.
    - 3000 Southern and Eastern Europe, n.f.d.
  - 31 Southern Europe
    - 3100 Southern Europe, n.f.d.
    - 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, n.f.d.
    - 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
    - 3213 Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of
  - 33 Eastern Europe
    - 3300 Eastern Europe, n.f.d.
    - 3301 Belarus
    - 3302 Czech Republic
    - 3303 Estonia

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

- 3304 Hungary
  - 3305 Latvia
  - 3306 Lithuania
  - 3307 Poland
  - 3308 Russian Federation
  - 3311 Slovakia
  - 3312 Ukraine
- 4 North Africa and the Middle East
- 40 North Africa and the Middle East, n.f.d.
    - 4000 North Africa and the Middle East, n.f.d.
  - 41 North Africa
    - 4100 North Africa, n.f.d.
    - 4101 Algeria
    - 4102 Egypt
    - 4103 Libya
    - 4104 Morocco
    - 4105 Sudan
    - 4106 Tunisia
    - 4107 Western Sahara
    - 4199 North Africa, n.e.c.
  - 42 Middle East
    - 4200 Middle East, n.f.d.
    - 4201 Bahrain
    - 4202 Gaza Strip and West Bank
    - 4203 Iran
    - 4204 Iraq
    - 4205 Israel
    - 4206 Jordan
    - 4207 Kuwait
    - 4208 Lebanon
    - 4211 Oman
    - 4212 Qatar
    - 4213 Saudi Arabia
    - 4214 Syria
    - 4215 Turkey
    - 4216 United Arab Emirates
    - 4217 Yemen
- 5 South-East Asia
- 50 South-East Asia, n.f.d.
    - 5000 South-East Asia, n.f.d.

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

- 51 Mainland South-East Asia
  - 5100 Mainland South-East Asia, n.f.d.
  - 5101 Burma (Myanmar)
  - 5102 Cambodia
  - 5103 Laos
  - 5104 Thailand
  - 5105 Viet Nam
  
- 52 Maritime South-East Asia
  - 5200 Maritime South-East Asia, n.f.d.
  - 5201 Brunei Darussalam
  - 5202 Indonesia
  - 5203 Malaysia
  - 5204 Philippines
  - 5205 Singapore
  - 5206 East Timor
  
- 6 North-East Asia
  - 60 North-East Asia, n.f.d.
    - 6000 North-East Asia, n.f.d.
  - 61 Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia)
    - 6100 Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia), n.f.d.
    - 6101 China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)
    - 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, n.f.d.
    - 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, n.f.d.
    - 7000 Southern and Central Asia, n.f.d.
  - 71 Southern Asia

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

	7100	Southern Asia, n.f.d.
	7101	Bangladesh
	7102	Bhutan
	7103	India
	7104	Maldives
	7105	Nepal
	7106	Pakistan
	7107	Sri Lanka
72		Central Asia
	7200	Central Asia, n.f.d.
	7201	Afghanistan
	7202	Armenia
	7203	Azerbaijan
	7204	Georgia
	7205	Kazakhstan
	7206	Kyrgyz Republic
	7207	Tajikistan
	7208	Turkmenistan
	7211	Uzbekistan
8		Americas
	80	Americas, n.f.d.
	8000	Americas, n.f.d.
81		Northern America
	8100	Northern America, n.f.d.
	8101	Bermuda
	8102	Canada
	8103	St Pierre and Miquelon
	8104	United States of America
82		South America
	8200	South America, n.f.d.
	8201	Argentina
	8202	Bolivia
	8203	Brazil
	8204	Chile
	8205	Colombia
	8206	Ecuador
	8207	Falkland Islands
	8208	French Guiana
	8211	Guyana
	8212	Paraguay
	8213	Peru

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

- 8214 Suriname
- 8215 Uruguay
- 8216 Venezuela
- 8299 South America, n.e.c.
  
- 83 Central America
  - 8300 Central America, n.f.d.
  - 8301 Belize
  - 8302 Costa Rica
  - 8303 El Salvador
  - 8304 Guatemala
  - 8305 Honduras
  - 8306 Mexico
  - 8307 Nicaragua
  - 8308 Panama
  
- 84 Caribbean
  - 8400 Caribbean, n.f.d.
  - 8401 Anguilla
  - 8402 Antigua and Barbuda
  - 8403 Aruba
  - 8404 Bahamas
  - 8405 Barbados
  - 8406 Cayman Islands
  - 8407 Cuba
  - 8408 Dominica
  - 8411 Dominican Republic
  - 8412 Grenada
  - 8413 Guadeloupe
  - 8414 Haiti
  - 8415 Jamaica
  - 8416 Martinique
  - 8417 Montserrat
  - 8418 Netherlands Antilles
  - 8421 Puerto Rico
  - 8422 St Kitts and Nevis
  - 8423 St Lucia
  - 8424 St Vincent and the Grenadines
  - 8425 Trinidad and Tobago
  - 8426 Turks and Caicos Islands
  - 8427 Virgin Islands, British
  - 8428 Virgin Islands, United States
  
- 9 Sub-Saharan Africa
  - 90 Sub-Saharan Africa, n.f.d.
    - 9000 Sub-Saharan Africa, n.f.d.

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

- 91 Central and West Africa
- 9100 Central and West Africa, n.f.d.
  - 9101 Benin
  - 9102 Burkina Faso
  - 9103 Cameroon
  - 9104 Cape Verde
  - 9105 Central African Republic
  - 9106 Chad
  - 9107 Congo
  - 9108 Congo, Democratic Republic of
  - 9111 Côte 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 Tomé and Príncipe
  - 9126 Senegal
  - 9127 Sierra Leone
  - 9128 Togo
- 92 Southern and East Africa
- 9200 Southern and East Africa, n.f.d.
  - 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 Réunion
  - 9221 Rwanda
  - 9222 St Helena



**BPLP**

1st Release

Birthplace of Individual  
*continued*

9223 Seychelles  
9224 Somalia  
9225 South Africa  
9226 Swaziland  
9227 Tanzania  
9228 Uganda  
9231 Zambia  
9232 Zimbabwe  
9299 Southern and East Africa, n.e.c.

## Supplementary Codes

0000 Inadequately described  
0001 At sea  
0002 Not elsewhere classified  
&&&& Not stated  
VVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level 9  
two digit level 36  
four digit level 284

**BPMP**

1st Release

Birthplace of Male Parent

This variable indicates if an individual's father was born in Australia or overseas.

Applicable to: All persons

1 Australia  
2 Overseas  
& Not stated  
V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4

**CDCAF**

1st Release

Count of Dependent  
Children Under 15  
Temporarily Absent

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

*See also* Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include children aged under 15 years

**CDCAF**

1st Release

Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent <i>continued</i>	0	No dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
	1	One dependent child under 15 temporarily absent
	2	Two dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
	3	Three dependent children under 15 temporarily absent
	@	Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15–24), non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15–24) and non-dependent children only (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15–24) and relatives (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15–24) only (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes children under 15)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children only
- Couple families without children, and with relatives
- Couple only families
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-Classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**CDSAF**

1st Release

Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent	This variable counts the number of dependent students aged 15–24 years that were temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be coded as temporarily absent.
--	--

*See also* Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

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

Total number of categories: 5

**CDSAF**

1st Release

Count of Dependent  
Students (15–24)  
Temporarily Absent *continued*

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent or couple families with children under 15, non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and non dependent children only (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and relatives (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 only (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children and relatives (i.e. excludes dependent students)
- One parent or couple families with non-dependent children only
- Couple families without children and with relatives
- Couple only families
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-Classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**CDUCP**

1st Release

CD of Usual Residence  
Census Night

This variable identifies the Collection District (CD) of usual residence on Census Night. Unlike SLA of Usual Residence on Census Night (SLAUCP), CDUCP is not imputed for cases where a person does not state his/her place of usual residence. For 2001 CD codes range from 1010101 to 9030103 with gaps in between.

Applicable to: All persons

- VVVVVVV Overseas visitor
- &&&&&&& Not stated
- 0000000 Inadequately described

Total number of categories: 37,200 (approximately)

**CITP**

1st Release

Australian Citizenship

This variable identifies holders of Australian citizenship.

Applicable to: All persons

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

Total number of categories: 4

**CNDAF**

1st Release

Count of Non-Dependent  
Children Temporarily Absent

This variable counts the number of non-dependent children that were temporarily absent from the family. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be coded as temporarily absent.

*See also* Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include non-dependent children

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

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and relatives (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 only (i.e. exclude non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15–24) and relatives (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with dependent students (15–24) only (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15, dependent students (15–24) and relatives (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- One parent or couple families with children under 15 and dependent students (15–24) only (i.e. excludes non-dependent children)
- Couple families without children and with relatives
- Couple only families
- Other families
- Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**COMP**

1st Release

Computer Use at Home

This variable identifies whether or not the person used a personal computer at home in the week before the Census.

Applicable to: All persons

**COMP**

1st Release

- Computer Use at Home  
*continued*
- 1 No
  - 2 Yes
  - & Not stated
  - V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 4

**CPAD**

1st Release

Count of Persons  
Temporarily Absent from  
Household

This variable counts the total number of people who were temporarily absent from the household. Due to form limitations a maximum of three people can be 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, dependent students (15–24) and non-dependent children).

Applicable to: Family and group households

- 0 No persons temporarily absent from household
- 1 One person temporarily absent from household
- 2 Two persons temporarily absent from household
- 3 Three persons temporarily absent from household
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Lone person households
- Visitor only households
- Other not classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**CPAF**

1st Release

Count of Persons  
Temporarily Absent from  
Family

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

- 0 No persons temporarily absent from family
- 1 One person temporarily absent from family
- 2 Two persons temporarily absent from family
- 3 Three persons temporarily absent from family
- @ Not applicable

**CPAF**

1st Release

Count of Persons  
Temporarily Absent from  
Family *continued*

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households  
Unoccupied private dwellings  
Non-Private dwellings  
Migratory and off-shore CDs

**CTPP**

1st Release

Child Type This variable identifies the different parent-child relationships within families.

Applicable to: All children

- 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

Total 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 and off-shore CDs

**DLOD**

1st Release

Dwelling Location This variable is used to describe the location of a private dwelling. The majority of private dwellings appear in the 'Other' category.

Applicable to: Private dwellings

- 1 Caravan park
- 2 Marina
- 3 Manufactured home estate
- 4 Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)
- 5 Other
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 6

**DLOD**

1st Release

Dwelling Location *continued*

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Non-Private dwelling  
Migratory and off-shore CDs

**DWTD**

1st Release

Dwelling Type

This variable classifies dwellings into basic dwelling types. Note that the definition of private dwelling includes occupied residences in caravan parks, marinas, manufactured homes estates and accommodation for the aged/retired (self-care).

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

Applicable to: All dwellings

- 1 Occupied private dwelling
- 2 Unoccupied private dwelling
- 3 Non-Private dwelling
- 4 Migratory
- 5 Off-shore

Total number of categories: 5

**ENGP**

1st Release

Proficiency in Spoken English

For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, this variable classifies their proficiency in spoken English.

*See also* Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGP01).

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

- 1 Very well
- 2 Well
- 3 Not well
- 4 Not at all
- 5 Not stated (both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated)
- & Not stated (language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated)
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons who speak English only

**ENGP01**

1st Release

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language This variable classifies each person's proficiency in spoken English.

*See also* Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

Applicable to: All persons

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 (language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated)

7 Not stated (both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) no stated)

8 Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

**FIDF**

2nd Release

Family Income Derivation Indicator This variable allows family income to be derived based on any of the following conditions.

Applicable to: Families in family households

No members aged 15 or more 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 or more 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



**FIDF**

2nd Release

Family Income Derivation  
Indicator *continued*

Not applicable

9 Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (9) category comprises:  
 Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households  
 Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**FINF**

2nd Release

Family Income (weekly)

This variable is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. Negative income is treated as no income. If any family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent, Family Income is not calculated. These families fall into the Partial Income Stated category. Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

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 Individual Income (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

Applicable to: Families in family households

- |    |                        |                      |
|----|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | Negative income        |                      |
| 2  | Nil income             |                      |
| 3  | \$1–\$39               | (\$1–\$2,079)        |
| 4  | \$40–\$79              | (\$2,080–\$4,159)    |
| 5  | \$80–\$119             | (\$4,160–\$6,239)    |
| 6  | \$120–\$159            | (\$6,240–\$8,319)    |
| 7  | \$160–\$199            | (\$8,320–\$10,399)   |
| 8  | \$200–\$299            | (\$10,400–\$15,599)  |
| 9  | \$300–\$399            | (\$15,600–\$20,799)  |
| 10 | \$400–\$499            | (\$20,800–\$25,999)  |
| 11 | \$500–\$599            | (\$26,000–\$31,199)  |
| 12 | \$600–\$699            | (\$31,200–\$36,399)  |
| 13 | \$700–\$799            | (\$36,400–\$41,599)  |
| 14 | \$800–\$999            | (\$41,600–\$51,999)  |
| 15 | \$1,000–\$1,199        | (\$52,000–\$62,399)  |
| 16 | \$1,200–\$1,499        | (\$62,400–\$77,999)  |
| 17 | \$1,500–\$1,999        | (\$78,000–\$103,999) |
| 18 | \$2,000 or more        | (\$104,000 or more)  |
| 19 | Partial income stated  |                      |
| 20 | All incomes not stated |                      |
| 21 | Not applicable         |                      |

Total number of categories: 22

**FINF**

2nd Release

Family Income (weekly)  
*continued*

Not applicable (21) category comprises:

Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households  
 Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**FMTF**

1st Release

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

1 Couple family with children

11 children under 15

111 and non-dependent children  
 1111 and relatives  
 1112 without relatives

112 without non-dependents  
 1121 and relatives  
 1122 without relatives

12 dependent students (15–24)

121 and non-dependent children  
 1211 and relatives  
 1212 without relatives

122 without non-dependents  
 1221 and relatives  
 1222 without relatives

13 children under 15 and dependent students (15–24)

131 and non-dependent children  
 1311 and relatives  
 1312 without relatives

132 without non-dependent children  
 1321 and relatives  
 1322 without relatives

14 non-dependent children

141 with non-dependent children  
 1411 and relatives  
 1412 without relatives

- Family Type *continued*
- 2 Couple family without children
    - 24 Couple family without children
      - 242 Couple family without children
        - 2421 and relatives
        - 2422 without relatives
  - 3 One parent family
    - 31 with children under 15
      - 311 and non-dependent children
        - 3111 and relatives
        - 3112 without relatives
      - 312 without non-dependent children
        - 3121 and relatives
        - 3122 without relatives
    - 32 with dependent students (15–24)
      - 321 and non-dependent children
        - 3211 and relatives
        - 3212 without relatives
      - 322 without non-dependent children
        - 3221 and relatives
        - 3222 without relatives
    - 33 with children under 15 and dependent students (15–24)
      - 331 and non-dependent children
        - 3311 and relatives
        - 3312 without relatives
      - 332 without non-dependent children
        - 3321 and relatives
        - 3322 without relatives
    - 34 with non-dependent children
      - 341 and non-dependent children
        - 3411 and relatives
        - 3412 without relatives
  - 9 Other family
    - 94 Other family

**FMTF**

1st Release

Family Type *continued*

942 Other family  
 9429 Other family

@@@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories:

one digit level 4  
 two digit level 10  
 three digit level 16  
 four digit level 32

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households  
 Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**FNOF**

1st Release

Family Number In a multiple family household this variable indicates whether a family as classified in Family Type (FMTF) is either the primary, second or third family in the household. In a one family household Family Number is always Primary family.

Applicable to: Families in family households

1 Primary family  
 2 Second family  
 3 Third family  
 @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 4

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households  
 Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**FRLF**

1st Release

Relationship Between Families This variable describes the relationship between families within a household. For instance, if a household contained two families where the primary family consists of a couple family with children and the second family consists of the parents of the reference person of the primary family, the FRLF of the second family is 'Mother's/Father's family'.

Applicable to: Two or three family households

**FRLF**

1st Release

Relationship Between  
Families *continued*

- 1 Mother's/Father's family
- 2 Grandparent's family
- 3 Son's/Daughter's family
- 4 Grandchild's family
- 5 Brother's/Sister's family
- 6 Other related family
- 7 Unrelated family
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Primary families in multi-family households
- One family households
- Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**GNGP**

2nd Release

Industry Sector The name of the workplace of employed persons is used to classify employed persons into government or non-government industry sectors.

Applicable to: Employed persons

- 1 Commonwealth Government
- 2 State/Territory Government
- 3 Local Government
- 4 Private sector
- 5 Community Development Employment Program
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 8

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/Status In Employment (LFSP)
- Not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

Household Type This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling.

Family Households can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors). The first three categories (11–13) of this classification can be further broken down to show those households with only family members present and those with non-family members present. This is in line with the alternate ABS standard for this classification. Users requiring this level of information should indicate their requirements to the ABS consultant when specifying tables.

A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone Person Households can contain visitors. Visitor Only households can contain overseas visitors.

Category 32 'Other not classifiable' includes those households which the collector determined were occupied on Census Night but where the 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.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 1 Family households
  - 11 One family household
  - 12 Two family household
  - 13 Three family household
- 2 Non-Family households
  - 21 Lone person household
  - 22 Group household
- 3 Not classifiable
  - 31 Visitors only
  - 32 Other not classifiable

@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Non-Private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**HIDD**

2nd Release

Household Income Derivation Indicator This variable allows household income to be derived based on any of the following conditions.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

No members aged 15 or more 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 or more 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

9 Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (9) category comprises:

- Non-Private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs
- Other not classifiable households

**HIND**

2nd Release

Household Income (weekly) Household Income is derived by summing the individual incomes reported by all household members. Negative income is treated as no income. If any household member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or were temporarily absent Household Income is not calculated. These families fall into the Partial Income Stated category. Annual income ranges are included in brackets.

**HIND**

2nd Release

Household Income (weekly)  
*continued*

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 Individual Income (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

1	Negative income	
2	Nil income	
3	\$1–\$39	(\$1–\$2,079)
4	\$40–\$79	(\$2,080–\$4,159)
5	\$80–\$119	(\$4,160–\$6,239)
6	\$120–\$159	(\$6,240–\$8,319)
7	\$160–\$199	(\$8,320–\$10,399)
8	\$200–\$299	(\$10,400–\$15,599)
9	\$300–\$399	(\$15,600–\$20,799)
10	\$400–\$499	(\$20,800–\$25,999)
11	\$500–\$599	(\$26,000–\$31,199)
12	\$600–\$699	(\$31,200–\$36,399)
13	\$700–\$799	(\$36,400–\$41,599)
14	\$800–\$999	(\$41,600–\$51,999)
15	\$1,000–\$1,199	(\$52,000–\$62,399)
16	\$1,200–\$1,499	(\$62,400–\$77,999)
17	\$1,500–\$1,999	(\$78,000–\$103,999)
18	\$2,000 or more	(\$104,000 or more)
19	Partial income stated	
20	All incomes not stated	
21	Not applicable	

Total number of categories: 21

Not applicable (21) category comprises:

Non-Private dwellings  
Unoccupied private dwellings  
Migratory and off-shore CDs  
Other not classifiable households

**HLRD**

1st Release

Housing Loan Repayments  
(monthly) dollar values

This variable contains the amount of money spent monthly on housing loan repayments. In standard census products, ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, HLRD01.

*See also* Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (derived) (HLRD01).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being purchased  
(including being purchased under a rent/buy  
scheme)



**HLRD**

1st Release

Housing Loan Repayments  
(monthly) dollar values  
*continued*

0000–9999 \$0 to \$9,999 singly  
&&&& Not stated  
@@@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 10,002

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully  
owned, Rented, Occupied rent free, Occupied under a life  
tenure scheme, Other and Not stated

Non-Private dwellings

Unoccupied private dwellings

Migratory and off-shore CDs

**HLRD01**

1st Release

Housing Loan Repayments  
(monthly) ranges

This variable contains the amount of money spent on housing loan  
repayments in ranges. Individual dollar amounts are available.

*See also* Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings being purchased  
(including being purchased under a rent/buy  
scheme)

- |    |                  |
|----|------------------|
| 1  | \$1–\$199        |
| 2  | \$200–\$399      |
| 3  | \$400–\$499      |
| 4  | \$500–\$599      |
| 5  | \$600–\$699      |
| 6  | \$700–\$799      |
| 7  | \$800–\$899      |
| 8  | \$900–\$999      |
| 9  | \$1,000–\$1,099  |
| 10 | \$1,100–\$1,199  |
| 11 | \$1,200–\$1,299  |
| 12 | \$1,300–\$1,399  |
| 13 | \$1,400–\$1,499  |
| 14 | \$1,500 and over |
| 15 | Not stated       |
| 16 | Not applicable   |

Total number of categories: 16

Not applicable (16) category comprises:

**HLRD01**

1st Release

Housing Loan Repayments  
(monthly) ranges *continued*

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully  
owned, Rented, Occupied rent free, Occupied under a life  
tenure scheme, Other and Not stated  
Unoccupied private dwellings  
Non-Private dwellings  
Migratory and off-shore CDs

**HRSP**

2nd Release

Hours Worked This variable indicates the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night. In standard census products HRSP data are generally published in the ranges shown below. However, 2001 Census data are also available for individual numbers of hours worked, from 0 to 99.

Applicable to: Employed persons

- 1 None
- 2 1–15 hours
- 3 16–24 hours
- 4 25–34 hours
- 5 35–39 hours
- 6 40 hours
- 7 41–48 hours
- 8 49 or more hours
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total 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/Status In Employment (LFSP)  
Not stated  
Persons aged under 15 years

**HSCP**

1st Release

Highest Level of Schooling  
Completed

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). This variable contains the highest level of primary or secondary schooling completed.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Still at school
- 2 Did not go to school
- 3 Year 8 or below

**HSCP**

1st Release

Highest Level of Schooling Completed <i>continued</i>	4	Year 9 or equivalent
	5	Year 10 or equivalent
	6	Year 11 or equivalent
	7	Year 12 or equivalent
	&	Not stated
	@	Not applicable
	V	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

Not applicable category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

**INCP**

1st Release

Individual Income (weekly) This variable indicates the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week. Equivalent annual amounts appear in brackets.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

01	Negative income	
02	Nil income	
03	\$1–\$39	(\$1–\$2,079)
04	\$40–\$79	(\$2,080–\$4,159)
05	\$80–\$119	(\$4,160–\$6,239)
06	\$120–\$159	(\$6,240–\$8,319)
07	\$160–\$199	(\$8,320–\$10,399)
08	\$200–\$299	(\$10,400–\$15,599)
09	\$300–\$399	(\$15,600–\$20,799)
10	\$400–\$499	(\$20,800–\$25,999)
11	\$500–\$599	(\$26,000–\$31,199)
12	\$600–\$699	(\$31,200–\$36,399)
13	\$700–\$799	(\$36,400–\$41,599)
14	\$800–\$999	(\$41,600–\$47,999)
15	\$1,000–\$1,499	(\$52,000–\$77,999)
16	\$1,500 or more	(\$78,000 or more)
&&	Not stated	
@@	Not applicable	
VV	Overseas visitor	

Total number of categories: 19

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

Industry of Employment This variable is coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC).

Applicable to: Employed persons

A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

A0 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, undefined

A00 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, undefined

A000 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, undefined

01 Agriculture

010 Agriculture, undefined

0100 Agriculture, undefined

011 Horticulture and Fruit Growing

0110 Horticulture and Fruit Growing, undefined

0111 Plant Nurseries

0112 Cut Flower and Flower Seed Growing

0113 Vegetable Growing

0114 Grape Growing

0115 Apple and Pear Growing

0116 Stone Fruit Growing

0117 Kiwi Fruit Growing

0119 Fruit Growing, n.e.c.

012 Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming

0120 Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming,  
undefined

0121 Grain Growing

0122 Grain-Sheep and Grain-Beef Cattle  
Farming

0123 Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming

0124 Sheep Farming

0125 Beef Cattle Farming

013 Dairy Cattle Farming

0130 Dairy Cattle Farming

014 Poultry Farming

0140 Poultry Farming, undefined

0141 Poultry Farming (Meat)

0142 Poultry Farming (Eggs)

015 Other Livestock Farming

0150 Other Livestock Farming, undefined

0151 Pig Farming

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 0152 Horse Farming
- 0153 Deer Farming
- 0159 Livestock Farming, n.e.c.
  
- 016 Other Crop Growing
  - 0160 Other Crop Growing, undefined
  - 0161 Sugar Cane Growing
  - 0162 Cotton Growing
  - 0169 Crop and Plant Growing, n.e.c.
  
- 02 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping
  - 020 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping, undefined
    - 0200 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping, undefined
  
  - 021 Services to Agriculture
    - 0210 Services to Agriculture, undefined
    - 0211 Cotton Ginning
    - 0212 Shearing Services
    - 0213 Aerial Agricultural Services
    - 0219 Services to Agriculture, n.e.c.
  
  - 022 Hunting and Trapping
    - 0220 Hunting and Trapping
  
- 03 Forestry and Logging
  - 030 Forestry and Logging
    - 0300 Forestry and Logging, undefined
    - 0301 Forestry
    - 0302 Logging
    - 0303 Services to Forestry
  
- 04 Commercial Fishing
  - 040 Commercial Fishing, undefined
    - 0400 Commercial Fishing, undefined
  
  - 041 Marine Fishing
    - 0410 Marine Fishing, undefined
    - 0411 Rock Lobster Fishing
    - 0412 Prawn Fishing
    - 0413 Finfish Trawling
    - 0414 Squid Jigging
    - 0415 Line Fishing
    - 0419 Marine Fishing, n.e.c.
  
  - 042 Aquaculture
    - 0420 Aquaculture

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- B Mining
  - B0 Mining, undefined
    - B00 Mining, undefined
      - B000 Mining, undefined
  - 11 Coal Mining
    - 110 Coal Mining
      - 1100 Coal Mining, undefined
      - 1101 Black Coal Mining
      - 1102 Brown Coal Mining
  - 12 Oil and Gas Extraction
    - 120 Oil and Gas Extraction
      - 1200 Oil and Gas Extraction
  - 13 Metal Ore Mining
    - 131 Metal Ore Mining
      - 1310 Metal Ore Mining, undefined
      - 1311 Iron Ore Mining
      - 1312 Bauxite Mining
      - 1313 Copper Ore Mining
      - 1314 Gold Ore Mining
      - 1315 Mineral Sand Mining
      - 1316 Nickel Ore Mining
      - 1317 Silver-Lead-Zinc Ore Mining
      - 1319 Metal Ore Mining, n.e.c.
  - 14 Other Mining
    - 140 Other Mining, undefined
      - 1400 Other Mining, undefined
    - 141 Construction Material Mining
      - 1410 Construction Material Mining, undefined
      - 1411 Gravel and Sand Quarrying
      - 1419 Construction Material Mining, n.e.c.
    - 142 Mining, n.e.c.
      - 1420 Mining, n.e.c.
  - 15 Services to Mining
    - 150 Services to Mining, undefined
      - 1500 Services to Mining, undefined

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 151 Exploration
  - 1510 Exploration, undefined
  - 1511 Petroleum Exploration (Own Account)
  - 1512 Petroleum Exploration Services
  - 1513 Mineral Exploration (Own Account)
  - 1514 Mineral Exploration Services
- 152 Other Mining Services
  - 1520 Other Mining Services
- C Manufacturing
  - C0 Manufacturing, undefined
    - C00 Manufacturing, undefined
      - C000 Manufacturing, undefined
  - 21 Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing
    - 210 Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing, undefined
      - 2100 Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing, undefined
    - 211 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing
      - 2110 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing, undefined
      - 2111 Meat Processing
      - 2112 Poultry Processing
      - 2113 Bacon, Ham and Smallgood Manufacturing
    - 212 Dairy Product Manufacturing
      - 2120 Dairy Product Manufacturing, undefined
      - 2121 Milk and Cream Processing
      - 2122 Ice Cream Manufacturing
      - 2129 Dairy Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
    - 213 Fruit and Vegetable Processing
      - 2130 Fruit and Vegetable Processing
    - 214 Oil and Fat Manufacturing
      - 2140 Oil and Fat Manufacturing
    - 215 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing
      - 2150 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing, undefined
      - 2151 Flour Mill Product Manufacturing
      - 2152 Cereal Food and Baking Mix Manufacturing

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 216 Bakery Product Manufacturing
  - 2160 Bakery Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2161 Bread Manufacturing
  - 2162 Cake and Pastry Manufacturing
  - 2163 Biscuit Manufacturing
- 217 Other Food Manufacturing
  - 2170 Other Food Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2171 Sugar Manufacturing
  - 2172 Confectionery Manufacturing
  - 2173 Seafood Processing
  - 2174 Prepared Animal and Bird Feed Manufacturing
  - 2179 Food Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 218 Beverage and Malt Manufacturing
  - 2180 Beverage and Malt Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2181 Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing
  - 2182 Beer and Malt Manufacturing
  - 2183 Wine Manufacturing
  - 2184 Spirit Manufacturing
- 219 Tobacco Product Manufacturing
  - 2190 Tobacco Product Manufacturing
- 22 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing
  - 220 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2200 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing, undefined
  - 221 Textile Fibre, Yarn and Woven Fabric Manufacturing
    - 2210 Textile Fibre, Yarn and Woven Fabric Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2211 Wool Scouring
    - 2212 Synthetic Fibre Textile Manufacturing
    - 2213 Cotton Textile Manufacturing
    - 2214 Wool Textile Manufacturing
    - 2215 Textile Finishing
  - 222 Textile Product Manufacturing
    - 2220 Textile Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2221 Made-Up Textile Product Manufacturing
    - 2222 Textile Floor Covering Manufacturing
    - 2223 Rope, Cordage and Twine Manufacturing
    - 2229 Textile Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.



Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 223 Knitting Mills
  - 2230 Knitting Mills, undefined
  - 2231 Hosiery Manufacturing
  - 2232 Cardigan and Pullover Manufacturing
  - 2239 Knitting Mill Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 224 Clothing Manufacturing
  - 2240 Clothing Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2241 Men's and Boys' Wear Manufacturing
  - 2242 Women's and Girls' Wear Manufacturing
  - 2243 Sleepwear, Underwear and Infant Clothing Manufacturing
  - 2249 Clothing Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 225 Footwear Manufacturing
  - 2250 Footwear Manufacturing
- 226 Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing
  - 2260 Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2261 Leather Tanning and Fur Dressing
  - 2262 Leather and Leather Substitute Product Manufacturing
- 23 Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing
  - 230 Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2300 Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 231 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing
    - 2310 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing, undefined
    - 2311 Log Sawmilling
    - 2312 Wood Chipping
    - 2313 Timber Resawing and Dressing
  - 232 Other Wood Product Manufacturing
    - 2320 Other Wood Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2321 Plywood and Veneer Manufacturing
    - 2322 Fabricated Wood Manufacturing
    - 2323 Wooden Structural Component Manufacturing
    - 2329 Wood Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
  - 233 Paper and Paper Product Manufacturing
    - 2330 Paper and Paper Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2331 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
    - 2332 Solid Paperboard Container Manufacturing

Industry of Employment  
continued

- 2333 Corrugated Paperboard Container Manufacturing
- 2334 Paper Bag and Sack Manufacturing
- 2339 Paper Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
  
- 24 Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media
  - 240 Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media, undefined
    - 2400 Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media, undefined
  - 241 Printing and Services to Printing
    - 2410 Printing and Services to Printing, undefined
    - 2411 Paper Stationery Manufacturing
    - 2412 Printing
    - 2413 Services to Printing
  - 242 Publishing
    - 2420 Publishing, undefined
    - 2421 Newspaper Printing or Publishing
    - 2422 Other Periodical Publishing
    - 2423 Book and Other Publishing
  - 243 Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing
    - 2430 Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing
  
- 25 Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing
  - 250 Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2500 Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 251 Petroleum Refining
    - 2510 Petroleum Refining
  - 252 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
    - 2520 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
  - 253 Basic Chemical Manufacturing
    - 2530 Basic Chemical Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2531 Fertiliser Manufacturing
    - 2532 Industrial Gas Manufacturing
    - 2533 Synthetic Resin Manufacturing
    - 2534 Organic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing, n.e.c.
    - 2535 Inorganic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing, n.e.c.

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 254 Other Chemical Product Manufacturing
  - 2540 Other Chemical Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2541 Explosive Manufacturing
  - 2542 Paint Manufacturing
  - 2543 Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Product Manufacturing
  - 2544 Pesticide Manufacturing
  - 2545 Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing
  - 2546 Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
  - 2547 Ink Manufacturing
  - 2549 Chemical Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 255 Rubber Product Manufacturing
  - 2550 Rubber Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2551 Rubber Tyre Manufacturing
  - 2559 Rubber Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 256 Plastic Product Manufacturing
  - 2560 Plastic Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2561 Plastic Blow Moulded Product Manufacturing
  - 2562 Plastic Extruded Product Manufacturing
  - 2563 Plastic Bag and Film Manufacturing
  - 2564 Plastic Product Rigid Fibre Reinforced Manufacturing
  - 2565 Plastic Foam Product Manufacturing
  - 2566 Plastic Injection Moulded Product Manufacturing
- 26 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
  - 260 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2600 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 261 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
    - 2610 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
  - 262 Ceramic Product Manufacturing
    - 2620 Ceramic Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2621 Clay Brick Manufacturing
    - 2622 Ceramic Product Manufacturing
    - 2623 Ceramic Tile and Pipe Manufacturing
    - 2629 Ceramic Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
  - 263 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing

Industry of Employment  
continued

- 2630 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete  
Product Manufacturing, undefined
- 2631 Cement and Lime Manufacturing
- 2632 Plaster Product Manufacturing
- 2633 Concrete Slurry Manufacturing
- 2634 Concrete Pipe and Box Culvert Manufacturing
- 2635 Concrete Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
  
- 264 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
  - 2640 Non-Metallic Mineral Product  
Manufacturing, n.e.c.
  
- 27 Metal Product Manufacturing
  - 270 Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2700 Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
  
  - 271 Iron and Steel Manufacturing
    - 2710 Iron and Steel Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2711 Basic Iron and Steel Manufacturing
    - 2712 Iron and Steel Casting and Forging
    - 2713 Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing
  
  - 272 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
    - 2720 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing,  
undefined
    - 2721 Alumina Production
    - 2722 Aluminium Smelting
    - 2723 Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting,  
Refining
    - 2729 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing,  
n.e.c.
  
  - 273 Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Product Manufacturing
    - 2730 Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Product  
Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2731 Aluminium Rolling, Drawing, Extruding
    - 2732 Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling, Drawing,  
Extruding, n.e.c.
    - 2733 Non-Ferrous Metal Casting
  
  - 274 Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
    - 2740 Structural Metal Product Manufacturing,  
undefined
    - 2741 Structural Steel Fabricating
    - 2742 Architectural Aluminium Product  
Manufacturing
    - 2749 Structural Metal Product Manufacturing,  
n.e.c.

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 275 Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing
  - 2750 Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2751 Metal Container Manufacturing
  - 2759 Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 276 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
  - 2760 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2761 Hand Tool and General Hardware Manufacturing
  - 2762 Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing
  - 2763 Nut, Bolt, Screw and Rivet Manufacturing
  - 2764 Metal Coating and Finishing
  - 2765 Non-Ferrous Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
  - 2769 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, n.e.c.

28 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

- 280 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2800 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
- 281 Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing
  - 2810 Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2811 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
  - 2812 Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
  - 2813 Automotive Electrical and Instrument Manufacturing
  - 2819 Automotive Component Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 282 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2820 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2821 Shipbuilding
  - 2822 Boatbuilding
  - 2823 Railway Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2824 Aircraft Manufacturing
  - 2829 Transport Equipment Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 283 Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2830 Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2831 Photographic and Optical Good Manufacturing
  - 2832 Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 2839 Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 284 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2840 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2841 Computer and Business Machine Manufacturing
  - 2842 Telecommunication, Broadcasting and Transceiving Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2849 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 285 Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing
  - 2850 Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2851 Household Appliance Manufacturing
  - 2852 Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing
  - 2853 Battery Manufacturing
  - 2854 Electric Light and Sign Manufacturing
  - 2859 Electrical and Equipment Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 286 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2860 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2861 Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing
  - 2862 Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing
  - 2863 Food Processing Machinery Manufacturing
  - 2864 Machine Tool and Part Manufacturing
  - 2865 Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2866 Pump and Compressor Manufacturing
  - 2867 Commercial Space Heating and Cooling Equipment Manufacturing
  - 2869 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 29 Other Manufacturing
  - 290 Other Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2900 Other Manufacturing, undefined
  - 291 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing
    - 2910 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing, undefined
    - 2911 Prefabricated Metal Building Manufacturing
    - 2919 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing, n.e.c.

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 292 Furniture Manufacturing
  - 2920 Furniture Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2921 Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing
  - 2922 Sheet Metal Furniture Manufacturing
  - 2923 Mattress Manufacturing (Except Rubber)
  - 2929 Furniture Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- 294 Other Manufacturing
  - 2940 Other Manufacturing, undefined
  - 2941 Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturing
  - 2942 Toy and Sporting Good Manufacturing
  - 2949 Manufacturing, n.e.c.
- D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
  - D0 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, undefined
    - D00 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, undefined
    - D000 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, undefined
  - 36 Electricity and Gas Supply
    - 360 Electricity and Gas Supply, undefined
      - 3600 Electricity and Gas Supply, undefined
    - 361 Electricity Supply
      - 3610 Electricity Supply
    - 362 Gas Supply
      - 3620 Gas Supply
  - 37 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
    - 370 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
      - 3700 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services, undefined
      - 3701 Water Supply
      - 3702 Sewerage and Drainage Services
- E Construction
  - E0 Construction, undefined
    - E00 Construction, undefined
      - E000 Construction, undefined
  - 41 General Construction
    - 410 General Construction, undefined
      - 4100 General Construction, undefined

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 411 Building Construction
  - 4110 Building Construction, undefined
  - 4111 House Construction
  - 4112 Residential Building Construction, n.e.c.
  - 4113 Non-Residential Building Construction
- 412 Non-Building Construction
  - 4120 Non-Building Construction, undefined
  - 4121 Road and Bridge Construction
  - 4122 Non-Building Construction, n.e.c.
- 42 Construction Trade Services
  - 420 Construction Trade Services, undefined
    - 4200 Construction Trade Services, undefined
  - 421 Site Preparation Services
    - 4210 Site Preparation Services
  - 422 Building Structure Services
    - 4220 Building Structure Services, undefined
    - 4221 Concreting Services
    - 4222 Bricklaying Services
    - 4223 Roofing Services
    - 4224 Structural Steel Erection Services
  - 423 Installation Trade Services
    - 4230 Installation Trade Services, undefined
    - 4231 Plumbing Services
    - 4232 Electrical Services
    - 4233 Air Conditioning and Heating Services
    - 4234 Fire and Security System Services
  - 424 Building Completion Services
    - 4240 Building Completion Services, undefined
    - 4241 Plastering and Ceiling Services
    - 4242 Carpentry Services
    - 4243 Tiling and Carpeting Services
    - 4244 Painting and Decorating Services
    - 4245 Glazing Services
  - 425 Other Construction Services
    - 4250 Other Construction Services, undefined
    - 4251 Landscaping Services
    - 4259 Construction Services, n.e.c.

F Wholesale Trade

- F0 Wholesale Trade, undefined



Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- F00 Wholesale Trade, undefined
  - F000 Wholesale Trade, undefined
- 45 Basic Material Wholesaling
  - 450 Basic Material Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4500 Basic Material Wholesaling, undefined
  - 451 Farm Produce Wholesaling
    - 4510 Farm Produce Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4511 Wool Wholesaling
    - 4512 Cereal Grain Wholesaling
    - 4519 Farm Produce and Supplies Wholesaling, n.e.c.
  - 452 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling
    - 4520 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4521 Petroleum Product Wholesaling
    - 4522 Metal and Mineral Wholesaling
    - 4523 Chemical Wholesaling
  - 453 Builders Supplies Wholesaling
    - 4530 Builders Supplies Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4531 Timber Wholesaling
    - 4539 Building Supplies Wholesaling, n.e.c.
- 46 Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
  - 460 Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4600 Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling, undefined
  - 461 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
    - 4610 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4611 Farm and Construction Machinery Wholesaling
    - 4612 Professional Equipment Wholesaling
    - 4613 Computer Wholesaling
    - 4614 Business Machine Wholesaling, n.e.c.
    - 4615 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Wholesaling, n.e.c.
    - 4619 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, n.e.c.
  - 462 Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
    - 4620 Motor Vehicle Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4621 Car Wholesaling
    - 4622 Commercial Vehicle Wholesaling

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

4623 Motor Vehicle New Part Dealing  
4624 Motor Vehicle Dismantling and Used Part  
Dealing

- 47 Personal and Household Good Wholesaling
- 470 Personal and Household Good Wholesaling,  
undefined
    - 4700 Personal and Household Good  
Wholesaling, undefined
  - 471 Food, Drink and Tobacco Wholesaling
    - 4710 Food, Drink and Tobacco Wholesaling,  
undefined
    - 4711 Meat Wholesaling
    - 4712 Poultry and Smallgood Wholesaling
    - 4713 Dairy Produce Wholesaling
    - 4714 Fish Wholesaling
    - 4715 Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling
    - 4716 Confectionery and Soft Drink Wholesaling
    - 4717 Liquor Wholesaling
    - 4718 Tobacco Product Wholesaling
    - 4719 Grocery Wholesaling, n.e.c.
  - 472 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling
    - 4720 Textile, Clothing and Footwear  
Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4721 Textile Product Wholesaling
    - 4722 Clothing Wholesaling
    - 4723 Footwear Wholesaling
  - 473 Household Good Wholesaling
    - 4730 Household Good Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4731 Household Appliance Wholesaling
    - 4732 Furniture Wholesaling
    - 4733 Floor Covering Wholesaling
    - 4739 Household Good Wholesaling, n.e.c.
  - 479 Other Wholesaling
    - 4790 Other Wholesaling, undefined
    - 4791 Photographic Equipment Wholesaling
    - 4792 Jewellery and Watch Wholesaling
    - 4793 Toy and Sporting Good Wholesaling
    - 4794 Book and Magazine Wholesaling
    - 4795 Paper Product Wholesaling
    - 4796 Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Wholesaling
    - 4799 Wholesaling, n.e.c.

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- G Retail Trade
  - G0 Retail Trade, undefined
    - G00 Retail Trade, undefined
      - G000 Retail Trade, undefined
  - 51 Food Retailing
    - 510 Food Retailing, undefined
      - 5100 Food Retailing, undefined
    - 511 Supermarket and Grocery Stores
      - 5110 Supermarket and Grocery Stores
    - 512 Specialised Food Retailing
      - 5120 Specialised Food Retailing, undefined
      - 5121 Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing
      - 5122 Fruit and Vegetable Retailing
      - 5123 Liquor Retailing
      - 5124 Bread and Cake Retailing
      - 5125 Takeaway Food Retailing
      - 5126 Milk Vending
      - 5129 Specialised Food Retailing, n.e.c.
  - 52 Personal and Household Good Retailing
    - 520 Personal and Household Good Retailing, undefined
      - 5200 Personal and Household Good Retailing, undefined
    - 521 Department Stores
      - 5210 Department Stores
    - 522 Clothing and Soft Good Retailing
      - 5220 Clothing and Soft Good Retailing, undefined
      - 5221 Clothing Retailing
      - 5222 Footwear Retailing
      - 5223 Fabric and Other Soft Good Retailing
    - 523 Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing
      - 5230 Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing, undefined
      - 5231 Furniture Retailing
      - 5232 Floor Covering Retailing
      - 5233 Domestic Hardware and Houseware Retailing
      - 5234 Domestic Appliance Retailing
      - 5235 Recorded Music Retailing

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 524 Recreational Good Retailing
  - 5240 Recreational Good Retailing, undefined
  - 5241 Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing
  - 5242 Toy and Game Retailing
  - 5243 Newspaper, Book and Stationery Retailing
  - 5244 Photographic Equipment Retailing
  - 5245 Marine Equipment Retailing
- 525 Other Personal and Household Good Retailing
  - 5250 Other Personal and Household Good Retailing
  - 5251 Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Retailing
  - 5252 Antique and Used Good Retailing
  - 5253 Garden Equipment Retailing
  - 5254 Flower Retailing
  - 5255 Watch and Jewellery Retailing
  - 5259 Retailing, n.e.c.
- 526 Household Equipment Repair Services
  - 5260 Household Equipment Repair Services, undefined
  - 5261 Household Equipment Repair Services (Electrical)
  - 5269 Household Equipment Repair Services, n.e.c.
- 53 Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services
  - 530 Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services, undefined
    - 5300 Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services, undefined
  - 531 Motor Vehicle Retailing
    - 5310 Motor Vehicle Retailing, undefined
    - 5311 Car Retailing
    - 5312 Motor Cycle Dealing
    - 5313 Trailer and Caravan Dealing
  - 532 Motor Vehicle Services
    - 5320 Motor Vehicle Services, undefined
    - 5321 Automotive Fuel Retailing
    - 5322 Automotive Electrical Services
    - 5323 Smash Repairing
    - 5324 Tyre Retailing
    - 5329 Automotive Repair and Services, n.e.c.

H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants

- 57 Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants

Industry of Employment  
continued

- 570 Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants, undefined
- 5700 Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants, undefined
- 571 Accommodation
- 5710 Accommodation
- 572 Pubs, Taverns and Bars
- 5720 Pubs, Taverns and Bars
- 573 Cafes and Restaurants
- 5730 Cafes and Restaurants
- 574 Clubs (Hospitality)
- 5740 Clubs (Hospitality)

## I Transport and Storage

- I0 Transport and Storage, undefined
- I00 Transport and Storage, undefined
- I000 Transport and Storage, undefined
- 61 Road Transport
- 610 Road Transport, undefined
- 6100 Road Transport, undefined
- 611 Road Freight Transport
- 6110 Road Freight Transport
- 612 Road Passenger Transport
- 6120 Road Passenger Transport, undefined
- 6121 Long Distance Bus Transport
- 6122 Short Distance Bus Transport (Including Tramway)
- 6123 Taxi and Other Road Passenger Transport
- 62 Rail Transport
- 620 Rail Transport
- 6200 Rail Transport
- 63 Water Transport
- 630 Water Transport
- 6300 Water Transport, undefined
- 6301 International Sea Transport
- 6302 Coastal Water Transport
- 6303 Inland Water Transport
- 64 Air and Space Transport

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 640 Air and Space Transport
  - 6400 Air and Space Transport, undefined
  - 6401 Scheduled International Air Transport
  - 6402 Scheduled Domestic Air Transport
  - 6403 Non-Scheduled Air and Space Transport
  
- 65 Other Transport
  - 650 Other Transport
    - 6500 Other Transport, undefined
    - 6501 Pipeline Transport
    - 6509 Transport, n.e.c.
  
- 66 Services to Transport
  - 660 Services to Transport, undefined
    - 6600 Services to Transport, undefined
  
  - 661 Services to Road Transport
    - 6610 Services to Road Transport, undefined
    - 6611 Parking Services
    - 6619 Services to Road Transport, n.e.c.
  
  - 662 Services to Water Transport
    - 6620 Services to Water Transport, undefined
    - 6621 Stevedoring
    - 6622 Water Transport Terminals
    - 6623 Port Operators
    - 6629 Services to Water Transport, n.e.c.
  
  - 663 Services to Air Transport
    - 6630 Services to Air Transport
  
  - 664 Other Services to Transport
    - 6640 Other Services to Transport, undefined
    - 6641 Travel Agency Services
    - 6642 Road Freight Forwarding
    - 6643 Freight Forwarding (Except Road)
    - 6644 Customs Agency Services
    - 6649 Services to Transport, n.e.c.
  
- 67 Storage
  - 670 Storage
    - 6700 Storage, undefined
    - 6701 Grain Storage
    - 6709 Storage, n.e.c.
  
- J Communication Services
  - 71 Communication Services

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 710 Communication Services, undefined
  - 7100 Communication Services, undefined
- 711 Postal and Courier Services
  - 7110 Postal and Courier Services, undefined
  - 7111 Postal Services
  - 7112 Courier Services
- 712 Telecommunication Services
  - 7120 Telecommunication Services
- K Finance and Insurance
  - K0 Finance and Insurance, undefined
    - K00 Finance and Insurance, undefined
      - K000 Finance and Insurance, undefined
  - 73 Finance
    - 730 Finance, undefined
      - 7300 Finance, undefined
    - 731 Central Bank
      - 7310 Central Bank
    - 732 Deposit Taking Financiers
      - 7320 Deposit Taking Financiers, undefined
      - 7321 Banks
      - 7322 Building Societies
      - 7323 Credit Unions
      - 7324 Money Market Dealers
      - 7329 Deposit Taking Financiers, n.e.c.
    - 733 Other Financiers
      - 7330 Other Financiers
    - 734 Financial Asset Investors
      - 7340 Financial Asset Investors
  - 74 Insurance
    - 740 Insurance, undefined
      - 7400 Insurance, undefined
    - 741 Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds
      - 7410 Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds, undefined
      - 7411 Life Insurance
      - 7412 Superannuation Funds

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 742 Other Insurance
  - 7420 Other Insurance, undefined
  - 7421 Health Insurance
  - 7422 General Insurance
- 75 Services to Finance and Insurance
  - 750 Services to Finance and Insurance, undefined
    - 7500 Services to Finance and Insurance, undefined
  - 751 Services to Finance and Investment
    - 7510 Services to Finance and Investment, undefined
    - 7511 Financial Asset Broking Services
    - 7519 Services to Finance and Investment, n.e.c.
  - 752 Services to Insurance
    - 7520 Services to Insurance
- L Property and Business Services
  - L0 Property and Business Services, undefined
    - L00 Property and Business Services, undefined
      - L000 Property and Business Services, undefined
  - 77 Property Services
    - 770 Property Services, undefined
      - 7700 Property Services, undefined
    - 771 Property Operators and Developers
      - 7710 Property Operators and Developers, undefined
      - 7711 Residential Property Operators
      - 7712 Commercial Property Operators and Developers
    - 772 Real Estate Agents
      - 7720 Real Estate Agents
    - 773 Non-Financial Asset Investors
      - 7730 Non-Financial Asset Investors
    - 774 Machinery and Equipment Hiring and Leasing
      - 7740 Machinery and Equipment Hiring and Leasing, undefined
      - 7741 Motor Vehicle Hiring
      - 7742 Other Transport Equipment Leasing
      - 7743 Plant Hiring or Leasing



Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 78 Business Services
  - 780 Business Services, undefined
    - 7800 Business Services, undefined
  - 781 Scientific Research
    - 7810 Scientific Research
  - 782 Technical Services
    - 7820 Technical Services, undefined
    - 7821 Architectural Services
    - 7822 Surveying Services
    - 7823 Consulting Engineering Services
    - 7829 Technical Services, n.e.c.
  - 783 Computer Services
    - 7830 Computer Services, undefined
    - 7831 Data Processing Services
    - 7832 Information Storage and Retrieval Services
    - 7833 Computer Maintenance Services
    - 7834 Computer Consultancy Services
  - 784 Legal and Accounting Services
    - 7840 Legal and Accounting Services, undefined
    - 7841 Legal Services
    - 7842 Accounting Services
  - 785 Marketing and Business Management Services
    - 7850 Marketing and Business Management Services, undefined
    - 7851 Advertising Services
    - 7852 Commercial Art and Display Services
    - 7853 Market Research Services
    - 7854 Business Administrative Services
    - 7855 Business Management Services
  - 786 Other Business Services
    - 7860 Other Business Services, undefined
    - 7861 Employment Placement Services
    - 7862 Contract Staff Services
    - 7863 Secretarial Services
    - 7864 Security and Investigative Services (Except Police)
    - 7865 Pest Control Services
    - 7866 Cleaning Services
    - 7867 Contract Packing Services, n.e.c.
    - 7869 Business Services, n.e.c.

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- M Government Administration and Defence
  - M0 Government Administration and Defence, undefined
    - M00 Government Administration and Defence, undefined
      - M000 Government Administration and Defence, undefined
  - 81 Government Administration
    - 810 Government Administration, undefined
      - 8100 Government Administration, undefined
    - 811 Government Administration
      - 8110 Government Administration (Except Defence)
      - 8111 Central Government Administration
      - 8112 State Government Administration
      - 8113 Local Government Administration
    - 812 Justice
      - 8120 Justice
    - 813 Foreign Government Representation
      - 8130 Foreign Government Representation
  - 82 Defence
    - 820 Defence
      - 8200 Defence
- N Education
  - 84 Education
    - 840 Education, undefined
      - 8400 Education, undefined
    - 841 Preschool Education
      - 8410 Preschool Education
    - 842 School Education
      - 8420 School Education, undefined
      - 8421 Primary Education
      - 8422 Secondary Education
      - 8423 Combined Primary and Secondary Education
      - 8424 Special School Education

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 843 Post School Education
  - 8430 Post School Education, undefined
  - 8431 Higher Education
  - 8432 Technical and Further Education
- 844 Other Education
  - 8440 Other Education
- O Health and Community Services
  - O0 Health and Community Services, undefined
    - O00 Health and Community Services, undefined
      - O000 Health and Community Services, undefined
  - 86 Health Services
    - 860 Health Services, undefined
      - 8600 Health Services, undefined
    - 861 Hospitals and Nursing Homes
      - 8610 Hospitals and Nursing Homes, undefined
      - 8611 Hospitals (Except Psychiatric Hospitals)
      - 8612 Psychiatric Hospitals
      - 8613 Nursing Homes
    - 862 Medical and Dental Services
      - 8620 Medical and Dental Services, undefined
      - 8621 General Practice Medical Services
      - 8622 Specialist Medical Services
      - 8623 Dental Services
    - 863 Other Health Services
      - 8630 Other Health Services, undefined
      - 8631 Pathology Services
      - 8632 Optometry and Optical Dispensing
      - 8633 Ambulance Services
      - 8634 Community Health Centres
      - 8635 Physiotherapy Services
      - 8636 Chiropractic Services
      - 8639 Health Services, n.e.c.
    - 864 Veterinary Services
      - 8640 Veterinary Services
  - 87 Community Services
    - 870 Community Services, undefined
      - 8700 Community Services, undefined

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 871 Child Care Services
  - 8710 Child Care Services
  
- 872 Community Care Services
  - 8720 Community Care Services, undefined
  - 8721 Accommodation for the Aged
  - 8722 Residential Care Services, n.e.c.
  - 8729 Non-Residential Care Services, n.e.c.
  
- P Cultural and Recreational Services
  - P0 Cultural and Recreational Services, undefined
    - P00 Cultural and Recreational Services, undefined
    - P000 Cultural and Recreational Services, undefined
  
  - 91 Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services
    - 910 Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services, undefined
      - 9100 Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services, undefined
  
    - 911 Film and Video Services
      - 9110 Film and Video Services, undefined
      - 9111 Film and Video Production
      - 9112 Film and Video Distribution
      - 9113 Motion Picture Exhibition
  
    - 912 Radio and Television Services
      - 9120 Radio and Television Services, undefined
      - 9121 Radio Services
      - 9122 Television Services
  
  - 92 Libraries, Museums and the Arts
    - 920 Libraries, Museums and the Arts, undefined
      - 9200 Libraries, Museums and the Arts, undefined
  
    - 921 Libraries
      - 9210 Libraries
  
    - 922 Museums
      - 9220 Museums
  
    - 923 Parks and Gardens
      - 9230 Parks and Gardens, undefined
      - 9231 Zoological and Botanic Gardens
      - 9239 Recreational Parks and Gardens

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 924 Arts
  - 9240 Arts, undefined
  - 9241 Music and Theatre Productions
  - 9242 Creative Arts
- 925 Services to the Arts
  - 9250 Services to the Arts, undefined
  - 9251 Sound Recording Studios
  - 9252 Performing Arts Venues
  - 9259 Services to the Arts, n.e.c.
- 93 Sport and Recreation
  - 930 Sport and Recreation, undefined
    - 9300 Sport and Recreation, undefined
  - 931 Sport
    - 9310 Sport, undefined
    - 9311 Horse and Dog Racing
    - 9312 Sports Grounds and Facilities, n.e.c.
    - 9319 Sports and Services to Sports, n.e.c.
  - 932 Gambling Services
    - 9320 Gambling Services, undefined
    - 9321 Lotteries
    - 9322 Casinos
    - 9329 Gambling Services, n.e.c.
  - 933 Other Recreation Services
    - 9330 Other Recreation Services
- Q Personal and Other Services
  - Q0 Personal and Other Services, undefined
    - Q00 Personal and Other Services, undefined
      - Q000 Personal and Other Services, undefined
  - 95 Personal Services
    - 950 Personal Services, undefined
      - 9500 Personal Services, undefined
    - 951 Personal and Household Goods Hiring
      - 9510 Personal and Household Goods Hiring, undefined
      - 9511 Video Hire Outlets
      - 9519 Personal and Household Goods Hiring, n.e.c.

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

- 952 Other Personal Services
  - 9520 Other Personal Services, undefined
  - 9521 Laundries and Dry-Cleaners
  - 9522 Photographic Film Processing
  - 9523 Photographic Studios
  - 9524 Funeral Directors, Crematoria and Cemeteries
  - 9525 Gardening Services
  - 9526 Hairdressing and Beauty Salons
  - 9529 Personal Services, n.e.c.
  
- 96 Other Services
  - 960 Other Services, undefined
    - 9600 Other Services, undefined
  - 961 Religious Organisations
    - 9610 Religious Organisations
  - 962 Interest Groups
    - 9620 Interest Groups, undefined
    - 9621 Business and Professional Associations
    - 9622 Labour Associations
    - 9629 Interest Groups, n.e.c.
  - 963 Public Order and Safety Services
    - 9630 Public Order and Safety Services, undefined
    - 9631 Police Services
    - 9632 Corrective Services
    - 9633 Fire Brigade Services
    - 9634 Waste Disposal Services
  
- 97 Private Households Employing Staff
  - 970 Private Households Employing Staff
    - 9700 Private Households Employing Staff
  
- R Non-Classifiable Economic Units
  - 99 Non-Classifiable Economic Units
    - 990 Non-Classifiable Economic Units
      - 9900 Non-Classifiable Economic Units
  
- &&&& Not stated
- @@@@ Not applicable
- VVVV Overseas visitor

**INDP**

2nd Release

Industry of Employment  
*continued*

Total number of categories:  
one digit level 18  
two digit level 68  
three digit level 214  
four digit level 635

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/Status in Employment (LFSP) not stated  
Persons aged under 15 Years

**INGP**

1st Release

Indigenous Status

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

Applicable to: All persons

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

Total number of categories: 6

**JTWDZNP**

2nd Release

Journey to Work: Destination  
Zone

The workplace address given by respondents for the week prior to Census Night is coded to a Destination (place of work) Zone. These areas are designed by transport authorities in each State and Territory. For general output purposes Destination Zone codes aggregate to Statistical Local Area level. However, Destination Zones do not cover all of Australia.

WARNING: JTWDZNP codes are not unique. This variable must be used in conjunction with JTWSAP.

Applicable to: Employed persons

A list of categories is available from Information Consultancy, although the following are always included:

Not stated  
Not applicable  
Overseas visitor

**JTWDZNP**

2nd Release

Journey to Work: Destination  
Zone *continued*

Total number of categories: Available on request.

Not applicable category comprises:

Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work

Persons not in the labour force

Persons with Labour Force Status/Status In Employment (LFSP) not stated

Persons aged under 15 years

**JTWSAP**

2nd Release

Journey to Work: Study  
Area

The workplace address given by respondents for the week prior to the Census date is coded to a JTWSAP. This is a hierarchical field and can be broken into State, Study Area (detailed or extended) and Statistical Local Area. The Study Areas are designed by transport authorities in each State and Territory and cover all of Australia.

**WARNING:** For comprehensive JTW data, this variable must be used in conjunction with JTWDZNP.

Applicable to: Employed persons

A list of categories is available from Information Consultancy, although the following are always included:

Not stated

Not applicable

Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: Available on request.

Not applicable category comprises:

Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work

Persons not in the labour force

Persons with Labour Force Status/Status In Employment (LFSP) not stated

Persons aged under 15 years

**LANP**

1st Release

Language Spoken at Home

This variable identifies the language spoken at home, and is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL). Only one language is coded for each person.

Applicable to: All persons



Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 1 Northern European Languages
  - 10 Northern European, n.f.d.
    - 1000 Northern European, n.f.d.
  - 11 Celtic
    - 1100 Celtic, n.f.d.
    - 1101 Gaelic (Scotland)
    - 1102 Irish
    - 1103 Welsh
    - 1199 Celtic, n.e.c. (Breton, Cornish, Manx)
  - 12 English
    - 1201 English
  - 13 German and Related Languages
    - 1300 German and Related Languages, n.f.d.
    - 1301 German
    - 1302 Letzeburgish
    - 1303 Yiddish
  - 14 Netherlandic and Related Languages
    - 1400 Netherlandic and Related Languages, n.f.d.
    - 1401 Netherlandic
    - 1402 Frisian
  - 15 Scandinavian
    - 1500 Scandinavian, n.f.d.
    - 1501 Danish
    - 1502 Icelandic
    - 1503 Norwegian
    - 1504 Swedish
    - 1599 Scandinavian, n.e.c. (Faeroese)
- 2 Southern European Languages
  - 20 Southern European, n.f.d.
    - 2000 Southern European, n.f.d.
  - 21 French
    - 2101 French
  - 22 Greek
    - 2201 Greek

Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 23 Iberian Romance
  - 2300 Iberian Romance, n.f.d.
  - 2301 Catalan
  - 2302 Portuguese
  - 2303 Spanish
  - 2399 Iberian Romance, n.e.c. (includes Crioulo, Galician, Ladino)
- 24 Italian
  - 2401 Italian
- 25 Maltese
  - 2501 Maltese
- 29 Other Southern European Languages
  - 2900 Other Southern European Languages, n.f.d.
  - 2901 Basque
  - 2902 Latin
  - 2999 Other Southern European Languages, n.e.c. (includes Friulian, Ladin, Romansch)
- 3 Eastern European Languages
  - 30 Eastern European, n.f.d.
    - 3000 Eastern European, n.f.d.
  - 31 Baltic
    - 3100 Baltic, n.f.d.
    - 3101 Latvian
    - 3102 Lithuanian
  - 32 Finnic
    - 3200 Finnic, n.f.d.
    - 3201 Estonian
    - 3202 Finnish
    - 3299 Finnic, n.e.c. (includes Karelian, Lapp, Ludic)
  - 33 Hungarian
    - 3301 Hungarian

Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 34 East Slavic
  - 3400 East Slavic, n.f.d.
  - 3401 Belorussian
  - 3402 Russian
  - 3403 Ukrainian
  
- 35 South Slavic
  - 3500 South Slavic, n.f.d.
  - 3501 Bosnian
  - 3502 Bulgarian
  - 3503 Croatian
  - 3504 Macedonian
  - 3505 Serbian
  - 3506 Slovene
  
- 36 West Slavic
  - 3600 West Slavic, n.f.d.
  - 3601 Czech
  - 3602 Polish
  - 3603 Slovak
  
- 39 Other Eastern European Languages
  - 3900 Other Eastern European Languages, n.f.d.
  - 3901 Albanian
  - 3902 Armenian
  - 3903 Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)
  - 3904 Romanian
  - 3999 Other Eastern European Languages, n.e.c.  
(includes Georgian, Ingush, Romany)
  
- 4 Southwest Asian and North African Languages
  - 40 Southwest Asian and North African Languages, n.f.d.
    - 4000 Southwest Asian and North African Languages,  
n.f.d.
  
  - 41 Iranian
    - 4100 Iranian, n.f.d.
    - 4101 Kurdish
    - 4102 Pashto
    - 4103 Persian
    - 4199 Iranian, n.e.c. (includes Balochi, Ossetic, Tajik)

Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 42 Middle Eastern and North African Languages
  - 4200 Middle Eastern and North African Languages, n.f.d.
  - 4201 Amharic
  - 4202 Arabic (including Lebanese)
  - 4203 Assyrian (including Aramaic)
  - 4204 Hebrew
  - 4205 Tigrinya
  - 4299 Middle Eastern and North African Languages, n.e.c.  
(includes Kabyle, Riff, Shluh)
- 43 Turkish and Central Asian Languages
  - 4300 Turkish and Central Asian Languages, n.f.d.
  - 4301 Turkish
  - 4399 Turkish and Central Asian Languages, n.e.c.  
(includes Azeri, Mongol, Tatar)
- 5 Southern Asian Languages
  - 50 Southern Asian, n.f.d.
    - 5000 Southern Asian, n.f.d.
  - 51 Dravidian
    - 5100 Dravidian, n.f.d.
    - 5101 Kannada
    - 5102 Malayalam
    - 5103 Tamil
    - 5104 Telugu
    - 5199 Dravidian Languages, n.e.c. (includes Brahui,  
Malto, Tulu)
  - 52 Indo-Aryan
    - 5200 Indo-Aryan, n.f.d.
    - 5201 Bengali
    - 5202 Gujarati
    - 5203 Hindi
    - 5204 Konkani
    - 5205 Marathi
    - 5206 Nepali
    - 5207 Punjabi
    - 5208 Sindhi
    - 5211 Sinhalese
    - 5212 Urdu
    - 5299 Indo-Aryan, n.e.c. (includes Assamese, Kashmiri,  
Rajasthani)

Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 59 Other Southern Asian Languages
  - 5999 Other Southern Asian Languages, n.e.c. (includes Balti, Burushaski, Nuristani)
- 6 Southeast Asian Languages
  - 60 Southeast Asian, n.f.d.
    - 6000 Southeast Asian, n.f.d.
  - 61 Burman
    - 6100 Burman, n.f.d.
    - 6101 Burmese
    - 6199 Burman Languages, n.e.c. (includes Lisu, Pho, Rawang)
  - 62 Hmong-Mien
    - 6200 Hmong-Mien, n.f.d.
    - 6201 Hmon
    - 6299 Hmong-Mien Languages, n.e.c. (Mien, Yao)
  - 63 Mon-Khmer
    - 6300 Mon-Khmer, n.f.d.
    - 6301 Khmer
    - 6302 Vietnamese
    - 6399 Mon-Khmer, n.e.c. (includes Khasi, Khmu, Muong)
  - 64 Tai
    - 6400 Tai, n.f.d.
    - 6401 Lao
    - 6402 Thai
    - 6499 Tai, n.e.c. (includes Buyi, Jui, Tho)
  - 65 Western Austronesian Languages
    - 6500 Western Austronesian Languages, n.f.d.
    - 6501 Bisaya
    - 6502 Cebuano
    - 6503 Ilokano
    - 6504 Indonesian
    - 6505 Malay
    - 6506 Tagalog (Filipino)
    - 6507 Tetum
    - 6508 Timorese
    - 6599 Western Austronesian Languages, n.e.c. (includes Balinese, Bikol, Kapampangan)

Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 69 Other Southeast Asian Languages
  - 6999 Other Southeast Asian Languages, n.e.c.
- 7 Eastern Asian Languages
  - 70 Eastern Asian Languages, n.f.d.
    - 7000 Eastern Asian Languages, n.f.d.
  - 71 Chinese
    - 7100 Chinese, n.f.d.
    - 7101 Cantonese
    - 7102 Hakka
    - 7103 Hokkien
    - 7104 Mandarin
    - 7105 Teochew
    - 7106 Wu
    - 7199 Chinese, n.e.c. (includes Chang Chow, Hunan, Kan)
  - 72 Japanese
    - 7201 Japanese
  - 73 Korean
    - 7301 Korean
  - 79 Other Eastern Asian Languages
    - 7999 Other Eastern Asian Languages, n.e.c. (includes Ainu, Bhotia, Tibetan)
- 8 Australian Indigenous Languages
  - 80 Australian Indigenous Languages, n.f.d.
    - 8000 Australian Indigenous Languages, n.f.d.
  - 81 Northern Aboriginal
    - 8100 Northern Aboriginal, n.f.d.
    - 8101 Anindilyakwa
    - 8102 Burarra
    - 8103 Dhaangu
    - 8104 Dhay'yi
    - 8105 Dhuwal-Dhuwala
    - 8106 Djinang
    - 8107 Karrwa (Garrwa, Garawa)
    - 8108 Kunwinjku (Gunwinggu)

Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 8111 Maung
- 8112 Murrinh-Patha
- 8113 Ngangkikurungurr
- 8114 Nunggubuyu
- 8115 Rembarrnga
- 8116 Ritharrngu
- 8117 Tiwi
- 8118 Yanyuwa (Anula)
- 8199 Northern Aboriginal, n.e.c.
  
- 82 Central Aboriginal
  - 8200 Central Aboriginal, n.f.d.
  - 8201 Alyawarr (Alyawarra)
  - 8202 Anmatyerr (Anmatyirra)
  - 8203 Arrernte (Aranda)
  - 8204 Bardi
  - 8205 Bunuba (Bunaba)
  - 8206 Jaru (Djaru)
  - 8207 Kija (Gidya)
  - 8208 Kuurinji (Gurindji)
  - 8211 Kukatha (Kokatha, Gugada)
  - 8212 Kukatha (Gugaja)
  - 8213 Miriwoong
  - 8214 Mutpurra (Mudburra)
  - 8215 Ngaatjatjara
  - 8216 Nyangumarta
  - 8217 Pintupi
  - 8218 Pitjantjatjara
  - 8221 Walmajarri (Walmadjari)
  - 8222 Warumungu (Warumunga)
  - 8223 Warlpiri
  - 8224 Yulparija
  - 8225 Yankunytjatjara
  - 8299 Central Aboriginal, n.e.c.
  
- 83 Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal
  - 8300 Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal, n.f.d.
  - 8301 Gugu Yalanji
  - 8302 Guugu Yimidhirr
  - 8303 Kuuku-Ya'u
  - 8304 Wik-Mungkan
  - 8399 Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal, n.e.c.
  
- 84 Torres Strait Island
  - 8400 Torres Strait, n.f.d.
  - 8401 Kalaw Lagaw Ya (Kalaw Kawa Ya)
  - 8402 Meryam Mir

Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 85 West Coast Aboriginal
  - 8500 West Coast Aboriginal, n.f.d.
  - 8501 Ngarluma
  - 8502 Nyungar (Noongar)
  - 8503 Yindjibarndi
  - 8599 West Coast Aboriginal, n.e.c.
- 86 Eastern Aboriginal
  - 8600 Eastern Aboriginal, n.f.d.
  - 8601 Adnymathanha (Yura Ngawarla)
  - 8602 Arabana (Arabuna)
  - 8699 Eastern Aboriginal, n.e.c.
- 87 Australian Creoles
  - 8700 Australian Creoles, n.f.d.
  - 8701 Kriol
  - 8702 Torres Strait Creole (Broken)
- 9 Other Languages
  - 90 Other Languages, n.f.d.
    - 9000 Other Languages, n.f.d.
  - 91 American Languages
    - 9101 American Languages
  - 92 African Languages (Excluding North Africa)
    - 9200 African Languages (Excluding North Africa), n.f.d.
    - 9201 Acholi
    - 9202 Afrikaans
    - 9203 Akan
    - 9204 Asante
    - 9205 Mauritian Creole
    - 9206 Oromo
    - 9207 Shona
    - 9208 Somali
    - 9211 Swahili
    - 9212 Yoruba
    - 9213 Zulu
    - 9299 African Languages (Excluding North Africa), n.e.c.  
(includes Bemba, Fante, Malagasy)



Language Spoken at Home  
*continued*

- 93 Oceanic Austronesian Languages
  - 9300 Oceanic Austronesian Languages, n.f.d.
  - 9301 Fijian
  - 9302 Gilbertese
  - 9303 Maori (Cook Island)
  - 9304 Maori (New Zealand)
  - 9305 Motu
  - 9306 Nauruan
  - 9307 Niue
  - 9308 Samoan
  - 9311 Tongan
  - 9399 Oceanic Austronesian Languages, n.e.c. (includes Hawai'ian, Rotuman, Tuvaluan)
- 94 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles
  - 9400 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, n.f.d.
  - 9401 Tok Pisin
  - 9499 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, n.e.c. (includes Bislama (Bichelamar), Pitcairnese, Solomon Islands Pidgin (Pijin))
- 95 Papuan Languages
  - 9501 Papuan Languages
- 96 Invented Languages
  - 9601 Invented Languages
- 97 Sign Languages
  - 9700 Sign Languages, n.f.d.
  - 9701 Auslan
  - 9702 Makaton
  - 9799 Sign Languages, n.e.c.

#### Supplementary Codes

- 0000 Inadequately described
- 0001 Non-verbal so described
- &&&& Not stated
- VVVV Overseas visitor

#### Total number of categories:

- one digit level 9
- two digit level 57
- four digit level 240

**LFSP**

2nd Release

Labour Force Status/Status in Employment This variable identifies, for the week prior to Census Night, a person's labour force status and, if employed, their status in employment.

Applicable to: Persons 15 years and over

**Employed**

- 1 Employee
- 2 Employer
- 3 Own account worker
- 4 Contributing family worker

**Unemployed**

- 5 Unemployed looking for full-time work
- 6 Unemployed looking for part-time work

**Not in the labour force**

- 7 Not in the labour force

- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

**LLDD**

1st Release

Landlord Type This variable records the landlord type of rented dwellings (as classified in Tenure Type (TEND)).

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

- 1 Private landlord not in same household
- 2 Real estate agent
- 3 State/Territory housing authority
- 4 Community or co-operative housing group
- 5 Employer-government
- 6 Employer-other
- 7 Other landlord type
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

**LLDD**

1st Release

Landlord Type *continued*

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Being purchased, 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 and off-shore CDs

**MCYCD**

1st Release

Number of Motorbikes and Scooters

This variable identifies the number of registered motorbikes and motor scooters 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.

In standard census products MCYCD data are generally published in the categories shown below. However, data are also available for individual numbers, from 0 motorbikes or scooters, through to 99 motorbikes or scooters.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 0 None
- 1 One motorbike or scooter
- 2 Two motorbikes or scooters
- 3 Three motorbikes or scooters
- 4 Four or more motorbikes or scooters
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings

Non-Private dwellings

Migratory and off-shore CDs

**MDCP**

2nd Release

Social Marital Status

This variable identifies 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 and over, who are 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) and Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**MDCP**

2nd Release

Social Marital Status  
*continued*

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over present in the household on Census Night

- 1 Married in a registered marriage
- 2 Married in a de facto marriage
- 3 Not married
- 4 Not applicable
- 5 Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (4) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years  
Persons in Non-Classifiable households  
Persons in non-private dwellings  
Persons in migratory and off-shore CDs

**MSTP**

1st Release

Registered Marital Status

This variable identifies persons in formal registered marital status. If registered marital status is not stated it is imputed.

*See also* Social Marital Status (derived) (MDCP).

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

- 1 Never married
- 2 Widowed
- 3 Divorced
- 4 Separated
- 5 Married
- @ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

**MTWP**

2nd Release

Method of Travel to Work

This variable identifies the method of travel to work on the day of the Census. These data are used in conjunction with journey to work data for transport planning. Respondents were able to select one or more methods of travel to work. Up to three methods were recorded in the processing system and are available as shown below.

Note: 'Tram' includes light rail.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Method of Travel to Work  
*continued*

- 1 Train
- 2 Bus
- 3 Ferry
- 4 Tram
- 5 Taxi
- 6 Car, as driver
- 7 Car, as passenger
- 8 Truck
- 9 Motorbike/scooter
- 10 Bicycle
- 11 Other
- 12 Train, bus
- 13 Train, ferry
- 14 Train, tram
- 15 Train, taxi
- 16 Train, car as driver
- 17 Train, car as passenger
- 18 Train, truck
- 19 Train, motorbike/scooter
- 20 Train, bicycle
- 21 Train, other
- 22 Bus, ferry
- 23 Bus, tram
- 24 Bus, taxi
- 25 Bus, car as driver
- 26 Bus, car as passenger
- 27 Bus, truck
- 28 Bus, motorbike/scooter
- 29 Bus, bicycle
- 30 Bus, other
- 31 Ferry, tram
- 32 Ferry, taxi
- 33 Ferry, car as driver
- 34 Ferry, car as passenger
- 35 Ferry, truck
- 36 Ferry, motorbike/scooter
- 37 Ferry, bicycle
- 38 Ferry, other
- 39 Tram, taxi
- 40 Tram, car as driver
- 41 Tram, car as passenger
- 42 Tram, truck
- 43 Tram, motorbike/scooter
- 44 Tram, bicycle
- 45 Tram, other
- 46 Taxi, car as driver
- 47 Taxi, car as passenger
- 48 Taxi, truck
- 49 Taxi, motorbike/scooter

Method of Travel to Work  
*continued*

50	Taxi, bicycle
51	Taxi, other
52	Car as driver, car as passenger
53	Car as driver, truck
54	Car as driver, motorbike/scooter
55	Car as driver, bicycle
56	Car as driver, other
57	Car as passenger, truck
58	Car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
59	Car as passenger, bicycle
60	Car as passenger, other
61	Truck, motorbike/scooter
62	Truck, bicycle
63	Truck, other
64	Motorbike/scooter, bicycle
65	Motorbike/scooter, other
66	Bicycle, other
67	Train, bus, ferry
68	Train, bus, tram
69	Train, bus, taxi
70	Train, bus, car as driver
71	Train, bus, car as passenger
72	Train, bus, truck
73	Train, bus, motorbike/scooter
74	Train, bus, bicycle
75	Train, bus, other
76	Train, ferry, tram
77	Train, ferry, taxi
78	Train, ferry, car as driver
79	Train, ferry, car as passenger
80	Train, ferry, truck
81	Train, ferry, motorbike/scooter
82	Train, ferry, bicycle
83	Train, ferry, other
84	Train, tram, taxi
85	Train, tram, car as driver
86	Train, tram, car as passenger
87	Train, tram, truck
88	Train, tram, motorbike/scooter
89	Train, tram, bicycle
90	Train, tram, other
91	Train, taxi, car as driver
92	Train, taxi, car as passenger
93	Train, taxi, truck
94	Train, taxi, motorbike/scooter
95	Train, taxi, bicycle
96	Train, taxi, other
97	Train, car as driver, car as passenger
98	Train, car as driver, truck

Method of Travel to Work  
*continued*

99	Train, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
100	Train, car as driver, bicycle
101	Train, car as driver, other
102	Train, car as passenger, truck
103	Train, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
104	Train, car as passenger, bicycle
105	Train, car as passenger, other
106	Train, truck, motorbike/scooter
107	Train, truck, bicycle
108	Train, truck, other
109	Train, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
110	Train, motorbike/scooter, other
111	Train, bicycle, other
112	Bus, ferry, tram
113	Bus, ferry, taxi
114	Bus, ferry, car as driver
115	Bus, ferry, car as passenger
116	Bus, ferry, truck
117	Bus, ferry, motorbike/scooter
118	Bus, ferry, bicycle
119	Bus, ferry, other
120	Bus, tram, taxi
121	Bus, tram, car as driver
122	Bus, tram, car as passenger
123	Bus, tram, truck
124	Bus, tram, motorbike/scooter
125	Bus, tram, bicycle
126	Bus, tram, other
127	Bus, taxi, car as driver
128	Bus, taxi, car as passenger
129	Bus, taxi, truck
130	Bus, taxi, motorbike/scooter
131	Bus, taxi, bicycle
132	Bus, taxi, other
133	Bus, car as driver, car as passenger
134	Bus, car as driver, truck
135	Bus, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
136	Bus, car as driver, bicycle
137	Bus, car as driver, other
138	Bus, car as passenger, truck
139	Bus, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
140	Bus, car as passenger, bicycle
141	Bus, car as passenger, other
142	Bus, truck, motorbike/scooter
143	Bus, truck, bicycle
144	Bus, truck, other
145	Bus, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
146	Bus, motorbike/scooter, other
147	Bus, bicycle, other

Method of Travel to Work  
*continued*

148	Ferry, tram, taxi
149	Ferry, tram, car as driver
150	Ferry, tram, car as passenger
151	Ferry, tram, truck
152	Ferry, tram, motorbike/scooter
153	Ferry, tram, bicycle
154	Ferry, tram, other
155	Ferry, taxi, car as driver
156	Ferry, taxi, car as passenger
157	Ferry, taxi, truck
158	Ferry, taxi, motorbike/scooter
159	Ferry, taxi, bicycle
160	Ferry, taxi, other
161	Ferry, car as driver, car as passenger
162	Ferry, car as driver, truck
163	Ferry, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
164	Ferry, car as driver, bicycle
165	Ferry, car as driver, other
166	Ferry, car as passenger, truck
167	Ferry, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
168	Ferry, car as passenger, bicycle
169	Ferry, car as passenger, other
170	Ferry, truck, motorbike/scooter
171	Ferry, truck, bicycle
172	Ferry, truck, other
173	Ferry, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
174	Ferry, motorbike/scooter, other
175	Ferry, bicycle, other
176	Tram, taxi, car as driver
177	Tram, taxi, car as passenger
178	Tram, taxi, truck
179	Tram, taxi, motorbike/scooter
180	Tram, taxi, bicycle
181	Tram, taxi, other
182	Tram, car as driver, car as passenger
183	Tram, car as driver, truck
184	Tram, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
185	Tram, car as driver, bicycle
186	Tram, car as driver, other
187	Tram, car as passenger, truck
188	Tram, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
189	Tram, car as passenger, bicycle
190	Tram, car as passenger, other
191	Tram, truck, motorbike/scooter
192	Tram, truck, bicycle
193	Tram, truck, other
194	Tram, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
195	Tram, motorbike/scooter, other
196	Tram, bicycle, other



Method of Travel to Work  
*continued*

197	Taxi, car as driver, car as passenger
198	Taxi, car as driver, truck
199	Taxi, car as driver, motorbike/scooter
200	Taxi, car as driver, bicycle
201	Taxi, car as driver, other
202	Taxi, car as passenger, truck
203	Taxi, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
204	Taxi, car as passenger, bicycle
205	Taxi, car as passenger, other
206	Taxi, truck, motorbike/scooter
207	Taxi, truck, bicycle
208	Taxi, truck, other
209	Taxi, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
210	Taxi, motorbike/scooter, other
211	Taxi, bicycle, other
212	Car as driver, car as passenger, truck
213	Car as driver, car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
214	Car as driver, car as passenger, bicycle
215	Car as driver, car as passenger, other
216	Car as driver, truck, motorbike/scooter
217	Car as driver, truck, bicycle
218	Car as driver, truck, other
219	Car as driver, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
220	Car as driver, motorbike/scooter, other
221	Car as driver, bicycle, other
222	Car as passenger, truck, motorbike/scooter
223	Car as passenger, truck, bicycle
224	Car as passenger, truck, other
225	Car as passenger, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
226	Car as passenger, motorbike/scooter, other
227	Car as passenger, bicycle, other
228	Truck, motorbike/scooter, bicycle
229	Truck, motorbike/scooter, other
230	Truck, bicycle, other
231	Motorbike/scooter, bicycle, other
232	Walked only
233	Worked at home
234	Did not go to work

&&& Not stated  
 @@@ Not applicable  
 VVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 237

**MTWP**

2nd Release

Method of Travel to Work  
*continued*

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/Status In Employment (LFSP)  
not stated  
Persons aged under 15 years

**MV1D**

2nd Release

Household One Year Mobility  
Indicator

This derived variable shows the movements of household members since one year prior to the Census. Persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded.

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households

- 1 All residents aged one year and over changed address during last year
- 2 Some residents aged one year and over changed address during last year, all stated address one year ago
- 3 No residents aged one year and over have changed address during the last year
- 4 Not stated
- 5 Not applicable

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (5) category comprises:

Visitor only households  
Other not classifiable households  
Unoccupied private dwellings  
Non-Private dwellings  
Migratory and off-shore CDs

**MV5D**

2nd Release

Household Five Year Mobility  
Indicator

This derived variable shows the movements of household members since five years prior to the Census. Persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded.

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households

- 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
- 4 Not stated
- 5 Not applicable

**MV5D**

2nd Release

Household Five Year Mobility  
Indicator *continued*

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (5) category comprises:

- Visitor only households
- Other not classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**NETP**

1st Release

Internet Use This variable identifies people who used the Internet in the week before the Census. Where the response for a person aged under 15 years is, 'Yes, at work', that response will be classified as 'Yes, elsewhere'.

Applicable to: The categories which refer to 'at work' (3, 5, 7 and 8) are applicable to persons aged 15 years and over only. The other categories are applicable to all persons.

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, at home
- 3 Yes, at work
- 4 Yes, elsewhere
- 5 Yes, at home and at work
- 6 Yes, at home and elsewhere
- 7 Yes, at work and elsewhere
- 8 Yes, at home, at work, and elsewhere
- & Not stated
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

**NPDD**

1st Release

Type of Non-Private Dwelling This variable identifies the type of non-private dwelling in which persons were counted on Census Night.

Applicable to: Non-Private dwellings

- 1 Hotel, motel
- 2 Nurses quarters
- 3 Staff quarters
- 4 Boarding house, private hotel
- 5 Boarding school
- 6 Residential college, hall of residence
- 7 Public hospital (not psychiatric)
- 8 Private hospital (not psychiatric)
- 9 Psychiatric hospital or institution
- 10 Hostel for the disabled

**NPDD**

1st Release

Type of Non-Private Dwelling	11	Nursing home
<i>continued</i>	12	Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)
	13	Hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge
	14	Childcare institution
	15	Corrective institution for children
	16	Other welfare institution
	17	Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults
	18	Convent, monastery, etc.
	19	Other and not classifiable

&amp;&amp; Not stated

@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 21

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Occupied and unoccupied private dwellings  
Migratory and off-shore CDs

**OCCP**

2nd Release

Occupation This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition. The Occupation code assigned is based on the main job held during the week prior to Census Night. Listed below are the major, sub-major, minor and unit group levels of the ASCO Second Edition.

If occupation level data (6 digit) are required please contact Information Consultancy.

Applicable to: Employed persons

1 Managers and Administrators

1000 Managers and Administrators, n.f.d.

11 Generalist Managers

1100 Generalist Managers, n.f.d.

111 General Managers and Administrators

1110 General Managers and Administrators, n.f.d.

1111 Legislators and Government Appointed  
Officials

1112 General Managers

119 Miscellaneous Generalist Managers

1190 Miscellaneous Generalist Managers, n.f.d.

1191 Building and Construction Managers

1192 Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers

1193 Manufacturers

Occupation *continued*

- 12 Specialist Managers
  - 1200 Specialist Managers, n.f.d.
  - 121 Resource Managers
    - 1210 Resource Managers, n.f.d.
    - 1211 Finance Managers
    - 1212 Company Secretaries
    - 1213 Human Resource Managers
  - 122 Engineering, Distribution and Process Managers
    - 1220 Engineering, Distribution and Process Managers, n.f.d.
    - 1221 Engineering Managers
    - 1222 Production Managers
    - 1223 Supply and Distribution Managers
    - 1224 Information Technology Managers
  - 123 Sales and Marketing Managers
    - 1231 Sales and Marketing Managers
  - 129 Miscellaneous Specialist Managers
    - 1290 Miscellaneous Specialist Managers, n.f.d.
    - 1291 Policy and Planning Managers
    - 1292 Health Services Managers
    - 1293 Education Managers
    - 1294 Commissioned Officers (Management)
    - 1295 Child Care Co-ordinators
    - 1296 Media Producers and Artistic Directors
    - 1299 Other Specialist Managers
- 13 Farmers and Farm Managers
  - 131 Farmers and Farm Managers
    - 1310 Farmers and Farm Managers, n.f.d.
    - 1311 Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers
    - 1312 Livestock Farmers
    - 1313 Crop Farmers
    - 1314 Aquaculture Farmers
- 2 Professionals
  - 2000 Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 21 Science, Building and Engineering Professionals
    - 2100 Science, Building and Engineering Professionals, n.f.d.

Occupation *continued*

- 211 Natural and Physical Science Professionals
  - 2110 Natural and Physical Science Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 2111 Chemists
  - 2112 Geologists and Geophysicists
  - 2113 Life Scientists
  - 2114 Environmental and Agricultural Science Professionals
  - 2115 Medical Scientists
  - 2119 Other Natural and Physical Science Professionals
  
- 212 Building and Engineering Professionals
  - 2120 Building and Engineering Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 2121 Architects and Landscape Architects
  - 2122 Quantity Surveyors
  - 2123 Cartographers and Surveyors
  - 2124 Civil Engineers
  - 2125 Electrical and Electronics Engineers
  - 2126 Mechanical, Production and Plant Engineers
  - 2127 Mining and Materials Engineers
  - 2128 Engineering Technologists
  - 2129 Other Building and Engineering Professionals
  
- 22 Business and Information Professionals
  - 2200 Business and Information Professionals, n.f.d.
  
  - 221 Accountants, Auditors and Corporate Treasurers
    - 2210 Accountants, Auditors and Corporate Treasurers, n.f.d.
    - 2211 Accountants
    - 2212 Auditors
    - 2213 Corporate Treasurers
  
  - 222 Sales, Marketing and Advertising Professionals
    - 2220 Sales, Marketing and Advertising Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 2221 Marketing and Advertising Professionals
    - 2222 Technical Sales Representatives
  
  - 223 Computing Professionals
    - 2231 Computing Professionals
  
  - 229 Miscellaneous Business and Information Professionals
    - 2290 Miscellaneous Business and Information Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 2291 Human Resource Professionals

Occupation *continued*

- 2292 Librarians
  - 2293 Mathematicians, Statisticians and Actuaries
  - 2294 Business and Organisation Analysts
  - 2295 Property Professionals
  - 2299 Other Business and Information Professionals
- 23 Health Professionals
- 2300 Health Professionals, n.f.d.
- 231 Medical Practitioners
- 2310 Medical Practitioners, n.f.d.
  - 2311 Generalist Medical Practitioners
  - 2312 Specialist Medical Practitioners
- 232 Nursing Professionals
- 2320 Nursing Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 2321 Nurse Managers
  - 2322 Nurse Educators and Researchers
  - 2323 Registered Nurses
  - 2324 Registered Midwives
  - 2325 Registered Mental Health Nurses
  - 2326 Registered Developmental Disability Nurses
- 238 Miscellaneous Health Professionals
- 2380 Miscellaneous Health Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 2381 Dental Practitioners
  - 2382 Pharmacists
  - 2383 Occupational Therapists
  - 2384 Optometrists
  - 2385 Physiotherapists
  - 2386 Speech Pathologists
  - 2387 Chiropractors and Osteopaths
  - 2388 Podiatrists
  - 2391 Medical Imaging Professionals
  - 2392 Veterinarians
  - 2393 Dietitians
  - 2394 Natural Therapy Professionals
  - 2399 Other Health Professionals
- 24 Education Professionals
- 2400 Education Professionals, n.f.d.
- 241 School Teachers
- 2410 School Teachers, n.f.d.
  - 2411 Pre-Primary School Teachers

Occupation *continued*

- 2412 Primary School Teachers
- 2413 Secondary School Teachers
- 2414 Special Education Teachers
  
- 242 University and Vocational Education Teachers
  - 2420 University and Vocational Education Teachers, n.f.d.
  - 2421 University Lecturers and Tutors
  - 2422 Vocational Education Teachers
  
- 249 Miscellaneous Education Professionals
  - 2490 Miscellaneous Education Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 2491 Extra-Systemic Teachers
  - 2492 English as a Second Language Teachers
  - 2493 Education Officers
  
- 25 Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals
  - 2500 Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals, n.f.d.
  
  - 251 Social Welfare Professionals
    - 2510 Social Welfare Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 2511 Social Workers
    - 2512 Welfare and Community Workers
    - 2513 Counsellors
    - 2514 Psychologists
    - 2515 Ministers of Religion
  
  - 252 Miscellaneous Social Professionals
    - 2520 Miscellaneous Social Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 2521 Legal Professionals
    - 2522 Economists
    - 2523 Urban and Regional Planners
    - 2529 Other Social Professionals
  
  - 253 Artists and Related Professionals
    - 2530 Artists and Related Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 2531 Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals
    - 2532 Photographers
    - 2533 Designers and Illustrators
    - 2534 Journalists and Related Professionals
    - 2535 Authors and Related Professionals
    - 2536 Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors
    - 2537 Musicians and Related Professionals
    - 2538 Actors, Dancers and Related Professionals
    - 2539 Media Presenters



Occupation *continued*

- 254 Miscellaneous Professionals
  - 2540 Miscellaneous Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 2541 Air Transport Professionals
  - 2542 Sea Transport Professionals
  - 2543 Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals
  - 2549 Other Professionals
  
- 3 Associate Professionals
  - 3000 Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
  
- 31 Science, Engineering and Related Associate Professionals
  - 3100 Science, Engineering and Related Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
  
  - 311 Medical and Science Technical Officers
    - 3110 Medical and Science Technical Officers, n.f.d.
    - 3111 Medical Technical Officers
    - 3112 Science Technical Officers
  
  - 312 Building and Engineering Associate Professionals
    - 3120 Building and Engineering Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 3121 Building, Architectural and Surveying Associate Professionals
    - 3122 Civil Engineering Associate Professionals
    - 3123 Electrical Engineering Associate Professionals
    - 3124 Electronics Engineering Associate Professionals
    - 3125 Mechanical Engineering Associate Professionals
    - 3129 Other Building and Engineering Associate Professionals
  
- 32 Business and Administration Associate Professionals
  - 3200 Business and Administration Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
  
  - 321 Finance Associate Professionals
    - 3210 Finance Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 3211 Branch Accountants and Managers (Financial Institution)
    - 3212 Financial Dealers and Brokers
    - 3213 Financial Investment Advisers
  
  - 329 Miscellaneous Business and Administration Associate Professionals
    - 3290 Miscellaneous Business and Administration Associate Professionals, n.f.d.

Occupation *continued*

- 3291 Office Managers
- 3292 Project and Program Administrators
- 3293 Real Estate Associate Professionals
- 3294 Computing Support Technicians
- 33 Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)
  - 3300 Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service), n.f.d.
  - 331 Shop Managers
    - 3311 Shop Managers
  - 332 Hospitality and Accommodation Managers
    - 3320 Hospitality and Accommodation Managers, n.f.d.
    - 3321 Restaurant and Catering Managers
    - 3322 Chefs
    - 3323 Hotel and Motel Managers
    - 3324 Club Managers (Licensed Premises)
    - 3325 Caravan Park and Camping Ground Managers
    - 3329 Other Hospitality and Accommodation Managers
  - 339 Miscellaneous Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)
    - 3390 Miscellaneous Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service), n.f.d.
    - 3391 Sport and Recreation Managers
    - 3392 Customer Service Managers
    - 3393 Transport Company Managers
    - 3399 Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)
- 34 Health and Welfare Associate Professionals
  - 3400 Health and Welfare Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 341 Enrolled Nurses
    - 3411 Enrolled Nurses
  - 342 Welfare Associate Professionals
    - 3421 Welfare Associate Professionals
  - 349 Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Associate Professionals
    - 3490 Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 3491 Ambulance Officers and Paramedics

Occupation *continued*

- 3492 Dental Associate Professionals
- 3493 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers
- 3494 Massage Therapists
- 39 Other Associate Professionals
  - 3900 Other Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
  - 391 Police Officers
    - 3911 Police Officers
  - 399 Miscellaneous Associate Professionals
    - 3990 Miscellaneous Associate Professionals, n.f.d.
    - 3991 Primary Products Inspectors
    - 3992 Safety Inspectors
    - 3993 Sportspersons, Coaches and Related Support Workers
    - 3994 Senior Non-Commissioned Defence Force Officers
    - 3995 Senior Fire Fighters
    - 3996 Retail Buyers
    - 3997 Library Technicians
    - 3999 Other Miscellaneous Associate Professionals
- 4 Tradespersons and Related Workers
  - 4000 Tradespersons and Related Workers, n.f.d.
  - 41 Mechanical and Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons
    - 4100 Mechanical and Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 411 Mechanical Engineering Tradespersons
      - 4110 Mechanical Engineering Tradespersons, n.f.d.
      - 4111 General Mechanical Engineering Tradespersons
      - 4112 Metal Fitters and Machinists
      - 4113 Toolmakers
      - 4114 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers
      - 4115 Precision Metal Tradespersons
    - 412 Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons
      - 4120 Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons, n.f.d.
      - 4121 General Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons
      - 4122 Structural Steel and Welding Tradespersons
      - 4123 Forging Tradespersons

Occupation *continued*

- 4124 Sheetmetal Tradespersons
- 4125 Metal Casting Tradespersons
- 4126 Metal Finishing Tradespersons
  
- 42 Automotive Tradespersons
  - 421 Automotive Tradespersons
    - 4210 Automotive Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4211 Motor Mechanics
    - 4212 Automotive Electricians
    - 4213 Panel Beaters
    - 4214 Vehicle Painters
    - 4215 Vehicle Body Makers
    - 4216 Vehicle Trimmers
  
- 43 Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons
  - 431 Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons
    - 4310 Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4311 Electricians
    - 4312 Refrigeration and Airconditioning Mechanics
    - 4313 Electrical Distribution Tradespersons
    - 4314 Electronic Instrument Tradespersons
    - 4315 Electronic and Office Equipment Tradespersons
    - 4316 Communications Tradespersons
  
- 44 Construction Tradespersons
  - 4400 Construction Tradespersons, n.f.d.
  
  - 441 Structural Construction Tradespersons
    - 4410 Structural Construction Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4411 Carpentry and Joinery Tradespersons
    - 4412 Fibrous Plasterers
    - 4413 Roof Slaters and Tilers
    - 4414 Bricklayers
    - 4415 Solid Plasterers
    - 4416 Wall and Floor Tilers and Stonemasons
  
  - 442 Final Finishes Construction Tradespersons
    - 4420 Final Finishes Construction Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4421 Painters and Decorators
    - 4422 Signwriters
    - 4423 Floor Finishers
  
  - 443 Plumbers
    - 4431 Plumbers
  
- 45 Food Tradespersons

Occupation *continued*

- 451 Food Tradespersons
  - 4510 Food Tradespersons, n.f.d.
  - 4511 Meat Tradespersons
  - 4512 Bakers and Pastrycooks
  - 4513 Cooks
  - 4519 Other Food Tradespersons
  
- 46 Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers
  - 4600 Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers, n.f.d.
  
  - 461 Skilled Agricultural Workers
    - 4610 Skilled Agricultural Workers, n.f.d.
    - 4611 Farm Overseers
    - 4612 Shearers
    - 4613 Wool, Hide and Skin Classers
    - 4614 Animal Trainers
  
  - 462 Horticultural Tradespersons
    - 4620 Horticultural Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4621 Nurserypersons
    - 4622 Greenkeepers
    - 4623 Gardeners
  
- 49 Other Tradespersons and Related Workers
  - 4900 Other Tradespersons and Related Workers, n.f.d.
  
  - 491 Printing Tradespersons
    - 4910 Printing Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4911 Graphic Pre-Press Tradespersons
    - 4912 Printing Machinists and Small Offset Printers
    - 4913 Binders and Finishers
    - 4914 Screen Printers
  
  - 492 Wood Tradespersons
    - 4920 Wood Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4921 Wood Machinists and Turners
    - 4922 Cabinetmakers
    - 4929 Other Wood Tradespersons
  
  - 493 Hairdressers
    - 4931 Hairdressers
  
  - 494 Textile, Clothing and Related Tradespersons
    - 4940 Textile, Clothing and Related Tradespersons, n.f.d.
    - 4941 Clothing Tradespersons

Occupation *continued*

- 4942 Upholsterers and Bedding Tradespersons
- 4943 Footwear Tradespersons
- 4944 Leather Goods, Canvas Goods and Sail Makers
- 498 Miscellaneous Tradespersons and Related Workers
  - 4980 Miscellaneous Tradespersons and Related Workers, n.f.d.
  - 4981 Marine Construction Tradespersons
  - 4982 Glass Tradespersons
  - 4983 Jewellers and Related Tradespersons
  - 4984 Florists
  - 4985 Fire Fighters
  - 4986 Drillers
  - 4987 Chemical, Petroleum and Gas Plant Operators
  - 4988 Power Generation Plant Operators
  - 4991 Defence Force Members Not Elsewhere Included
  - 4992 Performing Arts Support Workers
  - 4999 Other Miscellaneous Tradespersons and Related Workers
- 5 Advanced Clerical and Service Workers
  - 5000 Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, n.f.d.
  - 51 Secretaries and Personal Assistants
    - 511 Secretaries and Personal Assistants
      - 5111 Secretaries and Personal Assistants
  - 59 Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers
    - 5900 Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, n.f.d.
    - 591 Advanced Numerical Clerks
      - 5910 Advanced Numerical Clerks, n.f.d.
      - 5911 Bookkeepers
      - 5912 Credit and Loans Officers
    - 599 Miscellaneous Advanced Clerical and Service Workers
      - 5990 Miscellaneous Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, n.f.d.
      - 5991 Advanced Legal and Related Clerks
      - 5992 Court and Hansard Reporters
      - 5993 Insurance Agents
      - 5994 Insurance Risk Surveyors, Investigators and Loss Adjusters

Occupation *continued*

- 5995 Desktop Publishing Operators
- 5996 Travel Attendants
- 5999 Other Miscellaneous Advanced Clerical  
and Service Workers
- 6 Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers
  - 6000 Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service  
Workers, n.f.d.
  - 61 Intermediate Clerical Workers
    - 6100 Intermediate Clerical Workers, n.f.d.
    - 611 General Clerks
      - 6111 General Clerks
    - 612 Keyboard Operators
      - 6121 Keyboard Operators
    - 613 Receptionists
      - 6131 Receptionists
    - 614 Intermediate Numerical Clerks
      - 6140 Intermediate Numerical Clerks, n.f.d.
      - 6141 Accounting Clerks
      - 6142 Payroll Clerks
      - 6143 Bank Workers
      - 6144 Insurance Clerks
      - 6145 Money Market and Statistical Clerks
    - 615 Material Recording and Despatching Clerks
      - 6150 Material Recording and Despatching  
Clerks, n.f.d.
      - 6151 Production Recording Clerks
      - 6152 Transport and Despatching Clerks
      - 6153 Stock and Purchasing Clerks
    - 619 Miscellaneous Intermediate Clerical Workers
      - 6190 Miscellaneous Intermediate Clerical  
Workers, n.f.d.
      - 6191 Inquiry and Admissions Clerks
      - 6192 Library Assistants
      - 6193 Personnel Clerks
      - 6194 Intermediate Inspectors and Examiners
      - 6199 Other Intermediate Clerical Workers
  - 62 Intermediate Sales and Related Workers

Occupation *continued*

- 621 Intermediate Sales and Related Workers
  - 6210 Intermediate Sales and Related Workers, n.f.d.
  - 6211 Sales Representatives
  - 6212 Motor Vehicle and Related Products Salespersons
  - 6213 Retail and Checkout Supervisors
  
- 63 Intermediate Service Workers
  - 6300 Intermediate Service Workers, n.f.d.
  
  - 631 Carers and Aides
    - 6310 Carers and Aides, n.f.d.
    - 6311 Education Aides
    - 6312 Children's Care Workers
    - 6313 Special Care Workers
    - 6314 Personal Care and Nursing Assistants
  
  - 632 Hospitality Workers
    - 6320 Hospitality Workers, n.f.d.
    - 6321 Hotel Service Supervisors
    - 6322 Bar Attendants
    - 6323 Waiters
    - 6324 Hospitality Trainees
  
  - 639 Miscellaneous Intermediate Service Workers
    - 6390 Miscellaneous Intermediate Service Workers, n.f.d.
    - 6391 Dental Assistants
    - 6392 Veterinary Nurses
    - 6393 Prison Officers
    - 6394 Gaming Workers
    - 6395 Personal Care Consultants
    - 6396 Fitness Instructors and Related Workers
    - 6397 Travel and Tourism Agents
    - 6399 Other Intermediate Service Workers
  
- 7 Intermediate Production and Transport Workers
  - 7000 Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, n.f.d.
  
  - 71 Intermediate Plant Operators
    - 7100 Intermediate Plant Operators, n.f.d.
  
    - 711 Mobile Plant Operators
      - 7110 Mobile Plant Operators, n.f.d.
      - 7111 Mobile Construction Plant Operators
      - 7112 Forklift Drivers
      - 7119 Other Mobile Plant Operators



Occupation *continued*

- 712 Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators
  - 7120 Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators, n.f.d.
  - 7121 Engine and Boiler Operators
  - 7122 Crane, Hoist and Lift Operators
  - 7123 Engineering Production Systems Workers
  - 7124 Pulp and Paper Mill Operators
  - 7129 Other Intermediate Stationary Plant Operators
  
- 72 Intermediate Machine Operators
  - 7200 Intermediate Machine Operators, n.f.d.
  
  - 721 Intermediate Textile, Clothing and Related Machine Operators
    - 7210 Intermediate Textile, Clothing and Related Machine Operators, n.f.d.
    - 7211 Sewing Machinists
    - 7212 Textile and Footwear Production Machine Operators
  
  - 729 Miscellaneous Intermediate Machine Operators
    - 7290 Miscellaneous Intermediate Machine Operators, n.f.d.
    - 7291 Plastics Production Machine Operators
    - 7292 Rubber Production Machine Operators
    - 7293 Chemical Production Machine Operators
    - 7294 Wood Processing Machine Operators
    - 7295 Paper Products Machine Operators
    - 7296 Glass Production Machine Operators
    - 7297 Clay, Stone and Concrete Processing Machine Operators
    - 7298 Photographic Developers and Printers
    - 7299 Other Intermediate Machine Operators
  
- 73 Road and Rail Transport Drivers
  - 731 Road and Rail Transport Drivers
    - 7310 Road and Rail Transport Drivers, n.f.d.
    - 7311 Truck Drivers
    - 7312 Bus and Tram Drivers
    - 7313 Automobile Drivers
    - 7314 Delivery Drivers
    - 7315 Train Drivers and Assistants
  
- 79 Other Intermediate Production and Transport Workers
  - 7900 Other Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, n.f.d.

Occupation *continued*

- 791 Intermediate Mining and Construction Workers
  - 7910 Intermediate Mining and Construction Workers, n.f.d.
  - 7911 Miners
  - 7912 Blasting Workers
  - 7913 Structural Steel Construction Workers
  - 7914 Insulation and Home Improvements Installers
- 799 Miscellaneous Intermediate Production and Transport Workers
  - 7990 Miscellaneous Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, n.f.d.
  - 7991 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Fitters
  - 7992 Product Quality Controllers
  - 7993 Storepersons
  - 7994 Seafarers and Fishing Hands
  - 7995 Forestry and Logging Workers
  - 7996 Printing Hands
- 8 Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers
  - 8000 Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers, n.f.d.
  - 81 Elementary Clerks
    - 811 Elementary Clerks
      - 8110 Elementary Clerks, n.f.d.
      - 8111 Registry and Filing Clerks
      - 8112 Mail Sorting Clerks
      - 8113 Switchboard Operators
      - 8114 Messengers
      - 8115 Betting Clerks
      - 8116 Office Trainees
      - 8119 Other Elementary Clerks
    - 82 Elementary Sales Workers
      - 8200 Elementary Sales Workers, n.f.d.
      - 821 Sales Assistants
        - 8211 Sales Assistants
      - 829 Miscellaneous Elementary Sales Workers
        - 8290 Miscellaneous Elementary Sales Workers, n.f.d.
        - 8291 Checkout Operators and Cashiers
        - 8292 Ticket Salespersons
        - 8293 Street Vendors and Related Workers
        - 8294 Telemarketers

Occupation *continued*

- 8295 Sales Demonstrators and Models
- 8296 Service Station Attendants
- 8297 Sales and Service Trainees
- 8299 Other Elementary Sales Workers
- 83 Elementary Service Workers
  - 831 Elementary Service Workers
    - 8310 Elementary Service Workers, n.f.d.
    - 8311 Guards and Security Officers
    - 8312 Ushers, Porters and Related Workers
    - 8313 Domestic Housekeepers
    - 8314 Caretakers
    - 8315 Laundry Workers
    - 8319 Other Elementary Service Workers
- 9 Labourers and Related Workers
  - 9000 Labourers and Related Workers, n.f.d.
  - 91 Cleaners
    - 911 Cleaners
      - 9111 Cleaners
  - 92 Factory Labourers
    - 9200 Factory Labourers, n.f.d.
    - 921 Process Workers
      - 9210 Process Workers, n.f.d.
      - 9211 Engineering Production Process Workers
      - 9212 Product Assemblers
      - 9213 Meat and Fish Process Workers
      - 9214 Other Food Factory Hands
      - 9215 Wood Products Factory Hands
      - 9219 Other Process Workers
    - 922 Product Packagers
      - 9220 Product Packagers, n.f.d.
      - 9221 Hand Packers
      - 9222 Packagers and Container Fillers
  - 99 Other Labourers and Related Workers
    - 9900 Other Labourers and Related Workers, n.f.d.
    - 991 Mining, Construction and Related Labourers
      - 9910 Mining, Construction and Related Labourers, n.f.d.

Occupation *continued*

9911 Mining Support Workers and Driller's Assistants  
 9912 Earthmoving Labourers  
 9913 Paving and Surfacing Labourers  
 9914 Survey Hands  
 9915 Railway Labourers  
 9916 Construction and Plumber's Assistants  
 9917 Concreters  
 9918 Electrical and Telecommunications Trades Assistants  
 9919 Other Mining, Construction and Related Labourers

992 Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers  
 9920 Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers, n.f.d.  
 9921 Farm Hands  
 9922 Nursery and Garden Labourers  
 9929 Other Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers

993 Elementary Food Preparation and Related Workers  
 9930 Elementary Food Preparation and Related Workers, n.f.d.  
 9931 Kitchenhands  
 9932 Fast Food Cooks  
 9933 Food Trades Assistants

999 Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers  
 9990 Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers, n.f.d.  
 9991 Garbage Collectors  
 9992 Freight and Furniture Handlers  
 9993 Handypersons  
 9999 Other Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers

0998 Inadequately described

&&&& Not stated

@@@@ Not applicable

VVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:

one digit level 9

two digit level 35

three digit level 81

four digit level 445

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

**OCCP**

2nd Release

Occupation *continued*

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

**POCUCP**

2nd Release

Postal Area of Usual  
Address Census Night

This variable identifies the postal area of the person's usual address. Postal Areas approximate, but are not the same as, Australia Post postcodes. For further information, see the Census Concepts and Definitions entry Postal Area.

Applicable to: All persons

Postal Areas including the following:

2999 NSW Postal Area undefined  
 3999 Vic. Postal Area undefined  
 4999 Qld Postal Area undefined  
 5999 SA Postal Area undefined  
 6999 WA Postal Area undefined  
 7999 Tas. Postal Area undefined  
 0899 NT Postal Area undefined  
 2699 ACT Postal Area undefined  
 VVVV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 2,300 (approximately)

**QALFP**

2nd Release

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study

This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). It describes the field of study of a person's highest completed non-school qualification. For qualification level see QALLP.

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

01 Natural and Physical Sciences

0100 Natural and Physical Sciences, n.f.d.  
 010000 Natural and Physical Sciences, n.f.d.

0101 Mathematical Sciences

010100 Mathematical Sciences, n.f.d.  
 010101 Mathematics  
 010103 Statistics  
 010199 Mathematical Sciences, n.e.c.

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0103 Physics and Astronomy
  - 010300 Physics and Astronomy, n.f.d.
  - 010301 Physics
  - 010303 Astronomy
- 0105 Chemical Sciences
  - 010500 Chemical Sciences, n.f.d.
  - 010501 Organic Chemistry
  - 010503 Inorganic Chemistry
  - 010599 Chemical Sciences, n.e.c.
- 0107 Earth Sciences
  - 010700 Earth Sciences, n.f.d.
  - 010701 Atmospheric Sciences
  - 010703 Geology
  - 010705 Geophysics
  - 010707 Geochemistry
  - 010709 Soil Science
  - 010711 Hydrology
  - 010713 Oceanography
  - 010799 Earth Sciences, n.e.c.
- 0109 Biological Sciences
  - 010900 Biological Sciences, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.e.c.
- 0199 Other Natural and Physical Sciences
  - 019900 Other Natural and Physical Sciences, n.f.d.
  - 019901 Medical Science
  - 019903 Forensic Science
  - 019905 Food Science and Biotechnology
  - 019907 Pharmacology
  - 019909 Laboratory Technology
  - 019999 Natural and Physical Sciences, n.e.c.

## 02 Information Technology

- 0200 Information Technology, n.f.d.
  - 020000 Information Technology, n.f.d.

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0201 Computer Science
  - 020100 Computer Science, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.e.c.
- 0203 Information Systems
  - 020300 Information Systems, n.f.d.
  - 020301 Conceptual Modelling
  - 020303 Database Management
  - 020305 Systems Analysis and Design
  - 020307 Decision Support Systems
  - 020399 Information Systems, n.e.c.
- 0299 Other Information Technology
  - 029900 Other Information Technology, n.f.d.
  - 029901 Security Science
  - 029999 Information Technology, n.e.c.
- 03 Engineering and Related Technologies
  - 0300 Engineering and Related Technologies, n.f.d.
    - 030000 Engineering and Related Technologies, n.f.d.
  - 0301 Manufacturing Engineering and Technology
    - 030100 Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, n.f.d.
    - 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, n.e.c.

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0303 Process and Resources Engineering
  - 030300 Process and Resources Engineering, n.f.d.
  - 030301 Chemical Engineering
  - 030303 Mining Engineering
  - 030305 Materials Engineering
  - 030307 Food Processing Technology
  - 030399 Process and Resources Engineering, n.e.c.
  
- 0305 Automotive Engineering and Technology
  - 030500 Automotive Engineering and Technology, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.e.c.
  
- 0307 Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology
  - 030700 Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.e.c.
  
- 0309 Civil Engineering
  - 030900 Civil Engineering, n.f.d.
  - 030901 Construction Engineering
  - 030903 Structural Engineering
  - 030905 Building Services Engineering
  - 030907 Water and Sanitary Engineering
  - 030909 Transport Engineering
  - 030911 Geotechnical Engineering
  - 030913 Ocean Engineering
  - 030999 Civil Engineering, n.e.c.



Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0311 Geomatic Engineering
  - 031100 Geomatic Engineering, n.f.d.
  - 031101 Surveying
  - 031103 Mapping Science
  - 031199 Geomatic Engineering, n.e.c.
  
- 0313 Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology
  - 031300 Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology, n.f.d.
  - 031301 Electrical Engineering
  - 031303 Electronic Engineering
  - 031305 Computer Engineering
  - 031307 Communications Technologies
  - 031309 Communications Equipment Installation and Maintenance
  - 031311 Powerline Installation and Maintenance
  - 031313 Electrical Fitting, Electrical Mechanics
  - 031315 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics
  - 031317 Electronic Equipment Servicing
  - 031399 Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology, n.e.c.
  
- 0315 Aerospace Engineering and Technology
  - 031500 Aerospace Engineering and Technology, n.f.d.
  - 031501 Aerospace Engineering
  - 031503 Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
  - 031505 Aircraft Operation
  - 031507 Air Traffic Control
  - 031599 Aerospace Engineering and Technology, n.e.c.
  
- 0317 Maritime Engineering and Technology
  - 031700 Maritime Engineering and Technology, n.f.d.
  - 031701 Maritime Engineering
  - 031703 Marine Construction
  - 031705 Marine Craft Operation
  - 031799 Maritime Engineering and Technology, n.e.c.
  
- 0399 Other Engineering and Related Technologies
  - 039900 Other Engineering and Related Technologies, n.f.d.
  - 039901 Environmental Engineering
  - 039903 Biomedical Engineering
  - 039905 Fire Technology

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

039907 Rail Operations  
039909 Cleaning  
039999 Engineering and Related Technologies,  
n.e.c.

04 Architecture and Building

0400 Architecture and Building, n.f.d.  
040000 Architecture and Building, n.f.d.

0401 Architecture and Urban Environment  
040100 Architecture and Urban Environment, n.f.d.  
040101 Architecture  
040103 Urban Design and Regional Planning  
040105 Landscape Architecture  
040107 Interior and Environmental Design  
040199 Architecture and Urban Environment, n.e.c.

0403 Building

040300 Building, n.f.d.  
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, n.e.c.

05 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies

0500 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies,  
n.f.d.  
050000 Agriculture, Environmental and Related  
Studies, n.f.d.

0501 Agriculture

050100 Agriculture, n.f.d.  
050101 Agricultural Science  
050103 Wool Science  
050105 Animal Husbandry  
050199 Agriculture, n.e.c.

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0503 Horticulture and Viticulture
  - 050300 Horticulture and Viticulture, n.f.d.
  - 050301 Horticulture
  - 050303 Viticulture
- 0505 Forestry Studies
  - 050501 Forestry Studies
- 0507 Fisheries Studies
  - 050700 Fisheries Studies, n.f.d.
  - 050701 Aquaculture
  - 050799 Fisheries Studies, n.e.c.
- 0509 Environmental Studies
  - 050900 Environmental Studies, n.f.d.
  - 050901 Land, Parks and Wildlife Management
  - 050999 Environmental Studies, n.e.c.
- 0599 Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies
  - 059900 Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, n.f.d.
  - 059901 Pest and Weed Control
  - 059999 Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, n.e.c.

## 06 Health

- 0600 Health, n.f.d.
  - 060000 Health, n.f.d.
- 0601 Medical Studies
  - 060100 Medical Studies, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.e.c.
- 0603 Nursing
  - 060300 Nursing, n.f.d.
  - 060301 General Nursing
  - 060303 Midwifery
  - 060305 Mental Health Nursing

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 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, n.e.c.
  
- 0605 Pharmacy
  - 060501 Pharmacy
  
- 0607 Dental Studies
  - 060700 Dental Studies, n.f.d.
  - 060701 Dentistry
  - 060703 Dental Assisting
  - 060705 Dental Technology
  - 060799 Dental Studies, n.e.c.
  
- 0609 Optical Science
  - 060900 Optical Science, n.f.d.
  - 060901 Optometry
  - 060903 Optical Technology
  - 060999 Optical Science, n.e.c.
  
- 0611 Veterinary Studies
  - 061100 Veterinary Studies, n.f.d.
  - 061101 Veterinary Science
  - 061103 Veterinary Assisting
  - 061199 Veterinary Studies, n.e.c.
  
- 0613 Public Health
  - 061300 Public Health, n.f.d.
  - 061301 Occupational Health and Safety
  - 061303 Environmental Health
  - 061305 Indigenous Health
  - 061307 Health Promotion
  - 061309 Community Health
  - 061311 Epidemiology
  - 061399 Public Health, n.e.c.
  
- 0615 Radiography
  - 061501 Radiography
  
- 0617 Rehabilitation Therapies
  - 061700 Rehabilitation Therapies, n.f.d.
  - 061701 Physiotherapy
  - 061703 Occupational Therapy
  - 061705 Chiropractic and Osteopathy
  - 061707 Speech Pathology
  - 061709 Audiology

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

061711 Massage Therapy  
061713 Podiatry  
061799 Rehabilitation Therapies, n.e.c.

0619 Complementary Therapies  
061900 Complementary Therapies, n.f.d.  
061901 Naturopathy  
061903 Acupuncture  
061905 Traditional Chinese Medicine  
061999 Complementary Therapies, n.e.c.

0699 Other Health  
069900 Other Health, n.f.d.  
069901 Nutrition and Dietetics  
069903 Human Movement  
069905 Paramedical Studies  
069907 First Aid  
069999 Health, n.e.c.

## 07 Education

0700 Education, n.f.d.  
070000 Education, n.f.d.

0701 Teacher Education  
070100 Teacher Education, n.f.d.  
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, n.e.c.

0703 Curriculum and Education Studies  
070300 Curriculum and Education Studies, n.f.d.  
070301 Curriculum Studies  
070303 Education Studies

0799 Other Education  
079999 Education, n.e.c.

## 08 Management and Commerce

0800 Management and Commerce, n.f.d.  
080000 Management and Commerce, n.f.d.

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0801 Accounting
  - 080101 Accounting
- 0803 Business and Management
  - 080300 Business and Management, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.e.c.
- 0805 Sales and Marketing
  - 080500 Sales and Marketing, n.f.d.
  - 080501 Sales
  - 080503 Real Estate
  - 080505 Marketing
  - 080507 Advertising
  - 080509 Public Relations
  - 080599 Sales and Marketing, n.e.c.
- 0807 Tourism
  - 080701 Tourism
- 0809 Office Studies
  - 080900 Office Studies, n.f.d.
  - 080901 Secretarial and Clerical Studies
  - 080903 Keyboard Skills
  - 080905 Practical Computing Skills
  - 080999 Office Studies, n.e.c.
- 0811 Banking, Finance and Related Fields
  - 081100 Banking, Finance and Related Fields, n.f.d.
  - 081101 Banking and Finance
  - 081103 Insurance and Actuarial Studies
  - 081105 Investment and Securities
  - 081199 Banking, Finance and Related Fields, n.e.c.
- 0899 Other Management and Commerce
  - 089900 Other Management and Commerce, n.f.d.
  - 089901 Purchasing, Warehousing and Distribution
  - 089903 Valuation
  - 089999 Management and Commerce, n.e.c.

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

## 09 Society and Culture

- 0900 Society and Culture, n.f.d.
  - 090000 Society and Culture, n.f.d.
- 0901 Political Science and Policy Studies
  - 090100 Political Science and Policy Studies, n.f.d.
  - 090101 Political Science
  - 090103 Policy Studies
- 0903 Studies in Human Society
  - 090300 Studies in Human Society, n.f.d.
  - 090301 Sociology
  - 090303 Anthropology
  - 090305 History
  - 090307 Archaeology
  - 090309 Human Geography
  - 090311 Indigenous Studies
  - 090313 Gender Specific Studies
  - 090399 Studies in Human Society, n.e.c.
- 0905 Human Welfare Studies and Services
  - 090500 Human Welfare Studies and Services, n.f.d.
  - 090501 Social Work
  - 090503 Children's Services
  - 090505 Youth Work
  - 090507 Care for the Aged
  - 090509 Care for the Disabled
  - 090511 Residential Client Care
  - 090513 Counselling
  - 090515 Welfare Studies
  - 090599 Human Welfare Studies and Services, n.e.c.
- 0907 Behavioural Science
  - 090700 Behavioural Science, n.f.d.
  - 090701 Psychology
  - 090799 Behavioural Science, n.e.c.
- 0909 Law
  - 090900 Law, n.f.d.
  - 090901 Business and Commercial Law
  - 090903 Constitutional Law
  - 090905 Criminal Law
  - 090907 Family Law
  - 090909 International Law
  - 090911 Taxation Law
  - 090913 Legal Practice
  - 090999 Law, n.e.c.

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0911 Justice and Law Enforcement
  - 091100 Justice and Law Enforcement, n.f.d.
  - 091101 Justice Administration
  - 091103 Legal Studies
  - 091105 Police Studies
  - 091199 Justice and Law Enforcement, n.e.c.
  
- 0913 Librarianship, Information Management and Curatorial Studies
  - 091300 Librarianship, Information Management and Curatorial Studies, n.f.d.
  - 091301 Librarianship and Information Management
  - 091303 Curatorial Studies
  
- 0915 Language and Literature
  - 091500 Language and Literature, n.f.d.
  - 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, n.e.c.
  
- 0917 Philosophy and Religious Studies
  - 091700 Philosophy and Religious Studies, n.f.d.
  - 091701 Philosophy
  - 091703 Religious Studies
  
- 0919 Economics and Econometrics
  - 091900 Economics and Econometrics, n.f.d.
  - 091901 Economics
  - 091903 Econometrics
  
- 0921 Sport and Recreation
  - 092100 Sport and Recreation, n.f.d.
  - 092101 Sport and Recreation Activities
  - 092103 Sports Coaching, Officiating and Instruction
  - 092199 Sport and Recreation, n.e.c.



Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

- 0999 Other Society and Culture
  - 099900 Other Society and Culture, n.f.d.
  - 099901 Family and Consumer Studies
  - 099903 Criminology
  - 099905 Security Services
  - 099999 Society and Culture, n.e.c.

## 10 Creative Arts

- 1000 Creative Arts, n.f.d.
  - 100000 Creative Arts, n.f.d.
- 1001 Performing Arts
  - 100100 Performing Arts, n.f.d.
  - 100101 Music
  - 100103 Drama and Theatre Studies
  - 100105 Dance
  - 100199 Performing Arts, n.e.c.
- 1003 Visual Arts and Crafts
  - 100300 Visual Arts and Crafts, n.f.d.
  - 100301 Fine Arts
  - 100303 Photography
  - 100305 Crafts
  - 100307 Jewellery Making
  - 100309 Floristry
  - 100399 Visual Arts and Crafts, n.e.c.
- 1005 Graphic and Design Studies
  - 100500 Graphic and Design Studies, n.f.d.
  - 100501 Graphic Arts and Design Studies
  - 100503 Textile Design
  - 100505 Fashion Design
  - 100599 Graphic and Design Studies, n.e.c.
- 1007 Communication and Media Studies
  - 100700 Communication and Media Studies, n.f.d.
  - 100701 Audio Visual Studies
  - 100703 Journalism
  - 100705 Written Communication
  - 100707 Verbal Communication
  - 100799 Communication and Media Studies, n.e.c.
- 1099 Other Creative Arts
  - 109999 Creative Arts, n.e.c.

## 11 Food, Hospitality and Personal Services

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

1100 Food, Hospitality and Personal Services, n.f.d.  
110000 Food, Hospitality and Personal Services,  
n.f.d.

1101 Food and Hospitality  
110100 Food and Hospitality, n.f.d.  
110101 Hospitality  
110103 Food and Beverage Service  
110105 Butchery  
110107 Baking and Pastry-making  
110109 Cookery  
110111 Food Hygiene  
110199 Food and Hospitality, n.e.c.

1103 Personal Services  
110300 Personal Services, n.f.d.  
110301 Beauty Therapy  
110303 Hairdressing  
110399 Personal Services, n.e.c.

## 12 Mixed Field Programmes

1200 Mixed Field Programmes, n.f.d.  
120000 Mixed Field Programmes, n.f.d.

1201 General Education Programmes  
120100 General Education Programmes, n.f.d.  
120101 General Primary and Secondary Education  
Programmes  
120103 Literacy and Numeracy Programmes  
120105 Learning Skills Programmes  
120199 General Education Programmes, n.e.c.

1203 Social Skills Programmes  
120300 Social Skills Programmes, n.f.d.  
120301 Social and Interpersonal Skills Programmes  
120303 Survival Skills Programmes  
120305 Parental Education Programmes  
120399 Social Skills Programmes, n.e.c.

1205 Employment Skills Programmes  
120500 Employment Skills Programmes, n.f.d.  
120501 Career Development Programmes  
120503 Job Search Skills Programmes  
120505 Work Practices Programmes  
120599 Employment Skills Programmes, n.e.c.

1299 Other Mixed Field Programmes  
129999 Mixed Field Programmes, n.e.c.

**QALFP**

2nd Release

Non-School Qualification:  
Field of Study *continued*

**Supplementary codes**

000110	Field of study inadequately described
&&&&&	Field of study not stated
@@@@@@	Not applicable
VVVVVV	Overseas visitor

**Total 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 variable

Persons with no qualifications

Persons aged under 15 years

**QALLP**

2nd Release

Non-School Qualification:  
Level of Education

This variable is coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). It describes the level of a person's highest completed non-school qualification. For qualification field see QALFP.

Note: Standard census output is available at the two digit level. Some three digit level data are also available on request.

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

**1 Postgraduate Degree Level**

10	Postgraduate Degree Level, n.f.d.
11	Doctoral Degree Level
12	Master Degree Level

**2 Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level**

20	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, n.f.d.
21	Graduate Diploma Level
22	Graduate Certificate Level

**3 Bachelor Degree Level**

31	Bachelor Degree Level
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**4 Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level**

40	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, n.f.d.
41	Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level
42	Diploma Level

**QALLP**

2nd Release

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education <i>continued</i>	5	Certificate Level
	50	Certificate Level, n.f.d.
	51	Certificate III & IV Level
	52	Certificate I & II Level

## Supplementary codes

01	Level of education inadequately described
&&	Level of education not stated
@@	Not applicable
VV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 17

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this variable

Persons with no qualifications

Persons aged under 15 years

**QALYP**

2nd Release

Non-School Qualification: This variable contains the year in which the person's highest non-school educational qualification was completed. For field of study and qualification level see QALFP and QALLP.

Year Completed

In standard census products, QALYP data are generally published in the ranges shown below. However, 2001 census data are also available for individual years, from 1914 to 2001.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over with a qualification

1	Before 1971
2	1971–1980
3	1981–1985
4	1986–1990
5	1991–1995
6	1996–1997
7	1998–1999
8	2000–2001
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 11

**QALYP**

2nd Release

Non-School Qualification:  
Year Completed *continued*

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons who have a qualification that is out of scope of this variable

Persons with no qualifications

Persons aged under 15 years

**RELP**

1st Release

Religious Affiliation This variable is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). The variable identifies a person's religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

Applicable to: All persons

1 Buddhism

101 Buddhism

1011 Buddhism

2 Christianity

200 Christian, n.f.d.

2000 Christian, n.f.d.

2001 Apostolic Church, so described

201 Anglican

2011 Anglican

203 Baptist

2031 Baptist

205 Brethren

2051 Brethren

207 Catholic

2071 Western Catholic

2072 Maronite Catholic

2073 Melkite Catholic

2074 Ukrainian Catholic

2079 Catholic, n.e.c.

211 Churches of Christ

2110 Churches of Christ, n.f.d.

2111 Churches of Christ (Conference)

2112 Church of Christ (Non denominational)

2113 International Church of Christ

213 Jehovah's Witnesses

2131 Jehovah's Witnesses

Religious Affiliation *continued*

- 215 Latter Day Saints
  - 2150 Church of Jesus Christ of LDS, n.f.d.
  - 2151 Church of Jesus Christ of LDS (Mormons)
  - 2152 Reorganised Church of Jesus Christ of LDS
  
- 217 Lutheran
  - 2171 Lutheran
  
- 221 Oriental Christian
  - 2210 Oriental Christian, n.f.d.
  - 2211 Ancient Church of the East
  - 2212 Armenian Apostolic Church
  - 2213 Assyrian Church of the East
  - 2214 Coptic Orthodox Church
  - 2215 Syrian (Jacobite) Church
  - 2219 Oriental Christian, n.e.c.
  
- 223 Orthodox
  - 2230 Orthodox, n.f.d.
  - 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 Orthodox, n.e.c.
  
- 225 Presbyterian & Reformed
  - 2250 Presbyterian & Reformed, n.f.d.
  - 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
  
- 24 Pentecostal
  - 2400 Pentecostal, n.f.d.
  - 2401 Apostolic Church (Australia)
  - 2402 Assemblies of God
  - 2403 Bethesda Churches
  - 2404 Christian City Church

Religious Affiliation *continued*

- 2405 Christian Life Churches International
- 2406 Christian Outreach Centres
- 2407 Christian Revival Crusade
- 2408 Faith Churches
- 2411 Foursquare Gospel Church
- 2412 Full Gospel Church
- 2413 Revival Centres
- 2414 Rhema Family Church
- 2415 United Pentecostal
- 2499 Pentecostal, n.e.c.
  
- 28 Other Protestant
  - 2800 Other Protestant, n.f.d.
  - 2801 Aboriginal Evangelical Missions
  - 2802 Born Again Christian
  - 2803 Christian & Missionary Alliance
  - 2804 Church of the Nazarene
  - 2805 Congregational
  - 2806 Ethnic Evangelical Churches
  - 2807 Independent Evangelical Churches
  - 2808 Wesleyan Methodist Church
  - 2899 Other Protestant, n.e.c.
  
- 29 Other Christian
  - 2900 Other Christian, n.f.d.
  - 2901 Apostolic Church of Queensland
  - 2902 Christadelphians
  - 2903 Christian Science
  - 2904 Gnostic Christians
  - 2905 Liberal Catholic Church
  - 2906 New Apostolic Church
  - 2907 New Churches (Swedenborgian)
  - 2908 Ratana (Maori)
  - 2911 Religious Science
  - 2912 Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
  - 2913 Temple Society
  - 2914 Unitarian
  - 2915 Worldwide Church of God
  - 2999 Other Christian, n.e.c.
  
- 3 Hinduism
  - 301 Hinduism
    - 3011 Hinduism
  
- 4 Islam
  - 401 Islam
    - 4011 Islam

Religious Affiliation *continued*

- 5 Judaism
  - 501 Judaism
    - 5011 Judaism
- 6 Other Religions
  - 601 Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions
    - 6011 Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions
  - 603 Baha'i
    - 6031 Baha'i
  - 605 Chinese Religions
    - 6050 Chinese Religions, n.f.d.
    - 6051 Ancestor Veneration
    - 6052 Confucianism
    - 6053 Taoism
  - 607 Druse
    - 6071 Druse
  - 611 Japanese Religions
    - 6110 Japanese Religions, n.f.d.
    - 6111 Shinto
    - 6112 Sukyo Mahikari
    - 6113 Tenrikyo
  - 613 Nature Religions
    - 6130 Nature Religions, n.f.d.
    - 6131 Animism
    - 6132 Druidism
    - 6133 Paganism
    - 6134 Pantheism
    - 6135 Wiccan/Witchcraft
    - 6139 Nature Religions, n.e.c.
  - 615 Sikhism
    - 6151 Sikhism
  - 617 Spiritualism
    - 6171 Spiritualism
  - 621 Theism, n.e.c.
    - 6211 Theism, n.e.c.
  - 623 Zoroastrianism
    - 6231 Zoroastrianism



Religious Affiliation *continued*

- 699 Miscellaneous Religions
  - 6991 Caodaism
  - 6992 Church of Scientology
  - 6993 Eckankar
  - 6994 Rastafarianism
  - 6995 Satanism
  - 6996 Theosophy
  - 6999 Religious Groups, n.e.c.
  
- 7 No Religion
  - 701 No Religion
    - 7010 No Religion, n.f.d.
    - 7011 Agnosticism
    - 7012 Atheism
    - 7013 Humanism
    - 7014 Rationalism

## Supplementary codes

- 0002 Religious belief, n.f.d.
- 0003 Inadequately described
- &&&& Not stated
- VVVV Overseas visitor

## Total number of categories:

- one digit level 7
- two digit level 3
- three digit level 31
- four digit level 125

Relationship in Household This variable describes the relationship of each person residing within the same household.

All persons aged under 15 years are classified as a child under 15 and considered dependent.

To be classified as a Dependent Student (15–24) or a Non-Dependent Child the person must be a biological, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household; AND have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Furthermore, if such a person is aged 15–24 years and studying full time they are classified as a Dependent Student, otherwise they are classified as a Non-Dependent Child.

*See also* Family Type (FMTF).

Applicable to: Persons present in the household on Census Night

Relationship in Household  
*continued*

## Husband, Wife or Partner

- 11 Husband, wife in a registered marriage
- 15 Partner in de facto marriage, opposite-sex couple
- 17 Partner in de facto marriage, male same-sex couple
- 18 Partner 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 Otherwise related child under 15
- 35 Unrelated child under 15

## Dependent student (15–24)

- 41 Natural, or adopted dependent student
- 42 Student step-child
- 43 Student foster child

## Non-dependent child

- 51 Natural, or adopted non-dependent child
- 52 Non-dependent step-child
- 53 Non-dependent foster child

## Other related individual

- 61 Brother/sister
- 62 Father/mother
- 63 Grandchild
- 64 Grandfather/grandmother
- 65 Cousin
- 66 Uncle/aunt
- 67 Nephew/niece
- 68 Other related individual (n.e.c.)

## Non-family member

- 71 Unrelated individual living in family household
- 72 Group household member
- 73 Lone person

## Visitor (from within Australia)

- 99 Visitor (from within Australia)

**RLHP**

1st Release

Relationship in Household  
*continued*

@@ Not applicable  
VV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 30

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons in other not classifiable households  
Persons in non-private dwellings  
Persons in migratory or off-shore CDs

**RLNP**

1st Release

Residential Status in a  
Non-Private Dwelling

This variable describes the residential status of each person in a non-private dwelling.

Applicable to: Persons in a non-private dwelling on Census Night

1 Owner, proprietor, staff and family  
2 Guest, patient, inmate, other resident  
& Not stated  
@ Not applicable  
V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons in occupied private dwellings  
Persons in migratory or off-shore CDs

**RNTD**

1st Release

Rent (weekly) dollar values

This variable identifies 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, RNTD01.

*See also* Rent (weekly) (derived) (RNTD01).

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

0000–9999 \$0 to \$9,999 singly  
&&&& Not stated  
@@@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 10,002

**RNTD**

1st Release

Rent (weekly) dollar values  
*continued*

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Being purchased, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated  
 Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**RNTD01**

1st Release

Rent (weekly) ranges This variable identifies the weekly rent paid for a dwelling in ranges. Individual dollar amounts are available.

*See also* Rent (weekly) dollar values (RNTD)

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

1	\$0–\$24
2	\$25–\$49
3	\$50–\$74
4	\$75–\$99
5	\$100–\$124
6	\$125–\$149
7	\$150–\$174
8	\$175–\$199
9	\$200–\$224
10	\$225–\$249
11	\$250–\$274
12	\$275–\$299
13	\$300–\$399
14	\$400–\$499
15	\$500 and over
16	Not stated
17	Not applicable

Total number of categories: 17

Not applicable (17) category comprises:

Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Fully owned, Being purchased, Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, Occupied under a life tenure scheme, Other and Not stated  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**RPIP**

1st Release

Family/Household Reference  
Person Indicator

The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator variable identifies 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.

WARNING This variable is to be used with caution as it is not an indication of 'household headship'.

Applicable to: Persons in family, group, lone person households

Reference person in a family household

- 1 Reference person in primary family
- 2 Reference person in second family
- 3 Reference person in third family

Reference person in a non-family household

- 4 Reference person in non-family household

Other

- 5 Other household member

@ Not applicable

V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons in visitor only households
- Persons in other not classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory and off-shore CDs

**SEXP**

1st Release

Sex This variable identifies each person's sex. If sex is not stated it is imputed.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Total number of categories: 2

**SLAUCP**

1st Release

SLA of Usual Residence  
Census Night

This variable identifies the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence on Census Night. For details of these areas see *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). In cases where a person does not state his/her place of usual residence, SLAUCP is imputed. SLAs can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (S Dist), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE).

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: All persons

The following categories are also included:

- Undefined Capital City
- No usual address
- Migratory and off-shore
- Undefined State
- Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 1358

**SLAU1P**

2nd Release

SLA of Usual Residence One  
Year Ago

This variable identifies the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence one year ago. For details of these areas see *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). SLAs can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (S Dist), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE).

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 1 year and over

The following categories are also included:

- Undefined Capital City
- Overseas
- No usual address
- Migratory and off-shore
- Undefined State
- Not stated
- Not applicable
- Overseas visitor

**SLAU1P**

2nd Release

SLA of Usual Residence One  
Year Ago *continued*

Total number of categories: 1361

Not applicable category comprises:

Persons aged under 1 year

**SLAU5P**

2nd Release

SLA of Usual Residence Five  
Years Ago

This variable identifies the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence five years ago. For details of these areas see Statistical *Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). SLAs can be aggregated to form higher ASGC areas: Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), Statistical District (S Dist), Statistical Region (SR), Major Statistical Region (MSR) and State/Territory (STE).

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 5 years and over

The following categories are also included:

Undefined Capital City  
Overseas  
No usual address  
Migratory and off-shore  
Undefined State  
Not stated  
Not applicable  
Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 1361

Not applicable category comprises:

Persons aged under 5 years

**SPLF**

1st Release

Location of Spouse

This variable identifies whether the husband/wife or de facto partner is present or temporarily absent from a couple family.

Applicable to: Couple families in family households

1 Present  
2 Temporarily absent  
@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 3

**SPLF**

1st Release

Location of Spouse *continued*      Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent families
- Other families
- Non-Family/Non-Classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**STEUCP**

1st Release

State of Usual Residence      This variable identifies the State of usual residence on Census Night. In  
Census Night      cases where a person does not state his/her place of usual residence,  
STEUCP is imputed (generally to State of Enumeration).

*See also* SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP).

Applicable to:      All persons

- 1      New South Wales
- 2      Victoria
- 3      Queensland
- 4      South Australia
- 5      Western Australia
- 6      Tasmania
- 7      Northern Territory
- 8      Australian Capital Territory
- 9      Other Territories
- V      Overseas visitor

Total number of categories:      10

**STEU1P**

2nd Release

State of Usual Residence      This variable identifies the State of usual residence one year ago.  
One Year Ago

*See also* SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P).

For answers to usual residence questions, refer also to usual address indicator (UAICP), usual address one year ago indicator (UAI1P), and usual address five years ago indicator (UAI5P).

Applicable to:      Persons aged 1 year and over

- 1      New South Wales
- 2      Victoria
- 3      Queensland
- 4      South Australia
- 5      Western Australia
- 6      Tasmania
- 7      Northern Territory



**STEU1P**

2nd Release

State of Usual Residence  
One Year Ago *continued*

8 Australian Capital Territory  
9 Other Territories  
10 Overseas  
&& Not stated  
@@ Not applicable  
VV Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 1 year

**STEU5P**

2nd Release

State of Usual Residence  
Five Years Ago

This variable identifies the State of usual residence five years ago.

*See also* SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P).

Refer also to Usual Residence Indicator 1996, 1995 and 1991 (UAICP, UAI1P and UAI5P) for answers to the usual residence questions.

Applicable to: Persons aged 5 years and over

Same categories as State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P).

Total number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 5 years

**STRD**

1st Release

Dwelling Structure

This variable identifies 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 classification can be made by cross-classifying STRD with the full listing of Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Applicable to: Private dwellings

Separate house

11 Separate house

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with:

21 One storey

22 Two or more storeys

**STRD**

1st Release

Dwelling Structure *continued*

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.

&amp;&amp; Not stated

@@ Not applicable

Total number of categories: 12

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Non-Private dwellings
- Migratory and off-shore CDs

**STUP**

1st Release

Full/Part-Time Student  
Status

This variable describes the full or part-time status of students.

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

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Not attending
- 2 Full-time student
- 3 Part-time student
- 4 Not stated (both institution (TYPP) and full/part-time status (STUP) not stated)
- & Not stated (institution (TYPP) stated, full/part-time status (STUP) not stated)
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 6

**TEND**

1st Release

Tenure Type

This variable describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented. Dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme can be considered as being owned.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- 1 Fully owned
- 2 Being purchased
- 3 Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme

**TEND**

1st Release

Tenure Type <i>continued</i>	4	Rented
	5	Being occupied rent-free
	6	Being occupied under a life tenure scheme
	7	Other tenure type
	&	Not stated
	@	Not applicable

Total number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings  
 Non-Private dwellings  
 Migratory and off-shore CDs

**TYP**

1st Release

Type of Educational Institution Attending      This variable identifies the type of educational institution being attended.  
*See also* Full/Part-Time Student (STUP).

Applicable to:      Persons attending an educational institution

01	Pre-school
02	Infants/Primary–Government
03	Infants/Primary–Catholic
04	Infants/Primary–Other Non Government
05	Secondary–Government
06	Secondary–Catholic
07	Secondary–Other Non Government
08	Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)
09	University or other Tertiary Institutions
10	Other
&&	Not stated
@@	Not applicable
VV	Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

Persons not attending an educational institution

**UAICP**

1st Release

Usual Address Indicator  
Census Night

This variable contains the tick box answer to Question 7 on the census form which asks for a person's usual residence on Census Night. In cases where a person did not state where they usually live, UAICP is imputed.

This variable, when used with Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI1P and UAI5P) and also with SLA of usual residence data shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: All persons

- 1 Enumerated at home
- 2 Enumerated elsewhere in Australia
- 3 Overseas visitor 2001

Total number of categories: 3

**UAI1P**

2nd Release

Usual Address One Year Ago  
Indicator

This variable contains the tick box answer to Question 8 on the census form which asks for a person's usual residence one year ago. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator (UAICP), Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P), and also with SLA of usual residence data, shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged 1 year and over

- 1 Same as in 2001
- 2 Elsewhere in Australia
- 3 Overseas 2000
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor 2001

Total number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 1 year

**UAI5P**

2nd Release

Usual Address Five Years  
Ago Indicator

This variable contains the tick box answer to Question 9 on the census form which asks for a person's usual residence five years ago. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and also with SLA of usual residence data, shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged 5 years and over

- 1 Same as in 2001
- 2 Elsewhere in Australia
- 3 Overseas 1996

**UAI5P**

2nd Release

Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator *continued*

8	Same as in 2000
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor 2001

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 5 years

**VEHD**

1st Release

Number of Motor Vehicles This variable identifies 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, scooters and tractors.

In standard census products VEHD data are generally published in the categories shown below. However, data are also available for individual numbers of motor vehicles from 0 to 99.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

0	None
1	1 motor vehicle
2	2 motor vehicles
3	3 motor vehicles
4	4 or more motor vehicles
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable

Total number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Unoccupied private dwellings  
Non-private dwellings  
Migratory and off-shore CDs

**YARP**

1st Release

Year of Arrival in Australia For Australian residents born outside of Australia, this variable states the year they first arrived here, with the intention of staying for at least one year

In standard census products YARP data are generally published in the categories shown below. However, 2001 Census data are also available for individual years from 1890 to 2001.

Year of Arrival in Australia  
*continued*

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

- 1 Arrived before 1986
- 2 Arrived 1986–1990
- 3 Arrived 1991–1995
- 4 Arrived 1996
- 5 Arrived 1997
- 6 Arrived 1998
- 7 Arrived 1999
- 8 Arrived 2000
- 9 Arrived 2001
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 12

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons who did not state their birthplace  
Persons born in Australia or in Other Territories

# **CENSUS CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

## CENSUS CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Entries in this section are cross-referenced to major related entries.

Most entries relate directly to questions on the 2001 Census form. A 2001 Census Household Form is provided at Appendix A.

Some entries describe statistical products and services. This Dictionary is scheduled for release prior to the Census collection and these entries reflect current plans and may be subject to change. All such changes are announced in the *Directory of Census Statistics* (Cat. no. 2910.0) and the newsletter *Census Update* (Cat. no. 2902.0).

<b>ABS web site</b>	See Web site.
<b>Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander</b>	See Indigenous Status (INGP), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Indigenous Area, Indigenous enumeration, Indigenous Family, Indigenous Household, Indigenous languages.
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) regions</b>	See ATSI Region, Census Geographic Areas.
<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin</b>	See Indigenous Status (INGP).
<b>Absentees</b>	See Temporarily absent.
<b>Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)</b>	<p>This is a category of the classification Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). It refers to accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self-sufficient and do not provide their own meals.</p> <p>See <i>also</i> Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).</p>
<b>Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)</b>	<p>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. The definition of self-care is: 'Accommodation where the occupants provide their own meals and are regarded as being self-sufficient'.</p> <p>See <i>also</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).</p>
<b>Address</b>	<p>The address provided on the front of the census form helps census staff ensure that no dwellings are omitted from the census count.</p> <p>The question asking the usual address of each person on Census Night (Question 7) is used to establish the Collection District (CD) of people who usually reside in a different area to where they were enumerated on Census Night.</p>



**Address** *continued* Each person's usual address of one year and five years before the census date is coded to SLA, from which information for most other ASGC codes can be derived (including State). These data provide information on the movement of people within Australia, i.e. internal migration.

Workplace address is used for coding Journey to Work data.

Some addresses are also used to verify the results of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

For the 2001 Census, people are being given an opportunity to agree to their name-identified information (which includes address) being retained as 'Your Gift to the Nation' to commemorate the Centenary of Federation. This will make a valuable contribution to preserving Australia's history for future generations.

Not everyone may want their name-identified census information retained for future release. If a person chooses not to have their name-identified census information retained, their census form will be destroyed once the statistical processing has been completed. This will also happen if the question is left blank.

*See also* Confidentiality, Internal migration, Journey to Work (JTW), Postal Area, Post Enumeration Survey, 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, is essential for the production of accurate population estimates based on the Census count.

For 2001 AGEAP classifies each person's age into single year categories, from 0 to 99 years, and 100 years or more. The upper limit of the 1996 categories was 99 years or more. For infants aged less than one year, 0 years of age is recorded. When no age is reported, the ABS imputes an age using other information on the form and information on age distribution of the population.

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.

The following age constraints apply:

- if age is under five years, then State and SLA of usual residence five years ago (STEU5P, SLAU5P) and Usual address indicator 5 years ago (UAI5P) are not applicable;

**Age (AGEP)** *continued*

- if age is less than one year, then State and SLA of usual residence one year ago and 5 years ago (STEU1P, SLAU1P, STEU5P, SLAU5P), and Usual address indicator 1 year ago and 5 years ago (UAI1P, UAI5P) are not applicable;
- 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 more.

If age is under 15 years, then the following person variables are not applicable:

Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP)  
Hours Worked (HRSP)  
Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)  
Industry of Employment (INDP)  
Industry Sector (GNGP)  
Journey to Work: Destination Zone (JTWDZNP)  
Journey to Work: Study Area (JTWSAP)  
Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP)  
Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)  
Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)  
Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)  
Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP)  
Occupation (OCCP)  
Registered Marital Status (MSTP)  
Social Marital Status (MDCP)

*See also* Derivations and imputations, Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

**Ancestry (ANCP)**

A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's birthplace 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. It will be particularly useful to identify distinct ethnic or cultural groups within a country 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.

Respondents were asked to consider and mark the ancestries they most closely identified with, and to count their ancestry back as far as three generations. Respondents had the option of nominating several ancestries but only the first two answers are processed for output purposes.

The Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) is used to classify responses given to the Ancestry question.

**Ancestry (ANCP)** *continued* See also Birthplace, Indigenous Status (INGP), Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Religious Affiliation (RELP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

**Antarctica** Australians in Antarctica are within the scope of the Census and are coded to an Off-Shore Collection District (CD) in Tasmania.

**ANZSIC** See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

**Apartment** See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Area (measurement)** Area is calculated for Collection Districts (CDs) in square kilometres using digital boundary data which define the CD. The areas of other spatial units used in the Census are usually calculated by aggregating the areas of the component CDs.

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

Calculation of the actual area of a CD is two dimensional. The effects of changes in elevation are not considered in the area calculations provided by the ABS. CDs that consist of bodies of water only i.e. 'Water CDs', are excluded from the area calculation.

For census purposes, the area of a Local Government Area (LGA) is calculated by aggregating the areas of component CDs (excluding Water CDs). This area may not correspond to the legally determined area.

See also Water Collection Districts.

**Arrival, year of** See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

**ASCCEG** See Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups.

**ASCED** See Australian Standard Classification of Education.

**ASCO** See Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

**ASGC** See Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

**ASIC** See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

**ATSIC Region** There are 36 administrative areas used by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) for the election of Regional Councils which represent the local Indigenous population. The administrative areas consist of 35 ATSIC Regions and one Torres Strait Regional Authority provided for under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander*

**ATSIC Region** *continued* Commission Act, 1989, sections 91(1) and 142(1) respectively. In general terms all 36 administrative areas are collectively referred to as 'ATSIC Regions'.

For Census purposes, an ATSIC Region is approximated by aggregating the Collection Districts (CDs) which lie mostly or completely within the ATSIC Region. The 36 ABS derived ATSIC Regions cover in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

(Note: the ATSIC boundaries used in the 1996 Census changed in 1999 resulting in corresponding changes to the ABS derived boundaries.)

Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by ATSIC Region. Indigenous Profiles are also produced for ATSIC Regions.

*See also* Indigenous Area, Indigenous Location.

**Attribution (component of digital geographic information)** Attribution assigns information about a spatial (geographic) feature, such as a street or school, to that feature when it is stored digitally. This allows for the identification or selection of the feature based on its name or another property. It is this attribution which gives spatial data 'intelligence' within a geographic information system.

**Australia** The total Australian population in census tabulations comprises all people counted in Geographical Australia: the six States, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Prior to 1996, census tabulations excluded Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands from the Australian total but the counts were available separately.

*See also* Confidentiality, Geographical Australia, Other Territories.

**Australian Citizenship (CITP)** This variable identifies holders of 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 birthplace, year of arrival in Australia and age data.

**Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)** The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is used to classify responses to questions on industry in Australian censuses. First published in 1993, it has been used in the Census since 1996. Earlier censuses were coded according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

The ANZSIC has a four level hierarchical structure, comprising Divisions (the broadest level), Subdivisions, Groups and Classes (the finest level). The seventeen Divisions (identified by an alphabetic character) provide a broad overall picture of the economy whilst the Subdivision, Group and Class levels provide increasingly detailed dissections.

**Australian and New  
Zealand Standard  
Industrial Classification  
(ANZSIC) *continued***

The following example illustrates the hierarchy:

Division C:	Manufacturing
Subdivision 21:	Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing
Group 218:	Beverage and Malt Manufacturing
Class 2182:	Beer and Malt Manufacturing

The ANZSIC class is the basic building block of the classification and is defined in terms of a specified range of activities which characterise, that class. These are referred to as the primary activities of the class. For example, for *Class 2250 Footwear Manufacturing*, the primary activities are the manufacturing of boots, sandals, shoes, thongs, etc.

An establishment may undertake a range of tasks that belong to different ANZSIC classes, for instance a Chinese restaurant may also sell takeaways. Each business in the census is classified according to the ANZSIC class of its predominant activity which, in this case, would be *Class 5730 Cafes and Restaurants* and not *Class 5125 Takeaway Food Retailing*.

For the 2001 Census, employed persons are coded to an ANZSIC class according to the business of their employer, and the main goods produced, or main services provided, by the employer's business. This information is sourced from Questions 38 and 39 on the census form.

An extended version of the ANZSIC classification is used for the Census which incorporates undefined classes in addition to the normal defined classes. These undefined 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 undefined class is *Class 2110: Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing, undefined*. This class may apply if the response to the industry questions on the census form were 'meat manufacturing', that is, it could not be determined which one of the following defined classes of group 211 actually applies:

Class 2111	Meat Processing
Class 2112	Poultry Processing
Class 2113	Bacon, Ham and Smallgood Manufacturing.

The 1993 edition of the ANZSIC is used to classify the 2001 Census. For more information refer to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (Cat. no. 1292.0), available in hard copy, on disc and from the ABS web site [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au).

*See also* Industry of Employment (INDP).

**Australian residents temporarily overseas**

Census figures exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas. However, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data enables 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.

ASCCEG is used in the 2001 Census to classify Ancestry (ANCP). For more information refer to the *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups* (Cat. no. 1249.0), available in hard copy, and from the ABS web site [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au).

**Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)**

The new Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) has been 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 will be used for the first time in the 2001 Census. Data on qualifications reported in the 1991 and 1996 Censuses was coded to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ).

ASCED classifies education according to two elements: Level of Education and Field of Education. Level of Education is an hierarchical classification and comprises 9 broad levels, 15 narrow levels and 64 detailed levels. Field of Education refers to the subject matter taught in a course, unit, and modules of study. It is also an 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 2 elements — Level of Education and Field of Education — the response is coded to the next highest classification level. Where this occurs, special 'Not further defined' (n.f.d.) 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. However some data at the 3 digit level can be made available from ABS Information Consultancy. Standard output for Field of Education is at the 6 digit level.

The ASCED publication is expected to be released in mid-2001 (Cat. no. 1272.0).

**Australian Standard  
Classification of  
Occupations (ASCO)**

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) is used to code responses to questions on occupation in Australian censuses. In ASCO, a job is defined as a set of tasks performed by an individual and an occupation is defined as a set of jobs with similar sets of tasks. Within ASCO, occupations are classified according to two criteria: skill level and skill specialisation.

ASCO First Edition was published in 1986 and was used in both the 1986 and 1991 Censuses. ASCO Second Edition has been used since the 1996 Census.

In ASCO Second Edition, there are five hierarchical levels. These are:

- Major Groups (9) — the broadest level of ASCO. Major groups are distinguished from each other on the basis of skill level and broadly defined skill specialisation. Each Major Group consists of at least one Sub-Major Group.
- Sub-Major Groups (35) — these are subdivisions of the Major Groups and have been introduced in ASCO Second Edition. Sub-Major Groups are distinguished from each other on the basis of broadly defined skill specialisation. Each Sub-Major Group consists of at least one Minor Group.
- Minor Groups (81) — these are subdivisions of the Sub-Major Groups. Minor Groups in the same Sub-Major Group are distinguished from each other on the basis of a more narrowly defined skill specialisation. Each Minor Group consists of at least one Unit Group.
- Unit Groups (341) — these are subdivisions of the Minor Groups. Unit Groups in the same Minor Group are distinguished from each other on the basis of a finer degree of skill specialisation. Unit Groups consist of one or more occupations.
- Occupations (987) — the most detailed level of ASCO. Occupations in the same Unit Group are distinguished from one another on the basis of detailed skill specialisation.

The ASCO codes use six digits. The first digit in the code represents the Major Group. The first and second digits indicate the Sub-Major Group. The first, second and third digits indicate the Minor Group. The first, second, third and fourth digits indicate the Unit Group, whilst all six digits indicate occupation.

The following example illustrates the coding conventions:

Major Group:	2	Professionals
Sub-Major Group:	24	Education Professionals
Minor Group:	241	School Teachers
Unit Group:	2413	Secondary School Teachers
Occupation:	2413-11	Secondary School Teacher

**Australian Standard  
Classification of  
Occupations (ASCO)**

*continued*

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to occupation level, the response is coded to the next highest level which is sufficiently broad to include all possibilities implied by the available information. Where this occurs, special 'Not further defined' (NFD) categories are used at the more detailed levels of the classification. These categories are represented by codes ending in one or more zeros.

Standard output for occupation data is at the 1, 2, 3 or 4 digit level of ASCO. However, in some cases 6 digit level data can be made available from ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

**Australian Standard  
Geographical  
Classification (ASGC)**

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) was 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 ASGC areas used for the Census are:

- Collection District (CD)
- Statistical Local Area (SLA)
- Local Government Area (LGA)
- Statistical Subdivision (SSD)
- Statistical Division (SD)
- Statistical District (S Dist)
- Statistical Region (SR)
- Major Statistical Region (MSR)
- Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)
- Section of State (SOS)
- State/Territory (S/T)

There is a separate entry in this dictionary defining each of these geographical areas.

The ASGC facilitates the standardisation of terminology and comparability of data.

For more information see:

- *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0)
- *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia* (Cat. no. 2905.0)
- *Statistical Geography Volume 3: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities* (Cat. no. 2909.0)

*See also* Census Geographic Areas.



**Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)**

See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

**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.

**Babies** See Child Type (CTPP).

**Base map** See Digital base map data.

**Bedsitter/flat** See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Birthplace** There are 3 birthplace variables. Birthplace of Individual (BPLP), which records a person's country of birth, and Birthplace of Female Parent (BFPF) and Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP), which indicate whether a person's parent was born in Australia or overseas. Prior to 2001, parental birthplace was coded to a country.

For the 2001 Census the 'Standard Australian Classification of Countries' (SACC) is used to classify responses for birthplace of individual. In 1996 the 'Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics' (ASCCSS) was used.

Both classifications use 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 birthplace of individual is not stated on the census form, an attempt is made to derive it from other answers. However for the 2001 Census there is less scope to derive this data because of changes to other variables. If birthplace 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?'.

Birthplace variables when used with Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Ancestry (ANCP) and Religious Affiliation (RELP) provide important information on ethnicity.

- Birthplace** *continued* See also Ancestry (ANCP), Australia, Australian Citizenship (CITP), Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
- Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP)** See Birthplace.
- Birthplace of Individual (BPLP)** See Birthplace.
- Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)** See Birthplace.
- Boarder** A boarder is any person aged 15 years or over who is unrelated to any member of a household, and who is supplied with meals and lodging in return for payment.
- Boarders are considered household members but not family members because they are unrelated to anyone in the household. In the Relationship in Household (RLHP) classification, boarders are coded to 'unrelated individual living in a family household'.
- If the boarder is found to be related to any person in the household then this familial relationship takes precedence over the fact that the person is also a boarder.
- See also Lodger, Relationship in Household (RLHP).
- Boarding school student** Boarders at school or college are specifically asked to record 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, Urban Centre/Localities.
- Buying/owning a dwelling** See Tenure Type (TEND).
- Cabins** See Caravans, houseboats etc.
- Capital City Statistical Division (Capital City SD)** Capital City Statistical Divisions (Capital City SDs) are predominantly urban in character and represent the State/Territory capital cities in the wider sense. A Capital City SD is defined to contain the anticipated urban development of a capital city (and its associated urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. It delimits an area which is stable for general statistical purposes.
- See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Statistical Division (SD), Major Statistical Region (MSR).

**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:* Occupied caravans at roadside parking areas or on open land are classified as sleepers-out for the variable Dwelling Structure (STRD). The occupants of the caravans complete Household Forms.
- *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 (DWTID), Household.

**CD** See Collection District (CD).

**CDATA2001** CDATA2001 on CD-ROM contains a large volume of tabulated census data, digital boundaries and base map data, with software to produce tables, maps and graphs of the data. The product is available at National and State/Territory levels.

There are two CDATA2001 products available, offering different levels of functionality.

*CDATA2001 — Full GIS:* This will allow you to export the data for use in other applications, and to import other data from a variety of formats into the system while providing full functionality of GIS software.

*CDATA2001 — Quickbuild:* This version contains reduced GIS software functionality when compared to that available in CDATA2001 — Full GIS, but with complete access to all statistical and boundary data. However the more complex GIS facilities such as SQL, importing of external data,

**CDATA2001** *continued* geocoding and point creation are not available. CDATA2001 — Quickbuild users will also have the facility to upgrade to CDATA2001 — Full GIS when so desired.

More detailed information is available on our web site — [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au) under the Census or CDATA Users Group entries.

*See also* Digital boundaries, Digital base map data, Community Profile Series.

**CD-Derived Postal Areas (POA)** *See* Postal Area.

**CDEP** *See* Community Development Employment Program.

**CDMS** *See* Collection District Mapping System (CDMS).

**CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP)** The 2001 Census is the first census that data for Usual Residence on Census Night will be available at Collections District (CD) level.

Imputation for non-response will not be done for CDUCP, but will continue for SLA of Usual Residence on Census Night (SLAUCP) and State of Usual Residence on Census Night (STEUCP). Therefore, aggregated CDUCP data will not correspond to SLAUCP and STEUCP.

**CDRD** *See* Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2001.

**CED** *See* Electoral division.

**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 2001 Census is the 14th national census for Australia.

From 1933 through until 1986 Australian censuses had been 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.

**Census** *continued* 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 *2001 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content* (Cat. no. 2008.0). These papers are also available on the ABS web site.

**Census collection district** See Collection District (CD).

**Census Consultancy Service** See Information Consultancy.

**Census counts** The Census enumerates people where they were located on Census Night. Most standard output products from the Census provide characteristics of people on this place of enumeration basis.

Census counts by place of enumeration:

- include overseas visitors for Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP);
- exclude overseas visitors for all other person variables; and
- exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas.

Census data are also available on place of usual residence (see Place of usual residence entry). Census counts by place of usual residence exclude overseas visitors and Australian residents temporarily overseas.

In previous censuses, data based on place of usual residence was available for SLAs and above. However, for the 2001 Census the addresses provided at Question 7 on the census form are coded to Collection District (CD). This means that usual residence counts can be produced on request, at CD level and for CD-derived areas such as Postal Areas and suburbs.

The variables Family Type (FMTF) and Household Type (HHTD) 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 Type (FMTF).

Estimates of the resident population for 30 June 2001, based on the 2001 Census counts by place of usual residence:

- exclude overseas visitors;
- include estimates of Australian residents temporarily overseas;

- Census counts** *continued*
- include an adjustment for the estimated underenumeration; and
  - include adjustments for births, deaths and migration between 30 June and 7 August.

Estimated Resident Population estimates are available for SLAs and above and provide only a limited range of characteristics. The estimates are updated annually.

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 under-counting.

*See also* Place of enumeration, Place of usual residence, Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Family, Household, Postal Area, Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

**Census date** The date of the 2001 Census is Tuesday 7th August 2001.

**Census form** *See* Appendix A, Household form.

**Census Geographic Areas** The Census Geographic Areas include Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas and the following census-specific (non ASGC) geographical areas:

- Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED);
- State Electoral Division (SED);
- Postal Area (POA);
- State Suburb (SSC);
- ATSI Region (AREG);
- Indigenous Area (IARE);
- Indigenous Location (ILOC); and
- Journey to Work (JTW).

Census statistical data and digital boundary data are readily available for all of these areas. Census data for these areas are aggregated from Collection District level.

For more details refer to, *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia* (Cat. no. 2905.0).

**Census Regulations** Census Regulations were amended for the 2001 Census and notified in the Gazette on 29 March 2000.

*See also* Census and Statistics Act.

**Census Snapshots** The Census Snapshots comprise extracts from the Community Profile Series presented in narrative form for Australia, States and Territories, Capital Cities and other geographic areas.

The Census Snapshots are presented in a user friendly format and although primarily developed for use by the media, they enable easy access and use by a much wider audience.

*See also* Web site, Community Profile Series.

**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.

In 1930 the Act was amended to allow the Census to be held at any such time as prescribed. Censuses have since been conducted in 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

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.

The Census and Statistics Act was amended in 2000 to allow for optional form retention in the 2001 Census.

For more information see *How Australia Takes a Census* (Cat. no. 2903.0) and the *Information Paper, 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content* (Cat. no. 2008.0).

*See also* Census Regulations.

**Census Table  
Specification Service**

For the first time, a service enabling users to specify and order customised tables will be made available via the ABS web site. The user can view different table layouts (often called table shells since no data are presented) on line by specifying the table structure and variables of interest. The tables ordered are only available off line.

*See also* Web site, Customised tables, Information Consultancy.

**Census Update**

*Census Update* is a free newsletter distributed to interested census users. *Census Update* can also be accessed through the Census home page at the ABS web site [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au). It is generally published several times a year and includes information about product releases, case studies of census data usage and details of the features of some of the popular electronic data products. Users interested in receiving *Census Update* should contact Census Marketing on 1800 813 939.

**Centroid**

The centroid is the centre of a digital bounded area, for example a Collection District (CD). This point is assigned a set of latitude and longitude coordinates.

In some cases, such as a crescent-shaped area, the centroid may lie outside the limits of the area.

The centroid enables census data to be reproduced for any aggregation of CDs falling within any radius of a defined point. For example, a client may require data for a television viewing area. This may require the identification of all CDs with a centroid within a twenty kilometre radius of a particular CD. Some thematic maps containing census data attach symbols to centroids for display purposes.

*See* Collection District (CD), CDATE2001, Digital spatial data.

**Child**

This is a person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster 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 in the household. This includes otherwise related children under 15 and unrelated children under 15.

In order to be classified as a child, the person can have no 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 included in the Relationship in Household classification:

- child under 15;
- dependent student; and
- non-dependent child.



**Child** *continued* The types of parent-child relationships which can be formed are via a natural, adoptive, step, foster or child dependency relationship. The child dependency relationships may be an otherwise related child under 15 (e.g. nephew or niece), or an unrelated child under 15.

The categories are designed to identify families with different structures and needs. Dependency, as used in these classifications, refers to economic dependency and is only applied to the part of the population that can be described as 'children'.

The dependency criterion is based on the barriers to full-time employment: age and student status.

*Dependent child:* A dependent child is a person who is either a child under 15, or a dependent student (see *Dependent student* below). To be regarded as a child the person can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

A dependent child must be attached to a nominal parent with whom he/she usually resides. This parent must be over 15 years of age.

*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 who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

*Non-Dependent child:* This refers to a natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Variables relevant to children are :

- Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and
- Child Type (CTPP).

Characteristics of children or parents who were temporarily absent on Census Night are not available.

*See also* Family, Foster child, Step Child, One parent family, Couple family.

**Child Type (CTPP)** This classification identifies different parent-child relationships within families and is applicable to all children present in the household.

People who state themselves as a natural, adopted, step or foster child and who are not married or living with a partner or his/her child, are coded as a child, regardless of age. Any other child is coded to

**Child Type (CTPP)** *continued* 'otherwise related child (under 15)' or 'unrelated child (under 15)'. Boarders and lodgers over the age of 15 are coded to 'Not applicable'. The categories 'step child' and 'foster child' are not necessarily pure counts as a parent may describe such a child as a child of Person 1/ 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 Type (FMTF) allows analysis of different family types.

*See also* Adopted child, Child under 15, Family, Family Type (FMTF), Foster child.

**Child under 15** This refers to a person under 15 years of age who indicates they have a parent-child relationship with a related or unrelated person over 15 years of age resident in the household.

A person who is classified as a child under 15 is considered a dependent child.

*See also* Child, Other related individual, Parent-Child relationship.

**Christmas Island** *See* Other Territories.

**Citizenship** *See* Australian Citizenship (CITP).

**Classification Counts** Classification Counts, comprise census counts for each category of most output classifications in full, for every State/Territory or Capital City Statistical Division. These are cross-classified by sex for all person based classifications.

Classification Counts consist of a column for each State/Territory or Capital City Statistical Division, and rows for classificatory detail, providing comparisons of all States/Territories or all capital cities.

The counts are available for first and second release data and can be provided on either hard copy or in electronic formats.

**Classifications** There is a wide range of possible responses to Census questions, and to make these responses more manageable for output purposes, it is necessary to group together like or related responses. Each response is allocated an index number, which are then reformatted into classes or classification levels of similar response.

*See also* Section 1, 2001 Census Classifications.

**Classifications and recodes** *See* Section 1, 2001 Census Classifications.

**CLIB2001** CLIB2001 is a CD-ROM product containing Community Profile data and Classification Counts from the 2001 Census. It is designed specifically for libraries and allows users to intuitively select, view and print data for an area of interest.

This product is accessible in ABS Library Extension Program member libraries only, and is provided free of charge to these libraries as a community service.

*See also* Classification Counts, Community Profile Series.

**Cocos (Keeling) Islands** *See* Other Territories.

**Collection District (CD)** The census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). It has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for collection, processing and output of data (except for some Work Destination Zones). CDs also serve as the basic building block in the ASGC and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger census geographic areas.

A CD is represented by a unique seven digit code. For the 2001 Census there is an average of about 225 dwellings in each CD. In rural areas the number of dwellings per CD declines as population densities decrease.

CDs are defined for each census and are current only at census time. For the 2001 Census, there are about 37,000 CDs throughout Australia (this includes the Other Territories of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay).

The criteria for the design of CDs for the 2001 Census are as follows:

- CDs should be consistent with both their role as a useful spatial unit and building block capable of aggregation into broader level ASGC spatial units and with the collectors' workload requirements.
- The chosen CD boundaries should, if possible, be readily identifiable on the ground and be defined in terms of permanent features; follow the centre of a road or river if these features are used; and should delimit CDs which conform to existing and proposed land uses. The use of major roads as CD boundaries in rural areas is avoided, where possible, to minimise splitting of identifiable rural localities.
- CDs should conform where possible to existing/gazetted suburb boundaries, and must not cross Statistical Local Area (SLA) boundaries and, as a consequence, any other ASGC spatial unit boundary.
- CDs in aggregate must cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

CDs are created in response to significant changes in population within a given area, or if boundaries of larger geographic areas change. For example:

**Collection District (CD)**

*continued*

- If the population within an existing CD increases to the point of being too large for one collector, the CD may be split into two or more CDs.
- If growth in the population of a locality or urban centre results in expansion of its boundary, new CDs may be created by division of the CDs into which the growth intrudes, so that the new boundary may adequately reflect the urban growth in census results (this process is often referred to as fragmentation).

Where necessary, CDs are created or boundaries adjusted to conform with changes to LGA boundaries.

The aim of these procedures is to maintain as much comparability between censuses as possible.

New CD boundaries are designed with reference to information obtained from:

- government authorities;
- census collector comments from the previous census;
- local knowledge;
- field inspections; and
- aerial photography.

*See also* Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

**Collection District Mapping System (CDMS)**

The CDMS has, as its basis, a digital base map of topographical data supplied by the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA). This base map is overlaid by digital collection management area boundaries which can be manipulated to reflect any required changes. Various data are attributed to those boundaries through an Oracle database called the Collection District Record Database (CDRD).

The system was built and used to facilitate:

- the design of collection boundaries;
- production of census collection management area maps which integrated the collection boundaries and the base map data;
- management of information associated with boundaries; and
- storing of the digital geographic information used.

*See also* Digital base map data, Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA), Collection District Record Database.

**Collection District maps**

*See* Reference maps.

**Collection District Record Database (CDRD) 2001**

The CDRD is an Oracle (relational) database containing a wide range of aspatial data which are associated with the boundary spatial data. The CDRD 2001 relates to the 2001 Census but data are also available for 1996. The information held in the CDRD includes:

- the CD number and type;
- the codes indicating the Collection Management Areas and the Census Geographic Areas to which the CD belongs;
- the area of the CD;
- various latitude and longitude characteristics of the CD;
- a limited range of census counts for that CD.

*See also* Area (measurement), Collection District (CD), Census Geographic Areas, Customised geographic reports.

**Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)**

*See* Electoral Division.

**Community Development Employment Program (CDEP)**

The Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Aboriginal communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development. The CDEP enables members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation.

In 1985 CDEP was expanded to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living in rural and urban areas. CDEP is funded and supported by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). The ATSIC allocate grants to participating community organisations who employ members of the local community.

CDEP participants are included in the employed category of the Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP) classification, and as a separate category in the Industry Sector (GNGP) classification.

*See also* Indigenous Status (INGP), Industry Sector (GNGP), Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

**Community Government Council**

*See* Local Government Area (LGA).

**Community Profile Series**

The Community Profile Series provides detailed census data for all geographic areas, ranging from Collection Districts (CDs) to the whole of Australia.

Community Profiles contain sets of tables based on key census characteristics of persons, families and dwellings. The profiles cover most topics on the census form.

## Community Profile Series

*continued*

The Community Profiles are presented in the form of simple cross-classified tables and, in most cases, are geographically based on where people were counted on Census Night, i.e. place of enumeration. The exceptions are the Usual Residence Profile and the Working Population Profile.

- *Basic Community Profile*: contains data covering most topics on the census form available for all census geographic areas from CDs to total Australia, including CD-derived Postal Areas, Suburbs and Electoral Divisions.
- *Expanded Community Profile*: contains data for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and larger geographic areas. It provides more detailed versions of some Basic Community Profile tables, as well as additional tables.
- *Usual Residents Community Profile*: contains data drawn from the Basic and Expanded Profiles but is based on place of usual residence rather than where people were enumerated on Census Night. The standard Usual Residents Profile is available for SLAs and aggregates of SLAs. For the 2001 Census usual residence data can be provided at CD level as a customised data service.
- *Working Population Profile*: contains labour force and related data on characteristics of employed people. These tables are based on a person's SLA of employment.
- *Time Series Community Profile*: contains data drawn from the Basic and Expanded Community Profiles from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses for classifications that are comparable. It is available for SLAs and aggregates of SLAs.
- *Indigenous Profile*: contains data on Indigenous and non-Indigenous people for Australian Indigenous Geographic Classification (AIGC) geography, and Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) geography from SLA level and above.

Standard Community Profiles can be customised for user specified geography and for sub-populations, e.g. a particular age group.

Community Profiles are available as hard copy, or in electronic format. Manipulation software, operating in a Windows environment, is provided free of charge with all profiles output in electronic form.

The Basic and Time Series Community Profiles are also available in the standard CDATEA2001 product. The other profiles can be purchased as Add-on Datapaks for use with CDATEA2001.

*See also* CDATEA2001, Place of enumeration, Place of usual residence, First release data, Census Geographic Areas, Information Consultancy, Journey to Work (JTW), Second release data, Table, Working population.

**Comparability (geographic, over time)** Around twenty five per cent of all CDs undergo some type of change between censuses. The types of changes which can occur include:

- splitting a CD into two or more new CDs;
- amalgamating two or more CDs into a new CD; and
- varying the boundary of an existing CD.

The extent of change is indicated in a variable on the Collection District Record Database. This can be used to approximate links between geographic areas over time.

The ABS has used this information to prepare a definition of 1996 SLAs which can be used with 2001 Census data. The Time Series Community Profile (available on CDATA2001, or separately), utilises this concordance.

**Computer Use at Home (COMP)** The 2001 Census is the first census to seek information on the use of Personal Computers (PCs) at home. The variable provides information relating to people's use of PCs in the week prior to Census Night. The question on computer use allows for either a yes or no response.

This information will help identify how widespread the use of computers at home has become in Australia for particular regions and population groups.

PCs include: computers used at home for private and business purposes; portable computers; personal organisers; computers brought home from the workplace; and dedicated word processors. Game machines are not included.

*See also* Internet Use (NETP).

**Confidentiality** Under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that would 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 Collection Districts 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.

The data from each census form are transferred on to computer files without names and addresses.

All name-identified information from past censuses has been destroyed, once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001 Census, not all name-identified information will be destroyed:

**Confidentiality** *continued*

- The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs report, *Saving Our Census and Preserving Our History* that saving name-identified census information 'for future research, with appropriate safeguards, will make a valuable contribution to preserving Australia's history for future generations'. This is particularly true for the 2001 Census as it coincides with the Centenary of Federation.
- In order to ensure the current high levels of public confidence and cooperation in the census are maintained, and to respect the wishes of those who do not want their information retained for future release, information will only be kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent. 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.
- The name-identified information that is kept will not be available for any purpose including by a court or tribunal within a 99 year closed access period. It will become publicly available in the year 2100.

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.

A comprehensive list of the precautions taken to ensure confidentiality of census data is listed in the information paper *2001 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content* (Cat. no. 2008.0).

*See also* Introduced random error, Table.

**Consultancy services** *See* Information Consultancy.

**Contributing family worker** A contributing family worker is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

*See also* Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

**Copyright** Copyright and intellectual property rights for the 2001 Census data and digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS. Any use of the boundaries is subject to a standard licence agreement to be signed by parties purchasing the boundaries.

The Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) have ownership of the copyright of the digital base maps used by the Census.



<b>Count of...</b>	<p>Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD) <i>See</i> Household, Temporarily absent.</p> <p>Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF) <i>See</i> Child, Child under 15, Temporarily absent.</p> <p>Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily absent (CDSAF) <i>See</i> Child, Temporarily absent.</p> <p>Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF) <i>See</i> Child, Non-Dependent Child, Temporarily absent.</p>
<b>Country of birth</b>	<i>See</i> Birthplace.
<b>Couple family</b>	<p>A couple family is based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may or may not include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals, thus a couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Marital status, Same-sex couples.</p>
<b>Craft in marinas</b>	<i>See</i> Caravans, houseboats, etc.
<b>Cross-classified tables</b>	<i>See</i> Table.
<b>Customised geographic reports</b>	<p>The 2001 Census customised geographic data reports provide clients with tabular geographic data which relate specifically to the Census Geographic Areas. The data available in these reports are taken from the Collection District Record Database (CDRD).</p> <p>Three types of common geographic data reports can be provided using the following standardised reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ direct queries — data from any number of nominated geographic areas can be drawn directly from the CDRD, (for example, the area in square kilometres for a number of SLAs).</li> <li>■ geographic conversions — a listing of all the geographic areas of a particular type (for example, an SLA) that are contained within, or share any common territory with, specified geographic areas of another type (for example, a State Electoral Division) can be taken from the CDRD.</li> <li>■ comparability listings — a set of Collection Districts (CDs) from a previous census year can have the CDs from the 2001 Census which correspond to them identified and listed. Alternatively, a list of 2001 Census CDs can have the CDs from previous censuses which correspond to them identified and listed. In each comparability listing there is a comparability indicator.</li> </ul> <p>Clients who have data requirements that cannot be met by these three standard reports, or a combination thereof, can have their requests serviced through a special data query facility which is also available.</p>

**Customised geographic reports** *continued*

To place an order for a customised geographic data report, contact ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

*See also* Collection District Record Database (CDRD), Census Geographic Areas.

**Customised mapping service**

ABS Information Consultancy offer two types of customised mapping services:

- Customised thematic mapping services; and
- Customised reference mapping services.

The digital geographic data used in these two services are generally 2001 Census Reduced Boundaries and 2001 PSMA Reduced Base Map, although other data are used where appropriate or required by the client.

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 a particularly popular source of data used for these types of maps as a wide range of characteristics are 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.

Customised thematic maps are available for all the Census Geographic Areas and most client-specified areas. These maps can incorporate statistical data from the Census and a wide range of other sources. Topographic data, such as roads, railway lines or features such as hospitals, schools and towns, are also available for inclusion in these thematic maps.

Reference maps are maps which show the boundaries and other non-statistical geographic information of particular geographic regions, usually in the context of the topographic features which define them. These types of maps are particularly important when using census data as they help to define the extent of the Census Geographic Areas.

Customised reference maps are available to suit most client needs. These maps contain base map (topographic) data, Census Geographic Areas and/or client-specified boundaries. They do not contain any statistical data and they are not available without ABS boundaries of some description.

To place a mapping consultancy request, contact ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

**Customised profiles** Community Profile data can be made available according to client specified areas and/or component tables of the profile either in hard copy or electronic formats. Purchasers of Community Profile data on electronic media are offered a format compatible with a wide range of spreadsheet and database software.

To discuss your data requirements contact ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for ABS Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

*See also* Community Profile Series, Information Consultancy.

**Customised services** *See* Customised geographic reports, Customised mapping service, Customised profiles, Information Consultancy.

**Customised tables** If standard 2001 Census products and services cannot meet a particular user's needs, a customised table may be ordered. Tables can be tailored to meet client-specific requirements, allowing maximum flexibility in the selection of any number of census variables for any geographic area.

Tables are available in hard copy or electronic format suitable for use in a range of spreadsheets and databases. Manipulation software is provided (where needed) free of charge with tables disseminated in electronic form. This software enables clients to view, select, print and export selections from the table.

Either contact ABS Information Consultancy to discuss your requirements, or use the Census Table Specification Service on the ABS web site to specify your tables. Contact details for ABS Information Consultancy are provided in the back of this publication.

*See also* Census Table Specification Service, Customised geographic reports, Customised mapping service, Information Consultancy, Internet.

**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 2001 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 tick box or hand-written responses found on an image into machine processable information;

## **Data processing** *continued*

- Repair, which is a mixture of automatic and clerical processes aimed at correcting any data not confidently captured by ICR;
- Balancing, which ensures that the number of dwelling and associated person(s) provided to the data processing centre have been captured by Scanning and ICR. Once this stage is completed, the forms and record books are stored and are not included in further processing stages.

The second 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* Derivations and imputations, First release data, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), Second release data.

## **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 Sydney for the 2001 Census, the DPC employs approximately 1000 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 2001 Census data quality. Census topics will be examined in detail and the impact of form design, collection procedures and data processing on data quality will be evaluated. Some topics to be evaluated include Labour Force Status, Census Undercount, and Housing.

**Data quality** *continued* In addition, the ABS publishes census Fact Sheets 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.

*See also* Derivations and imputations, Data processing, 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 for Collection Districts. The remaining topics, which require more complex processing, are included in the second release.

*See also* CDATA2001, Community Profile Series, First release data, Publications, Second release data.

**Date of the Census** The date of the 2001 Census is Tuesday 7th August 2001.

**De facto** *See* Place of enumeration, Marital status.

**De facto population counts** *See* Place of enumeration.

**De jure population counts** *See* Place of usual residence.

**Dependent child type** *See* Child Type (CTPP), Family.

**Dependent child** *See* Child.

**Dependent Children, Count of (CDCAF)** *See* Child, Household, Temporarily absent.

**Dependent foster child** *See* Child, Dependent Child, Foster Child.

**Dependent offspring** *See* Child, Relationship.

**Dependent student** *See* Child.

**Derivations and imputations** Some census data need to be derived in cases where a question has not been answered. Some variables for which data may be derived include Birthplace of Individual (BPLP), Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP), Birthplace of Female Parent (BFPF), Language Spoken at Home (LANP) and Indigenous Status (INGP). If there is insufficient information provided to derive an entry for these items, they are categorised as 'Not stated'.

Derivation is also used to create some variables from responses to several questions. These include: Housing Loan Repayments (HLRD), Rent (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND) and Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

**Derivations and imputations** *continued*

Where questions have not been answered on the census form, the following variables are always imputed: Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP), Registered Marital Status (MSTP), State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP) and SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP). There is no 'Not stated' category for these variables. Where the information cannot be derived from other data provided on the census form, data is imputed on the basis of distributions obtained from previous censuses.

*See also* Age (AGEP), Data processing, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Sex (SEXP), Usual address.

**Desktop mapping packages**

Software packages which run on personal computers, and have the ability to process spatial geographic data.

**Destination zone**

*See* Journey to Work (JTW).

**Digital base map data**

Spatial features of a map are represented as objects and stored in computer files as points, lines and regions. Aspatial data such as the names of features can be associated with these objects.

The 2001 Census digital base map data are being provided under an agreement between the ABS and the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA).

The 2001 Census digital base maps include:

- 2001 PSMA All-point Base Map; and
- 2001 PSMA Reduced Base Map.

The ABS wants to ensure that its clients have access to the digital base maps as it recognises the importance they have for many clients: firstly, in underpinning the 2001 Census digital boundaries; and secondly, in the further dimensions that they add to the analysis that many ABS clients wish to undertake.

The PSMA has ownership of the PSMA digital base maps. The 2001 PSMA Reduced Base Map is available from the ABS as an option in CDATA2001. The ABS only sells the base map data in conjunction with the CDATA2001 and IRDB products. It does not sell the digital base map separately.

The 2001 PSMA Reduced Base Map is compatible with the Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA94). Detailed product information, such as quality indicators and content details, can be obtained from the PSMA, or in the case of CDATA2001 the ABS.

The PSMA dissemination strategy for the 2001 PSMA digital base maps ties in closely with the ABS strategy for dissemination of the 2001 Census digital boundaries (see above). The digital base maps are available from selected organisations in the ABS network of secondary providers as well as other resellers appointed by the PSMA.

*See also* CDATA2001, Digital boundaries, Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA).

**Digital boundaries** The 2001 Census digital boundaries facilitate the analysis and display of 2001 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.

The 2001 Census boundaries align with the 2001 PSMA All-Point Base Map and the 2001 PSMA Reduced Base Map. 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 dependant on area and extent factors.

The 2001 PSMA Reduced Base Map and 2001 Census boundaries are compatible with Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA94).

*Dissemination of boundaries:* The dissemination of the 2001 Census digital boundaries is through the ABS and a network of ABS-appointed secondary providers. The ABS provides boundaries in Mapinfo (.tab) or Mapinfo interchange format (.mid .mif). Each secondary provider has a non-exclusive license to distribute, and provide after sales support for, a set of nominated file formats. It has been the intention of the ABS that all common industry formats be covered by at least one supplier with experience in that format.

Statistical data for use in conjunction with the 2001 Census digital boundaries can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

*Use with alternative digital base maps:* The 2001 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 Reduced 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.

**Digital boundaries** *continued* *Copyright on boundaries:* The copyright and intellectual property rights for the 2001 Census digital boundaries are retained solely by the Commonwealth of Australia and are administered by the ABS. Any use of the boundaries is subject to a standard licence agreement to be signed by parties purchasing the boundaries.

*See also* Digital base map data.

**Digital spatial data** *See* Centroid, Digital boundaries, Digital base map data, Census Geographic Areas.

**Digital topography** *See* Digital base map data.

**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.

**Directory of Census Statistics** The *Directory of Census Statistics* contains a summary of the broad range of publications, electronic products, maps and consultancy services available from the 2001 Census. The products and services are progressively released between 2002 and 2004 as the detailed data becomes available. A brief description (abstract) of the contents of each item is provided, accompanied by details of the geographic coverage, price, availability by medium and ordering services.

**Division** *See* Statistical Division.

**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. Non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals etc.) are enumerated on Personal Forms.

All occupied dwellings are counted in the Census. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted with the exception of unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates, and units in accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care). Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted.

For the 2001 Census unoccupied private dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities will be counted. In prior censuses only occupied private dwellings were counted in these communities.

*See also* Dwelling Type (DWTD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling Location (DLOD), Household, 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. The majority of private dwelling will appear in the 'Other' category.

*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 stands alone in its own grounds 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.
- *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.

For the 2001 Census there have been some changes to classification procedures for private apartments within non-private dwellings. This may result in changes to the counts of private dwellings in some areas.

- *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 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 includes caravans occupied on Census Night and located in roadside parking areas. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people).

**Dwelling Structure (STRD)**

*continued*

- *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 parks are treated as occupied private dwellings. Dwellings in caravan parks, in censuses prior to 1986 are 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 parks can be identified by using the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Occupied dwellings in manufactured home estates and units in accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care) have been classified as occupied private dwellings since the 1996 Census. Previously, they were classified as non-private dwellings.

- *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 parks, marinas and manufactured home estates, and units in accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care) are not counted in the Census. The exception to the above are residences of owners, managers or caretakers of the establishment.

- *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, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings.

**Dwelling Type (DWTD)**  
*continued*

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 cared and self-care units, then both Household Forms (self-care) and Personal Forms (cared) 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.

For the 2001 Census there have been some changes to classification procedures for private apartments within non-private dwellings. This may result in changes to the counts of private dwellings in some areas.

*See also* Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Migratory Collection District, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

**Dwelling variables**

For a list of dwelling variables, see the Mnemonic Index in the front of this dictionary.

**Education**

*See* Age (AGEP), Educational qualification, Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

**Educational qualification**

Every census since 1911 has included a question in which respondents reported their highest level of educational achievement. In the 1966 Census, respondents were asked to provide details of the qualification title and the institution at which it was obtained. In all censuses since 1966, people aged 15 or over have been asked whether they had obtained a qualification and, if so, the qualification name, field of study and name of awarding institution. 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.

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* Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP).

**Elderly people**

Variables can be derived upon request, to provide characteristics of people based on age.

*See also* Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care), Age (AGEP), Dwelling, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Electoral district**

*See* Electoral division.

<b>Electoral division</b>	<p>An electoral division is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member (or more in the case of the Tasmanian House of Assembly and the Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly) to the Federal, 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. Electoral divisions are approximated by aggregating the data for Collection Districts (CDs) that lie wholly or partly within the area.</p> <p>Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) have different boundaries to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs), except in Tasmania and the ACT where they are the same. CEDs cover all of Australia.</p> <p>For a list of CEDs and SEDs, see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 2905.0).</p>
<b>Employed</b>	See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).
<b>Employed labour force</b>	See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).
<b>Employee</b>	<p>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 and works on a commission basis; or works for an employer for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or, is a person who operated his/her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.</p> <p>See <i>also</i> Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).</p>
<b>Employer</b>	<p>An employer is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in trade, and hires one or more employees.</p> <p>See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).</p>
<b>Employment</b>	See Family Income (FINF), Hours Worked (HRSP), Household Income (HIND), Individual Income (INCP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Industry Sector (GNGP), Journey to Work (JTW), Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation (OCCP), Educational qualification.
<b>Employment sector</b>	See Industry Sector (GNGP).
<b>Employment status</b>	See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).
<b>English, proficiency in</b>	See Ethnicity, Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).
<b>Enumeration</b>	<p>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. SLAs), data may differ significantly, depending on the basis on which the data are tabulated.</p> <p>See <i>also</i> Place of enumeration, Place of usual residence, Information Consultancy, Post Enumeration Survey, Self-enumeration.</p>

**Enumeration district** See Collection District (CD).

**Error** See Data quality.

**Estimated Resident Population (ERP)** The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. The ERP is based on results of the Population Census and is compiled as at 30 June of each census year and updated quarterly between censuses. These intercensal estimates of the resident population are revised each time a population census is taken.

In the compilation of the ERP, 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 an estimated number of Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census Night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. The number of such people is estimated from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.

The third adjustment occurs if the Census does not fall on 30 June. For example, the 2001 Census was held on 7 August and population estimates at 7 August had to be back-dated to 30 June. This was accomplished using data from births and deaths registrations, overseas arrivals and departures data and estimates of interstate migration for the period 1 July to 7 August.

The ERP at census date at the national and State levels is updated quarterly by the use of demographic statistics (births, deaths, overseas and interstate migration). At the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, reliable statistics on migration are not available and the ERP at this level is updated annually, taking into consideration indicators of population change. Regression models are used to assist in the compilation of the ERP at the SLA level.

Estimates by age and sex are published annually at national, State and SLA level. Estimates by country of birth and marital status are also published annually at a national level, and estimates at the national and State levels, by sex, are published quarterly.

More information on the ERP can be found in the ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0), produced quarterly, and *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0), produced annually. ERPs for SLAs are published in *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (Cat. no. 3218.0). More information on demographic publications is available at the ABS web site [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au) under *Themes*.

See *also* Place of enumeration, Place of usual residence.

**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 2001 Census may provide information about ethnic origin. These variables may be cross-classified by sex or other related variables.

*See also* Ancestry (ANCP), Birthplace, 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.

**Fact Sheets** The *Fact Sheets* are designed to provide a quick reference for basic inquiries and information. *Fact Sheets* are published on an ad hoc basis in response to issues that arise during and after the publication of census data.

Examples of *Fact Sheets* expected to be produced are as follows:

- Number of Geographic Areas;
- Number of Categories in Key Census Fields;
- Income Imputation; and
- Confidentiality in Output.

**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.

The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of either a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households, therefore, 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).

**Family** *continued* 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 type.

*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 over the age of 15 years. 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 family relationship codes, and family type 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 44 asked for 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 relationships are not adequately stated by respondents, the family structure is derived where possible during processing from other responses such as name, usual residence and marital status.

**Family** *continued* **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. These groups are 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 there are more than three families in a household, three of the families are classified separately. Any others 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 Type (FMTF). When classifying families, information about temporarily absent family members is used. Other family variables available are:

- Count of Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and
- Location of Spouse (SPLF).

*See also* Child, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Family Type (FMTF), Indigenous Family.

**Family composition** *See* Family Type (FMTF).

**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 or more, and also present on Census Night i.e. not temporarily absent.



**Family/Household  
Reference Person  
Indicator (RPIP)** *continued*

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 or more, 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 (FINF)**

This variable is the sum of the Individual Incomes (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 and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then the Family Income (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.

Individual incomes are collected as ranges by the census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 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 member is then summed to produce the family income figure.

The same methodology is also used to calculate Household Income (HIND).

The categories of Family Income (FINF) include: 'Partial Income Stated' and 'All Incomes Not Stated'. The first category is used when family members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income. The second category is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

FINF and 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 (FIDE) in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

*See also* Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDE), Household Income (HIND), Individual Income (INCP), Median income.

**Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)**

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) is used in conjunction with Individual Income (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

FINF is calculated by adding the Individual Incomes (INCP) of each family member present in the household on Census Night. FIDF can be used to identify 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.

*See also* Family Income (FINF), Individual Income (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 single family households are always classified as primary families.

*See also* Family Type (FMTF).

**Family reference person**

*See* Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.

**Family Type (FMTF)**

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 Type (FMTF) variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other blood relationships, in that order of preference.

FMTF 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. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.

For the Census, FMTF relates only to the basic composition of the family. FMTF 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 Family Income (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).

<b>Family variables</b>	For a list of family variables, see the Mnemonic Index in the front of this dictionary.
<b>Father</b>	<i>See</i> Parent.
<b>Features (components of digital base map data)</b>	<i>See</i> Digital base map data.
<b>Field of study</b>	<i>See</i> Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP).
<b>First release data</b>	First release data are the first part of a two-phase processing, output and dissemination strategy for the 2001 Census. For a list of first release variables, see the 2001 Census Release Strategy in the front of this dictionary.
<b>Flats</b>	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD)
<b>Foster child</b>	<p>A foster child is a person who lives with a person or persons who are not his/her natural, adoptive or step parent(s). The definition of foster child includes dependent and non-dependent children. If the foster child is no longer dependent, but still regards his/her relationship with appropriate members of the household as a parent-child relationship, then he/she is coded as a foster child.</p> <p>Operationally, a person is considered a foster child if the response 'foster' is given for that person, regardless of the individual's dependency status.</p> <p>Previous ABS definitions of foster child have included a wider range of relationships, including formal and informal fostering. For example, the foster child may have been formally placed within the family by State family services, or the child may have formed a parent-child relationship through either of two dependency criteria. The current definition includes only formal fostering, as measured by the response given in the relationship question.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child.</p>
<b>Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)</b>	<p>This variable identifies the full/part-time status of students.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
<b>Gender</b>	<i>See</i> Sex (SEXP).
<b>Geographic areas</b>	<i>See</i> Census Geographic Areas, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).
<b>Geographic data</b>	<i>See</i> Census Geographic Areas, Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.
<b>Geographic Information Systems (GIS)</b>	Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are software systems for the capture, storage, manipulation (analysis) and display of spatially referenced data.

**Geographical Australia** For ASGC 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*.

Geographical 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.

See also Australia.

**GIS** See Geographic Information Systems.

**Government** See Industry Sector (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

**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 or 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 Type (HHTD), and individual members are classified in Relationship in Household (RLHP).

See also Child, Family, Household, Household Type (HHTD), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP)** This variable records the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed. The data are used to help build a picture of the education levels in each area of Australia and to assist planning of educational facilities.

Highest Level of Schooling Completed is new for the 2001 Census and is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), released in 2001. Previous censuses requested information on age left school.

**Home owner/purchaser** See Housing Loan Repayments (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).

**Homeless people** An *Occasional Paper, Counting the Homeless* (Cat. no. 2041.0) was published in 1999 based on data from the 1996 Census. A further paper on homeless people, using data from the 2001 Census may also be published.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD) — *Improvised home, tent, sleepers out*.

**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, 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* Individual Income (INCP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Journey to Work (JTW), Occupation (OCCP), Working population.

**House/flat attached to a shop, office** *See* Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Houseboat** Occupied houseboats have been classified as occupied private dwellings since the 1986 Census, and therefore receive Household Forms. Unoccupied houseboats are not counted. Houseboats are included in the category caravan, cabin, houseboat, in the variable Dwelling Structure (STRD).

*See also* Caravans, houseboats, etc. Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Household** A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Under this definition, in a group house where occupants share the dwelling, each occupant who usually supplies his/her own food should be counted as a separate household and issued with a separate Household Form. In practice, however, most such households usually only complete one form.

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. Analysis of Labour Force Survey data has shown the incidence of multiple household dwellings to be less than 1%.

*See also* Family, Group household, Household Type (HHTD), Indigenous Household, Lone person household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Tenure Type (TEND).

**Household form** The household form is the primary means for collecting census data and is used in all private dwellings. A copy of the form used for the 2001 Census is included in Appendix A of this publication. 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* Appendix A, Personal form.

**Household Income (HIND)** This variable is the sum of the Individual Incomes (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 Household Income (HIND) is not derived for that household.

Individual incomes are collected as ranges by the census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs (This survey is used because it 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 household member is then summed to produce the household income figure.

The same methodology is also used to calculate Family Income (FINF).

The categories of Household Income (HIND) include: 'Partial Income Stated' and 'All Incomes Not Stated'. The first category is used when household members are temporarily absent or any household member has not stated their income. The second category is used when no member of the household 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 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 Individual Income (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

*See also* Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Individual Income (INCP), Median income.

<b>Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)</b>	<p>Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) is used in conjunction with Household Income (HIND).</p> <p>Household Income (HIND) is calculated by adding the Individual Incomes (INCP) of each household member present on Census Night. HIDD can be used to identify households where people were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Household, Household Income (HIND).</p>
<b>Household members temporarily absent</b>	<i>See</i> Temporarily absent.
<b>Household mobility</b>	<i>See</i> Internal migration.
<b>Household reference person</b>	<i>See</i> Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household.
<b>Household Sample File (HSF)</b>	<p>The Census Household Sample File is a comprehensive unit record database of census characteristics, containing a one percent sample of confidentialised records of private households and associated persons, and persons in non-private dwellings.</p> <p>For further information contact ABS Information Consultancy.</p>
<b>Household Type (HHTD)</b>	<p>This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling.</p> <p>Family households can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors). The first three categories (11–13) of this classification can be further broken down to show those households with only family members present and those with non-family members present. This is in line with the ABS standard for this classification. Users requiring this level of information should indicate their requirements to the ABS consultant when specifying tables.</p> <p>A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors. Visitor only households can contain Overseas Visitors.</p> <p>The Other Not Classifiable category includes those households which the collector determined were occupied on Census Night but where the 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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family, Group household, Household, Lone person household.</p>
<b>Housing</b>	<i>See</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

<b>Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD)</b>	<p>This variable records the housing loan repayments being paid by a household to purchase the dwelling in which it was enumerated (also applicable to caravans).</p> <p>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, HLRD01.</p> <p>The data are important in analysis of home ownership and for providing benchmark data for evaluating housing needs, housing finance and housing demand.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD), Household Type (HHTD), Tenure Type (TEND).</p>
<b>Husband</b>	<i>See</i> Partner.
<b>Immigration</b>	<i>See</i> Ancestry (ANCP), Birthplace, Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
<b>Improvised home</b>	<i>See</i> Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).
<b>Imputation</b>	<i>See</i> Derivations and imputations.
<b>Inadequately described</b>	<i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.
<b>Indigenous Area (IARE)</b>	<p>Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are aggregates of Collection Districts (CDs) which represent a population of at least around 300 Indigenous persons grouped on the basis of language or culture. IAREs aggregate to ATSI Regions. IAREs, cover the whole of Australia.</p> <p><i>See also</i> ATSI Region, Indigenous Location (ILOC).</p>
<b>Indigenous enumeration</b>	<p>The ABS has implemented procedures tailored to the enumeration of Indigenous people living in discrete communities since the 1976 Census. The 2001 Census procedures build on this experience with the 2001 Census Indigenous Enumeration Strategy. This strategy ensures that procedures can be tailored in response to each Indigenous community's requirements.</p> <p>Central to this strategy is the role undertaken by the State Indigenous Manager (SIM). The role of the SIM is to lay the groundwork for a successful enumeration by working with Indigenous groups and media to encourage participation. The SIM also coordinates the enumeration activities which affect Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>As in the past, Census Field Officers are employed to work with Indigenous communities to ensure they are counted in the Census. This includes gaining community acceptance for the Census and the recruitment of local field staff.</p>



**Indigenous enumeration** *continued* In certain Indigenous communities, 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 Census Field Officers recruit, train and work with people from the community so that they can manage the enumeration and conduct the interviews.

In other areas, Indigenous peoples are enumerated using standard procedures and forms. Special Collectors skilled in Indigenous languages and culture are available to assist in these areas if required.

**Indigenous family** An Indigenous Family is one where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables on other definitions of Indigenous Family.

*See also* Family, Indigenous Status (INGP).

**Indigenous household** An Indigenous Household is a family household where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Group households are not included. Clients may request tables on other definitions of Indigenous Household.

*See also* Household.

**Indigenous languages** Data on specific Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are only available for the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

The Census asks a question on language spoken at home. The question may not collect complete language use data, but does give an indication of the number of speakers of Indigenous languages in Australia.

*See also* Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

**Indigenous Location (ILOC)** Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are single CDs or aggregates of CDs which have a population of at least 80 Indigenous persons. ILOCs aggregate to Indigenous Areas (IAREs). ILOCs cover the whole of Australia.

*See also* ATSI Region, Indigenous Area (IARE).

**Indigenous Status (INGP)** The origin question on the census form asks whether each person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. The purpose of the question is to provide data about both groups of Australia's Indigenous people.

Torres Strait Islanders are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

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

**Indigenous Status (INGP)**

*continued*

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 origin 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 Program (CDEP), Indigenous enumeration, Indigenous Family, Indigenous Household, Indigenous languages.

**Individual Income (INCP)**

This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. People are asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made.

Gross income includes family payments, additional family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operating expenses) and workers' compensation received.

People are not asked to state their exact income, only to indicate the range into which their income falls.

Income from some sources may be negative. 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, business income from own unincorporated enterprise and income from rental property is collected net of expenses incurred in the raising of this income. Therefore, income derived from business or rental property may be negative, which may result in a negative total income.

Information on income distribution is important in planning public and private sector services such as social welfare and, particularly at the regional level, retail distribution and other commercial services.

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.

Family Income (FINF) and Household Income (HIND) are calculated from individual incomes. The income of other groups of people in a household can also be calculated on request.

*See also* Family Income (FINF), Household Income (HIND), Median income.

**Industry of Employment (INDP)** This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work.

For the 2001 Census a person's industry of employment is classified based on responses to a range of questions, and in particular Questions 38 and 39, 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.

For the 1996 Census, in addition to the above, a person's industry of employment was also classified by use of the ABS's Business Register.

The 1993 edition of the ANZSIC is used in classifying the responses given to the industry questions for the 2001 Census.

There is not necessarily any relationship between the occupation of an individual and the industry in which he/she works; for example, a van driver for an establishment designated as being in the insurance industry is employed in that industry, not in the transport industry. One establishment may employ many people in different occupations but they are all coded to the industry of the establishment.

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), Journey to Work (JTW), Working population.

**Industry Sector (GNGP)** This variable classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the government or non-government (private) sector.

Industry sector has separate categories for Commonwealth, State/Territory and Local Government, Community Development Employment Program, and the private sector.

*See also* Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Journey to Work (JTW), Working population.

**Information Consultancy** The ABS offers a range of consultancy services for clients who require data which are not available in standard publications or products. Clients can obtain census data to meet their specific needs, including special cross classified tables, Community Profiles for non-standard areas, and thematic and reference maps. The price for customised census data varies depending on client requirements.

Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

*See also* Customised tables, Customised geographic reports, Customised Mapping Service.

**Institution** *See* Dwelling, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

**Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)** The 2001 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.

The 1996 Census was processed using Optical Mark Recognition technology, which was not capable of processing hand-written responses.

*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, Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAICP, UAI1P, UAI5P).

Using the following variables, it is possible to identify the pattern of movement of people for the year prior to the census date, and for five years prior to the census date:

- SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP);
- SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P);
- SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P);
- State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP);
- State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P); and
- State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P).

State is needed because SLA codes are unique only within a State.

**Internal migration** *continued*

Data collected in the Census only reflect the latest movement 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, but all residents stated their address one year ago; 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, but all residents stated their address of five years ago; 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 1996 Census. Six months later he moved to Melbourne for two years, and then to Adelaide where he was living at the time of the 2001 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 the Health Insurance Commission.

*See also* Usual residence.

**Internet** *See* Web site.

**Internet Use (NETP)** The 2001 Census is the first census to seek information in Internet use. This variable provides information relating to people's use of the Internet in the week prior to Census Night. The question on Internet use allows for multiple responses. For example, a person who had used the Internet at home, at work and elsewhere, would be recorded as such for each category.

This information will help identify the level and location of Internet use. This is useful to both the government and private sectors for planning purposes.

Internet includes: Internet connections in private and business applications; Internet connection through a computer or set top box, games machine, mobile phone, or other means; and Internet used at other locations including libraries, Internet cafes, shops, educational institutions, or at a neighbour or friends place of residence.

*See also* Computer Use at Home (COMP).

**Interstate migration** *See* Internal migration.

**Introduced random error** Under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that would 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 (3,903,324 and 238,246 respectively in 1996), while the number of people who are Buddhist or born in Chile (199,812 and 28,820 respectively in 1996) 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, cells with very small values 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.

**Introduced random error**  
*continued*

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 sub-totals in summary tables are derived after the random adjustment process has been applied, thus they will include random error if there have been any adjustments to the cell components. 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. Even without random error, firm reliance should not be placed on small cells since possible respondent and processing errors have greatest relative impact on small cells.

Some small cells have been randomly altered to zero. Caution should be exercised in deducing that there are no people or households in an area having particular characteristics.

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 Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) defines a job as a set of tasks performed by one individual. An occupation is a set of jobs which requires the performance of a common set of tasks.

*See also* Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Hours Worked (HRSP), Individual Income (INCP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Industry Sector (GNGP), Journey to Work (JTW), Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation (OCCP).

**Journey to Work (JTW)** Journey to Work data provide information on where a person works rather than where a person lives. The address of each employed person's usual workplace is used to code the work destination area. These destination areas are designed by the State Transport Authorities who require data on urban transport patterns to plan public transport systems.

JTW data have been produced from Australian censuses since 1971. The JTW Study Areas and Destination Zones have been redefined for each Census to take into account changes and growth in the States and Territories. Consequently, JTW data are not comparable across Censuses.

For the 2001 Census, there are important changes related to the geographic coverage and applicable population for JTW data that allow a more comprehensive view of work-related transport patterns across Australia.

In previous censuses, JTW study areas were restricted to major urban areas in each State or Territory. For the 2001 Census, JTW coding has been expanded to encompass all of Australia (excluding External Territories). Each State and Territory are further defined as either Detailed or Extended study areas. The Detailed study areas cover the same major urban centres as defined for the 1996 Census, and comprise Destination Zones which aggregate to SLAs. The Extended study areas cover all remaining SLAs within the State/Territory.

In 1996, JTW data were available only for those people who lived and worked in the same study area. Any person who was enumerated in a study area but gave a workplace address that was outside this study area was coded as 'Worked Outside Study Area'. For example, if a person commuted from Wollongong to work in Sydney, JTW data for that person could not be obtained. For the 2001 Census, the workplace address given by employed people is coded to an SLA and a Destination Zone if they work in a Detailed study area, or an SLA only if they work in an Extended study area. Destination zones do not concord with CDs but they do aggregate to SLAs.

Working Population Profile tables provide characteristics of the working population for each SLA. JTW data can also be customised to provide flow tables containing both origin zone (by place of enumeration or place of usual residence) and destination zone. The origin and destination data can be cross classified with Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) to illustrate urban transport patterns. However, users should be



**Journey to Work (JTW)** aware of the difference in the time period covered by these variables.  
*continued* People employed in the week prior to the Census but no longer employed on census day still appear in JTW data.

JTW information is derived from two variables: Journey to Work: Study Area (JTWSAP) and Journey to Work: Destination Zone (JTWDZNP). JTWSAP comprises State, Study Area Indicator (Detailed or Extended), and SLA. JTWDZNP comprises Destination Zone. Work Destination Zone codes are not unique throughout Australia and **MUST** be used in conjunction with JTW Study Area codes to produce meaningful JTW data.

*See also* Working population, Method of Travel to Work (MTWP).

**Journey to Work: Destination Zone (JTWDZNP)** *See* Journey to Work (JTW).

**Journey to Work: Study Area (JTWSAP)** *See* Journey to Work (JTW).

**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 (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.

*See also* Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

**Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP)**

This is a derived variable applicable to all people aged 15 years and over. It classifies people as employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force.

In census output, Status in Employment is included as part of Labour Force Status and classifies employed people to either Employee; Employer; Own Account Worker; or Contributing Family Worker. In the outputs of some other ABS collections, Status in Employment is shown as a separate classification.

Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP) is derived using responses to questions on:

- full/part-time job (Question 32)
- job last week (Question 33)
- hours worked (Question 40)
- transport to work (Question 41)
- looking for work (Question 42)
- availability to start work (Question 43)

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, Own Account Worker.

**Land Information Centre, Bathurst (LIC)**

Lead agency of the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA).

**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 identifies the language spoken at home. The classification contains the languages and groups of languages most likely to be used in Australia.

A question on language has been included in seven 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

**Language Spoken at Home (LANP)** *continued* 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).

**Legal marital status** *See* Marital status, Married registered.

**LGA** *See* Local Government Area (LGA).

**LIC** *See* Land Information Centre, Bathurst.

**Local Government Area (LGA)** The Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Community Government Council of sufficient size and statistical significance in the Northern Territory. The LGAs in Australia collectively cover only a part of Australia. The main areas not covered by LGAs are the extensive northern parts of South Australia, a large part of the Northern Territory, 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 Acts. The LGAs applicable to the 2001 Census output are those which existed at 7 August, 2000. This early cut off date allows time for the Census mapping to be completed. These LGAs are represented in the 2001 Edition of the ASGC.

The types of LGAs in each State and the Northern Territory are:

- New South Wales: Cities, and Areas;
- Victoria: Cities, Rural Cities, Boroughs and Shires;
- Queensland: Cities, Towns and Shires;
- South Australia: Cities, Rural Cities, Municipalities and District Councils;
- Western Australia: Cities, Towns and Shires;
- Tasmania: Cities and Municipalities; and
- Northern Territory: Cities, Towns, Shires and Community Government Councils.

For more information and a list of the Local Government Areas in each State and the Northern Territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

**Locality** *See* Urban Centre/Locality.

**Location of dwelling** *See* Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DL0D).

**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* Partner, Temporarily absent.

**Lodger** A lodger is a person who lives in the rented quarters of a dwelling occupied by another person or family. A lodger is considered more independent than a boarder as there is no sharing of meals with other residents of the dwelling and, therefore, the lodger forms a separate household within the dwelling. He/she is classified as a lone person in the Relationship in Household (RLHP) classification and thus forms a lone person household.

*See also* Boarder, Lone person household.

**Lone parent** A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner usually present 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** A person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials in living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household is classified as a lone person household. He/she may live in a dwelling on his/her own, or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

**Lord Howe Island** This island is part of the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division (SD) of New South Wales.

**Major Statistical Region (MSR)** Major Statistical Regions (MSR) divide each of the five larger States, NSW, Vic, Qld, SA and WA into two geographical areas: one equates with the Capital City Statistical Division and the other with the balance of the State. Due to population size limitations, Tasmania, Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories each consist of only one MSR corresponding to the whole of the State/Territory.

For more information refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

**Major urban** *See* Section of State.

**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 Type (DWTD).

**Maps** *See* Reference maps.

**Marina** *See* Caravans, houseboats, etc.

**Marital status** There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status, they are 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 the question 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?'. The output categories are:

- married in a registered marriage;
- married in a de facto marriage; and
- not married.

In the Social Marital Status classification a response of husband/wife to the relationship question results in a person being classified as 'Married in a registered marriage', regardless of that person's response to the question about present marital status.

**Marital status** *continued*

*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.

*See also* Married Registered, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

**Married de facto** *See* Marital status.

**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 the relationship question (Question 5).

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 registered marriage', and a registered marital status of 'never married'.

*See also* Marital status.

**Median income** Median income is the estimated mid point of the distribution of individual responses for a given income range. As individual income data are collected in ranges for the Census, a uniform distribution of responses within each range is assumed, in order to calculate the median value.

For information on how medians are used in the derivation of Family Income (FINF) and Household Income (HIND), refer to the relevant section.

*See also* Family Income (FINF), Household Income (HIND), Individual Income (INCP).

**Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)**

This variable records up to three methods, or means, of travel to work for each person aged 15 years and over who was employed during the week before the Census. The data are used in Journey to Work (JTW) analysis, and transport planning.

The question on method of travel (Question 41) 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.

The response options for MTWP were expanded for the 2001 Census. The 1996 method of travel Ferry/Tram was split in two, and the option of Truck was added. Tram includes light rail.

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 Journey to Work (JTW) 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 7 August 2001, while journey to work 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 7 August 2001 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 7 August 2001 and 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 7 August 2001 because he/she had since become employed.

*See also* Information Consultancy, Journey to Work (JTW), Table, Working population.

<b>Migrant</b>	<i>See</i> Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
<b>Migration</b>	<i>See</i> Birthplace, Internal migration, Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).
<b>Migratory Collection District</b>	Off-Shore, Shipping and Migratory Collection Districts (CDs), contain people who are enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus. There is one such category for each State and the Northern Territory.  Australians in Antarctica are within the scope of the Census and are coded to an Off-Shore CD in Tasmania.
<b>Mnemonics</b>	Some of the entries in this dictionary describe variables on the census unit record file. Each variable has a mnemonic, e.g. HIND for Household Income. 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 Section 1 2001 Census Classifications.  <i>See also</i> entries for individual variables.
<b>Mobility</b>	<i>See</i> Internal migration.
<b>Mortgage</b>	<i>See</i> Housing Loan Repayments (HLRD).
<b>Mother</b>	<i>See</i> Parent.
<b>Motorbikes</b>	<i>See</i> Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD).
<b>Multiple family households</b>	For the 2001 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 Type (FMTF), Family Number (FNOF) and Relationship Between Families (FRLF).  <i>See also</i> Family, Households.
<b>Municipality</b>	A type of Local Government Area.  <i>See also</i> Local Government Area (LGA).
<b>NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified)</b>	<i>See</i> Residual categories and supplementary codes.



**NEI (Not Elsewhere Included)** See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

**NFD (Not Further Defined)** See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

- Name** The names of all people 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;
  - it is 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.

All name-identified information from past censuses has been destroyed, once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001 Census, not all name-identified information will be destroyed:

- The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs report, *Saving Our Census and Preserving Our History* that saving name-identified census information 'for future research, with appropriate safeguards, will make a valuable contribution to preserving Australia's history for future generations'. This is particularly true for the 2001 Census as it coincides with the Centenary of Federation.
- In order to ensure the current high levels of public confidence and cooperation in the census are maintained, and to respect the wishes of those who do not want their information retained for future release, information will only be kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent. 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.
- The name-identified information that is kept will not be available for any purpose including by a court or tribunal within a 99 year closed access period. It will become publicly available in the year 2100.

See also Confidentiality, Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.

**Name attribution  
(component of digital  
geographic information)** See Attribution.

<b>Name of employer</b>	<p>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).</p> <p>In line with ABS practice to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by respondents, the name of the employer is not recorded on computer files.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Confidentiality, Name, Unit Record File.</p>
<b>Nationality</b>	<i>See</i> Australian Citizenship (CITP).
<b>Negative income</b>	<i>See</i> Individual Income (INCP).
<b>Never married</b>	<i>See</i> Marital status, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).
<b>Non-ASGC areas</b>	<i>See</i> Census Geographic Areas.
<b>Non-dependent child</b>	<p>A natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, who is aged over 15 years, not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and has no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Child, Couple family, Foster Child, Lone Parent, Partner, Other related individual, Step Child.</p>
<b>Non-family member</b>	<p>A person who does not fulfil any of the family criteria of couple relationship, parent-child relationship, or other blood relationship with any of the 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.</p> <p>A non-family member is a person who is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a lone person;</li> <li>■ a group household member; or</li> <li>■ an unrelated individual living in a family household.</li> </ul> <p><i>See also</i> Dwelling, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Visitors to Australia, Visitors to a household.</p>
<b>Non-government</b>	<i>See</i> Industry Sector (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).
<b>Non-labour force occupations</b>	<p>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'.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Labour force, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).</p>

<b>Non-private dwelling</b>	<i>See</i> Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).
<b>Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)</b>	<p>This variable describes the field of study of the highest completed non-school qualification.</p> <p>The full classification for levels of education and fields of education, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> (Cat. no. 1272.0). This publication is due for release around July 2001.</p> <p>QALFP is derived from a number of responses to the census form, including the name of the awarding institution. The responses are used only for coding the correct field of study.</p> <p>Qualifications outside the scope of this variable are classified as <i>not applicable</i>.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
<b>Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)</b>	<p>This variable describes the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).</p> <p>The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)</i> (Cat. no. 1272.0). This publication is due for release around July 2001.</p> <p>ASCED is designed for a wide range of purposes, and the information received from the census is not detailed enough to allow coding to the lowest level of the classification. Therefore standard census products will be available at the two digit ASCED level, and some three digit information may be available upon request.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>
<b>Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP)</b>	<p>This variable describes the year in which the highest non-school qualification was completed. The question on the census form changed for 2001 so that respondents could specify a year rather than nominate a range of years. For the 2001 Census valid responses are 1914 to 2001.</p> <p>Year Completed is only applicable for people who report having a qualification and who are aged 15 years and over.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).</p>

**Norfolk Island** This 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 reference week, were not in the categories Employed or 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 reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

See *also* Labour force, Labour force Status/Status in Employment (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 this data:

- to provide some 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 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 motor bikes, scooters and tractors.

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, Journey to Work (JTW), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD).

**Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD)** The Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD) is a new variable for the 2001 Census. Motorbikes and motor scooters were previously excluded from vehicle counts.

MCYCD identifies the number of registered motorbikes and motor scooters owned or used by household members, and garaged/parked at or near the private dwelling on Census Night.

Similar to the classification Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), MCYCD data are used to help determine transport policies and priorities. MCYCD is also required for analysing and predicting motor cycle ownership patterns; indicating the availability of sources of transport other than public transport; providing a socioeconomic profile of the population, including population mobility.

*See also* Dwelling, Household, Journey to Work (JTW), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

**Occupation (OCCP)** Occupation is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over. Two questions are used in the Census. The first of these asks for occupation title (in main job held in the week prior to Census Night). The second asks for the main tasks usually performed by the person in their occupation. Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

Since the 1996 Census occupation data have been classified in accordance with the Second Edition (1996) of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), and are coded to the occupation level. In ASCO, a job is defined as a set of tasks performed by one individual, and an occupation is defined as a set of jobs sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together.

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.

*See also* Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Labour force.

**Occupied private dwelling** *See* Dwelling.

**Off-Shore Collection District** *See* Migratory Collection District, Dwelling Type (DWTD).

**Offspring** *See* Child.

**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 family household. 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).

Information on people who are temporarily absent is used in family coding to differentiate between:

- lone person households and one parent families. That is a child who is temporarily absent is included when coding Family Type (FMTF); or
- between one parent and couple families (if a spouse was temporarily absent).

*See also* Child, Family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Optional questions** There are two optional questions on the 2001 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?'. The 2001 Census is the first to give respondents the opportunity to agree to having their name identified information retained.

*See also* Confidentiality.

**Origin** *See* Ancestry (ANCP), Indigenous Status (INGP), Ethnicity.

**Origin zone** *See* Journey to Work (JTW).

**Other** *See* Residual categories and supplementary codes.

**Other family** Other Family is defined as a family of other related individuals residing in the same household. These individuals do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household.

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 Type (FMTF), Other related individual.

**Other related individual** An individual who is related to members of the household, but who does not form a 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 can form their own family type or can be attached to an already existing family. Those related individuals who reside in the same household and who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household are classified as an other family.

In cases where a couple family or one parent family has been formed, any persons who are related to members of these families and are usual residents of the household are other related individuals. In these circumstances they can be identified at the detailed level of the Family Type (FMTF) classification.

Related adults, such as individual brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, may be present in the household. If a household comprises only two or more related individuals, then they are classified as a family (for example, two brothers, or a female living with her grandchild).

Individuals who are related to a family are classified as related family members and associated with the primary family. Other variables which identify related individuals and adults are:

- Family Type (FMTF); and
- Relationship in Household (RLHP).

The following is a list of relationships which define a related individual:

self, husband, wife, de facto marriage partner, mother, step-mother, mother in-law, father, step-father, father in-law, son, step-son, son in-law, daughter, step-daughter, daughter in-law, grandmother, step-grandmother, grandmother in-law, grandfather, step-grandfather, grandfather in-law, granddaughter, step-granddaughter, granddaughter in-law, grandson, step-grandson, grandson in-law, sister, step-sister, half-sister, sister in-law, brother, step-brother, half brother, brother in-law, aunt, step-aunt, aunt in-law, uncle, step-uncle, uncle in-law, nephew, step-nephew, nephew in-law, niece, step-niece, niece in-law, cousin, step-cousin, cousin in-law.

*See also* Family, Other Family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Other Territories** 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.

<b>Other Territories</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>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 SLA code.</p> <p>Prior to the 1986 Census, separate censuses of the islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Information Consultancy.</p>
<b>Other urban</b>	<i>See</i> Section of State.
<b>Overseas born</b>	<i>See</i> Birthplace.
<b>Overseas visitor</b>	<i>See</i> Visitors to Australia.
<b>Own account worker</b>	<p>An Own Account Worker is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees. This category was called 'Self-employed' in 1991.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).</p>
<b>Parent</b>	<p>A parent is a natural, step, adoptive or foster mother or father of a child who is usually resident in the same household as the child.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Family, Family Type (FMTF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).</p>
<b>Parent-Child relationship</b>	A parent-child relationship is one between two persons usually resident in the same household. The nominal child is attached to the nominal parent via a natural, adoptive, step, foster or child dependency relationship.
<b>Partner</b>	<p>A person in a couple relationship with another person usually resident in the same household is a partner. The couple relationship may be in either a registered or de facto marriage, and includes same-sex couples.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Marital status, Married registered, Same-sex couple.</p>
<b>Pensions/benefits</b>	<p>The calculation of gross income includes any pensions or benefits received.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Individual Income (INCP).</p>
<b>Period of residence</b>	<i>See</i> Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).



**Person variables** For a list of person variables see the Mnemonic Index in the front of this dictionary.

For Overseas Visitors only three person variables are available. They are Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP). In all other person variables, an Overseas Visitor category (code V) appears, in order to allow 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 (Appendix A), 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 required to be 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* Birthplace.

**Place of enumeration** The 'place of enumeration' is the place at which the person was counted.

- The population count for place of enumeration is a count of every person, who spent Census Night in Australia, based on where he/she was counted; including people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. People were counted where they spent Census Night, which may not be where they usually live. This count is also known as a *de facto* population count.
- People entering Australia from overseas before midnight on Census Night were counted where they stayed on Census Night. Visitors to Australia were counted regardless of how long they had been in the country or how long they planned to stay. Australian residents in Antarctica were also within the scope of the Census.
- People leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night were not counted in the Census. Australian residents out of the country on Census Night, and overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia were out of the scope of the Census.

**Place of enumeration***continued*

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 Collection Districts (CDs), and any aggregations of CDs, such as postal areas or SLAs.

The variables Family Type (FMTF) and Household Type (HHTD) 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 Type (FMTF).

*See also* Place of usual residence, Australia, Census counts, Collection District (CD), Family, Household, Visitors to Australia.

**Place of usual residence**

This is the place where a person usually lives, rather than the place where they were counted on Census Night. Each person is required to state his/her address of usual residence in Question 7. 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.

The 2001 Census is the first census where usual residence data will be available at Collection District (CD) level. Previously, place of usual residence was only coded to Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. Where the respondent has given insufficient address information their SLA will be imputed as in the past. Their CD however, will not be imputed in these cases. Characteristics of individuals are available for CDs and aggregations of CDs.

Most respondents who are enumerated at a place other than their usual residence provide sufficient information for a SLA code to be allocated for their usual residence. However, in some cases a code of 'Undefined State' or 'Undefined Capital City' must be allocated, and in some cases no response is given.

If no adequate response is given for usual residence for persons enumerated in hotels, motels and hospitals, the SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) is imputed. The imputed SLA is not the SLA of enumeration, as these dwellings are likely to contain non-permanent residents from elsewhere.

In other types of dwelling, including private households, where there is no information provided in response to this question, the person is assumed to be enumerated at their place of usual residence and the codes appropriate to that address are allocated. If the person indicates

**Place of usual residence** *continued* that he/she is a visitor, but does not give enough information to code to SLA, the SLA and Postal Area codes are imputed using population distribution patterns from the 1996 Census. The CD of usual residence will remain as Not Stated.

Family relationships can only be coded for usual residents of a dwelling, so in some cases 'relationship' is used to determine if a person is a usual resident.

Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

*See also* Census counts, Family, Household, Statistical Local Area (SLA), Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.

**Place of work** *See* Address, Journey to Work (JTW).

**POA** *See* Postal Area.

**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 two-thirds of 1% of private dwellings is chosen for the survey.

The main purpose of the PES is to measure the extent of undercount and overcount in the Census. This is achieved by asking respondents 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 is counted, is counted more than once, or 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 of dwellings which are missed by census collectors.

*See also* Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

**Post-school educational qualification** *See* Educational qualification.

**Postal Area** Postal Areas are ABS approximations of Australia Post postcodes, created by allocating whole Collection Districts (CDs) on a 'best fit' basis to postcodes.

Census Postal Areas exclude non-mappable Australia Post postcodes such as:

- post office box postcodes;

**Postal Area** *continued*

- 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 a CD allocated to them.

**This means that there are more Australia Post postcodes than census Postal Areas.**

Every CD is allocated one valid Australia Post postcode as the Postal Area for that CD. When a person is enumerated in that CD, the Postal Area is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of enumeration.

When a person's address is coded to their CD of Usual Residence, the Postal Area of the CD is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of Usual Residence.

*See also* Census counts, Collection District (CD), Digital boundaries.

**Postcode** *See* Postal Area.

**Preliminary data** There are no preliminary data released in the census. All data released are final counts. However, the data are released in two stages.

*See also* First release data, Second release data.

**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 were 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.

**Product directory** *See* Directory of Census Statistics.

**Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)** For each person who speaks a language other than English at home this variable classifies their 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 English is just an indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his/her ability.

**Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)** *continued*

For these reasons, census data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care. Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator for the planning and provision of multilingual services and the ethnicity of the population.

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGP01). This variable encompasses 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 Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA)**

The PSMA is a consortium of State and Commonwealth mapping agencies, which has been contracted to supply digital base maps of topographical and cadastral data to the ABS.

*See also* Digital base map data, Digital boundaries.

**Publications**

Census publications provide easily accessible and basic census information. They consist of a range of publications, including statistical (containing tables with some descriptive commentary), thematic (presenting data on a particular theme with significant amount of analysis and commentary) and reference (explaining census concepts and procedures).

For the 2001 Census, there are three sets of statistical publications available for Australia, and each State and Territory.

*2001 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas* (Cat. nos 2015.0–8). This is the first set of 2001 Census publications to be released, and contain selected characteristics of persons and dwellings from first release data, and some comparable 1996 data. It also includes first release Basic Community Profiles (BCP) and maps.

The State/Territory publications provide data for the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas of Statistical Division (SD), Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA). The Australian publication provides data at the State/Territory, SD and SSD levels.

*2001 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Educational and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas* (Cat. nos 2017.0–8). The second set of Census publications contain selected characteristics from the 2001 Census second release data, and some comparable 1996 data.

The State/Territory publications contain characteristics which are available for the geographic levels of SD, SSD and SLA. They also contain second release BCPs at the State/Territory level.

**Publications** *continued* The Australia publication provides data at the State/Territory, SD and SSD levels. It also contains second release BCPs for Australia.

*2001 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities* (Cat. nos 2016.0–7). This is the third and final set in the series of Census publications and contain data for Urban Centres/Localities (UC/L). There is a separate publication for each State/Territory (except the ACT) and Australia. There are no BCPs in this set of publications.

The State/Territory publications contains a combination of first and second release data items for UC/L and Section of State. They also include a number of tables ranking each UC/L by a particular characteristic e.g. population size.

The Australian publication contains tables ranking Urban Centres by particular characteristics.

Other tables, specific to client requirements, are available through ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

*See also 'Census Update'.*

**Qualifications** *See* Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP).

**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.

Recoding 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 (OCCP) cross-classified with the full classification of Birthplace (BPLP) at Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, would contain many cells with counts of 1 or 2. These cells would then be adjusted to prevent the release of confidential data. By reducing the classificatory or

**Recode** *continued* geographic detail, the table would be less affected by introduced random error. For instance, birthplace may be recoded into 12 groups and occupation into 50 groups.

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 (contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication). The ABS encourages clients to use standard ABS recodes to allow meaningful comparison of data.

*See also* Classifications, Confidentiality, Section 1–2001 Census Classifications, Information Consultancy, Introduced random error, Mnemonics, Table, Variables.

**Reference maps** The 2001 Census standard reference maps incorporate two sets of maps: the 2001 Census Statistical Local Area (SLA) Maps and the 2001 Census Collection District (CD) Maps.

Note that these are reference maps, which do not contain any statistical data.

*Census SLA Maps:* Each map shows the boundary of an SLA and the CD boundaries contained within the SLA. The name and code of the SLA are included, as well as the CD codes. Some boundary detail for the surrounding SLAs and CDs is also included, as well as selected topographic details.

The scale of each map is set so that the area covered by the SLA is maximised on the available area. Maps are therefore not all the same scale.

*Census CD Maps:* These are the same maps which were used by census collection staff during the collection phase of the 2001 Census. Each map shows an individual CD's boundary and the code assigned to it. Some boundary detail for the surrounding CDs is also included in the map. All census CDs have at least one map sheet covering their area. The maps also show a range of topographic and cadastral features. These features give the boundaries their context and show how they are used to define the CD boundaries.

CD and SLA maps may be ordered from ABS Information Consultancy. Contact details for Information Consultancy are provided on the back cover of this publication.

**Reference person** *See* Family, Household, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).

**Region** *See* Statistical Region, ATSI Region.

**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 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.

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* 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, stepchild, 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.

*See also* Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**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 determine familial and non-familial relationships between persons usually residing within the same household.

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 was necessary to classify stepchildren.

For more information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:

Same-sex couple, Lone Parent, Married Registered, Child under 15, Other related individual, Non-Dependent Child, Non-Family Member, Lone person household, Group household.

*See also* Family Type (FMTF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).

**Relatives**

*See* Other related individual.

**Religious Affiliation (RELPA)**

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.

Data on religious affiliation are used for such purposes as planning educational facilities, aged persons' 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.

**Remoteness**

Within the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), the Remoteness classification comprises five categories each of which identifies a (non-contiguous) region in Australia having a particular degree of remoteness. The categories range from 'highly accessible' to 'very remote'.

The degree of remoteness of each Collection District (CD) was determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). CDs have then been grouped into the appropriate category of Remoteness to form non-contiguous areas within each State.

For more information, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0) and *ABS Views on Remoteness* (Cat. no. 1244.0).

Maps can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

*See also* Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Census Geographic Areas, Customised mapping service, Information Consultancy.

**Rent (weekly) (RNTD) and (RNTD01)** The variable Rent (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-making and planning, and for studying the housing conditions of minority populations.

A derived variable RNTD01 is also available which groups responses into ranges. A complete list of these ranges can be found in Section 1 under RNTD01 Rent weekly.

*See also* Household, Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) (HLRD), Tenure Type (TEND).

**Rented** *See* Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

**Residence** *See* Dwelling, Household, Usual residence.

**Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)** This variable identifies 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* (n.e.c.), *Not elsewhere included* (n.e.i.), *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, n.e.c. (includes Hsiang, Kan)

**Residual categories and supplementary codes**

*continued*

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, n.e.c.'.

Supplementary codes (often called dump codes) are used to process inadequately described responses. *Not Further Defined* codes (sometimes referred to as *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, birthplace responses relating to places which cannot be identified as lying within the boundaries of a country separately identified in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), but which lie wholly within the boundaries of one of the classification's Minor Groups, are coded to that Minor Group.

It is important to note the distinction between *Not Elsewhere Classified* categories and *Not Further Defined* codes. *NEC* categories are a formal part of a classification's structure, designed to make a classification complete and exhaustive of all observations in scope. Adequately described, specific responses are coded to *NEC* categories in instances where a suitable substantive category is not included in the classification. As explained above, *NFD* codes are designed to facilitate processing by allowing inadequately described or non-specific responses to be coded to a broader level of the classification rather than be lost altogether. *NFD* codes are not a formal part of the classification.

Other supplementary codes are also provided in classifications, for operational purposes, to facilitate the coding of responses to:

- *Inadequately Described* where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification;
- *Not Stated* where no response is provided; and
- *Not Applicable* where the question does not apply to the person and so no response is required (for example, Year of Arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia).

*See also* Classifications, Data processing.

**Retention of name-identified information**

All name-identified information from past censuses has been destroyed, once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001 Census, not all name-identified information will be destroyed:

**Retention of name-identified information** *continued*

- The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs report, *Saving Our Census and Preserving Our History* that saving name-identified census information ‘for future research, with appropriate safeguards, will make a valuable contribution to preserving Australia’s history for future generations’. This is particularly true for the 2001 Census as it coincides with the Centenary of Federation.
- In order to ensure the current high levels of public confidence and cooperation in the census are maintained, and to respect the wishes of those who do not want their information retained for future release, information will only be kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent. 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.
- The name-identified information that is kept will not be available for any purpose including by a court or tribunal within a 99 year closed access period. It will become publicly available in the year 2100.

*See also* Census and Statistics Act, Confidentiality.

**Retirement village** *See* Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared).

**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.

**SACC** *See* Standard Australian Classification of Countries.

**Same-sex couple** Two persons of the same sex who report a de facto partnership in the relationship question, and who are usually resident in the same household, are a same-sex couple.

*See also* Marital status, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Sample files** *See* Household Sample File.

**School** *See* Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP), Educational qualification, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

**School leavers** *See* Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP), Educational qualification.

**Scooters** *See* Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD).

**Scope and coverage** The 2001 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent Census Night, 7 August 2001, in Australia. This includes Australian residents in Antarctica and people in the territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. The other Australian external territories (Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands), are outside the scope of the Australian Census. 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.

The Census includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports, on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft, and on oil or gas rigs off the Australian coast. 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 (for 1996 the period was for less than six months).

Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Department of Immigration, in Australian Detention Centres, police lock-ups or hospitals, are in the scope of the Census. For the 2001 Census details are sourced from administrative data, so only basic demographic statistics such as age, sex and marital status are available.

All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks, manufactured homes in manufactured home estates, and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged, are counted only if occupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included.

*See also* Place of enumeration, Place of usual residence, Other Territories, Overseas visitor.

**SD** *See* Statistical Division.

**S Dist** *See* Statistical District.

**Second family** If more than one family are 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** Second release data are the second part of a two-phase processing, output and dissemination strategy for the Census. For a list of second release variables, see the 2001 Census Release Strategy in the front of this dictionary.

**Section of State (SOS)** This geographical classification uses population counts to define Collection Districts (CDs) 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. The Sections of State defined include 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.

For more information, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

Maps can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Census Geographic Areas, Urban Centre/Locality, Customised mapping service, Information Consultancy, Migratory Collection District.

**Self-employed person** See Employer, Labour force, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP), Own account worker.

**Self-enumeration** Self-enumeration is the term used to describe the way census data are collected. The census forms are generally completed by householders (or individuals in non-private dwellings) rather than by interviewers, although interviewers are available in some areas if required.

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 (in terms of available resources) of collecting information from the very large number of respondents involved in the Census.

<b>Semi-detached house</b>	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
<b>Separate house</b>	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
<b>Sex (SEXP)</b>	This variable records the sex of each person enumerated in the Census as being either male or female.
<b>Shift workers</b>	Shift workers who worked the night shift on Census Night and went home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence.  <i>See also</i> Temporarily absent.
<b>Shipping Collection District</b>	<i>See</i> Migratory Collection District, Dwelling Type (DWTD).
<b>Ships in or between Australian ports</b>	<i>See</i> Migratory Collection District, Dwelling Type (DWTD).
<b>Single parent</b>	<i>See</i> Lone parent.
<b>SLA</b>	<i>See</i> Statistical Local Area.
<b>SLA maps</b>	<i>See</i> Reference maps.
<b>SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP)</b>	<i>See</i> Usual residence.
<b>SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P)</b>	<i>See</i> Usual residence.
<b>SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P)</b>	<i>See</i> Usual residence.
<b>Sleepers-out</b>	<i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).
<b>Small area data</b>	<i>See</i> Collection District (CD), Census Geographic Areas.
<b>Snapshots</b>	<i>See</i> Census Snapshots.
<b>Social Atlas series</b>	These publications are available separately for each Capital City and Major Urban Area. They provide informative and interesting social profiles of characteristics of the population of the city or area as measured at the Census. They present a broad selection of mapped data supported by some analytical text. The atlases present only a subset of the available census information.  <i>See also</i> Digital base map data.
<b>Social Marital Status (MDCP)</b>	This variable is a person variable derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP). Social Marital Status (MDCP) shows a person's 'social' marital status and is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

**Social Marital Status (MDCP)** *continued* Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. 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.

Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5), it is included in the family coding and classified as a partner in a de facto marriage. (See Relationship in Household (RLHP)).

The term 'not married', as used in this classification, means neither a registered nor a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.

*See also* Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Marital status.

**Social security benefits** *See* Individual Income (INCP).

**Sole parent** *See* Lone parent.

**SOS** *See* Section of State.

**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.

For the 2001 Census, Australians of South Sea Islander descent, may be identified by cross classifying the Ancestry variable (ANCP) with Birthplace of Individual (BPLP).

*See also* Ancestry (ANCP).

**Spatial data** *See* Digital spatial data.

**Special Data Services** *See* Information Consultancy.

**Spouse** *See* Partner.

**SR** *See* Statistical Region.

**SSC** *See* State Suburb.

**SSD** *See* Statistical Subdivision.



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

The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) is used to classify responses to the 2001 Census question 'In which country was the person born'. The SACC replaces the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS), but uses the same underlying principles that were the basis for ASCSS.

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). At this level there are 245 units including five 'not elsewhere classified' (n.e.c.) categories. In addition the census uses 34 'not further defined' (n.f.d.) codes. These codes are used where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to the lowest level of the classification.

The second level comprises 27 minor groups, which are groups of neighbouring countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.

The first level comprises nine major groups which are formed by aggregating geographically proximate minor groups.

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:

Major Group : 8 Americas  
Minor Group : 82 South America  
Country Unit : 8202 Bolivia

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 (n.e.c.) 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.

**Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** *continued* For further information see the ABS publication: *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1269.0), which is also available from our web site [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au) under Statistics / Statistical Concepts Library / 1269.0 Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) 1998.

*See also* Birthplace.

**State (STE)** ASGC State/Territory Code. See *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

Note that Jervis Bay Territory and the external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are grouped for statistical purposes into a ninth State/Territory category, 'Other Territories'.

**State comparisons** *See* Classification counts.

**State Electoral Division (SED)** *See* Electoral Division.

**State Suburb (SSC)** This is a census-specific area where Collection Districts are aggregated to approximate suburbs. It is applicable only to the larger urban centres e.g. Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide, Perth and major towns in Tasmania. For a list of State Suburbs, see *Statistical Geography Volume 2: Census Geographic Areas, Australia* (Cat. no. 2905.0).

Note that the ASGC Statistical Local Areas in Brisbane and other major urban areas in Queensland, Darwin and Canberra are aligned closely with suburbs. For a list of these, see *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

**State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP)** *See* Usual residence.

**State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P)** *See* Usual residence.

**State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P)** *See* Usual residence.

**Statistical District (S Dist)** A Statistical District (S Dist) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which bounds a large predominantly urban area outside the Capital City Statistical Divisions (SDs). A S Dist consists of one or more urban centres in close proximity to each other, with a total population of 25,000 or more. The boundaries of S Dists are defined to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for a period of at least twenty years.

**Statistical District (S Dist)***continued*

S Dists consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and may cross Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries. Statistical Districts can, and in three cases do, straddle Statistical Division and State/Territory boundaries. The Gold Coast-Tweed S Dist encompasses an urban area which lies partly in Queensland and partly in New South Wales. The Albury-Wodonga S Dist straddles the New South Wales/Victorian border. The Canberra-Queanbeyan S Dist is partly in the Australian Capital Territory and partly in New South Wales.

For a list of Statistical Districts, and their component Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). For maps of these areas contact ABS Information Consultancy.

**Statistical Division (SD)**

A Statistical Division (SD) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. SDs represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. They consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They do not cross State or Territory boundaries and are the largest statistical building blocks of States and Territories.

In New South Wales, proclaimed New South Wales Government Regions coincide with SDs except for North Coast, which consists of the SDs of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast.

In the remaining States and Territories, SDs are designed in line with the ASGC general purpose regional spatial unit definition.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Divisions in each State/Territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

**Statistical geography**

See Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Census Geographic Areas.

**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.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Local Areas in each State/Territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

**Statistical Region (SR)** The Statistical Region (SR) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which has sufficient population to be suitable for the presentation of both population census and labour force statistics within the frameworks for standard statistical outputs from these collections. SRs cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Regions in each State/Territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

**Statistical Subdivision (SSD)** The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents an intermediate level, general purpose, regional type geographic unit. SSDs consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

For more information and a list of the Statistical Subdivisions in each State/Territory, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (Cat. no. 1216.0). Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

**Status in employment** See Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

**Step child** A natural/adopted child of only one partner in a marriage or de facto relationship, within the primary family, is classified as a stepchild of that family.

See also Child, Child Type (CTPP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Student** See Child, Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

**Subdivision** See Statistical Subdivision (SSD).

**Suburb** See State Suburb.

**Table** A table comprises a number of cells (or counts) associated with two or more variables. For example, cross-classifying the variables Age (AGEP) and Sex (SEXP) provides separate counts (cells) of the number of males and females in each age group.

The variables in a table may not necessarily use the full classification available. Recodes are used to reduce the size of tables while maintaining the usefulness of the data.

See also Census Table Specification Service, Customised tables.

**Temporarily absent** The census form seeks information about people who usually reside in a household but who are temporarily absent on Census Night. Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:

**Temporarily absent**

*continued*

- partners;
- children; and
- co-tenants or unrelated flatmates (used to classify group households).

There are four different classifications available about persons temporarily absent. These are:

- Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15–24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF); and
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Household (CPAD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF) also identifies 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 household.

*See also* Child, Child under 15, Non-dependent child, Household, Partner.

**Tent** *See* Dwelling Structure (STRD).

**Tenure Type (TEND)** Tenure type describes whether a household, is purchasing, rents or owns, the dwelling in which it was 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 TEND 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, Geographical Australia.

<b>Thematic maps</b>	<p>Thematic maps are maps which show various geographic regions which are shaded or patterned, or use some other graphic tool (for example, different sized arrows), 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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Customised mapping service.</p>
<b>Topographic features</b>	<p>These are physical and cultural features represented on a map, such as roads, bridges, bodies of water, airports and railway stations.</p> <p><i>See</i> Digital base map data.</p>
<b>Torres Strait Islander</b>	<p><i>See</i> Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander, Community Development Employment Program (CDEP), Indigenous enumeration, Indigenous family, Indigenous household, Indigenous languages, Indigenous Status (INGP).</p>
<b>Tourists</b>	<p><i>See</i> Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.</p>
<b>Townhouse</b>	<p><i>See</i> Dwelling Structure (STRD).</p>
<b>Transport</b>	<p><i>See</i> Journey to Work (JTW), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).</p>
<b>Travel to work</b>	<p><i>See</i> Journey to Work (JTW), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP).</p>
<b>Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)</b>	<p>This variable identifies the type of educational institution being attended by people who are full/part-time students. The categories cover pre-school through to tertiary institutions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Full/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Educational qualification.</p>
<b>Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)</b>	<p>This variable identifies 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 Childcare institution.</p>

**Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)** *continued*

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 (cared)' which is accommodation where meals are provided. On the other hand, units in 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)' are classified as private dwellings, and can be identified by the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

*See also* Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care), Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

**Undercounting and/or underenumeration**

Census collectors direct extensive efforts toward locating dwellings and households within districts, however 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/Status in Employment (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 Collection District (CD) 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.

**Unit record file** *continued*

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* Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Data processing, Mnemonic.

**Unoccupied private dwelling**

*See* Dwelling.

**Unpaid helpers**

*See* Contributing family worker, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

**Unrelated child (under 15)**

*See* Child under 15.

**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, but who shares meals with a family. A boarder fits into this category.

*See also* Relationship in Household (RLHP).

**Urban Centre/Locality**

An Urban Centre is generally defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. A 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 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 composed of one or more whole Collection Districts (CDs). 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.

For more information and a list of the UC/Ls for 2001, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 3: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities* (Cat. no. 2909.0).

*See also* Section of State.

**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 2001 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.

In 1996, 'usual residence' was defined in the Question 7 notes as:

- that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of 6 months or more in 1996;
- for people who now have no usual address, write no usual address; and
- for boarders at boarding school or college, give the address of the school or college.

For 2001 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 variable Postal Area of Usual Address Census Night (POCUCP), and in the usual residence indicator variables:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)
- Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

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.

For the 2001 Census there have been some changes to editing and processing procedures for the variables UAI1P and UAI5P. These changes will address minor data quality issues identified from the 1996 Census, which affected less than one percent of the population. Further information is available from the Census Fact Sheet on Usual Residence, or by contacting Information Consultancy.

For the 2001 Census, usual residence data are available at Collection District (CD) level. However, where the respondent has provided insufficient address information, the SLA will be imputed as in the past, but the CD will not be imputed.

The following usual residence variables are available:

- CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP)
- SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP)
- SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P)

**Usual residence** *continued*

- SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P)
- State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP)
- State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P)
- State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P).

(State is necessary to delimit Statistical Local Area (SLA) because the SLA code is not unique across Australia.)

Most respondents enumerated at a place other than their usual residence provide sufficient information for their usual residence to be coded to a CD. However, in some cases a code of 'State undefined' or 'Capital City undefined' must be allocated and in some cases no response is given.

If there is inadequate information to allocate a code for usual residence, the CD of a parent (if the person is under 15) or spouse (if the person is 15 or older) is allocated. This is presuming a parent or spouse is recorded on the census form with their usual residence details completed.

A number of people were enumerated on board vessels in or between Australian ports (or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft) on Census Night. If they give an address in Australia as their usual residence, they are coded to the CD containing that address. A small number indicated that they were usually resident at the address at which they were enumerated. They were allocated a separate usual residence code describing them as Migratory.

If no adequate response is given for usual residence for persons enumerated in Non-Private Dwellings (e.g. hotels, motels, hospitals) the SLA is imputed using population distribution patterns from the 1996 Census. Similar imputation is done for visitors in private dwellings.

If no code can be allocated for SLA of usual residence one or five years ago, a code of Not Stated is given. The only exceptions to this are where the person is 16 or younger (for usual residence one year ago) or 20 years or younger (for usual residence five years ago) and there is a parent present with the appropriate SLA coded. The SLA code of the parent is then allocated to the person.

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** *continued* Usual Residence data are used by the ABS in calculations of the Estimated Resident Population.

*See also* Census counts, Migratory collection district, Place of usual residence, 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'. There is a Mnemonic Index and a Topic Index in Section 1 of this Dictionary.

*See also* Dwelling variables, Family variables, Mnemonics, Person variables.

**Vector-based digital geography** The digital geographic data used by the ABS is vector-based. In the context of digital geographic information, a vector is a straight line between two coordinate points. Hence the concept of vector data used in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the designation of vector-based systems, which use points and lines to define geographic features.

**Vehicles** *See* Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD).

**Visitors to Australia** Question 7 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.

In the 1996 Census, Overseas Visitors were those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than six months. For the 2001 Census, this has been increased to less than one year.

Prior to the 1996 Census, Overseas Visitor data were included in standard tabulations unless otherwise specified. Since the 1996 Census, Overseas Visitors have been separately categorised in standard tabulations, with the exception of Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Marital status (MSTP) tabulations.

Overseas Visitors can be identified for AGEP, SEXP, and MSTP by cross-classifying with a variable which contains a separate overseas visitor category.

*See also* Place of enumeration, Place of usual residence, Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

**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 CD of Usual Residence but cannot be placed back to their Dwelling of usual residence. The 2001 Census is the first census where the CD of usual residence of visitors will be recorded. However the data will not be imputed where the respondent has given insufficient address information. As with the 1996 Census, this information is available to at least the SLA level. Visitors are excluded from household and family classifications, although counts of visitors 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 over the age of 15 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.

Household Income (HIND) is calculated in households containing only visitors due to interest about household incomes in holiday resorts.

Households containing only visitors are excluded from household mobility variables.

*See also* Place of enumeration, Household.

**Wage or salary earner** *See* Employee, Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP).

**Water Collection Districts** Water Collection Districts (CDs) are assigned to bodies of water only that are required to be separated from the land area for enumeration and dissemination purposes. For example, sections of Sydney Harbour where people are likely to be resident on vessels on Census Night.

Water CDs have a default land-based CD so that any person enumerated in a water CD is coded to the default land-based CD. This ensures people are not mapped in waterways. Water CDs therefore do not have any statistical data associated with them, and are nil CDs.

**Web site** The Census has its own section on the ABS web site located at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au). By selecting the Census button located in the margin of the ABS home page, users can navigate through a broad range of information and access free data for the 2001 and previous Censuses.

The freely accessible information that can be found include: 2001 Directory of Census Statistics, Census Dictionary, Media Releases, Information and Working Papers, Census Update, How Australia Takes a Census, Census Table Specification Service, Census Snapshots, Basic Community Profile data, Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1996 Census Statistics and Information, and relevant Contact Information.

*See also* Census Snapshots, Census Table Specification Service.

**Weekly rent** See Rent weekly (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

**Wife** See Partner.

**Work destination zone** See Journey to Work (JTW).

**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 relate to all workers.

The Census Working Population Community Profiles are tables showing the characteristics of the working population in a Statistical Local Area.

See *also* Journey to Work (JTW).

**Workplace** See Address, Hours Worked (HRSP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Journey to Work (JTW), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Working population.

**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'. For 2001 data were collected by single year with valid responses being in the range 1890 to 2001.

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 residence in Australia.

For the 2001 Census 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.

**Year of birth** See Age (AGEP).

**Year of qualification** See Educational qualification.

**Zone** See Journey to Work (JTW).



# **APPENDIX**







**Why a Census?**

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

**Collection authority**

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

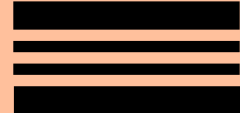
**Confidentiality**

Under the *Census and Statistics Act*, the ABS must not release any information you provide in a way which would enable an individual's or household's data to be identified. The one exception is that if you agree at Question 50 then your information will be provided to the National Archives of Australia for release in 99 years time. See page 15 of the Census Guide for further information.

**Help available**

Refer to the Census Guide or ask your Collector or phone the Census Inquiry Service on 137 219.

# Household Form



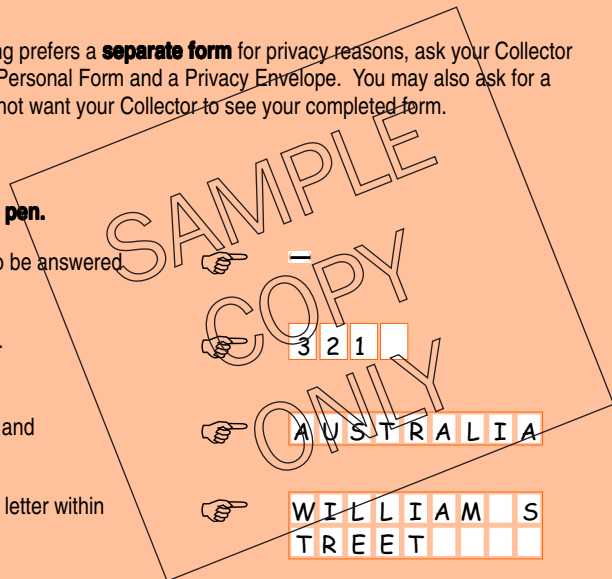
Rec No. (RNO)

**What you need to do**

- Use this form to record details of **all people** (including visitors) who spend the night in your dwelling on census night, **Tuesday, 7 August 2001**.
- Your Collector will return between **8 August and 27 August** to collect your form.
- On one form you can record details of **six people**. Your Collector will give you enough forms for the number of people you expect to reside in your dwelling on census night. If you need more forms, or there is more than one household, ask your Collector or see 'Help available' below.
- If any person in your dwelling prefers a **separate form** for privacy reasons, ask your Collector or telephone 137 219 for a Personal Form and a Privacy Envelope. You may also ask for a Privacy Envelope if you do not want your Collector to see your completed form.

**How to answer**

- Please use a **black or blue pen**.
- Most questions only need to be answered by **marking a box** like this,
- or writing a number like this.
- Please use **BLOCK** letters, and
- write like this, keeping each letter within the boxes provided.
- Please answer **all** the questions for **every** person, unless the form asks you not to.
- If you **do not know** an answer, give the best answer you can.
- Please take your time to complete the form and **refer to the Census Guide** for help if needed.
- Please do not fold or bend this form.



**1 What is the address of this dwelling?**

Please use **BLOCK** letters

Street number

Street name

Suburb, rural locality or town

State/Territory  Postcode



**02**

**Person 1**

**Person 2**

Enter the householder or any adult household member as 'Person 1', and if present, the spouse or partner as 'Person 2'.

**Please use BLOCK letters.**

<p><b>2 Name of each person <i>including visitors who spent the night of Tuesday, 7 August 2001 in this dwelling:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record details for all adults, children, babies and <i>visitors</i>.</li> <li>Include any person who returned on Wednesday, 8 August 2001, without having been counted elsewhere.</li> </ul>	<p>First or given name  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Surname or family name  <input type="text"/></p>	<p>First or given name  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Surname or family name  <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>3 Is the person male or female?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark one box for each person, for example <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female.</li> </ul>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male  <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male  <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p><b>4 What was the person's age last birthday?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If age is less than one year, write '0'.</li> <li>Example, for a person aged 19 years: <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> Years</li> </ul>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years  <input type="checkbox"/> 100 years or more</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years  <input type="checkbox"/> 100 years or more</p>
<p><b>5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examples of other relationships: son-in-law, granddaughter, uncle, boarder.</li> </ul>	<p><b>No answer required for Person 1</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife of Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> De facto partner of Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> Child of Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> Stepchild of Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister of Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify  <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>6 What is the person's present marital status?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Married' refers to registered marriages.</li> </ul>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married  <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed  <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced  <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced  <input type="checkbox"/> Married</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married  <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed  <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced  <input type="checkbox"/> Separated but not divorced  <input type="checkbox"/> Married</p>
<p><b>7 Where does the person usually live?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'.</li> <li>For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2001.</li> <li>For persons who now have no usual address, write 'no usual address'.</li> <li>For boarders at boarding school, give address at boarding school or college.</li> </ul>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The address shown on the front of this form  <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address</p> <p>Street number  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb, rural locality or town  <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory    Postcode  <input type="text"/>    <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other country</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Same as for Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address</p> <p>Street number  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb, rural locality or town  <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory    Postcode  <input type="text"/>    <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other country</b></p>
<p><b>8 Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 7 August 2000)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the person is less than one year old, leave blank.</li> <li>For persons who had no usual address on 7 August 2000, give the address at which they were then living.</li> </ul>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Same as in question 7  <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address</p> <p>Street number  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb, rural locality or town  <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory    Postcode  <input type="text"/>    <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other country</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Same as for Person 1  <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address</p> <p>Street number  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street name  <input type="text"/></p> <p>Suburb, rural locality or town  <input type="text"/></p> <p>State/Territory    Postcode  <input type="text"/>    <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other country</b></p>



Person 3	Person 4	03	Person 5	Person 6
First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/> Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years <input type="radio"/> 100 years or more	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years <input type="radio"/> 100 years or more	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years <input type="radio"/> 100 years or more	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years <input type="radio"/> 100 years or more	
<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only <input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 <input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married	<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married	<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married	<input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married	
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Please use BLOCK letters.		06	Person 1	Person 2																		
<b>17 Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?</b> • For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander																				
<b>18 What is the person's ancestry?</b> • For example: Vietnamese, Hmong, Dutch, Kurdish, Australian South Sea Islander, Maori, Lebanese. • Provide more than one ancestry if necessary. • See page 7 of the Census Guide for more information.	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Australian <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please specify <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>											<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Irish <input type="checkbox"/> Italian <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> Greek <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Australian <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please specify <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
<b>19 What is the person's religion?</b> • Answering this question is <b>OPTIONAL</b> . • For example, Salvation Army, Hinduism, Judaism or Humanism. • If no religion, mark last box.	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Other - please specify <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>											<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Anglican (Church of England) <input type="checkbox"/> Uniting Church <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Orthodox <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran <input type="checkbox"/> Islam <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism <input type="checkbox"/> Other - please specify <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
<b>20 Did the person use a personal computer at home last week?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes																				
<b>21 Did the person use the Internet anywhere last week?</b> • Mark all applicable boxes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at home <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at home <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, elsewhere																				
<b>22 Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?</b> • Include external or correspondence students.	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► <b>Go to 24</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="checkbox"/> No ► <b>Go to 24</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part-time student																				
<b>23 What type of educational institution is the person attending?</b> • Mark one box only. • Include external or correspondence students.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Pre-school</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Infants/Primary school</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Secondary school</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Tertiary institution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other educational institution</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Pre-school</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Infants/Primary school</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Secondary school</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-government <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Tertiary institution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="checkbox"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other educational institution</b>																				



Person 3	Person 4	07 Person 5	Person 6
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, Aboriginal <input type="radio"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander
<input type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> Irish <input type="radio"/> Italian <input type="radio"/> German <input type="radio"/> Greek <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Australian <input type="radio"/> Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> Irish <input type="radio"/> Italian <input type="radio"/> German <input type="radio"/> Greek <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Australian <input type="radio"/> Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> Irish <input type="radio"/> Italian <input type="radio"/> German <input type="radio"/> Greek <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Australian <input type="radio"/> Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> Irish <input type="radio"/> Italian <input type="radio"/> German <input type="radio"/> Greek <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Australian <input type="radio"/> Other – please specify <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
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<input type="radio"/> No religion	<input type="radio"/> No religion	<input type="radio"/> No religion	<input type="radio"/> No religion
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, at home <input type="radio"/> Yes, at work <input type="radio"/> Yes, elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, at home <input type="radio"/> Yes, at work <input type="radio"/> Yes, elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, at home <input type="radio"/> Yes, at work <input type="radio"/> Yes, elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, at home <input type="radio"/> Yes, at work <input type="radio"/> Yes, elsewhere
<input type="radio"/> No ► <b>Go to 24</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="radio"/> No ► <b>Go to 24</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="radio"/> No ► <b>Go to 24</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time student	<input type="radio"/> No ► <b>Go to 24</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, full-time student <input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time student
<input type="radio"/> <b>Pre-school</b> <b>Infants/Primary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Secondary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Tertiary institution</b> <input type="radio"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="radio"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="radio"/> <b>Other educational institution</b>	<input type="radio"/> <b>Pre-school</b> <b>Infants/Primary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Secondary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Tertiary institution</b> <input type="radio"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="radio"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="radio"/> <b>Other educational institution</b>	<input type="radio"/> <b>Pre-school</b> <b>Infants/Primary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Secondary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Tertiary institution</b> <input type="radio"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="radio"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="radio"/> <b>Other educational institution</b>	<input type="radio"/> <b>Pre-school</b> <b>Infants/Primary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Secondary school</b> <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Catholic <input type="radio"/> Other non-government <b>Tertiary institution</b> <input type="radio"/> Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) <input type="radio"/> University or other higher educational institution <input type="radio"/> <b>Other educational institution</b>



Please use BLOCK letters.

08

Person 1

Person 2

## 24 Only continue for persons aged 15 years or more

<p><b>25 What is the highest level of primary or secondary school the person has completed?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>For persons who returned after a break to complete their schooling, mark the highest level completed when they last left.</li> <li>See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information about year equivalents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Still at school</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Still at school</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent</li> </ul>																																																
<p><b>26 Has the person completed a trade certificate or any other educational qualification?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information on the treatment of AQF or vocational certificates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No ► <b>Go to 31</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► <b>Go to 31</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No ► <b>Go to 31</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► <b>Go to 31</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other qualification</li> </ul>																																																
<p><b>27 What is the level of the <i>highest</i> qualification the person has <i>completed</i>?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For example, trade certificate, bachelor degree, associate diploma, certificate 2, advanced diploma.</li> </ul>	<p>Level of qualification</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																									<p>Level of qualification</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<p><b>28 What is the main field of study for the person's <i>highest</i> qualification <i>completed</i>?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For example, plumbing, history, primary school teaching, beauty salon practice, civil works, hospitality management.</li> </ul>	<p>Field of study</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																									<p>Field of study</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<p><b>29 At which institution was the person's <i>highest</i> qualification <i>completed</i>?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If completed overseas, also state which country.</li> </ul>	<p>Full name of institution</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																									<p>Full name of institution</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<p><b>30 In which year did the person <i>complete</i> their <i>highest</i> qualification?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Example: Year study completed</li> </ul>	<p>Year study completed</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>					<p>Year study completed</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																												
<p><b>31 What is the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week from all sources?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>Count all income for each person including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>family allowance</li> <li>parenting payment</li> <li>unemployment benefits</li> <li>rental assistance</li> <li>pensions</li> <li>student allowance</li> <li>maintenance (child support)</li> <li>workers' compensation</li> <li>superannuation</li> <li>wages</li> <li>salary</li> <li>overtime</li> <li>commissions and bonuses</li> <li>interest received</li> <li>dividends</li> <li>rents received (less expenses of operation)</li> <li>business or farm income (less expenses of operation)</li> </ul> </li> <li>See page 11 of the Census Guide for more information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$1,500 or more per week (\$78,000 or more per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$1,499 per week (\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$700 - \$799 per week (\$36,400 - \$41,599 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$600 - \$699 per week (\$31,200 - \$36,399 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$500 - \$599 per week (\$26,000 - \$31,199 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$400 - \$499 per week (\$20,800 - \$25,999 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$300 - \$399 per week (\$15,600 - \$20,799 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$200 - \$299 per week (\$10,400 - \$15,599 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$160 - \$199 per week (\$8,320 - \$10,399 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$120 - \$159 per week (\$6,240 - \$8,319 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$80 - \$119 per week (\$4,160 - \$6,239 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$40 - \$79 per week (\$2,080 - \$4,159 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$39 per week (\$1 - \$2,079 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nil income</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Negative income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$1,500 or more per week (\$78,000 or more per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 - \$1,499 per week (\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$700 - \$799 per week (\$36,400 - \$41,599 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$600 - \$699 per week (\$31,200 - \$36,399 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$500 - \$599 per week (\$26,000 - \$31,199 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$400 - \$499 per week (\$20,800 - \$25,999 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$300 - \$399 per week (\$15,600 - \$20,799 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$200 - \$299 per week (\$10,400 - \$15,599 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$160 - \$199 per week (\$8,320 - \$10,399 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$120 - \$159 per week (\$6,240 - \$8,319 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$80 - \$119 per week (\$4,160 - \$6,239 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$40 - \$79 per week (\$2,080 - \$4,159 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> \$1 - \$39 per week (\$1 - \$2,079 per year)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Nil income</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Negative income</li> </ul>																																																



Person 3

Person 4

09

Person 5

Person 6

**Only continue for persons aged 15 years or more**

<input type="checkbox"/> Still at school <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/> Still at school <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/> Still at school <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/> Still at school <input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to school <input type="checkbox"/> Year 8 or below <input type="checkbox"/> Year 9 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 10 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 11 or equivalent <input type="checkbox"/> Year 12 or equivalent																																																																																																																																
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Please use BLOCK letters.	10 Person 1	Person 2																																																																																																																								
<p><b>32 Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>A 'job' means any type of work including casual or temporary work or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more.</li> <li>See page 11 of the Census Guide for more information.</li> </ul>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other unpaid work ▶ Go to 42</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, did not have a job ▶ Go to 42</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other unpaid work ▶ Go to 42</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, did not have a job ▶ Go to 42</p>																																																																																																																								
<p><b>33 In the main job held last week was the person:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>If the person had more than one job last week then 'main job' refers to the job in which the person usually works the most hours.</li> <li>For a person working in their own limited liability (or Pty Ltd) company mark the first box.</li> <li>See page 11 of the Census Guide for more information.</li> </ul>	<p><input type="radio"/> A wage or salary earner?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Conducting own business with employees?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Conducting own business without employees?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A helper not receiving wages?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> A wage or salary earner?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Conducting own business with employees?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Conducting own business without employees?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A helper not receiving wages?</p>																																																																																																																								
<p><b>34 In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give full title.</li> <li>For example, Childcare Aide, Maths Teacher, Pastrycook, Tanning Machine Operator, Apprentice Toolmaker, Sheep and Wheat Farmer.</li> <li>For public servants, state official designation and occupation.</li> <li>For armed services personnel, state rank and occupation.</li> </ul>	<p>Occupation</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																			<p>Occupation</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																						
<p><b>35 What are the main tasks that the person himself/herself usually performs in that occupation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give full details.</li> <li>For example, looking after children at a day care centre, teaching secondary school students, making cakes and pastries, operating leather tanning machine, learning to make and repair tools and dies, running a sheep/wheat farm.</li> <li>For managers, state main activities managed.</li> </ul>	<p>Tasks or duties</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																			<p>Tasks or duties</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																						
<p><b>36 For the main job held last week, what was the employer's business name?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For self-employed persons, print name of business.</li> <li>For teachers, print name of school.</li> </ul>	<p>Business name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																															<p>Business name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																										
<p><b>37 For the main job held last week, what was the person's workplace address?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For persons who usually worked from home, provide home address.</li> <li>For persons with no fixed place of work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if the person usually travels to a depot to start work, provide depot address;</li> <li>- otherwise write 'no fixed address'.</li> </ul> </li> <li>This information is used to calculate daytime populations and to plan transport activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Street number</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Street name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Suburb, rural locality or town</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>State/Territory      Postcode</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																																																													<p>Street number</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Street name</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Suburb, rural locality or town</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>State/Territory      Postcode</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																																																												



Person 3	Person 4	11	Person 5	Person 6
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work <b>▶ Go to 42</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job <b>▶ Go to 42</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work <b>▶ Go to 42</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job <b>▶ Go to 42</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work <b>▶ Go to 42</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job <b>▶ Go to 42</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, worked for payment or profit <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, unpaid work in a family business <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other unpaid work <b>▶ Go to 42</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not have a job <b>▶ Go to 42</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> A wage or salary earner? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business with employees? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business without employees? <input type="checkbox"/> A helper not receiving wages?	<input type="checkbox"/> A wage or salary earner? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business with employees? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business without employees? <input type="checkbox"/> A helper not receiving wages?	<input type="checkbox"/> A wage or salary earner? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business with employees? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business without employees? <input type="checkbox"/> A helper not receiving wages?	<input type="checkbox"/> A wage or salary earner? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business with employees? <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting own business without employees? <input type="checkbox"/> A helper not receiving wages?	
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Please use BLOCK letters.	12 Person 1	Person 2																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>38 Which best describes the <i>business</i> of the employer?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark one box only.</li> <li>If 'Other' is marked, please specify (e.g. Agriculture, Transport, Insurance, Education).</li> </ul>	<p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing  <input type="radio"/> Wholesaling  <input type="radio"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)  <input type="radio"/> Accommodation, Cafes &amp; Restaurants  <input type="radio"/> Community &amp; Health Services  <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)         </p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																			<p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing  <input type="radio"/> Wholesaling  <input type="radio"/> Retailing (incl. Take-aways)  <input type="radio"/> Accommodation, Cafes &amp; Restaurants  <input type="radio"/> Community &amp; Health Services  <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)         </p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																																																																																						
<p><b>39 What are the <i>main</i> goods produced or <i>main</i> services provided by the employer's <i>business</i>?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more.</li> <li>For example, wheat and sheep, bus charter, health insurance, primary school education, civil engineering consultancy service, house building, steel pipes.</li> </ul>	<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																																					<p>Goods produced/services provided</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																																																																				
<p><b>40 <i>Last week</i>, how many hours did the person work in all jobs?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subtract any time off, add any overtime or extra time worked.</li> </ul>	<p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> Hours worked         </p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> Hours worked         </p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>41 How did the person get to work on Tuesday, 7 August 2001?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the person used more than one method of travel to work, mark all methods used.</li> <li>See page 13 of the Census Guide for more information.</li> </ul>	<p> <input type="radio"/> Train  <input type="radio"/> Bus  <input type="radio"/> Ferry  <input type="radio"/> Tram (including Light Rail)  <input type="radio"/> Taxi  <input type="radio"/> Car - as driver  <input type="radio"/> Car - as passenger  <input type="radio"/> Truck  <input type="radio"/> Motorbike or motor scooter  <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Walked only  <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Other  <input type="radio"/> Did not go to work         </p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> Train  <input type="radio"/> Bus  <input type="radio"/> Ferry  <input type="radio"/> Tram (including Light Rail)  <input type="radio"/> Taxi  <input type="radio"/> Car - as driver  <input type="radio"/> Car - as passenger  <input type="radio"/> Truck  <input type="radio"/> Motorbike or motor scooter  <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Walked only  <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Other  <input type="radio"/> Did not go to work         </p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>42 Did the person actively look for work at any time in the <i>last four weeks</i>?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examples of actively looking for work include: being registered with Centrelink as a job seeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; or advertising for work.</li> </ul>	<p> <input type="radio"/> No, did not look for work              ▶ <b>Go to 44</b>  <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked for full-time work  <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked for part-time work         </p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> No, did not look for work              ▶ <b>Go to 44</b>  <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked for full-time work  <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked for part-time work         </p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>43 If the person had found a job, could the person have started work <i>last week</i>?</b></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have started work last week  <input type="radio"/> No, already had a job to go to  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill or injured  <input type="radio"/> No, other reason         </p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have started work last week  <input type="radio"/> No, already had a job to go to  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill or injured  <input type="radio"/> No, other reason         </p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								



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## Please answer the following questions for this dwelling

### 44 Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were absent on the night of Tuesday, 7 August 2001?

- 'Usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2001.

- No ► Go to 45  
 Yes ► Please complete one separate column for each person absent

**Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 7 August 2001.**

First or given name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/>	First or given name <input type="text"/>
Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input type="text"/>	Surname or family name <input type="text"/>
<b>Is the person male or female?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Male</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Female</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Male</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Female</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Male</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Female</li> </ul>
<b>Age last birthday.</b> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Years
<b>Is the person a full-time student?</b> <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
<b>What is the person's relationship to Person 1/ Person 2?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Husband or wife of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> De facto partner of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Husband or wife of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> De facto partner of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Husband or wife of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> De facto partner of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify <input type="text"/></li> </ul>

### 45 How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on the night of Tuesday, 7 August 2001?

- Include vans and company vehicles kept at home.
- Please mark both sets of boxes.
- If none, write '0'.

Motor vehicles

Motorbikes and motor scooters



## Please answer the following questions for this dwelling

### 46 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?

- If the dwelling is a bedsitter, write '0'.

Number of bedrooms

### 47 Mark the box which best describes this dwelling.

- Include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned.

- Fully owned ► **Go to 50**
- Being purchased
- Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme
- Being rented
- Being occupied rent-free ► **Go to 49**
- Being occupied under a life tenure scheme
- Other

### 48 How much does your household pay for this dwelling?

- Include rent and mortgage repayments and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate.
- Exclude water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees.
- Do not include cents.
- If no payments, please mark 'NIL' box.

\$  ,    .   per week

**OR**

\$  ,    .   per fortnight

**OR**

\$  ,    .   per month

NIL

### 49 If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from?

- ACT Housing
- Private landlord not in the same household
- Real estate agent
- Community or co-operative housing group
- Employer – Government
- Employer – Private
- Other

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

- Answering this question is **OPTIONAL**.
- A person's name-identified information will not be kept where a person does not agree or the answer is left blank.
- See page 15 of the Census Guide for more information.

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

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

### 51 Finished?

- Please check that the answers to question 50 accurately reflect the view, where known, of each person in the household.
- Please make sure you have not missed any pages or questions.
- Please sign here.

Signature

Date

**Thank you for completing this form. Australian Statistician**

## Collector's Use Only

### CD Number

State

A	C	T					
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

### Record No. (RNO)

0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

### Total Males

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

### Total Females

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

### CF

NC	1
R	2
MB	3
U	4

### Dwelling Structure

0  **Separate house**

---

**Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.**

1  One storey

2  Two or more storeys

---

**Flat, unit or apartment**

3  In a one or two storey block

4  In a three storey block

5  In a four or more storey block

6  Attached to a house

---

7  **Caravan, cabin, houseboat**

8  **Improvised home, tent, sleepers out**

9  **House or flat attached to a shop, office etc.**

### Other Dwelling Identifiers

(Caravan Parks, Marinas, MHE's, Accommodation for the Retired or Aged - Self Care, and Apartment Complexes only)

Summary Form No. (SFNO)				Household No. (ODNO)			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

### Office Use Only

MF	TF
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	





## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

<i>INTERNET</i>	<b>www.abs.gov.au</b> the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
<i>CPI INFOLINE</i>	For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
<i>DIAL-A-STATISTIC</i>	For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

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