Technical Manual

Multi-Purpose Household Survey, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File

Australia

2005–06

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Multi-Purpose Household Survey, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File

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2005–06

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Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

INQUIRIES

■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact Theo Neumann on Adelaide (08) 8237 7472 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

CONTENTS ....

ABBREVIATIONS ....

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADSL	asymmetric digital subscriber line
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
AVCC	Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CD	Collection District
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
DHAC	Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care
DSL	digital subscriber line
Gbps	gigabits per second
GIS	geographic information system
GISCA	National Centre for Social Applications of GIS, University of Adelaide
GST	goods and services tax
ISDN	integrated service digital network
kbps	kilobits per second
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPHS	Multi-Purpose Household Survey
PSTN	public switched telephone network
RA	Remoteness Area
RADL	Remote Access Data Laboratory
RSE	relative standard error
SAS	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis
SDSL	symmetric digital subscriber line
SE	standard error
SPSS	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis
STATA	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
WRI	work-related injuries

CHAPTER **1**   **INTRODUCTION** ....

OVERVIEW

This paper provides information on the release of microdata from the 2005–06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS). The data are available through an Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) released with the approval of the Australian Statistician. The 2005–06 MPHS CURF is accessible through the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL). This Expanded CURF option provides access to more detailed information than would otherwise be available from a basic CURF product. A basic CURF has not been produced from this survey.

The RADL is an on-line batch database query system, to which users submit programs to interrogate and analyse data, and access the results. Further information about this facility including a RADL User Guide is available on the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au> (see Services We Provide, CURFs).

The CURF enables purchasers to tabulate, manipulate and analyse data to their own specifications.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The 2005–06 MPHS was conducted throughout Australia from July 2005 to June 2006. The MPHS is designed to provide statistics annually for a small number of labour, social and economic topics. Topics included in the 2005–06 MPHS survey were:
- Household Use of Information Technology
- Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation
- Attendance at Selected Cultural and Leisure Venues and Events
- Sports Attendance
- Work-Related Injuries

The Household Use of Information Technology topic collected information on household access to computers and the Internet and personal access to the Internet both at home and at other locations. It also collected information on the main purposes and frequency of access to the Internet together with details on the technology used to access the Internet. Estimates from the survey were published in *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 8146.0).

The Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation topic collected information about people's involvement in sports and related activities including the frequency and regularity of participation and some of the reasons for participating or deciding not to participate. Estimates from the survey were published in *Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4177.0).

The Attendance at Selected Cultural and Leisure Venues and Events topic collected data on the types of venues and events visited over a 12 month period. Estimates from the survey were published in *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4114.0).

ABOUT THE SURVEY
continued

The Sports Attendance topic provides information on whether the respondent attended a sports event during a 12 month period. Estimates from the survey were published in *Sports Attendance, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4174.0).

The Work-Related Injuries (WRI) topic collected information about persons aged 15 years and over who worked at some time in the previous 12 months and experienced a work-related injury or illness in that period. The survey collected details about people's most recent work-related injury or illness, whether they suffered the injury or illness in their previous or current job, the type of injury they experienced, how the injury or illness occurred, the number of days or shifts they were absent from work due to the injury or illness, sources of financial assistance and whether they applied for workers' compensation. Estimates from the survey were published in *Work-Related Injuries, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 6324.0).

The MPHS also collected other socio-demographic information such as educational qualifications, labour force status and personal and household income.

CHAPTER **2**   SURVEY METHODOLOGY ....

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The MPHS is linked to the ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The LFS is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels etc.). The survey is conducted in both urban and rural areas of all states and territories of Australia. The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following:

- members of the Australian permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

In addition, the 2005–06 MPHS excluded the following:

- people living in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes such as retirement homes and homes for people with disabilities, and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

The 2005–06 MPHS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia. The exclusion of these persons will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory where persons living in very remote areas account for approximately 23% of the total number of persons in the population aged 15 years and over.

In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

For more information about the LFS see *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

DATA COLLECTION
METHODOLOGY

One-third of the dwellings in the outgoing rotation group for the LFS (one-eighth of the sample is rotated out each month) are selected for the MPHS. In these dwellings (any) one person aged 15 years or over living in the dwelling is randomly selected and asked the additional MPHS questions in a personal interview, after the LFS has been fully completed. If the selected person is aged 15 to 17 years, permission to interview is first sought from a parent or guardian. If such permission is denied, information is obtained about the 15 to 17 year old from a responsible adult in the household.

DATA COLLECTION
METHODOLOGY
continued

Data are collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI), whereby responses are recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer during a telephone interview. Face-to-face CAI interviews are conducted in a small number of households, where that is the method of collection for the LFS.

The initial sample for the 2005–06 MPHS consisted of 18,846 private dwelling households. Of these households, 2,634 were excluded from the MPHS sample because of sample loss (for example, households selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction). Of the remaining 16,212 private dwelling households, 14,219 or approximately 88% fully responded to the MPHS. Therefore most topics have a sample of 14,219 records.

For the Work-Related Injuries topic, additional households were sampled to improve the reliability of the estimates. The increase in sample size was achieved by approaching an additional one-third of dwellings in the outgoing rotation group. The initial total sample for the Work-Related Injuries topic was approximately 37,700 private dwellings which reduced to 32,270 after sample loss. Approximately 91% fully responded to the topic, consequently, completed interviews were obtained from 29,235 households (14,219 for the main MPHS sample and 15,016 for the extra WRI sample).

WEIGHTING, ESTIMATION
AND BENCHMARKING

As the survey was conducted on a sample of households in Australia, it is important to consider the method of sample selection when deriving estimates from the CURF. This is particularly important as a person's chance of selection in the survey varies depending on the state or territory in which they are selected.

Weighting is the process of adjusting results from the sample survey to infer results for the total in-scope population. To do this, a weight is allocated to each sample unit i.e. each person or household. The weight effectively indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

The first step in calculating weights for each sample unit is to assign an initial weight which is equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was one in 600, then the selected person would have an initial weight of 600 (that is, they represent 600 persons in the population). The initial weights are then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks'. Weights are calibrated against population benchmarks to ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population, rather than to the distribution within the sample itself.

Replicate weights have been included on the CURF which can be used to calculate sampling error. For more information, refer to the 'Standard Errors' section in Chapter 3.

The survey was benchmarked to the estimated civilian population aged 15 years and over living in private dwellings in each state and territory in non very remote areas. The process of weighting ensures that the survey estimates conform to person benchmarks by state, part of state, age and sex and to household benchmarks by state, part of state and household composition. These benchmarks are produced from estimates of the resident population derived independently of the survey.

RELIABILITY OF
ESTIMATES

Estimates derived from the CURF are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors.

Sampling error

Sampling error arises because the estimates are based on a sample of units and so will differ from estimates that would have been produced if all units in the population had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimates will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all persons had been surveyed and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs. Instructions on how to calculate SEs can be found in Chapter 3.

Another measure of the sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate. Generally, only estimates (numbers, percentages, means and medians) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. The formula for calculating the RSE of an estimate (y) is:

$$RSE(y) = SE(y)/y * 100\%$$

Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or a sample of the population. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient processing procedures.

CHAPTER **3**   USING THE CURF DATA ....

ABOUT THE MICRODATA

The 2005–06 MPHS Expanded CURF enables users to manipulate the data, produce tabulations and undertake statistical analysis to individual specifications.

This 2005–06 MPHS microdata is released under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* which has provision for the release of data in the form of unit records where the information is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. Accordingly, there are no names or addresses of survey respondents on the CURF, and other steps have been taken to protect the confidentiality of respondents. These include removing or reducing the level of detail shown for some data items and changing characteristics such as state or area for several records. Data from the 2005–06 MPHS Expanded CURF will therefore not exactly match published data.

Steps to confidentialise the datasets made available on the CURF are taken in such a way as to ensure the integrity of the data and optimise the content of files, while maintaining the confidentiality of respondents. Intending users should ensure that the data they require, at the level of detail they require, are available on the CURF. Data obtained in the survey but not contained on the CURF may be available in tabulated form on request. The location of a full list of all the data items on the CURF is provided in the Appendix.

FILE STRUCTURE

The 2005–06 MPHS Expanded CURF contains three data files (SAS, SPSS and Stata), each containing 29,235 confidentialised records. Each record holds person level data of a respondent to the survey. Approximately half the records also contain some household level data. Using the person and household weights also provided, the data can be used to estimate characteristics for the Australian population.

GEOGRAPHY

To enable analysis at a regional level, each record contains a state/territory identifier (STATEUR) and a substate identifier (AREASR). The AREASR data item has two output categories - Capital city and Balance of state. Only the statistical divisions for the six state capital cities defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification* (cat. no. 1216.0) are classified as capital cities. All other regions in Australia, including Canberra and Darwin are classified to the Balance of state category.

SPECIAL CODES

For income data items, certain values are reserved as special codes and must not be added as if they were quantitative values. The value of the codes are as follows:

9999999998 = Not applicable

9999999999 = Not stated

MULTIPLE RESPONSE
FIELDS

A number of the questions asked during the MPHS allowed respondents to give more than one response. On the CURF, each response category for these multiple response questions is treated as a separate data item. Each data item has either a 'Not applicable' or a 'Yes' response. A 'Not applicable' response has a code of '0' indicating that the response category is not relevant for the respondent. A 'Yes' response has a code greater than '0' indicating a positive response for that category.

An example of this is the 'Purpose of Internet access at home' question which has six response categories. From these categories six separate data items have been produced - PURNETHA, PURNETHB, PURNETHC... PURNETHF.

PURPOSE OF INTERNET ACCESS AT HOME

Response category	Data item	Data item response
Work / business	PURNETHA	Not applicable (0)
		Yes (1)
Education / study	PURNETHB	Not applicable (0)
		Yes (2)
Volunteer / community groups	PURNETHC	Not applicable (0)
		Yes (3)
Personal / private	PURNETHD	Not applicable (0)
		Yes (4)
Other	PURNETHE	Not applicable (0)
		Yes (5)
Not applicable	PURNETHF	Not applicable (0)
		Yes (6)

SEIFA INDICES

The CURF contains two indices of relative socio-economic advantage, both of which have deciles as response categories. Respondents to the survey are allocated to one of ten categories for each index depending on their level of advantage (a 'Could not be determined' category is also provided). The deciles have been calculated using weighted numbers so there is approximately an equal number of people in each of the ten deciles for the complete sample of 29,235 respondents who appear on the CURF (excluding those where a decile could not be determined).

As the deciles are based on the complete 29,235 sample, those cross-classifying the SEIFA indices with topics which use only half the sample of 14,219 persons (Household use of information technology; Participation in sports and physical recreation; Attendance at selected cultural and leisure venues and events; and Sports attendance) will notice that the numbers reported for each decile will range from 9.86% to 10.27% rather than the expected 10.0% of the sample.

WEIGHTS AND
ESTIMATION

The CURF contains records which can be adjusted (weighted) to infer results for the total in-scope population in Australia. Care needs to be taken to ensure the appropriate weight is selected when estimating for the Australian population. The CURF contains three weights, two person weights and one household weight:
- FINWTP – Person weight (main sample)
- FINWTWRI – Person weight (Work-Related Injuries sample)

<table>
<tr><td>WEIGHTS AND
ESTIMATION <i>continued</i></td><td></td></tr>
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WEIGHTS AND
ESTIMATION *continued*

■ FINWTH – Household weight.

Two person weights have been provided because the Work-Related Injuries topic has approximately double the sample size of the other topics. Only one household weight is required as the Work-Related Injuries topic does not collect household level data.

The FINWTP weight must be used when producing person level estimates from the Household Use of Information Technology, Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Attendance at Selected Cultural and Leisure Venues and Events and Sports Attendance topics. Data for these topics were obtained from 14,219 respondents.

The FINWTWRI weight must be used when producing person level estimates from the Work-Related Injuries topic which obtained data from 29,235 respondents. However, the FINWTP weight must be used if Work-Related Injuries data is cross-classified with data from any of the other topics including education and income.

The FINWTH weight must be used when estimating the number of households in Australia with certain characteristics.

The application of weights ensures that person estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age, sex, state/territory and section of state. Similarly, household estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of households by certain household characteristics (e.g. by number of adults and children), rather than to the distributions within the sample itself. If weights were to be ignored, no account would be taken of a person's or household's chance of selection in the survey or of different response rates across population groups, with the result that population or household counts produced could be biased.

STANDARD ERRORS

Standard errors for each estimate produced from this CURF can be calculated using the replicate weights provided on the file.

The file contains three groups of replicate weights. Each group contains 30 sets of weights which can be used to calculate standard errors for the estimates which have been produced. Standard errors can be calculated using what is known as the 30 group jackknife standard error estimator. When calculating standard errors it is important to select the replicate weights which are most appropriate for the analysis being undertaken:

WPW0101 to WPW0130 - use for person estimates from the Work-Related Injuries topic (29,235 records)

WPM0101 to WPM0130 - use for person estimates from other topics on the main sample (14,219 records)

WHM0101 to WHM0130 - use for household estimates (29,235 records).

To obtain the standard error of a weighted estimate y, calculate the same estimate using each of the 30 replicate weights. The variability between these replicate estimates (denoting y(g) for group number g) is used to measure the standard error of the original weighted estimate y, using the formula:

STANDARD ERRORS

continued

$$SE(y) = \sqrt{(29/30) \sum_{g=1}^{30} (y_{(g)} - y)^2}$$

where

g = the replicate groups no.

$y_{(g)}$ = the weighted estimate, having applied the weights for replicate group

y = the weighted estimate from the full sample

The 30 group jackknife method can be applied not just to estimates of population total, but also where the estimate y is a function of estimates of population total, such as a proportion, difference or ratio. For more information on the 30 group jackknife method of SE estimation, see *Research Paper: Weighting and Standard Error Estimation for ABS Household Surveys (Methodology Advisory Committee), July 1999* (cat.no. 1352.0.55.029), which is on the ABS web site.

Use of the 30 group jackknife method for complex estimates, such as regression parameters from a statistical model, is not straightforward and may not be appropriate. The method as described does not apply to investigations where survey weights are not used, such as in unweighted statistical modelling.

The following tables have been provided to enable CURF users to check some of the relative standard errors they have produced.

STANDARD ERRORS
continued

TABLE 1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A COMPUTER AT HOME, RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Persons	Relative Standard Error
	'000	%
State or territory		
New South Wales	1 822.0	1.2
Victoria	1 360.9	1.5
Queensland	1 092.0	1.3
South Australia	428.8	1.7
Western Australia	560.3	1.3
Tasmania	120.7	2.6
Northern Territory	40.7	5.2
Australian Capital Territory	101.6	1.8
Area		
Capital city	3 523.5	0.7
Balance of state	2 003.5	0.9
Household Income - Deciles		
First decile	343.2	4.8
Second decile	238.8	5.6
Third decile	312.1	5.0
Fourth decile	434.1	3.2
Fifth decile	496.4	3.2
Sixth decile	512.6	3.6
Seventh decile	539.3	3.1
Eighth decile	560.4	2.8
Ninth decile	566.8	3.8
Tenth decile	599.9	3.1
Income not known or not stated	923.4	2.7
Total	5 527.0	0.5

STANDARD ERRORS
continued

TABLE 2: PERSONAL ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Persons	Relative Standard Error
	'000	%
Age group (years)		
15–17	656.6	4.2
18–24	1 321.3	2.9
25–34	1 843.3	1.3
35–44	1 991.3	1.3
45–54	1 739.1	1.9
55–64	1 054.1	2.2
65 or over	450.1	4.1
Sex		
Males	4 590.6	1.1
Females	4 465.3	1.2
Labour force status		
Employed	6 724.3	1.1
Not employed(a)	2 331.5	3.1
State or territory		
New South Wales	3 055.0	1.9
Victoria	2 221.9	2.0
Queensland	1 763.6	2.0
South Australia	660.3	2.5
Western Australia	935.5	1.4
Tasmania	183.8	3.8
Northern Territory	62.6	7.7
Australian Capital Territory	173.1	3.4
Area		
Capital city	5 946.2	1.0
Balance of state	3 109.6	1.2
Total	9 055.8	0.8

(a)   Unemployed or not in the labour force.

STANDARD ERRORS

continued

TABLE 3: PARTICIPATED IN SPORT OR RECREATIONAL PHYSICAL
ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Persons	Relative Standard Error
	'000	%
Age group (years)		
15–17	612.2	5.7
18–24	1 403.8	2.5
25–34	2 108.0	1.3
35–44	2 032.9	1.6
45–54	1 818.6	1.7
55–64	1 393.5	1.7
65 or over	1 244.3	2.0
Sex		
Males	5 264.0	0.9
Females	5 349.4	1.0
Labour force status		
Employed	7 268.0	1.1
Not employed(a)	3 345.4	2.3
State or territory		
New South Wales	3 460.5	1.5
Victoria	2 623.7	1.3
Queensland	2 093.7	1.5
South Australia	811.9	2.5
Western Australia	1 105.0	1.3
Tasmania	250.9	2.5
Northern Territory	64.6	6.7
Australian Capital Territory	203.1	2.7
Area		
Capital city	6 717.2	1.0
Balance of state	3 896.1	1.2
Total	10 613.4	0.6

(a)   Unemployed or not in the labour force.

STANDARD ERRORS
continued

TABLE 4: HAS ATTENDED A SPORTING EVENT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Persons	Relative Standard Error
	'000	%
Age group (years)		
15–17	446.6	6.8
18–24	1 100.8	3.7
25–34	1 482.3	1.8
35–44	1 391.5	2.5
45–54	1 243.7	3.7
55–64	855.8	4.2
65 or over	575.9	4.5
Sex		
Males	4 097.8	1.5
Females	2 998.9	1.5
Labour force status		
Employed	5 380.5	1.3
Not employed(a)	1 716.2	3.7
State or territory		
New South Wales	2 258.0	2.9
Victoria	1 823.2	1.6
Queensland	1 345.8	2.1
South Australia	596.8	2.6
Western Australia	717.2	2.4
Tasmania	180.6	5.0
Northern Territory	54.4	7.0
Australian Capital Territory	120.6	4.1
Area		
Capital city	4 341.4	1.6
Balance of state	2 755.3	1.7
Total	7 096.7	1.1

(a) Unemployed or not in the labour force.

STANDARD ERRORS
continued

TABLE 5: HAS ATTENDED SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES AND EVENTS
IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Persons	Relative Standard Error
	'000	%
Age group (years)		
15–17	794.7	4.0
18–24	1 790.8	2.0
25–34	2 548.5	0.6
35–44	2 633.1	0.8
45–54	2 345.6	1.1
55–64	1 791.8	1.1
65 or over	1 669.8	1.5
Sex		
Males	6 502.1	0.6
Females	7 072.1	0.4
Labour force status		
Employed	9 007.1	0.8
Not employed(a)	4 567.0	1.9
State or territory		
New South Wales	4 446.1	1.0
Victoria	3 416.3	0.9
Queensland	2 661.0	1.0
South Australia	1 045.4	1.0
Western Australia	1 368.1	1.0
Tasmania	311.0	2.0
Northern Territory	98.5	2.4
Australian Capital Territory	227.8	1.3
Area		
Capital city	8 659.6	0.5
Balance of state	4 914.5	0.8
Total	13 574.1	0.4

(a)   Unemployed or not in the labour force.

STANDARD ERRORS
continued

TABLE 6: EXPERIENCED A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS, RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Persons	Relative Standard Error
	'000	%
Age group (years)		
15–17	32.7	22.9
18–24	120.3	10.4
25–34	138.3	5.1
35–44	159.9	5.9
45–54	159.0	6.8
55–64	69.6	7.9
65 or over	9.7	28.5
Sex		
Males	437.6	3.0
Females	251.9	4.9
State or territory		
New South Wales	241.1	6.7
Victoria	142.8	8.0
Queensland	154.1	7.1
South Australia	48.6	6.5
Western Australia	68.5	8.7
Tasmania	15.1	12.4
Northern Territory	5.8	19.1
Australian Capital Territory	13.4	14.2
Area		
Capital city	409.4	3.8
Balance of state	280.1	4.4
Whether worked full-time/part-time in job where most recent WRI occurred		
Worked full-time	508.5	3.4
Worked part-time	181.0	6.0
Employment status when most recent WRI occurred		
Employee	625.9	2.9
Employer/own account workers	63.6	11.4
Total	689.5	2.5

FILE CONTENT

The 2005–06 MPHS CURF contains the files listed below which are available through the RADL.

Expanded CURF files

MPHS05E.sas7bdat - the MPHS file in SAS for Windows format.

Formats.sas7bcat - the format file which provides labels for associated codes in the SAS version of the MPHS CURF.

MPHS05E.SAV - the MPHS file in SPSS format.

MPHS05E.DTA - the MPHS file in Stata format.

DATA_ITEM_LISTING_MPHS05E.TXT - the documentation file which includes lengths and data item labels. The file is in plain text format.

FREQUENCIES_MPHS05EPSN.TXT - data item code values and category labels which are provided with weighted person frequencies for each response category for the topics Household Use of Information Technology, Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Attendance at Selected Cultural and Leisure Venues and Events, Sports Attendance and demographic items. The file is in plain text format.

FREQUENCIES_MPHS05EPWRI.TXT - data item code values and category labels which are provided with weighted person frequencies for each response category for the topic Work-Related Injuries and demographic items. The file is in plain text format.

FREQUENCIES_MPHS05EHH.TXT - data item code values and category labels which are provided with weighted household frequencies for each response category. The file is in plain text format.

Expanded CURF test files

The test files mirror the actual data files but contain random data. The test files can be used to troubleshoot SAS, SPSS or Stata code or to solve any syntax problems prior to submitting RADL jobs. The test files can also test code without the restrictions imposed by RADL. Data from the test files will not match data from the actual MPHS CURF files.

MPHS05E.sas7bdat - the MPHS test file in SAS for Windows format.

Formats.sas7bcat - the format test file which provides labels for associated codes in the SAS version of the MPHS CURF.

MPHS05E.SAV - the MPHS test file in SPSS format.

MPHS05E.DTA - the MPHS test file in Stata format.

CHAPTER **5**   CONDITIONS OF RELEASE ....

RELEASE OF CURF

The Australian Statistician's approval is required for each release of the CURF. In addition and prior to being granted access to the CURF, all organisations, and individuals within organisations, who request access to the CURF will be required to sign an Undertaking to abide by the legislative restrictions on use. Organisations and individuals who seek access to the 2005–06 MPHS Expanded CURF are required to give an undertaking which includes, among other conditions, that in using the CURF data they will:

- use the data only for the statistical purposes specified
- not attempt to identify particular persons or organisations
- not disclose, either directly or indirectly, the data to any other person or organisation other than members of their organisation who have been approved by the ABS to have individual access to the information
- not attempt to match, with or without using identifiers, the data with any other list of persons or organisations
- in relation to data made available via the Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL) or the ABS Data Laboratory (ABSDL), access the data only in a manner specifically authorised in writing by the ABS
- not attempt to access the data after the term of their authorisation expires, or after their authorisation is rescinded by the organisation which provided it, or after they cease to be a member of that organisation.

Use of the data for statistical purposes means use of the content of the CURF to produce information of a statistical nature, i.e. the arrangement and classification of numerical facts or data, including statistical analyses or statistical aggregates. Examples of statistical purposes are:

- manipulation of the data to produce means, correlations or other descriptive or summary measures
- estimation of population characteristics
- use of data as input to mathematical models or for other types of analysis (e.g. factor analysis)
- providing graphical or pictorial representations of the characteristics of the population or subsets of the population.

All CURF users are required to read and abide by the "Responsible Access to ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) Training Manual" available on the ABS website <http://www.abs.gov.au> (see Services We Provide, CURFs). Use of the data for unauthorised purposes may render the purchaser liable to severe penalties. Advice on the propriety of any particular intended use of the data is available from the Microdata Management Unit via <curf.management@abs.gov.au>.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

All ABS products and services are provided under conditions of sale. Any queries relating to these Conditions of Sale should be referred to<intermediary.management@abs.gov.au>.

PRICE

The Recommended Retail Price (RRP) of the 2005–06 MPHS Expanded CURF, as at February 2007 is $1,320 including GST.

HOW TO ORDER

All clients wishing to access the 2005–06 MPHS Expanded CURF should refer to the ABS website,<http://www.abs.gov.au> (see Services We Provide, CURFs) and read the Responsible Access to ABS Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) Training Manual, and other relevant information, before downloading the Application and Undertaking to apply for access.

Australian universities

University clients should refer to the ABS website <http://www.abs.gov.au> (see Services We Provide, Services for Universities). The 2005–06 MPHS Expanded CURF can be accessed by universities participating in the ABS/AVCC CURF agreement for research and teaching purposes.

Other clients

Other prospective clients should contact the Microdata Management Section of the ABS via<curf.management@abs.gov.au> or on (02) 6252 7714.

DATA ITEM LIST ....

For data items and structure see the Excel spreadsheet titled '41000_DATA_ITEM_LISTING_MPHS05E' associated with this information paper.

Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre (ASGC 1996) in each of five size classes. ARIA was developed by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and the National Centre for Social Applications of GIS (GISCA).
Age	The reported age of a person on their last birthday.
Analog/Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)	A telecommunications network operated by a carrier to provide services to the public.
Annuities	A series or stream of payments made at regular intervals, usually purchased with a lump sum from a life insurance company, typically to provide retirement income.
Applied for workers' compensation	To have formally applied for workers' compensation by completing an application for compensation.
Art galleries	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any public art galleries in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'public art galleries'. This category could include national, state and regional galleries primarily engaged in the collection, acquisition, research into, conservation, communication and exhibition of visual art and craft objects. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to exclude: ■ commercial art galleries where works are exhibited for sale ■ the viewing of a display or collection by chance rather than by intention ■ visiting an art gallery to attend the launch of products ■ visiting an art gallery if the primary purpose was to go to a cafe, restaurant or shop.
ASGC Remoteness Structure	Used for the production of standard ABS statistical outputs from Population Censuses and some ABS surveys. It is a structure describing Australia in terms of a measurement of remoteness. The remoteness structure includes all Census Collection Districts (CDs) and therefore, in aggregate, it covers the whole of Australia. The purpose of the structure is to classify CDs which share common characteristics of remoteness into broad geographical regions called Remoteness Areas (RAs). There are six RAs in the structure.
Balance of state	This category comprises people usually resident in areas outside of the six state capital city Statistical Divisions, including all residents of the Northern Territory (except those in very remote areas) and the Australian Capital Territory.
Botanic gardens	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any botanic gardens in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'botanic gardens'. This category could include institutions established as a large garden to collect, study, exchange and display native and/or exotic plants. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to exclude conservation parks, national parks, use of a botanic garden for the sole purpose of exercise, and garden and flower shows.
Broadband	Defined by the ABS as an 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 kilobits per second (kbps).
Cable	Describes those technologies including coaxial cable, fibre optic cable and hybrid fibre coaxial cable which are capable of transmitting data at speeds of up to 2 Gigabits per second (Gbps).

Capital cities	The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0). Excludes Canberra and Darwin.
Child	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, and who does not have a child or partner of his/her own usually resident in the household.
Cinema	Respondents were asked whether they had been to a cinema or drive-in in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'cinema or drive-in'. This category could include public screenings of films at other locations (e.g. at a community hall) in addition to cinema screenings. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to exclude movies viewed on public transport.
Circuses	Respondents were asked whether they had been to a circus in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'circus'. This category could include travelling companies of performers which may incorporate animals in their acts. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to include attendance at circuses whose focus is predominately human acrobatics. Data about circuses are a subset of 'Other performing arts'.
Classical music concerts	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any classical music concerts in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'classical music concerts'. This category could include performances given by symphony, philharmonic, youth and theatre orchestras, chamber and choral groups presenting, in the main, performances of classical, oratorio, early and contemporary music. Individual performers and singers, vocal ensembles and other groups presenting music, other than popular music, may also be included. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to exclude opera or operetta and primary or secondary school productions.
Computer Use	This refers to use of a computer in the 12 months prior to interview.
Constraints to participation	Reasons given for non-participation or infrequent participation in sport or physical activity sought from persons who participated 12 times or less in the 12 months prior to interview.
Contributing family workers	People who work without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.
Couple	Two people in a registered or de facto marriage, who usually live in the same household.
Current job	A job that a person was working in during the reference week which had lasted or was likely to last for a period of two weeks or more.
Current main job	The job that a person was working in during the reference week in which most hours were usually worked.
Current other job	Refers to a current job other than the current main job.
Dance performances	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any dance performances in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'dance performances'. These performances could include ballet, classical dance, contemporary dance, modern dance, dance theatre, dance revue, ethnic and folk dance companies and dance in education companies. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to exclude eisteddfods, variety dance shows such as 'dance on ice' and primary or secondary school performances.
Days or shifts absent from work	Includes all work hours spent on medical consultation, hospitalisation and rest due to the injury or illness. The days or shifts absent do not have to be consecutive.
Dependent children	All people aged under 15 years, and people aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.

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Dial-up connections	Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN).
Digital Subscriber Line	More properly referred to as ADSL as this covers several digital technologies (e.g. asymmetric DSL or ADSL and Symmetric DSL or SDSL) for fast two-way data connections over the PSTN.
Duration of current main job	Length of time worked in current main job.
Duration of employment in job where most recent work-related injury or illness occurred	Length of time worked in job where most recent work-related injury or illness occurred.
Educational attainment	Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is defined as the highest educational attainment a person has achieved, and is not a measurement of relative importance of different fields of study. For further information please see paragraphs 38 to 41 of the chapter on 'Level of highest educational attainment', *Education Variables, 2002* (cat. no. 1246.0).

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:
- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment-in-kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers) or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers) or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement or
  - on strike or locked out or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employees

People who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment-in-kind, or people who operate their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employers

People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engage independently in a profession or trade, and hire one or more employees.

Employment types

Classification of employed persons according to the following employment type categories on the basis of their main job (that is, the job in which they usually work the most hours):
- Employee (excluding owner manager of incorporated enterprise)
  - with paid leave entitlements
  - without paid leave entitlements
- Owner managers
  - of incorporated enterprises
  - of unincorporated enterprises
- Contributing family workers

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Equivalised Gross Household Income	Gross household income adjusted using an equivalence scale. For a lone person household it is equal to gross household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the gross household income that would need to be received by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic well-being as the household in question.
Equivalised Gross Household Income Deciles	Groupings of 10% of the total population when ranked in ascending order according to equivalised gross household income.
Ex-metropolitan areas	Refers to areas outside the state and territory capital city statistical divisions.
Family	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 a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.
Financial assistance	Monetary assistance received from any party to cover medical expenses or income loss, incurred due to their work-related injury or illness.
Fixed term contract	See 'Worked on a fixed-term contract'.
Formal training in Occupational Health and Safety	People who received structured OH&S training sessions, on-the-job training in OH&S, attended discussions about OH&S procedures in staff meetings, or completed on-line training which was not monitored or assessed by the employer.
Full-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Gbps	A data transfer speed measurement for high speed networks.
Government pension/allowance	Income support payments from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans and their survivors, and study allowances for students. Payments made by overseas governments as well as the Australian Government are included.
Gross income	This comprises regular and recurring cash receipts including moneys received from wages and salaries, government pensions and allowances, and other regular receipts such as superannuation, workers' compensation, child support, scholarships, profit or loss from own unincorporated business or partnership and property income. Gross income is the sum of the income from all these sources before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted.
Group jackknife method	This method of calculating standard errors starts by dividing the survey sample into a number of approximately equal-sized groups (replicate groups). Replicate estimates of the population total are then calculated from the sample by excluding each replicate group in turn. The jackknife variance is derived from the variation of the respective replicate estimates around the estimate based on the whole sample.
Household	Consists of a person living alone, or two or more related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation.
Incorporated enterprise	An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
Industry	All occurrences of industry in this CURF refer to Division, as classified by the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0).
Injury or illness sustained	See 'Work-related injury or illness'.

Inner Regional Australia	Inner Regional Australia is a category in the ASGC Remoteness Structure. Inner Regional Australia is defined as 'CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4'. Inner Regional Australia includes towns such as Hobart, Launceston, Noosa and Tamworth.
Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)	A digital access technique for both voice and data. Digital alternative to an analog public switched telephone service which carries data or voltages consisting of discrete steps or levels, as opposed to continuously variable analog data. ISDN enables digital transmission over the PSTN.
Internet	A world-wide public computer network. Organisations and individuals can connect their computers to this network and exchange information across a country and/or across the world. The Internet provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files.
Internet access	Availability of lines, points, ports, and modems to subscribers to access the Internet.
Internet use	This refers to the use of the Internet in the 12 months prior to the interview. It includes access via mobile phones, set-top boxes connected to either an analogue or digital television, and games machines.
Labour Force Status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Last job	Refers to last job less than 20 years ago.
Last 12 months	The 12 months up to and including the survey reference week.
Libraries	Respondents were asked whether they had attended a library in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by library. This category includes institutions comprising national, state and local or council public libraries which are funded by governments to provide primarily a free library service to the population of a community or region. While not included in the publication *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4114.0), the CURF also contains data on attendance at any other libraries such as those in educational institutions and government departments. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to exclude visits to libraries if the primary purpose was to go to a cafe, restaurant or shop.
Main English-speaking countries	Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Main job	The job in which most hours are usually worked.
Major cities of Australia	Major cities of Australia is a category in the ASGC Remoteness Structure. Major Cities of Australia is defined as 'CDs with an average ARIA index value of 0 to 0.2'. The 'Major cities of Australia' class includes most capital cities, as well as major urban areas such as Newcastle, Geelong and the Gold Coast.
Metropolitan	Refers to capital city (including Canberra and Darwin) statistical divisions. These delimit an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. The boundary is defined to contain anticipated development of a city for a period of 20 years. The metropolitan area contains more than just the urban centre, and represents the city in the wider sense.
Motivators to participation	Reasons given for participating, sought from persons who participated 13 times or more in the 12 month period prior to interview.
Multiple jobholder	People who worked in more than one job or business during the survey reference week, excluding those who only worked in more than one job because they had changed jobs during the reference week.

Museums	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any museums in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'museums'. These could include organisations involved in the collection, acquisition, research into, conservation, communication and exhibition of the material evidence of people, their culture and environment, for the purposes of study, education and enjoyment by the general public and/or specialists. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to include science and technology, history, natural science, transport and specialist museums, science centres, museums and art galleries combined, and historical theme parks, and to exclude art museums and galleries and visits to museums if the primary purpose was to go to a cafe, restaurant or shop.
Musicals and operas	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any musicals or any operas in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'musicals' and 'operas'. This category could include major musical productions, operas and operettas, performed in front of a live audience. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to excluded variety, cabaret and instrumental music performances and primary or secondary school productions.
Non-dependent children	All persons aged 15 years or over (except those aged 15–24 years who are full-time students) who have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
Non-dial up connections	Refers to permanent and 'always' on connections to the Internet via a variety of technologies including Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL), Cable, Wireless, Satellite, dedicated data service, frame relay, etc.
Non-school qualification	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.
Not employed	Persons who are either unemployed or not in the labour force.
Not in the labour force	People who are not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined.
Occupation	All occurrences of occupation in this publication refer to Major Group as defined by *ASCO - Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997* (cat. no. 1220.0).
One parent families	For the purposes of this publication, a family consisting of a lone parent and at least one child aged 5–14 years usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals.
Organised sport and physical recreation	Those sport and physical recreation activities which were organised by a club or association. The club or association did not need to be a sporting body; it may have been a social club, church group, old scholars association or gymnasium etc. Persons may participate in more than one organised activity and also participate in non-organised activities.
Other performing arts	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any other performing arts (excluding music concerts, operas, musicals, theatre and dance performances) in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'other performing arts'. This category could include performing artists, working individually or in groups or companies. Some examples may be acrobats, clowns, fire eaters, sword swallowers, stilt walkers, trick cyclists, magicians, ventriloquists, pantomime and mime artists, comedians, ice dancers, reciters, poetry readers and oral history performance artists. This category also includes variety shows, revues, and circuses.
Own account worker	A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Owner managers	Persons who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	Persons who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.
Paid leave entitlements	The entitlement of employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their job. People employed in their own business or who were contributing family workers were not asked about their leave entitlements.
Participant	Those playing a sport or physically undertaking an activity as a player, coach, teacher, instructor, referee, umpire, administrator or club committee member.
Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Permanently not intending to work	Persons who said that they were permanently not intending to work.
Persons in the labour force	Persons who were classified as being in the labour force, that is, either employed or unemployed.
Persons not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined.
Popular music concerts	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any other music concerts, excluding classical music concerts, in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'other music concerts'. This category may include the presentation, in front of live audiences, of popular music performances by individual musicians and vocalists as well as by orchestras, brass and concert bands, music groups, etc. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to include country and western concerts, ethnic and multicultural music, pub bands, concerts in the park, performing disc jockeys, and watching the taping of popular music-based television shows. They were advised to exclude busking and street parades, demonstrations, sporting events, performances that the respondent viewed while pursuing another activity and primary or secondary school productions.
Previous job	The last job in which employment ceased during the last 12 months.
Reference week	The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.
Regularity of participation	Derived from data on the frequency of participation in all activities and the months of participation in all activities. The regularity items are divided into: ■ Occasional participation - participated 1-12 times and participated from one to twelve months during the year ■ Infrequent - part year participation - participated 13-52 times and participated from one to eleven months ■ Infrequent - full year participation - participated from 13-52 times and participated in each month ■ Frequent - part year participation - participated 53 times or more and participated from one to eleven months during the year ■ Once or twice a week participation - participated for 53-104 times and participated in each month ■ More than twice a week participation - participated for 105 or more times and participated in each month.

Relationship in household	The relationship of persons who live in the same household.
Satellite	A satellite stationed in geosynchronous orbit that acts as a microwave relay station, receiving signals sent from a ground based station, amplifying them, and re-transmitting them on a different frequency to another ground-based station. Satellites can be used for high-speed transmission of computer data.
Shift arrangements	A system of working whereby the daily hours of operation at the place of employment are split into at least two set work periods (shifts), for different groups of workers.
Shift work	Worked under shift arrangements.
Sport and physical recreation	The question on sport and physical recreation participation did not prompt for particular activities and whether an activity was regarded as a sport or physical recreation was left to the opinion of the respondent. However, activities such as gardening, housework, manual labouring and other forms of occupational physical activity were excluded from the data.
Sports attendances	The question on sports attendance asked the respondent which sports (matches or competitions) they had been to as a spectator, during the previous 12 months. The respondent's own definition of sport was accepted. A sport was included regardless of whether the event was paid for or free of charge, or if it was attended at an overseas venue; but it was excluded if it was school or junior sport. A limit of 5 sports could be listed. Due to under-reporting of some sports (not always regarded as sports), specific questions were asked about attendance at motor sports, harness racing, horse races and dog races.
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers, or contributing family workers.
Theatre performances	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any theatre performance, such as a play or drama, in the last 12 months. These could include live performances, by actors or puppets, of plays where the entire, or a major part of the performance, does not use song and music. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to include alternate, playback, puppet, fringe, youth and community theatre, theatre sports and theatre of the deaf as well as drama, comedy, mime and theatre-in-education. They were advised to exclude circuses, touring 'club' shows, variety acts, operas and musicals, and primary and secondary school performances.
Unemployed	Persons who were not employed during the reference week, and: ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unincorporated enterprise	A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred.
Usual hours worked	The number of hours usually worked in a week.
Usual residence	A usual residence is a dwelling that is a person's only or main residence. If a person resided in more than one dwelling, the usual residence was the dwelling with which the person had the strongest family and/or economic ties. This would normally be the person's permanent home base or place of permanent address.
Worked at some time in the last 12 months	People who worked in a job which lasted for two weeks or more, in the last 12 months, regardless of whether they worked full-time or part-time.
Work-related injury or illness	Any injury or illness or disease which first occurred in the last 12 months, where a person suffers either physically or mentally from a condition that has arisen out of or in the course of employment. The injury or illness was considered to be in scope if the respondent first became aware of it in the last 12 months, even though the cause of the injury or illness may have occurred outside the 12 month reference period. Included are

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Work-related injury or illness *continued*	injuries or illnesses that occurred while commuting to and from work, outside the place of work but while on work duty, or during work breaks. Information was collected about the respondent's most recent work-related injury or illness if there was more than one work-related injury or illness in the reference period.
Worked full-time	People who usually worked 35 hours or more per week in the job in which the work-related injury or illness occurred.
Worked part-time	People who usually worked less than 35 hours or more per week in the job in which the work-related injury or illness occurred.
Workers' compensation	Workers' compensation includes: ■ payments by an insurer or other liable party for costs related to a work-related injury or illness ■ medical payments, incapacity payments (income maintenance and salary top-up), rehabilitation payments, travel payments and legal payments ■ any 'settlement' or 'judgment of claim'.
Works on a contract basis	Owner managers who were engaged by an organisation to provide a particular service or undertake a particular task at an agreed price or rate, and generally for a specified period.
Works on a fixed-term contract	Employees (excluding Owner managers of incorporated enterprises) with a contract of employment which specifies that the employment will be terminated on a particular date or on completion of a specific task.
Zoological parks and aquariums	Respondents were asked whether they had been to any zoos, wildlife parks or aquariums or marine parks in the last 12 months. It was left to the respondent to interpret what was meant by 'zoos', 'wildlife parks', 'aquariums' and 'marine parks'. This category could include zoological gardens, other wildlife parks, aquariums and marine parks primarily engaged in the breeding, preservation, study and display of native and/or exotic fauna in captivity, enclosures or natural environments, so as to be accessible to the general public. If the respondent asked for clarification they were advised to exclude national parks and sanctuaries, as well as marine parks such as the Great Barrier Reef.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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