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Census Dictionary

Australia

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INQUIRIES

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Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

About Census Classifications

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

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

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

For efficient computer processing, and for specifying the order in which the categories of a classification are presented 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

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

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

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

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

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

For information on geographical classifications see Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Specifying Recodes and User Defined Fields

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

A recode example:

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

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

Explanation:

The recoded Labour Force Classification was recoded by:

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

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

A User Defined Field example:

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

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

Classifications by Topic Groups

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

Selected Person Characteristics

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

Education and Qualifications

HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment
HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed
QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Study
STUP	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status
TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
TYSTAP	Educational Institution: Attendee Status

Employment, Income and Unpaid Work

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

Cultural and Language Diversity

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

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

Disability, Need for Assistance and Carers

ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance
UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability

Children and Childcare

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

Usual Address and Internal Migration

IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence
MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
PURP	Place of Usual Residence
PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago
PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night
UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator
UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator

Selected Family Characteristics

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

Selected Dwelling and Household Characteristics

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

Household Income and Housing Costs

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

Classifications Index

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

Mnemonic	Description	Release	Category
AGE10P	Age in Ten Year Groups	First	Person
AGE5P	Age in Five Year Groups	First	Person
AGEP	Age	First	Person
ANC1P	Ancestry 1st Response	First	Person
ANC2P	Ancestry 2nd Response	First	Person
ANCP	Ancestry Multi Response	First	Person
ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance	First	Person
BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling	First	Household/Dwelling
BEDRD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)	First	Household/Dwelling
BPFP	Birthplace of Female Parent	First	Person
BPLP	Country of Birth of Person	First	Person
BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent	First	Person
BPPP	Birthplace of Parents	First	Person
CACF	Count of All Children in Family	First	Family
CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	First	Family
CDCF	Count of Dependent Children in Family	First	Family
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation	Second	Person
CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent	First	Family
CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care	First	Person
CITP	Australian Citizenship	First	Person
CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent	First	Family
CNDCF	Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family	First	Family
CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household	First	Household/Dwelling
CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family	First	Family
CPRF	Count of Persons in Family	First	Family
CTGP	Child Type (including grandchildren)	First	Person
CTPP	Child Type	First	Person
DLOD	Dwelling Location	First	Household/Dwelling
DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours	First	Person
DWTD	Dwelling Type	First	Household/Dwelling
EMPP	Number of Employees	Second	Person
EMTP	Employment Type	Second	Person
ENGLP	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	First	Person
ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English	First	Person
FBLF	Family Blending	First	Family
FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator	First	Family
FINASF	Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)	First	Family
FINF	Total Family Income (weekly)	First	Family
FMCF	Family Composition	First	Family
FMGF	Grandparent Families	First	Family
FNOF	Family Number	First	Family
FRLF	Relationship Between Families	First	Family
GNGP	Public/Private Employer Indicator	Second	Person
HCFMD	Family Household Composition (Dwelling)	First	Household/Dwelling
HCFMF	Family Household Composition (Family)	First	Family

Mnemonic	Description	Release	Category
HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment	Second	Person
HHCD	Household Composition	First	Household/Dwelling
HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator	First	Household/Dwelling
HIED	Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)	First	Household/Dwelling
HINASD	Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)	First	Household/Dwelling
HIND	Total Household Income (weekly)	First	Household/Dwelling
HRSP	Hours Worked	Second	Person
HRWRP	Hours Worked (ranges)	Second	Person
HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed	First	Person
IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age	First	Person
IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status	First	Person
IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling	First	Household/Dwelling
IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence	First	Person
INCP	Total Personal Income (weekly)	First	Person
INDP	Industry of Employment	Second	Person
INGDWTD	Indigenous Household Indicator	First	Household/Dwelling
INGP	Indigenous Status	First	Person
LANP	Language Spoken at Home	First	Person
LFHRP	Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated	Second	Person
LFSF	Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families	Second	Family
LFSP	Labour Force Status	Second	Person
LLDD	Landlord Type	First	Household/Dwelling
MDCP	Social Marital Status	First	Person
MRED	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values	First	Household/Dwelling
MRERD	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges	First	Household/Dwelling
MSTP	Registered Marital Status	First	Person
MTWP	Method of Travel to Work	Second	Person
MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator	Second	Household/Dwelling
MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator	Second	Household/Dwelling
NEDD	Type of Internet Connection	First	Household/Dwelling
NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling	First	Household/Dwelling
NPRD	Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling	First	Household/Dwelling
OCCP	Occupation	Second	Person
POWP	Place of Work	Second	Person
PURP	Place of Usual Residence	First	Person
PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago	Second	Person
PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago	Second	Person
QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study	Second	Person
QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education	Second	Person
RELP	Religious Affiliation	First	Person
RLCP	Relationship as Reported for Couples	First	Person
RLGP	Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)	First	Person
RLHP	Relationship in Household	First	Person
RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling	First	Person
RNTD	Rent (weekly) Dollar Values	First	Household/Dwelling
RNTRD	Rent (weekly) Ranges	First	Household/Dwelling
RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator	First	Person
SAFD	Supported Accommodation Flag	Second	Household/Dwelling

Mnemonic	Description	Release	Category
SEXP	Sex	First	Person
SLPP	Sex of Lone Parent	First	Person
SPLF	Location of Spouse	First	Family
SSCF	Same Sex Couple Indicator	First	Family
STRD	Dwelling Structure	First	Household/Dwelling
STUP	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status	First	Person
TEND	Tenure Type	First	Household/Dwelling
TENLLD	Tenure and Landlord Type	First	Household/Dwelling
TISP	Number of Children Ever Born	First	Person
TISRP	Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)	First	Person
TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending	First	Person
TYSTAP	Educational Institution: Attendee Status	First	Person
UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night	First	Person
UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator	Second	Person
UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator	Second	Person
UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability	First	Person
VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles	First	Household/Dwelling
VEHRD	Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)	First	Household/Dwelling
VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group	First	Person
YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia	First	Person
YARRP	Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)	First	Person

Mnemonic Index

	Mnemonic	Description	Release
Person	AGE10P	Age in Ten Year Groups	First
	AGE5P	Age in Five Year Groups	First
	AGEP	Age	First
	ANC1P	Ancestry 1st Response	First
	ANC2P	Ancestry 2nd Response	First
	ANCP	Ancestry Multi Response	First
	ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance	First
	BPFP	Birthplace of Female Parent	First
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person	First
	BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent	First
	BPPP	Birthplace of Parents	First
	CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation	Second
	CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care	First
	CITP	Australian Citizenship	First
	CTGP	Child Type (including grandchildren)	First
	CTPP	Child Type	First
	DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours	First
	EMPP	Number of Employees	Second
	EMTP	Employment Type	Second
	ENGLP	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	First
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English	First
	GNGP	Public/Private Employer Indicator	Second
	HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment	Second
	HRSP	Hours Worked	Second
	HRWRP	Hours Worked (ranges)	Second
	HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed	First
	IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age	First
	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status	First
	IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence	First
	INCP	Total Personal Income (weekly)	First
	INDP	Industry of Employment	Second
	INGP	Indigenous Status	First
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home	First
	LFHRP	Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated	Second
	LFSP	Labour Force Status	Second
	MDCP	Social Marital Status	First
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status	First
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work	Second
	OCCP	Occupation	Second
	POWP	Place of Work	Second
	PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago	Second
	PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago	Second
	PURP	Place of Usual Residence	First
	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study	Second
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education	Second
	RELP	Religious Affiliation	First
	RLCP	Relationship as Reported for Couples	First
	RLGP	Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)	First
	RLHP	Relationship in Household	First
	RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling	First
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator	First
	SEXP	Sex	First
	SLPP	Sex of Lone Parent	First
	STUP	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status	First
	TISP	Number of Children Ever Born	First
	TISRP	Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)	First
	TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending	First
	TYSTAP	Educational Institution: Attendee Status	First
	UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator	Second

	UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator	Second
	UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night	First
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability	First
	VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group	First
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia	First
	YARRP	Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)	First
Household/Dwelling	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling	First
	BEDRD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)	First
	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household	First
	DLOD	Dwelling Location	First
	DWTD	Dwelling Type	First
	HCFMD	Family Household Composition (Dwelling)	First
	HHCD	Household Composition	First
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator	First
	HIED	Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)	First
	HINASD	Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)	First
	HIND	Total Household Income (weekly)	First
	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling	First
	INGDWTD	Indigenous Household Indicator	First
	LLDD	Landlord Type	First
	MRED	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values	First
	MRERD	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges	First
	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator	Second
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator	Second
	NEDD	Type of Internet Connection	First
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling	First
	NPRD	Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling	First
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) Dollar Values	First
	RNTRD	Rent (weekly) Ranges	First
	SAFD	Supported Accommodation Flag	Second
	STRD	Dwelling Structure	First
	TEND	Tenure Type	First
	TENLLD	Tenure and Landlord Type	First
	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles	First
	VEHRD	Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)	First
Family	CACF	Count of All Children in Family	First
	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	First
	CDCF	Count of Dependent Children in Family	First
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent	First
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent	First
	CNDCF	Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family	First
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family	First
	CPRF	Count of Persons in Family	First
	FBLF	Family Blending	First
	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator	First
	FINASF	Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)	First
	FINF	Total Family Income (weekly)	First
	FMCF	Family Composition	First
	FMGF	Grandparent Families	First
	FNOF	Family Number	First
	FRLF	Relationship Between Families	First
	HCFMF	Family Household Composition (Family)	First
	LFSF	Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families	Second
	SPLF	Location of Spouse	First
	SSCF	Same Sex Couple Indicator	First

Two Phase Release Index

First Release

Person	Age in Ten Year Groups (AGE10P)
	Age (AGEP)
	Age in Five Year Groups (AGE5P)
	Ancestry Multi Response (ANCP)
	Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P)
	Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P)
	Australian Citizenship (CITP)
	Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP)
	Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)
	Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)
	Child Type (CTPP)
	Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)
	Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)
	Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)
	Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)
	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)
	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)
	Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)
	Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP)
	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)
	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)
	Indigenous Status (INGP)
	Language Spoken at Home (LANP)
	Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)
	Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
	Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
	Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)
	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP)
	Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
	Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP)
	Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP)
	Relationship in Household (RLHP)
	Religious Affiliation (RELP)
	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)
	Sex (SEXP)
	Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)
	Social Marital Status (MDCP)
	Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)
	Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)
	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)
	Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)
	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)
	Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)
	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)
	Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP)
	Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

Household/Dwelling
Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)
Dwelling Location (DLOD)
Dwelling Structure (STRD)
Dwelling Type (DWTD)
Family Household Composition (Dwelling) (HCFMD)
Household Composition (HHCD)
Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)
Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)
Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)
Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)
Landlord Type (LLDD)
Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED)
Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges (MRERD)
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges) (BEDRD)
Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD)
Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)
Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling (NPRD)
Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD)
Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTRD)
Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)
Tenure Type (TEND)
Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)
Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)
Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)
Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

Family
Count of All Children in Family (CACF)
Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)
Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)
Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)
Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)
Count of Persons in Family (CPRF)
Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)
Family Blending (FBLF)
Family Composition (FMCF)
Family Household Composition (Family) (HCFMF)
Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)
Family Number (FNOF)
Grandparent Families (FMGF)
Location of Spouse (SPLF)
Relationship Between Families (FRLF)
Same Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF)
Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)
Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)

Second Release

Persons
Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)
Employment Type (EMTP)
Hours Worked (HRSP)
Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP)
Industry of Employment (INDP)
Labour Force Status (LFSP)
Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)
Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)
Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)
Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)
Number of Employees (EMPP)
Occupation (OCCP)
Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)
Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
Place of Work (POWP)
Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP)
Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)
Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)

Household/Dwelling
Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)
Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)
Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)

Family
Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)

Managing Census Quality

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Respondent Error

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

Choosing suitable content

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

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

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

Question and form design

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

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

Raising public awareness

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

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

Processing Error

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

Repairs

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

Coding errors

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

Validation

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

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

Partial Response

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

Undercount

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

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

Field procedures

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

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

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

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

Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

Quality Assurance of Census Products

User consultation

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

Introduced random adjustment

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

Where to Find Data Quality Information

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

Data quality statements

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

Further Census data quality information

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

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

What's new for 2011?

Overview

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

New and revised classifications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information see the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0) (cat. no.1292.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), Second Edition, Revision 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geography

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

Regions of the ASGS

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

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

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

ABS Regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-ABS Regions

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

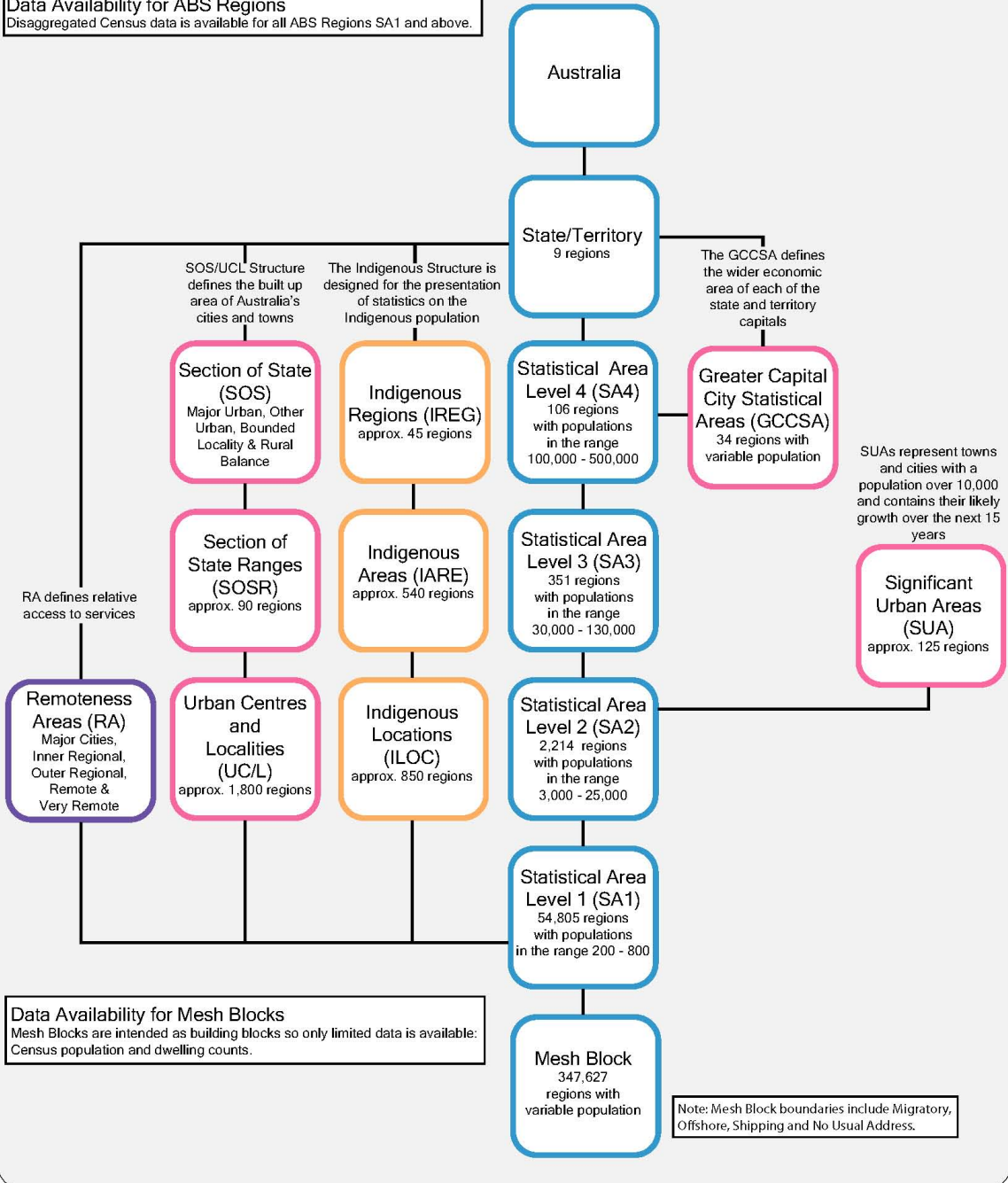The diagram below summarises the overall structure of the ASGS.

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Structure and Summary for Census

ABS Structures
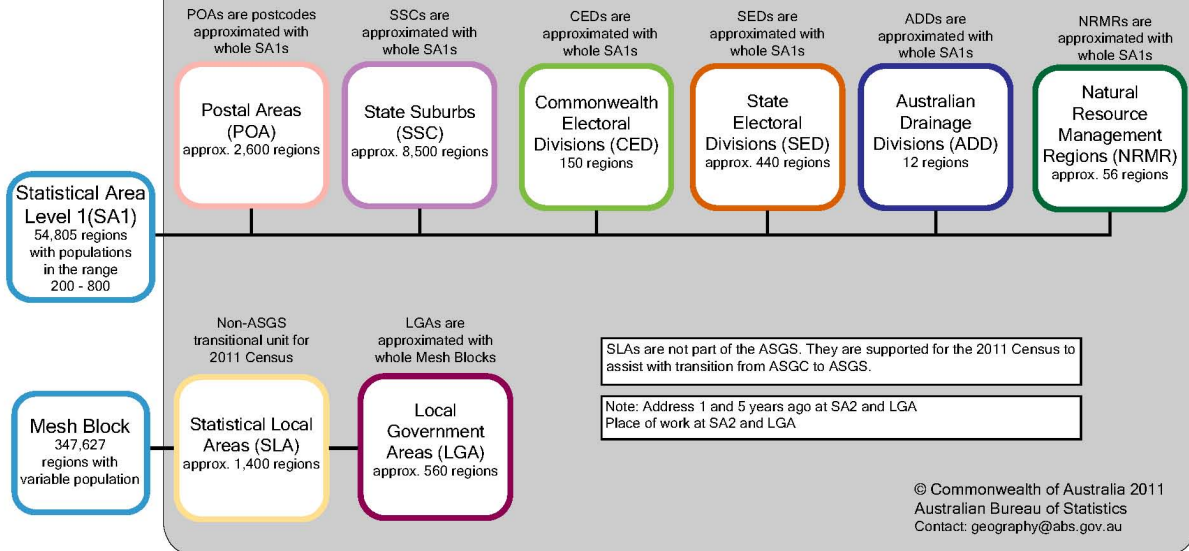
These structures are defined by the ABS and remain stable between Censuses.

The Main (SA) Structure is based on the functional area of major cities and towns and gazetted suburbs and localities

Data Availability for ABS Regions
Disaggregated Census data is available for all ABS Regions SA1 and above.

Australia

State/Territory
9 regions

The GCCSA defines the wider economic area of each of the state and territory capitals

SOS/UCL Structure defines the built up area of Australia's cities and towns

The Indigenous Structure is designed for the presentation of statistics on the Indigenous population

Section of State (SOS)
Major Urban, Other Urban, Bounded Locality & Rural Balance

Indigenous Regions (IREG)
approx. 45 regions

Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)
106 regions with populations in the range 100,000 - 500,000

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)
34 regions with variable population

SUAs represent towns and cities with a population over 10,000 and contains their likely growth over the next 15 years

Section of State Ranges (SOSR)
approx. 90 regions

Indigenous Areas (IARE)
approx. 540 regions

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)
351 regions with populations in the range 30,000 - 130,000

RA defines relative access to services

Remoteness Areas (RA)
Major Cities, Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote & Very Remote

Urban Centres and Localities (UC/L)
approx. 1,800 regions

Indigenous Locations (ILOC)
approx. 850 regions

Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)
2,214 regions with populations in the range 3,000 - 25,000

Significant Urban Areas (SUA)
approx. 125 regions

Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)
54,805 regions with populations in the range 200 - 800

Data Availability for Mesh Blocks
Mesh Blocks are intended as building blocks so only limited data is available: Census population and dwelling counts.

Mesh Block
347,627 regions with variable population

Note: Mesh Block boundaries include Migratory, Offshore, Shipping and No Usual Address.

ABS
Structures

Non - ABS Structures
Structures not defined by the ABS.
They are updated annually.

Data Availability for Non-ABS Regions
Disaggregated Census data is available for all non-ABS Regions. Additional data is
available for the following:
• NRMRs: Agricultural and environment data
• LGAs: Finance, Agriculture, Building Approvals and Estimated Resident Population.

POAs are postcodes approximated with whole SA1s	SSCs are approximated with whole SA1s	CEDs are approximated with whole SA1s	SEDs are approximated with whole SA1s	ADDs are approximated with whole SA1s	NRMRs are approximated with whole SA1s
Postal Areas (POA) approx. 2,600 regions	State Suburbs (SSC) approx. 8,500 regions	Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CED) 150 regions	State Electoral Divisions (SED) approx. 440 regions	Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD) 12 regions	Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR) approx. 56 regions

Statistical Area
Level 1(SA1)
54,805 regions
with populations
in the range
200 - 800

Non-ASGS transitional unit for 2011 Census	LGAs are approximated with whole Mesh Blocks
Statistical Local Areas (SLA) approx. 1,400 regions	Local Government Areas (LGA) approx. 560 regions

SLAs are not part of the ASGS. They are supported for the 2011 Census to
assist with transition from ASGC to ASGS.

Note: Address 1 and 5 years ago at SA2 and LGA
Place of work at SA2 and LGA

Mesh Block
347,627
regions with
variable population

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Contact: geography@abs.gov.au

Release of the ASGS

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

If you have any questions regarding the ASGS please email geography@abs.gov.au

Summary of changes to variables from 2006 to 2011

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

New and Revised Classifications

Variable	Description of Change
Ancestry (ANCP)	For the 2006 Census, Ancestry was classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition (2005). For the 2011 Census, Ancestry is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), Second Edition, Revision 1.
Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)	This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates if a person's mother and/or father was born in Australia or overseas.
Count of All Children in Family (CACF)	This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of dependent and non-dependent children in the family.
Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)	This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of dependent children in the family.
Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)	This variable's name has been changed to Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF).
Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)	This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of non-dependent children in the family.
Count of Persons in Family (CPRF)	This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of persons in a family.
Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)	This variable's name has been changed to Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP).
Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP)	This variable's name has been changed to Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP).
Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)	For the 2006 Census, Country of Birth of Person was classified using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For the 2011 Census, this variable is classified using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1.

Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records the different parent-child relationships within families. Data is available on request.

Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It combines information from Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) by Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) with age categories.

Family Blending (FBLF)

Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.

Family Composition (FMCF)

Categories have been revised for this variable for the 2011 Census.

Family Household Composition (Dwelling) (HCFMD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the types of families within family households at the dwelling level.

Family Household Composition (Family) (HCFMF)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the types of families within family households at the family level.

Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)

This variable's name has been changed to Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.

Family Income (weekly) (FINF)

This variable's name has been changed to Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)

Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.

Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)

Categories have been revised for this variable for the 2011 Census.

Government/Non-government Employer Indicator (GNGP)

This variable's name has been changed to Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP). Also, the Commonwealth Government is now referred to as the National Government.

Grandparent Families (FMGF)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It classifies families into different family types depending on the composition of the family, with a focus on grandparent families. Data is available on request.

Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates the number of hours worked in ranges by the employed person in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Household Income - Equivalised (weekly) (HIED)

This variable's name has been changed to Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED). Categories have been revised and some codes have been amended for the 2011 Census.

Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)

This variable's name has been changed to Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.

Household Income (weekly) (HIND)

This variable's name has been changed to Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.

Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)

Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)

Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.

Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD)

This variable has been replaced with the new Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED).

Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges (HLRD01)

This variable has been replaced with the new Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges (MRERD). The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.

Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)

Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.

Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records households with at least one Indigenous person who is a usual resident and was present in the household on Census Night.

Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)

This variable's name has been changed to Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP). Dollar ranges have been adjusted in line with rises in income.

Industry of Employment (IND06P)

For the 2006 Census, Industry of Employment was coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. For the 2011 Census, Industry is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0). This mnemonic has been changed for the 2011 Census to INDP.

Labour Force Status (LFS06P)

This mnemonic has been changed for the 2011 Census to LFSP.

Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)

This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It combines Labour Force Status (LFSP) with the 'Not stated' category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable.

Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)

This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates labour force status of parents or partners in couple and lone parent families.

Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

For the 2006 Census, Language Spoken at Home was classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition (revised 2005). For the 2011 Census, it is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

For this variable in 2011, data is available on request.

Mortgage Repayments (monthly) dollar values (MRED)

This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It replaces the variable Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values (HLRD) used in previous Censuses.

Mortgage Repayments (monthly) ranges (MRERD)

This is a new variable for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It replaces the variable Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges (HLRD01) used in previous Censuses.

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)

Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges) (BEDRD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It contains the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling in ranges.

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)

Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.

Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records the number of children ever born (live births) to each female in ranges.

Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling (NPRD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It counts the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling.

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)

Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.

Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night in ranges.

Occupation (OCC06P)

For the 2006 Census, Occupation was coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). For the 2011 Census, Occupation is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. This mnemonic has been changed to OCCP for the 2011 Census.

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)

The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)

The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Place of Usual Residence (PURP)

The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Place of Work (POWP)

The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new geography used for the 2011 Census.

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGP01)

This mnemonic has been changed for the 2011 Census to ENGLP and codes have been amended.

Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP)

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

Relationship in Household (RLHP)

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

Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP)

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

Religious Affiliation (RELP)

For the 2006 Census, Religious Affiliation was classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) Second Edition (revised 2005). For the 2011 Census, it is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1.

Rent (weekly) ranges (RNTD01)

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

Same Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates whether or not a family are a same-sex couple.

Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It indicates the sex of a lone parent.

Social Marital Status (MDCP)

Codes have been amended for this variable for the 2011 Census.

Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) includes accommodation specified by state/territory bodies as providing supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence. Data is available on request.

Tenure Type (TEND)

Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census.

Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. It combines Tenure Type (TEND) and Landlord Type (LLDD) to provide more detailed information for rented dwellings.

Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

Descriptors with years and categories have been revised for 2011.

Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)

Descriptors for these categories have changed for 2011. Some codes have also been amended.

Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)

Descriptors with years have been revised for 2011.

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

Categories for this variable have been updated for 2011.

Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census Dictionary. For people born overseas, it records the year they first arrived in Australia in ranges.

2011 Census Classifications

AGEP   **Age**   *First release*

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

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

See also Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP).

Applicable to: All persons

Categories: **0 to 115 years of age singly (AGEP)**

0 to 115 years of age singly

By 5 year age groups (AGE5P)

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

By 10 year age groups (AGE10P)

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

Number of categories: by single year **116**

by 5 year age group **21**

by 10 year age group **11**

ANC1P/ANC2P/ ANCP   **Ancestry 1st Response/Ancestry 2nd Response/Ancestry Multi Response**   *First release*

Ancestry is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition, Revision 1.

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

Applicable to: All persons

1 OCEANIAN

    10 Oceanian, nfd

        1000   Oceanian, nfd

    11 Australian Peoples

        1100   Australian Peoples, nfd

        1101   Australian

        1102   Australian Aboriginal

        1103   Australian South Sea Islander

        1104   Torres Strait Islander

    12 New Zealand Peoples

        1200   New Zealand Peoples, nfd

        1201   Maori

        1202   New Zealander

    13 Melanesian and Papuan

        1300   Melanesian and Papuan, nfd

        1301   New Caledonian

        1302   Ni-Vanuatu

        1303   Papua New Guinean

        1304   Solomon Islander

        1399   Melanesian and Papuan, nec

    14 Micronesian

        1400   Micronesian, nfd

        1401   I-Kiribati

        1402   Nauruan

        1499   Micronesian, nec

	15	Polynesian	
		1500	Polynesian, nfd
		1501	Cook Islander
		1502	Fijian
		1503	Niuean
		1504	Samoan
		1505	Tongan
		1506	Hawaiian
		1507	Tahitian
		1508	Tokelauan
		1511	Tuvaluan
		1599	Polynesian, nec
2	**NORTH-WEST EUROPEAN**		
	20	**North-West European, nfd**	
		2000	North-West European, nfd
	21	**British**	
		2100	British, nfd
		2101	English
		2102	Scottish
		2103	Welsh
		2104	Channel Islander
		2105	Manx
		2199	British, nec
	22	**Irish**	
		2201	Irish
	23	**Western European**	
		2300	Western European, nfd
		2301	Austrian
		2303	Dutch
		2304	Flemish
		2305	French
		2306	German
		2307	Swiss
		2311	Belgian
		2312	Frisian
		2313	Luxembourg
		2399	Western European, nec
	24	**Northern European**	
		2400	Northern European, nfd
		2401	Danish
		2402	Finnish
		2403	Icelandic
		2404	Norwegian
		2405	Swedish
		2499	Northern European, nec

3 **SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN**

30 **Southern and Eastern European, nfd**

    3000   Southern and Eastern European, nfd

31 **Southern European**

    3100   Southern European, nfd
    3101   Basque
    3102   Catalan
    3103   Italian
    3104   Maltese
    3105   Portuguese
    3106   Spanish
    3107   Gibraltarian
    3199   Southern European, nec

32 **South Eastern European**

    3200   South Eastern European, nfd
    3201   Albanian
    3202   Bosnian
    3203   Bulgarian
    3204   Croatian
    3205   Greek
    3206   Macedonian
    3207   Moldovan
    3208   Montenegrin
    3211   Romanian
    3212   Roma/Gypsy
    3213   Serbian
    3214   Slovene
    3215   Cypriot
    3216   Vlach
    3299   South Eastern European, nec

33 **Eastern European**

    3300   Eastern European, nfd
    3301   Belarusan
    3302   Czech
    3303   Estonian
    3304   Hungarian
    3305   Latvian
    3306   Lithuanian
    3307   Polish
    3308   Russian
    3311   Slovak
    3312   Ukrainian
    3313   Sorb/Wend
    3399   Eastern European, nec

4	NORTH AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN	
40	**North African and Middle Eastern, nfd**	
	4000	North African and Middle Eastern, nfd
41	**Arab**	
	4100	Arab, nfd
	4101	Algerian
	4102	Egyptian
	4103	Iraqi
	4104	Jordanian
	4105	Kuwaiti
	4106	Lebanese
	4107	Libyan
	4108	Moroccan
	4111	Palestinian
	4112	Saudi Arabian
	4113	Syrian
	4114	Tunisian
	4115	Yemeni
	4116	Bahraini
	4117	Emirati
	4118	Omani
	4121	Qatari
	4199	Arab, nec
42	**Jewish**	
	4201	Jewish
43	**Peoples of the Sudan**	
	4300	Peoples of the Sudan, nfd
	4301	Bari
	4302	Darfu/Darfurian
	4303	Dinka
	4304	Nuer
	4305	South Sudanese
	4306	Sudanese
	4399	Peoples of the Sudan, nec
49	**Other North African and Middle Eastern**	
	4900	Other North African and Middle Eastern, nfd
	4902	Berber
	4903	Coptic
	4904	Iranian
	4905	Kurdish
	4907	Turkish
	4908	Assyrian
	4911	Chaldean
	4912	Mandaean
	4913	Nubian
	4999	Other North African and Middle Eastern, nec

5		SOUTH-EAST ASIAN
	50	South-East Asian, nfd
	5000	South-East Asian, nfd
	51	Mainland South-East Asian
	5100	Mainland South-East Asian, nfd
	5101	Anglo-Burmese
	5102	Burmese
	5103	Hmong
	5104	Khmer (Cambodian)
	5105	Lao
	5106	Thai
	5107	Vietnamese
	5108	Karen
	5111	Mon
	5112	Chin
	5113	Rohingya
	5199	Mainland South-East Asian, nec
	52	Maritime South-East Asian
	5200	Maritime South-East Asian, nfd
	5201	Filipino
	5202	Indonesian
	5203	Javanese
	5204	Madurese
	5205	Malay
	5206	Sundanese
	5207	Timorese
	5208	Acehnese
	5211	Balinese
	5212	Bruneian
	5213	Kadazan
	5214	Singaporean
	5215	Temoq
	5299	Maritime South-East Asian, nec
6		NORTH-EAST ASIAN
	60	North-East Asian, nfd
	6000	North-East Asian, nfd
	61	Chinese Asian
	6100	Chinese Asian, nfd
	6101	Chinese
	6102	Taiwanese
	6199	Chinese Asian, nec
	69	Other North-East Asian
	6900	Other North-East Asian, nfd
	6901	Japanese
	6902	Korean
	6903	Mongolian
	6904	Tibetan
	6999	Other North-East Asian, nec

7   **SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIAN**

     70   **Southern and Central Asian, nfd**

         7000   Southern and Central Asian, nfd

     71   **Southern Asian**

         7100   Southern Asian, nfd

         7101   Anglo-Indian

         7102   Bengali

         7103   Burgher

         7104   Gujarati

         7106   Indian

         7107   Malayali

         7111   Nepalese

         7112   Pakistani

         7113   Punjabi

         7114   Sikh

         7115   Sinhalese

         7117   Maldivian

         7118   Bangladeshi

         7121   Bhutanese

         7122   Fijian Indian

         7123   Kashmiri

         7124   Parsi

         7125   Sindhi

         7126   Sri Lankan

         7127   Sri Lankan Tamil

         7128   Indian Tamil

         7131   Tamil, nfd

         7132   Telugu

         7199   Southern Asian, nec

     72   **Central Asian**

         7200   Central Asian, nfd

         7201   Afghan

         7202   Armenian

         7203   Georgian

         7204   Kazakh

         7205   Pathan

         7206   Uzbek

         7207   Azeri

         7208   Hazara

         7211   Tajik

         7212   Tatar

         7213   Turkmen

         7214   Uighur

         7215   Kyrgyz

         7299   Central Asian, nec

8   **PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS**

    80   **Peoples of the Americas, nfd**

        8000   Peoples of the Americas, nfd

    81   **North American**

        8100   North American, nfd

        8101   African American

        8102   American

        8103   Canadian

        8104   French Canadian

        8105   Hispanic (North American)

        8106   Native North American Indian

        8107   Bermudan

        8199   North American, nec

    82   **South American**

        8200   South American, nfd

        8201   Argentinian

        8202   Bolivian

        8203   Brazilian

        8204   Chilean

        8205   Colombian

        8206   Ecuadorian

        8207   Guyanese

        8208   Peruvian

        8211   Uruguayan

        8212   Venezuelan

        8213   Paraguayan

        8299   South American, nec

    83   **Central American**

        8300   Central American, nfd

        8301   Mexican

        8302   Nicaraguan

        8303   Salvadoran

        8304   Costa Rican

        8305   Guatemalan

        8306   Mayan

        8399   Central American, nec

    84   **Caribbean Islander**

        8400   Caribbean Islander, nfd

        8401   Cuban

        8402   Jamaican

        8403   Trinidadian (Tobagonian)

        8404   Barbadian

        8405   Puerto Rican

        8499   Caribbean Islander, nec

9	**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN**	
90	**Sub-Saharan African, nfd**	
	9000	Sub-Saharan African, nfd
91	**Central and West African**	
	9100	Central and West African, nfd
	9101	Akan
	9102	Fulani
	9103	Ghanaian
	9104	Nigerian
	9105	Yoruba
	9106	Ivorean
	9107	Liberian
	9108	Sierra Leonean
	9111	Acholi
	9112	Cameroonian
	9113	Congolese
	9114	Gio
	9115	Igbo
	9116	Krahn
	9117	Mandinka
	9118	Senegalese
	9121	Themne
	9122	Togolese
	9199	Central and West African, nec
92	**Southern and East African**	
	9200	Southern and East African, nfd
	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
	9222	Amhara
	9223	Batswana
	9225	Hutu
	9226	Masai
	9228	Tigrayan
	9231	Tigre
	9232	Zulu
	9233	Burundian
	9234	Kunama
	9235	Madi (Ma'di)
	9236	Ogaden
	9237	Rwandan

9238	Shona
9241	Swahili
9242	Swazilander
9299	Southern and East African, nec

Supplementary codes

0000	Inadequately described
0901	Eurasian, so described
0902	Asian, so described
0903	African, so described
0904	European, so described
0905	Caucasian, so described
0906	Creole, so described
&&&&	Not stated
@@@@	Not applicable
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Number of categories:	one digit level **9**
	two digit level **37**
	four digit level **320**

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

ASSNP	**Core Activity Need for Assistance**	*First release*

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

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

Applicable to:	All persons
Categories:	**1** Has need for assistance with core activities
	2 Does not have need for assistance with core activities
	& Not stated
	V Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**4**

BEDD	**Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling**	*First release*

A count of the bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling.

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

Applicable to:	Occupied Private Dwellings	
Categories:	**00**	None (includes bedsitters)
	01-29	1 to 29 bedrooms singly
	30	30 or more bedrooms
	&&	Not stated
	@@	Not applicable
Number of categories:	**33**	

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

BEDRD   **Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)**   *First release*

Contains the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling in ranges.

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

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

Applicable to: Occupied Private Dwellings

Categories:
- **0**   None (includes bedsitters)
- **1**   One bedroom
- **2**   Two bedrooms
- **3**   Three bedrooms
- **4**   Four bedrooms
- **5**   Five bedrooms
- **6**   Six bedrooms or more
- **&**   Not stated
- **@**   Not applicable

Number of categories: **9**

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

BPFP   **Birthplace of Female Parent**   *First release*

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

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

Applicable to: All persons

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

Number of categories: **4**

BPLP   **Country of Birth of Person**   *First release*

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

Applicable to: All persons

Categories: Oceania and Antarctica - North-West Europe - Southern and Eastern Europe - North Africa and The Middle East - South-East Asia - North-East Asia - Southern and Central Asia - Americas - Sub-Saharan Africa

- **1**   **OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA**
  - **10**   **Oceania and Antarctica, nfd**
    - 1000   Oceania and Antarctica, nfd
  - **11**   **Australia (includes External Territories)**
    - 1100   Australia (includes External Territories), nfd
    - 1101   Australia
    - 1102   Norfolk Island
    - 1199   Australian External Territories, nec
  - **12**   **New Zealand**
    - 1201   New Zealand

13   Melanesia

1300	Melanesia, nfd
1301	New Caledonia
1302	Papua New Guinea
1303	Solomon Islands
1304	Vanuatu

14   Micronesia

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

15   Polynesia (excludes Hawaii)

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

16   Antarctica

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

2   NORTH-WEST EUROPE

20   North-West Europe, nfd

2000	North-West Europe, nfd

21   United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man

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

22   Ireland

2201	Ireland

23	**Western Europe**	
	2300	Western Europe, nfd
	2301	Austria
	2302	Belgium
	2303	France
	2304	Germany
	2305	Liechtenstein
	2306	Luxembourg
	2307	Monaco
	2308	Netherlands
	2311	Switzerland
24	**Northern Europe**	
	2400	Northern Europe, nfd
	2401	Denmark
	2402	Faroe Islands
	2403	Finland
	2404	Greenland
	2405	Iceland
	2406	Norway
	2407	Sweden
	2408	Aland Islands
3	**SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE**	
30	**Southern and Eastern Europe, nfd**	
	3000	Southern and Eastern Europe, nfd
31	Southern Europe	
	3100	Southern Europe, nfd
	3101	Andorra
	3102	Gibraltar
	3103	Holy See
	3104	Italy
	3105	Malta
	3106	Portugal
	3107	San Marino
	3108	Spain
32	**South Eastern Europe**	
	3200	South Eastern Europe, nfd
	3201	Albania
	3202	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	3203	Bulgaria
	3204	Croatia
	3205	Cyprus
	3206	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
	3207	Greece
	3208	Moldova
	3211	Romania
	3212	Slovenia
	3214	Montenegro
	3215	Serbia
	3216	Kosovo

33 Eastern Europe

3300	Eastern Europe, nfd
3301	Belarus
3302	Czech Republic
3303	Estonia
3304	Hungary
3305	Latvia
3306	Lithuania
3307	Poland
3308	Russian Federation
3311	Slovakia
3312	Ukraine

4 NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

40 North Africa and the Middle East, nfd

4000	North Africa and the Middle East, nfd

41 North Africa

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

42 Middle East

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

5 SOUTH-EAST ASIA

50 South-East Asia, nfd

5000	South-East Asia, nfd

51 Mainland South-East Asia

5100	Mainland South-East Asia, nfd
5101	Burma (Republic of the Union of Myanmar)
5102	Cambodia
5103	Laos
5104	Thailand
5105	Vietnam

52　Maritime South-East Asia

　5200　　Maritime South-East Asia, nfd
　5201　　Brunei Darussalam
　5202　　Indonesia
　5203　　Malaysia
　5204　　Philippines
　5205　　Singapore
　5206　　Timor-Leste

6　NORTH-EAST ASIA

60　North-East Asia, nfd

　6000　　North-East Asia, nfd

61　Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia)

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

62　Japan and the Koreas

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

7　SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA

70　Southern and Central Asia, nfd

　7000　　Southern and Central Asia, nfd

71　Southern Asia

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

72　Central Asia

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

8　AMERICAS

80　Americas, nfd

　8000　　Americas, nfd

81　Northern America

　8100　　Northern America, nfd
　8101　　Bermuda
　8102　　Canada
　8103　　St Pierre and Miquelon
　8104　　United States of America

82 South America

8200	South America, nfd
8201	Argentina
8202	Bolivia, Plurinational State of
8203	Brazil
8204	Chile
8205	Colombia
8206	Ecuador
8207	Falkland Islands
8208	French Guiana
8211	Guyana
8212	Paraguay
8213	Peru
8214	Suriname
8215	Uruguay
8216	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
8299	South America, nec

83 Central America

8300	Central America, nfd
8301	Belize
8302	Costa Rica
8303	El Salvador
8304	Guatemala
8305	Honduras
8306	Mexico
8307	Nicaragua
8308	Panama

84 Caribbean

8400	Caribbean, nfd
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
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
8431	St Barthelemy
8432	St Martin (French part)
8433	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba

8434	Curacao
8435	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)

9 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

90 Sub-Saharan Africa, nfd

9000	Sub-Saharan Africa, nfd

91 Central and West Africa

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

92 Southern and East Africa

9200	Southern and East Africa, nfd
9201	Angola
9202	Botswana
9203	Burundi
9204	Comoros
9205	Djibouti
9206	Eritrea
9207	Ethiopia
9208	Kenya
9211	Lesotho
9212	Madagascar
9213	Malawi
9214	Mauritius
9215	Mayotte
9216	Mozambique
9217	Namibia
9218	Reunion
9221	Rwanda
9222	St Helena
9223	Seychelles
9224	Somalia
9225	South Africa
9226	Swaziland

9227	Tanzania
9228	Uganda
9231	Zambia
9232	Zimbabwe
9299	Southern and East Africa, nec

Supplementary Codes

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

Number of categories: one digit level **9**

two digit level **36**

four digit level **293**

BPMP	**Birthplace of Male Parent**	*First release*

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

See also Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP), Birthplace of Parents (BPPP).

Applicable to:	All persons
Categories:	**1**	Born in Australia
	2	Born overseas
	&	Not stated
	V	Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**4**	

BPPP	**Birthplace of Parents**	*First release*

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

See also Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP), Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP).

Applicable to:	All persons
Categories:	**1**	Both parents born overseas
	2	Father only born overseas
	3	Mother only born overseas
	4	Both parents born in Australia
	&	Not stated - birthplace for either or both parents not stated
	V	Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**6**	

CACF	**Count of All Children in Family**	*First release*

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

Applicable to: Families with children in family households

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Couple families with no children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

CDCAF	**Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent**	*First release*

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

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include children aged under 15 years

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

CDCF	**Count of Dependent Children in Family**	*First release*

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

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

Applicable to: Families with children in family households

Categories: **Couple family with:**

00	No dependent children
01	One dependent child
02	Two dependent children
03	Three dependent children
04	Four dependent children
05	Five dependent children
06	Six or more dependent children

One parent family with:

07	No dependent children
08	One dependent child
09	Two dependent children
10	Three dependent children
11	Four dependent children
12	Five dependent children
13	Six or more dependent children

Not applicable:

@@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 15

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Couple families with no children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

CDEP	**Community Development Employment Projects Participation**	*Second release*

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

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

Categories:

1	Participant worker in CDEP
2	Not a participant in CDEP
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons not counted on an interviewer household form
- Persons aged under 15 years

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

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

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

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

Number of categories: 5

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

CHCAREP **Unpaid Child Care** *First release*

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

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

Number of categories: 7

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

CITP **Australian Citizenship** *First release*

Records whether a person has Australian citizenship.

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:
- **1** Australian
- **2** Not Australian
- **&** Not stated
- **V** Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 4

CNDAF   **Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent**   *First release*

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

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Applicable to: Families which include non-dependent children

Categories:
- **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

Number of categories: 5

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

CNDCF   **Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family**   *First release*

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

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

Applicable to: Families with children in family households

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

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

Not applicable:

@@   Not applicable

Number of categories: **15**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Couple families with no children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

CPAD   **Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household**   *First release*

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

Applicable to: Family and group households

Categories:
- **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

Number of categories: **5**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

CPAF   **Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family**   *First release*

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:
- **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

Number of categories: **5**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

CPRF   **Count of Persons in Family**   *First release*

Counts the number of persons in a family. It includes other related individuals who are not part of the primary couple relationship, and other related individuals who are not part of a lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship (e.g. it includes in-laws).

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:
2   Two persons in family
3   Three persons in family
4   Four persons in family
5   Five persons in family
6   Six or more persons in family
@   Not applicable

Number of categories: **6**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

CTGP   **Child Type (including grandchildren)**   *First release*

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

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

Data available on request.

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

Categories:
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   Grandchild
6   Otherwise related child (under 15)
7   Unrelated child (under 15)
@   Not applicable
V   Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **9**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

CTPP	**Child Type**	**First release**

Records the different parent-child relationships within families.

Applicable to: All children

Categories:

1	Natural, or adopted child of both parents or lone parent
2	Step-child of male parent
3	Step-child of female parent
4	Foster child, so stated
5	Otherwise related child (under 15)
6	Unrelated child (under 15)
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

DLOD	**Dwelling Location**	**First release**

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

Applicable to: Private dwellings

Categories:

1	Caravan/residential park or camping ground
2	Marina
3	Manufactured home estate
4	Retirement village (self-contained)
5	Other
@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

DOMP	**Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours**	**First release**

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

1	Nil hours
2	Less than 5 hours
3	5 to 14 hours
4	15 to 29 hours
5	30 hours or more
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

DWTD **Dwelling Type** *First release*

Classifies dwellings into basic dwelling types.

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

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

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

Applicable to: All dwellings

Categories:
1	Occupied private dwellings
2	Unoccupied private dwellings
3	Non-private dwellings
4	Migratory
5	Off-shore
6	Shipping

Number of categories: **6**

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

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over, who are owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises

Categories:
1	Nil employees
2	1-19 employees
3	20 or more employees
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **6**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Employees
- Contributing family workers
- Unemployed persons
- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

EMTP **Employment Type** *Second release*

For employed persons, defines their employment type for the main job held in the week prior to Census Night.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories:

1	Employee not owning business
2	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises
3	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises
4	Contributing family workers
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **7**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years
- Persons who are unemployed
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons not in the labour force

ENGLP **Proficiency in Spoken English/Language** *First release*

Classifies each person's self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.

See also Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

Applicable to: All persons

Categories: **Speaks English only**

1	Speaks English only

Speaks other language and speaks English

2	Very well
3	Well
4	Not well
5	Not at all

Not stated

6	Not stated-both language (LANP) and proficiency (ENGP) not stated
&	Not stated-language (LANP) stated, proficiency (ENGP) not stated

Overseas Visitor

V	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **8**

ENGP	**Proficiency in Spoken English**	*First release*

For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, classifies their self-assessed proficiency in spoken English.

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

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

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons who speak English only

FBLF	**Family Blending**	*First release*

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

See also Family Blending (FBLF) in the Glossary.

Applicable to: Couple families with children

Categories: Couple family

1	Intact family with no other children present
2	Step family with no other children present
3	Blended family with no other children present
4	Intact family with other children present
5	Step family with other children present
6	Blended family with other children present
7	Other couple family with other children only
@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 8

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent families
- Couple families with no children
- Other families
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

FIDF	**Family Income Derivation Indicator**	*First release*

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

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

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

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

One or more members aged 15 years and over temporarily absent

Incomes stated for all members present
- **5** No negative incomes stated
- **6** One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes of members present not stated
- **7** No negative incomes stated
- **8** One or more negative incomes stated

Not applicable:
- **@** Not applicable

Number of categories: 9

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

FINASF **Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)** *First release*

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

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories: Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

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

Number of categories: 19

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

FINF	**Total Family Income (weekly)**	*First release*

Total Family Income (weekly) is not calculated where a family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or was temporarily absent. These families are coded to the 'Partial income stated' category.

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

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories: Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

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

Number of categories: **20**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

FMCF **Family Composition** *First release*

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

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:

1 **COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN**

    12 **Couple family with no children**

        122 **Couple family with no children**

            1222 Couple family with no children

2 **COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN**

    21 **Couple family with children under 15**

        211 **Couple family with children under 15 and dependent students**

            2111 Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children

            2112 Couple family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children

        212 **Couple family with children under 15 and no dependent students**

            2121 Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children

            2122 Couple family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children

    22 **Couple family with no children under 15**

        221 **Couple family with no children under 15 and with dependent students**

            2211 Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and non-dependent children

            2212 Couple family with no children under 15, and with dependent students and no non-dependent children

        222 **Couple family with no children under 15 and no dependent students**

            2221 Couple family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children

3 **ONE PARENT FAMILY**

    31 **One parent family with children under 15**

        311 **One parent family with children under 15 and dependent students**

            3111 One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and non-dependent children

            3112 One parent family with children under 15, dependent students and no non-dependent children

        312 **One parent family with children under 15 and no dependent students**

            3121 One parent family with children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children

            3122 One parent family with children under 15, no dependent students and no non-dependent children

    32 **One parent family with no children under 15**

        321 **One parent family with no children under 15 and with dependent students**

            3211 One parent family with no children under 15, with dependent students and non-dependent children

            3212 One parent family with no children under 15, with dependent students and no non-dependent children

		322	**One parent family with no children under 15 and no dependent students**
		3221	One parent family with no children under 15, no dependent students and with non-dependent children
9	**OTHER FAMILY**		
	92	**Other family**	
		922	**Other family**	
		9222	Other family
	@@@@		Not applicable

Number of categories:	one digit level	**4**
	two digit level	**6**
	three digit level	**10**
	four digit level	**17**

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

FMGF **Grandparent Families** *First release*

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

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

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

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

Applicable to: Families with grandchildren

Categories:
- **1** **Couple family with grandchildren**
  - 11 Couple family with grandchildren under 15 (with or without other children)
  - 12 Couple family with no grandchildren under 15 and with dependent student grandchildren (with or without other children)
  - 13 Couple family with no grandchildren under 15, no dependent student grandchildren and with non-dependent grandchildren (with or without other children)
- **2** **Lone grandparent**
  - 21 Lone grandparent with grandchildren under 15 (with or without other children)
  - 22 Lone grandparent with no grandchildren under 15 and with dependent student grandchildren (with or without other children)
  - 23 Lone grandparent with no grandchildren under 15, no dependent student grandchildren and with non-dependent grandchildren (with or without other children)

Not applicable:
- **@@** Not applicable

Number of categories: one digit level **2**

two digit level **7**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Families with no grandchildren
- Non-family/Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

FNOF   **Family Number**   *First release*

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:

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

Number of categories: **4**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

FRLF   **Relationship Between Families**   *First release*

Describes the relationship between families within a household. The relationship described is that of the second or subsequent family to the primary family. For instance, if a household contained two families where the primary family consists of a couple family with children and the second family consists of the parents of the reference person of the primary family, the FRLF of the second family is 'Mother's/father's family'.

Applicable to: Two or three family households

Categories:

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

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, off-shore and shipping SA1s

GNGP	**Public/Private Employer Indicator**	*Second release*

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

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 7

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

HCFMD	**Family Household Composition (Dwelling)**	*First release*

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

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

1	**One family household**	
	11	One family household: Couple family with no children
	12	One family household: Couple family with children
	13	One family household: One parent family
	14	One family household: Other family
2	**Multiple family household**	
	21	Two family household: Couple family with no children
	22	Two family household: Couple family with children
	23	Two family household: One parent family
	24	Two family household: Other family
	25	Three or more family household: Couple family with no children
	26	Three or more family household: Couple family with children
	27	Three or more family household: One parent family
	28	Three or more family household: Other family
3	**Other household**	
	31	Lone person household
	32	Group household
	33	Visitors only household
	34	Other non-classifiable household

Not applicable:

  @@   Not applicable

Number of categories: one digit level **3**

   two digit level **17**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

HCFMF	**Family Household Composition (Family)**	*First release*

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

Note: In multiple family households all family types are counted.

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:

 1   **One family household**

  11   One family household: Couple family with no children

  12   One family household: Couple family with children

  13   One family household: One parent family

  14   One family household: Other family

 2   **Two family household**

  21   Two family household: Couple family with no children

  22   Two family household: Couple family with children

  23   Two family household: One parent family

  24   Two family household: Other family

 3   **Three or more family household**

  31   Three or more family household: Couple family with no children

  32   Three or more family household: Couple family with children

  33   Three or more family household: One parent family

  34   Three or more family household: Other family

Not applicable:

  @@   Not applicable

Number of categories: one digit level **3**

   two digit level **13**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

HEAP   **Level of Highest Educational Attainment**   *Second release*

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

Data available on request.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:
	1	**Postgraduate Degree Level**	
		10	Postgraduate Degree Level, nfd
		11	Doctoral Degree Level
		12	Master Degree Level
	2	**Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level**	
		20	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, nfd
		21	Graduate Diploma Level
		22	Graduate Certificate Level
	3	**Bachelor Degree Level**	
		31	Bachelor Degree Level
	4	**Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level**	
		40	Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, nfd
		41	Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level
		42	Diploma Level
	5	**Certificate Level**	
	50	**Certificate Level, nfd**	
		500	Certificate Level, nfd
	51	**Certificate III & IV Level**	
		510	Certificate III & IV Level, nfd
		511	Certificate IV
		514	Certificate III
	52	**Certificate I & II Level**	
		520	Certificate I & II Level, nfd
		521	Certificate II
		524	Certificate I
	6	**School Education Level**	
		611	Year 12
		613	Year 11
		621	Year 10
		622	Year 9
		067	Year 8 or below

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

Number of categories: one digit level **6**

two digit level **13**

three digit level **17**

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

HHCD	Household Composition	*First release*

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

1 ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

    11 One family household with only family members present

        110   One family household with only family members present

    12 One family household with non-family members present

        120   One family household with non-family members present

2 MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

    21 Two family household

        211   Two family household with only family members present

        212   Two family household with non-family members present

    22 Three or more family household

        221   Three or more family household with only family members present

        222   Three or more family household with non-family members present

3 NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

    31 Lone person household

        310   Lone person household

    32 Group household

        320   Group household

4 NON-CLASSIFIABLE

    41 Visitors only

        410   Visitors only

    42 Other non-classifiable

        420   Other non-classifiable

NOT APPLICABLE

    @@@   Not applicable

Number of categories:

one digit level **4**

two digit level **8**

three digit level **11**

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

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

HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator	*First release*

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories: **NO MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER TEMPORARILY ABSENT**

All incomes stated

    1   No negative incomes stated

    2   One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes not stated

    3   No negative incomes stated

    4   One or more negative incomes stated

ONE OR MORE MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER TEMPORARILY ABSENT

Incomes stated for all members present

    5   No negative incomes stated

    6   One or more negative incomes stated

One or more incomes of members present not stated

    7   No negative incomes stated

    8   One or more negative incomes stated

NOT APPLICABLE

    @   Not applicable

Number of categories: **9**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

HIED	**Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)**	*First release*

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

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

Applicable to: Family, Lone Person and Group Households

Categories: Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

    01   Negative income

    02   Nil income

    03 $1-$199 ($1-$10,399)

    04 $200-$299 ($10,400-$15,599)

    05 $300-$399 ($15,600-$20,799)

    06 $400-$599 ($20,800-$31,199)

    07 $600-$799 ($31,200-$41,599)

    08 $800-$999 ($41,600-$51,999)

    09 $1,000-$1,249 ($52,000-$64,999)

    10 $1,250-$1,499 ($65,000-$77,999)

    11 $1,500-$1,999 ($78,000-$103,999)

    12 $2,000 or more ($104,000 or more)

    13   Partial income stated

    &&   All incomes not stated

    @@   Not applicable

Number of categories: 15

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

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

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

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

This variable includes visitor only households in its calculations.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories: Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

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

Number of categories: 19

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

HIND	**Total Household Income (weekly)**	*First release*

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

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

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

This variable includes visitor only households in its calculations.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories: Annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.

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

Number of categories: 20

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

HRSP	**Hours Worked**	*Second release*

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

Applicable to:	Employed persons
Categories:	**00-99** 0 to 99 hours singly
	&& Not stated
	@@ Not applicable
	VV Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**103**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

HRWRP	**Hours Worked (ranges)**	*Second release*

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

Applicable to:	Employed persons
Categories:	**0** None
	1 1-15 hours
	2 16-24 hours
	3 25-34 hours
	4 35-39 hours
	5 40 hours
	6 41-48 hours
	7 49 hours and over
	& Not stated
	@ Not applicable
	V Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**11**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

HSCP	**Highest Year of School Completed**	*First release*

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

1 Year 12 or equivalent
2 Year 11 or equivalent
3 Year 10 or equivalent
4 Year 9 or equivalent
5 Year 8 or below
6 Did not go to school
& Not stated
@ Not applicable
V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **9**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

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

Indicates if a person's age was imputed.

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

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:

1 Age not imputed
2 Age imputed

Number of categories: **2**

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

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

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

1 Marital status not imputed
2 Marital status imputed
@ Not applicable

Number of categories: **3**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

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

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

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:
1	Not imputed - form returned
2	Not imputed - no form, count obtained by collector
3	Imputed - no form, no count obtained by collector
@	Not applicable

Number of categories: **4**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

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

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

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

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:
01	Not imputed - State/territory, SA2 and SA1 stated
02	SA1 imputed - State/territory and SA2 stated
03	SA2 and SA1 imputed - State/territory and/or Capital City provided
04	State/territory, SA2 and SA1 imputed

Number of categories: **4**

INCP   **Total Personal Income (weekly)**   *First release*

Indicates the total income that the person usually receives each week. Equivalent annual amounts appear in brackets.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

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

Number of categories: **15**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

INDP   **Industry of Employment**   *Second release*

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

Applicable to: Employed persons

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

A	**AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING**		
	A0	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd**	
		A00	**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd**
		A000	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, nfd
	01	**Agriculture**	
		010	**Agriculture, nfd**
		0100	Agriculture, nfd
		011	**Nursery and Floriculture Production**
		0110	Nursery and Floriculture Production, nfd
		0111	Nursery Production (Under Cover)
		0112	Nursery Production (Outdoors)
		0113	Turf Growing
		0114	Floriculture Production (Under Cover)
		0115	Floriculture Production (Outdoors)
		012	**Mushroom and Vegetable Growing**
		0120	Mushroom and Vegetable Growing, nfd
		0121	Mushroom Growing
		0122	Vegetable Growing (Under Cover)
		0123	Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)

013   Fruit and Tree Nut Growing

0130   Fruit and Tree Nut Growing, nfd

0131   Grape Growing

0132   Kiwifruit Growing

0133   Berry Fruit Growing

0134   Apple and Pear Growing

0135   Stone Fruit Growing

0136   Citrus Fruit Growing

0137   Olive Growing

0139   Other Fruit and Tree Nut Growing

014   Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming

0140   Sheep, Beef Cattle and Grain Farming, nfd

0141   Sheep Farming (Specialised)

0142   Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised)

0143   Beef Cattle Feedlots (Specialised)

0144   Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming

0145   Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle Farming

0146   Rice Growing

0149   Other Grain Growing

015   Other Crop Growing

0150   Other Crop Growing, nfd

0151   Sugar Cane Growing

0152   Cotton Growing

0159   Other Crop Growing nec

016   Dairy Cattle Farming

0160   Dairy Cattle Farming

017   Poultry Farming

0170   Poultry Farming, nfd

0171   Poultry Farming (Meat)

0172   Poultry Farming (Eggs)

018   Deer Farming

0180   Deer Farming

019   Other Livestock Farming

0190   Other Livestock Farming, nfd

0191   Horse Farming

0192   Pig Farming

0193   Beekeeping

0199   Other Livestock Farming nec

02   Aquaculture

020   Aquaculture

0200   Aquaculture, nfd

0201   Offshore Longline and Rack Aquaculture

0202   Offshore Caged Aquaculture

0203   Onshore Aquaculture

03   Forestry and Logging

030   Forestry and Logging

0300   Forestry and Logging, nfd

0301   Forestry

0302   Logging

04 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping

  040 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, nfd

    0400   Fishing, Hunting and Trapping, nfd

  041 Fishing

    0410   Fishing, nfd

    0411   Rock Lobster and Crab Potting

    0412   Prawn Fishing

    0413   Line Fishing

    0414   Fish Trawling, Seining and Netting

    0419   Other Fishing

  042 Hunting and Trapping

    0420   Hunting and Trapping

05 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services

  050 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services, nfd

    0500   Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Support Services, nfd

  051 Forestry Support Services

    0510   Forestry Support Services

  052 Agriculture and Fishing Support Services

    0520   Agriculture and Fishing Support Services, nfd

    0521   Cotton Ginning

    0522   Shearing Services

    0529   Other Agriculture and Fishing Support Services

B MINING

B0 Mining, nfd

  B00 Mining, nfd

    B000   Mining, nfd

06 Coal Mining

  060 Coal Mining

    0600   Coal Mining

07 Oil and Gas Extraction

  070 Oil and Gas Extraction

    0700   Oil and Gas Extraction

08 Metal Ore Mining

  080 Metal Ore Mining

    0800   Metal Ore Mining, nfd

    0801   Iron Ore Mining

    0802   Bauxite Mining

    0803   Copper Ore Mining

    0804   Gold Ore Mining

    0805   Mineral Sand Mining

    0806   Nickel Ore Mining

    0807   Silver-Lead-Zinc Ore Mining

    0809   Other Metal Ore Mining

09 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying

  090 Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, nfd

    0900   Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, nfd

  091 Construction Material Mining

    0910   Construction Material Mining, nfd

    0911   Gravel and Sand Quarrying

    0919   Other Construction Material Mining

  099 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying

    0990   Other Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying

10 Exploration and Other Mining Support Services

100 Exploration and Other Mining Support Services, nfd

1000   Exploration and Other Mining Support Services, nfd

101 Exploration

1010   Exploration, nfd

1011   Petroleum Exploration

1012   Mineral Exploration

109 Other Mining Support Services

1090   Other Mining Support Services

C   MANUFACTURING

C0   Manufacturing, nfd

C00   Manufacturing, nfd

C000   Manufacturing, nfd

11   Food Product Manufacturing

110 Food Product Manufacturing, nfd

1100   Food Product Manufacturing, nfd

111 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing

1110   Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing, nfd

1111   Meat Processing

1112   Poultry Processing

1113   Cured Meat and Smallgoods Manufacturing

112 Seafood Processing

1120   Seafood Processing

113 Dairy Product Manufacturing

1130   Dairy Product Manufacturing, nfd

1131   Milk and Cream Processing

1132   Ice Cream Manufacturing

1133   Cheese and Other Dairy Product Manufacturing

114 Fruit and Vegetable Processing

1140   Fruit and Vegetable Processing

115 Oil and Fat Manufacturing

1150   Oil and Fat Manufacturing

116 Grain Mill and Cereal Product Manufacturing

1160   Grain Mill and Cereal Product Manufacturing, nfd

1161   Grain Mill Product Manufacturing

1162   Cereal, Pasta and Baking Mix Manufacturing

117 Bakery Product Manufacturing

1170   Bakery Product Manufacturing, nfd

1171   Bread Manufacturing (Factory based)

1172   Cake and Pastry Manufacturing (Factory based)

1173   Biscuit Manufacturing (Factory based)

1174   Bakery Product Manufacturing (Non-factory based)

118 Sugar and Confectionery Manufacturing

1180   Sugar and Confectionery Manufacturing, nfd

1181   Sugar Manufacturing

1182   Confectionery Manufacturing

119 Other Food Product Manufacturing

1190   Other Food Product Manufacturing, nfd

1191   Potato, Corn and Other Crisp Manufacturing

1192   Prepared Animal and Bird Feed Manufacturing

1199   Other Food Product Manufacturing nec

12   Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing

120 Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd

1200   Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, nfd

121   Beverage Manufacturing
    1210   Beverage Manufacturing, nfd
    1211   Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing
    1212   Beer Manufacturing
    1213   Spirit Manufacturing
    1214   Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing

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

13   Textile, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing

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

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

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

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

134   Knitted Product Manufacturing
    1340   Knitted Product Manufacturing

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

14   Wood Product Manufacturing

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

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

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

15   Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufacturing

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

151   Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
    1510   Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing

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

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

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

162 Reproduction of Recorded Media
- 1620   Reproduction of Recorded Media

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

18 Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing
180 Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
- 1800   Basic Chemical and Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd

181 Basic Chemical Manufacturing
- 1810   Basic Chemical Manufacturing, nfd
- 1811   Industrial Gas Manufacturing
- 1812   Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
- 1813   Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing

182 Basic Polymer Manufacturing
- 1820   Basic Polymer Manufacturing, nfd
- 1821   Synthetic Resin and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing
- 1829   Other Basic Polymer Manufacturing

183 Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing
- 1830   Fertiliser and Pesticide Manufacturing, nfd
- 1831   Fertiliser Manufacturing
- 1832   Pesticide Manufacturing

184 Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing
- 1840   Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, nfd
- 1841   Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing
- 1842   Veterinary Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing

185 Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing
- 1850   Cleaning Compound and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing, nfd
- 1851   Cleaning Compound Manufacturing
- 1852   Cosmetic and Toiletry Preparation Manufacturing

189 Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing
- 1890   Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing, nfd
- 1891   Photographic Chemical Product Manufacturing
- 1892   Explosive Manufacturing
- 1899   Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing nec

19 Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing

    190 Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd

        1900   Polymer Product and Rubber Product Manufacturing, nfd

    191 Polymer Product Manufacturing

        1910   Polymer Product Manufacturing, nfd

        1911   Polymer Film and Sheet Packaging Material Manufacturing

        1912   Rigid and Semi-Rigid Polymer Product Manufacturing

        1913   Polymer Foam Product Manufacturing

        1914   Tyre Manufacturing

        1915   Adhesive Manufacturing

        1916   Paint and Coatings Manufacturing

        1919   Other Polymer Product Manufacturing

    192 Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing

        1920   Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing

20 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

    200 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd

        2000   Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, nfd

    201 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing

        2010   Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing

    202 Ceramic Product Manufacturing

        2020   Ceramic Product Manufacturing, nfd

        2021   Clay Brick Manufacturing

        2029   Other Ceramic Product Manufacturing

    203 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing

        2030   Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing, nfd

        2031   Cement and Lime Manufacturing

        2032   Plaster Product Manufacturing

        2033   Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturing

        2034   Concrete Product Manufacturing

    209 Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

        2090   Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

21 Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing

    210 Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

        2100   Primary Metal and Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

    211 Basic Ferrous Metal Manufacturing

        2110   Iron Smelting and Steel Manufacturing

    212 Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing

        2120   Basic Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

        2121   Iron and Steel Casting

        2122   Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing

    213 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing

        2130   Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing, nfd

        2131   Alumina Production

        2132   Aluminium Smelting

        2133   Copper, Silver, Lead and Zinc Smelting and Refining

        2139   Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing

    214 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing

        2140   Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

        2141   Non-Ferrous Metal Casting

        2142   Aluminium Rolling, Drawing, Extruding

        2149   Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing

22   Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

220   Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

2200   Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

221   Iron and Steel Forging

2210   Iron and Steel Forging

222   Structural Metal Product Manufacturing

2220   Structural Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

2221   Structural Steel Fabricating

2222   Prefabricated Metal Building Manufacturing

2223   Architectural Aluminium Product Manufacturing

2224   Metal Roof and Guttering Manufacturing (except Aluminium)

2229   Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing

223   Metal Container Manufacturing

2230   Metal Container Manufacturing, nfd

2231   Boiler, Tank and Other Heavy Gauge Metal Container Manufacturing

2239   Other Metal Container Manufacturing

224   Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)

2240   Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing (except Metal Structural and Container Products)

229   Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

2290   Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing, nfd

2291   Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing

2292   Nut, Bolt, Screw and Rivet Manufacturing

2293   Metal Coating and Finishing

2299   Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing nec

23   Transport Equipment Manufacturing

230   Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd

2300   Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd

231   Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing

2310   Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing, nfd

2311   Motor Vehicle Manufacturing

2312   Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing

2313   Automotive Electrical Component Manufacturing

2319   Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing

239   Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing

2390   Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing, nfd

2391   Shipbuilding and Repair Services

2392   Boatbuilding and Repair Services

2393   Railway Rolling Stock Manufacturing and Repair Services

2394   Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services

2399   Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing nec

24   Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

240   Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd

2400   Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd

241   Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing

2410   Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, nfd

2411   Photographic, Optical and Ophthalmic Equipment Manufacturing

2412   Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing

2419   Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing

242   Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing

2420   Computer and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, nfd

2421   Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing

2422   Communication Equipment Manufacturing

2429   Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing

243	**Electrical Equipment Manufacturing**	
	2430	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
	2431	Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing
	2432	Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing
	2439	Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing
244	**Domestic Appliance Manufacturing**	
	2440	Domestic Appliance Manufacturing, nfd
	2441	Whiteware Appliance Manufacturing
	2449	Other Domestic Appliance Manufacturing
245	**Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing**	
	2450	Pump, Compressor, Heating and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
	2451	Pump and Compressor Manufacturing
	2452	Fixed Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing
246	**Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing**	
	2460	Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
	2461	Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
	2462	Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing
	2463	Machine Tool and Parts Manufacturing
	2469	Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
249	**Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing**	
	2490	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, nfd
	2491	Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing
	2499	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing nec

25 Furniture and Other Manufacturing

250	**Furniture and Other Manufacturing, nfd**	
	2500	Furniture and Other Manufacturing, nfd
251	**Furniture Manufacturing**	
	2510	Furniture Manufacturing, nfd
	2511	Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing
	2512	Metal Furniture Manufacturing
	2513	Mattress Manufacturing
	2519	Other Furniture Manufacturing
259	**Other Manufacturing**	
	2590	Other Manufacturing, nfd
	2591	Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturing
	2592	Toy, Sporting and Recreational Product Manufacturing
	2599	Other Manufacturing nec

D ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND WASTE SERVICES

D0 Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd

D00 Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd

D000   Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, nfd

26 Electricity Supply

260	**Electricity Supply, nfd**	
	2600	Electricity Supply, nfd
261	**Electricity Generation**	
	2610	Electricity Generation, nfd
	2611	Fossil Fuel Electricity Generation
	2612	Hydro-Electricity Generation
	2619	Other Electricity Generation
262	**Electricity Transmission**	
	2620	Electricity Transmission
263	**Electricity Distribution**	
	2630	Electricity Distribution
264	**On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation**	
	2640	On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation

27 Gas Supply

  270 Gas Supply

    2700   Gas Supply

28 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services

  281 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services

    2810   Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services, nfd

    2811   Water Supply

    2812   Sewerage and Drainage Services

29 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services

  290 Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd

    2900   Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services, nfd

  291 Waste Collection Services

    2910   Waste Collection Services, nfd

    2911   Solid Waste Collection Services

    2919   Other Waste Collection Services

  292 Waste Treatment, Disposal and Remediation Services

    2920   Waste Treatment, Disposal and Remediation Services, nfd

    2921   Waste Treatment and Disposal Services

    2922   Waste Remediation and Materials Recovery Services

E   CONSTRUCTION

  E0 Construction, nfd

    E00 Construction, nfd

      E000   Construction, nfd

  30 Building Construction

    300 Building Construction, nfd

      3000   Building Construction, nfd

    301 Residential Building Construction

      3010   Residential Building Construction, nfd

      3011   House Construction

      3019   Other Residential Building Construction

    302 Non-Residential Building Construction

      3020   Non-Residential Building Construction

  31 Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

    310 Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

      3100   Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, nfd

      3101   Road and Bridge Construction

      3109   Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

  32 Construction Services

    320 Construction Services, nfd

      3200   Construction Services, nfd

    321 Land Development and Site Preparation Services

      3210   Land Development and Site Preparation Services, nfd

      3211   Land Development and Subdivision

      3212   Site Preparation Services

    322 Building Structure Services

      3220   Building Structure Services, nfd

      3221   Concreting Services

      3222   Bricklaying Services

      3223   Roofing Services

      3224   Structural Steel Erection Services

323 Building Installation Services

    3230   Building Installation Services, nfd

    3231   Plumbing Services

    3232   Electrical Services

    3233   Air Conditioning and Heating Services

    3234   Fire and Security Alarm Installation Services

    3239   Other Building Installation Services

324 Building Completion Services

    3240   Building Completion Services, nfd

    3241   Plastering and Ceiling Services

    3242   Carpentry Services

    3243   Tiling and Carpeting Services

    3244   Painting and Decorating Services

    3245   Glazing Services

329 Other Construction Services

    3290   Other Construction Services, nfd

    3291   Landscape Construction Services

    3292   Hire of Construction Machinery with Operator

    3299   Other Construction Services nec

F WHOLESALE TRADE

F0 Wholesale Trade, nfd

  F00 Wholesale Trade, nfd

    F000   Wholesale Trade, nfd

33 Basic Material Wholesaling

  330 Basic Material Wholesaling, nfd

    3300   Basic Material Wholesaling, nfd

  331 Agricultural Product Wholesaling

    3310   Agricultural Product Wholesaling, nfd

    3311   Wool Wholesaling

    3312   Cereal Grain Wholesaling

    3319   Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling

  332 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling

    3320   Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling, nfd

    3321   Petroleum Product Wholesaling

    3322   Metal and Mineral Wholesaling

    3323   Industrial and Agricultural Chemical Product Wholesaling

  333 Timber and Hardware Goods Wholesaling

    3330   Timber and Hardware Goods Wholesaling, nfd

    3331   Timber Wholesaling

    3332   Plumbing Goods Wholesaling

    3339   Other Hardware Goods Wholesaling

34 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling

  340 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd

    3400   Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd

  341 Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling

    3410   Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd

    3411   Agricultural and Construction Machinery Wholesaling

    3419   Other Specialised Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling

349 **Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling**

    3490   Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling, nfd

    3491   Professional and Scientific Goods Wholesaling

    3492   Computer and Computer Peripheral Wholesaling

    3493   Telecommunication Goods Wholesaling

    3494   Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Wholesaling

    3499   Other Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling nec

35 **Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling**

  350 **Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling**

    3500   Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling, nfd

    3501   Car Wholesaling

    3502   Commercial Vehicle Wholesaling

    3503   Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Wholesaling

    3504   Motor Vehicle New Parts Wholesaling

    3505   Motor Vehicle Dismantling and Used Parts Wholesaling

36 **Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling**

  360 **Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling**

    3600   Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling, nfd

    3601   General Line Grocery Wholesaling

    3602   Meat, Poultry and Smallgoods Wholesaling

    3603   Dairy Produce Wholesaling

    3604   Fish and Seafood Wholesaling

    3605   Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling

    3606   Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling

    3609   Other Grocery Wholesaling

37 **Other Goods Wholesaling**

  370 **Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd**

    3700   Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd

  371 **Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling**

    3710   Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling, nfd

    3711   Textile Product Wholesaling

    3712   Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling

  372 **Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling**

    3720   Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling

  373 **Furniture, Floor Covering and Other Goods Wholesaling**

    3730   Furniture, Floor Covering and Other Goods Wholesaling, nfd

    3731   Furniture and Floor Covering Wholesaling

    3732   Jewellery and Watch Wholesaling

    3733   Kitchen and Diningware Wholesaling

    3734   Toy and Sporting Goods Wholesaling

    3735   Book and Magazine Wholesaling

    3736   Paper Product Wholesaling

    3739   Other Goods Wholesaling nec

38 **Commission-Based Wholesaling**

  380 **Commission-Based Wholesaling**

    3800   Commission-Based Wholesaling

G   RETAIL TRADE

G0   Retail Trade, nfd

    G00   Retail Trade, nfd

        G000   Retail Trade, nfd

39   Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing

    390   Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing, nfd

        3900   Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing, nfd

    391   Motor Vehicle Retailing

        3910   Motor Vehicle Retailing, nfd

        3911   Car Retailing

        3912   Motor Cycle Retailing

        3913   Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Retailing

    392   Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing

        3920   Motor Vehicle Parts and Tyre Retailing, nfd

        3921   Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing

        3922   Tyre Retailing

40   Fuel Retailing

    400   Fuel Retailing

        4000   Fuel Retailing

41   Food Retailing

    410   Food Retailing, nfd

        4100   Food Retailing, nfd

    411   Supermarket and Grocery Stores

        4110   Supermarket and Grocery Stores

    412   Specialised Food Retailing

        4120   Specialised Food Retailing, nfd

        4121   Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing

        4122   Fruit and Vegetable Retailing

        4123   Liquor Retailing

        4129   Other Specialised Food Retailing

42   Other Store-Based Retailing

    420   Other Store-Based Retailing, nfd

        4200   Other Store-Based Retailing, nfd

    421   Furniture, Floor Coverings, Houseware and Textile Goods Retailing

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

        4211   Furniture Retailing

        4212   Floor Coverings Retailing

        4213   Houseware Retailing

        4214   Manchester and Other Textile Goods Retailing

    422   Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing

        4220   Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing, nfd

        4221   Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing

        4222   Computer and Computer Peripheral Retailing

        4229   Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing

    423   Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing

        4230   Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing, nfd

        4231   Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing

        4232   Garden Supplies Retailing

    424   Recreational Goods Retailing

        4240   Recreational Goods Retailing, nfd

        4241   Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing

        4242   Entertainment Media Retailing

        4243   Toy and Game Retailing

        4244   Newspaper and Book Retailing

        4245   Marine Equipment Retailing

425 **Clothing, Footwear and Personal Accessory Retailing**

4250 Clothing, Footwear and Personal Accessory Retailing, nfd

4251 Clothing Retailing

4252 Footwear Retailing

4253 Watch and Jewellery Retailing

4259 Other Personal Accessory Retailing

426 **Department Stores**

4260 Department Stores

427 **Pharmaceutical and Other Store-Based Retailing**

4270 Pharmaceutical and Other Store-Based Retailing, nfd

4271 Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing

4272 Stationery Goods Retailing

4273 Antique and Used Goods Retailing

4274 Flower Retailing

4279 Other Store-Based Retailing nec

43 **Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling**

430 **Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling, nfd**

4300 Non-Store Retailing and Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling, nfd

431 **Non-Store Retailing**

4310 Non-Store Retailing

432 **Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling**

4320 Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling

H **ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES**

H0 **Accommodation and Food Services, nfd**

H00 **Accommodation and Food Services, nfd**

H000 Accommodation and Food Services, nfd

44 **Accommodation**

440 **Accommodation**

4400 Accommodation

45 **Food and Beverage Services**

450 **Food and Beverage Services, nfd**

4500 Food and Beverage Services, nfd

451 **Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services**

4510 Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services, nfd

4511 Cafes and Restaurants

4512 Takeaway Food Services

4513 Catering Services

452 **Pubs, Taverns and Bars**

4520 Pubs, Taverns and Bars

453 **Clubs (Hospitality)**

4530 Clubs (Hospitality)

I   TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING

I0   Transport, Postal and Warehousing, nfd

    I00   Transport, Postal and Warehousing, nfd

        I000   Transport, Postal and Warehousing, nfd

46   Road Transport

    460   Road Transport, nfd

        4600   Road Transport, nfd

    461   Road Freight Transport

        4610   Road Freight Transport

    462   Road Passenger Transport

        4620   Road Passenger Transport, nfd

        4621   Interurban and Rural Bus Transport

        4622   Urban Bus Transport (Including Tramway)

        4623   Taxi and Other Road Transport

47   Rail Transport

    470   Rail Transport, nfd

        4700   Rail Transport, nfd

    471   Rail Freight Transport

        4710   Rail Freight Transport

    472   Rail Passenger Transport

        4720   Rail Passenger Transport

48   Water Transport

    480   Water Transport, nfd

        4800   Water Transport, nfd

    481   Water Freight Transport

        4810   Water Freight Transport

    482   Water Passenger Transport

        4820   Water Passenger Transport

49   Air and Space Transport

    490   Air and Space Transport

        4900   Air and Space Transport

50   Other Transport

    500   Other Transport, nfd

        5000   Other Transport, nfd

    501   Scenic and Sightseeing Transport

        5010   Scenic and Sightseeing Transport

    502   Pipeline and Other Transport

        5020   Pipeline and Other Transport, nfd

        5021   Pipeline Transport

        5029   Other Transport nec

51   Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services

    510   Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services

        5100   Postal and Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services, nfd

        5101   Postal Services

        5102   Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services

52   Transport Support Services

    520   Transport Support Services, nfd

        5200   Transport Support Services, nfd

    521   Water Transport Support Services

        5210   Water Transport Support Services, nfd

        5211   Stevedoring Services

        5212   Port and Water Transport Terminal Operations

        5219   Other Water Transport Support Services

    522   Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services

        5220   Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services

529 Other Transport Support Services

    5290   Other Transport Support Services, nfd

    5291   Customs Agency Services

    5292   Freight Forwarding Services

    5299   Other Transport Support Services nec

53 Warehousing and Storage Services

530 Warehousing and Storage Services

    5300   Warehousing and Storage Services, nfd

    5301   Grain Storage Services

    5309   Other Warehousing and Storage Services

J   INFORMATION MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

J0 Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd

J00 Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd

    J000   Information Media and Telecommunications, nfd

54 Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing)

540 Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing), nfd

    5400   Publishing (except Internet and Music Publishing), nfd

541 Newspaper, Periodical, Book and Directory Publishing

    5410   Newspaper, Periodical, Book and Directory Publishing, nfd

    5411   Newspaper Publishing

    5412   Magazine and Other Periodical Publishing

    5413   Book Publishing

    5414   Directory and Mailing List Publishing

    5419   Other Publishing (except Software, Music and Internet)

542 Software Publishing

    5420   Software Publishing

55 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities

550 Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities, nfd

    5500   Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities, nfd

551 Motion Picture and Video Activities

    5510   Motion Picture and Video Activities, nfd

    5511   Motion Picture and Video Production

    5512   Motion Picture and Video Distribution

    5513   Motion Picture Exhibition

    5514   Post-production Services and Other Motion Picture and Video Activities

552 Sound Recording and Music Publishing

    5520   Sound Recording and Music Publishing, nfd

    5521   Music Publishing

    5522   Music and Other Sound Recording Activities

56 Broadcasting (except Internet)

560 Broadcasting (except Internet), nfd

    5600   Broadcasting (except Internet), nfd

561 Radio Broadcasting

    5610   Radio Broadcasting

562 Television Broadcasting

    5620   Television Broadcasting, nfd

    5621   Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting

    5622   Cable and Other Subscription Broadcasting

57 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting

570 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting

    5700   Internet Publishing and Broadcasting

58 Telecommunications Services
  580 Telecommunications Services
    5800   Telecommunications Services, nfd
    5801   Wired Telecommunications Network Operation
    5802   Other Telecommunications Network Operation
    5809   Other Telecommunications Services

59 Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services
  590 Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services, nfd
    5900   Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services, nfd
  591 Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals
    5910   Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals
  592 Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services
    5920   Data Processing, Web Hosting and Electronic Information Storage Services, nfd
    5921   Data Processing and Web Hosting Services
    5922   Electronic Information Storage Services

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

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

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

63 Insurance and Superannuation Funds
  630 Insurance and Superannuation Funds, nfd
    6300   Insurance and Superannuation Funds, nfd
  631 Life Insurance
    6310   Life Insurance
  632 Health and General Insurance
    6320   Health and General Insurance, nfd
    6321   Health Insurance
    6322   General Insurance
  633 Superannuation Funds
    6330   Superannuation Funds

64 Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services

    640 Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services, nfd

        6400 Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services, nfd

    641 Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services

        6410 Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services, nfd

        6411 Financial Asset Broking Services

        6419 Other Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services

    642 Auxiliary Insurance Services

        6420 Auxiliary Insurance Services

L RENTAL, HIRING AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES

    L0 Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd

        L00 Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd

            L000 Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services, nfd

    66 Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate)

    660 Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate), nfd

        6600 Rental and Hiring Services (except Real Estate), nfd

    661 Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring

        6610 Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring, nfd

        6611 Passenger Car Rental and Hiring

        6619 Other Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring

    662 Farm Animal and Bloodstock Leasing

        6620 Farm Animal and Bloodstock Leasing

    663 Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring

        6630 Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring, nfd

        6631 Heavy Machinery and Scaffolding Rental and Hiring

        6632 Video and Other Electronic Media Rental and Hiring

        6639 Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring nec

    664 Non-Financial Intangible Assets (except Copyrights) Leasing

        6640 Non-Financial Intangible Assets (except Copyrights) Leasing

    67 Property Operators and Real Estate Services

    670 Property Operators and Real Estate Services, nfd

        6700 Property Operators and Real Estate Services, nfd

    671 Property Operators

        6710 Property Operators, nfd

        6711 Residential Property Operators

        6712 Non-Residential Property Operators

    672 Real Estate Services

        6720 Real Estate Services

M PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

    M0 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd

        M00 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd

            M000 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd

    69 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services)

    690 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services), nfd

        6900 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (except Computer System Design and Related Services), nfd

    691 Scientific Research Services

        6910 Scientific Research Services

692 Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services
  6920 Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services, nfd
  6921 Architectural Services
  6922 Surveying and Mapping Services
  6923 Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services
  6924 Other Specialised Design Services
  6925 Scientific Testing and Analysis Services

693 Legal and Accounting Services
  6930 Legal and Accounting Services, nfd
  6931 Legal Services
  6932 Accounting Services

694 Advertising Services
  6940 Advertising Services

695 Market Research and Statistical Services
  6950 Market Research and Statistical Services

696 Management and Related Consulting Services
  6960 Management and Related Consulting Services, nfd
  6961 Corporate Head Office Management Services
  6962 Management Advice and Related Consulting Services

697 Veterinary Services
  6970 Veterinary Services

699 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
  6990 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, nfd
  6991 Professional Photographic Services
  6999 Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services nec

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

N ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES
N0 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
N00 Administrative and Support Services, nfd
  N000 Administrative and Support Services, nfd

72 Administrative Services
720 Administrative Services, nfd
  7200 Administrative Services, nfd

721 Employment Services
  7210 Employment Services, nfd
  7211 Employment Placement and Recruitment Services
  7212 Labour Supply Services

722 Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services
  7220 Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services

729 Other Administrative Services
  7290 Other Administrative Services, nfd
  7291 Office Administrative Services
  7292 Document Preparation Services
  7293 Credit Reporting and Debt Collection Services
  7294 Call Centre Operation
  7299 Other Administrative Services nec

73 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services
    730 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services, nfd
        7300   Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Other Support Services, nfd
    731 Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Gardening Services
        7310   Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Gardening Services, nfd
        7311   Building and Other Industrial Cleaning Services
        7312   Building Pest Control Services
        7313   Gardening Services
    732 Packaging Services
        7320   Packaging Services

O PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY
  O0 Public Administration and Safety, nfd
    O00 Public Administration and Safety, nfd
        O000   Public Administration and Safety, nfd
  75 Public Administration
    750 Public Administration, nfd
        7500   Public Administration, nfd
    751 Central Government Administration
        7510   Central Government Administration
    752 State Government Administration
        7520   State Government Administration
    753 Local Government Administration
        7530   Local Government Administration
    754 Justice
        7540   Justice
    755 Government Representation
        7550   Government Representation, nfd
        7551   Domestic Government Representation
        7552   Foreign Government Representation
  76 Defence
    760 Defence
        7600   Defence
  77 Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services
    770 Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, nfd
        7700   Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services, nfd
    771 Public Order and Safety Services
        7710   Public Order and Safety Services, nfd
        7711   Police Services
        7712   Investigation and Security Services
        7713   Fire Protection and Other Emergency Services
        7714   Correctional and Detention Services
        7719   Other Public Order and Safety Services
    772 Regulatory Services
        7720   Regulatory Services

P EDUCATION AND TRAINING
  P0 Education and Training, nfd
    P00 Education and Training, nfd
        P000   Education and Training, nfd
  80 Preschool and School Education
    800 Preschool and School Education, nfd
        8000   Preschool and School Education, nfd
    801 Preschool Education
        8010   Preschool Education

802 School Education

8020	School Education, nfd
8021	Primary Education
8022	Secondary Education
8023	Combined Primary and Secondary Education
8024	Special School Education

81 Tertiary Education

810 Tertiary Education

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

82 Adult, Community and Other Education

820 Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd

8200	Adult, Community and Other Education, nfd

821 Adult, Community and Other Education

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

822 Educational Support Services

8220	Educational Support Services

Q   HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Q0   Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd

Q00   Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd

Q000	Health Care and Social Assistance, nfd

84 Hospitals

840 Hospitals

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

85 Medical and Other Health Care Services

850 Medical and Other Health Care Services, nfd

8500	Medical and Other Health Care Services, nfd

851 Medical Services

8510	Medical Services, nfd
8511	General Practice Medical Services
8512	Specialist Medical Services

852 Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services

8520	Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services

853 Allied Health Services

8530	Allied Health Services, nfd
8531	Dental Services
8532	Optometry and Optical Dispensing
8533	Physiotherapy Services
8534	Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services
8539	Other Allied Health Services

859 Other Health Care Services

8590	Other Health Care Services, nfd
8591	Ambulance Services
8599	Other Health Care Services nec

86 Residential Care Services

  860 Residential Care Services

    8600   Residential Care Services, nfd

    8601   Aged Care Residential Services

    8609   Other Residential Care Services

87 Social Assistance Services

  870 Social Assistance Services, nfd

    8700   Social Assistance Services, nfd

  871 Child Care Services

    8710   Child Care Services

  879 Other Social Assistance Services

    8790   Other Social Assistance Services

R   ARTS AND RECREATION SERVICES

  R0 Arts and Recreation Services, nfd

    R00 Arts and Recreation Services, nfd

      R000   Arts and Recreation Services, nfd

  89 Heritage Activities

    890 Heritage Activities, nfd

      8900   Heritage Activities, nfd

    891 Museum Operation

      8910   Museum Operation

    892 Parks and Gardens Operations

      8920   Parks and Gardens Operations, nfd

      8921   Zoological and Botanical Gardens Operation

      8922   Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation

90 Creative and Performing Arts Activities

  900 Creative and Performing Arts Activities

    9000   Creative and Performing Arts Activities, nfd

    9001   Performing Arts Operation

    9002   Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers

    9003   Performing Arts Venue Operation

91 Sports and Recreation Activities

  910 Sports and Recreation Activities, nfd

    9100   Sports and Recreation Activities, nfd

  911 Sports and Physical Recreation Activities

    9110   Sports and Physical Recreation Activities, nfd

    9111   Health and Fitness Centres and Gymnasia Operation

    9112   Sports and Physical Recreation Clubs and Sports Professionals

    9113   Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation

    9114   Sports and Physical Recreation Administrative Service

  912 Horse and Dog Racing Activities

    9120   Horse and Dog Racing Activities, nfd

    9121   Horse and Dog Racing Administration and Track Operation

    9129   Other Horse and Dog Racing Activities

  913 Amusement and Other Recreation Activities

    9130   Amusement and Other Recreation Activities, nfd

    9131   Amusement Parks and Centres Operation

    9139   Amusement and Other Recreational Activities nec

92 Gambling Activities

920 Gambling Activities

9200 Gambling Activities, nfd

9201 Casino Operation

9202 Lottery Operation

9209 Other Gambling Activities

S OTHER SERVICES

S0 Other Services, nfd

S00 Other Services, nfd

S000 Other Services, nfd

94 Repair and Maintenance

940 Repair and Maintenance, nfd

9400 Repair and Maintenance, nfd

941 Automotive Repair and Maintenance

9410 Automotive Repair and Maintenance, nfd

9411 Automotive Electrical Services

9412 Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair

9419 Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance

942 Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance

9420 Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance, nfd

9421 Domestic Appliance Repair and Maintenance

9422 Electronic (except Domestic Appliance) and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance

9429 Other Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance

949 Other Repair and Maintenance

9490 Other Repair and Maintenance, nfd

9491 Clothing and Footwear Repair

9499 Other Repair and Maintenance nec

95 Personal and Other Services

950 Personal and Other Services, nfd

9500 Personal and Other Services, nfd

951 Personal Care Services

9510 Personal Care Services, nfd

9511 Hairdressing and Beauty Services

9512 Diet and Weight Reduction Centre Operation

952 Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services

9520 Funeral, Crematorium and Cemetery Services

953 Other Personal Services

9530 Other Personal Services, nfd

9531 Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services

9532 Photographic Film Processing

9533 Parking Services

9534 Brothel Keeping and Prostitution Services

9539 Other Personal Services nec

954 Religious Services

9540 Religious Services

955 Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services

9550 Civic, Professional and Other Interest Group Services, nfd

9551 Business and Professional Association Services

9552 Labour Association Services

9559 Other Interest Group Services nec

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

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

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

9601 Private Households Employing Staff

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

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

T **INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED**

99 **Inadequately described**

990 **Inadequately described**

9900 Inadequately described

Supplementary codes

&&&& Not stated

@@@@ Not applicable

VVVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories:	one digit level	**20**
	two digit level	**106**
	three digit level	**293**
	four digit level	**721**

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

INGDWTD	**Indigenous Household Indicator**	*First release*
	If a household has at least one Indigenous person who is a usual resident and who was present on Census Night it will be classified as a Household with Indigenous persons.	
Applicable to:	Occupied private dwellings	
Categories:	**1** Household with Indigenous person(s)	
	2 Other Households	
	@ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	**3**	

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

INGP	**Indigenous Status**	*First release*

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

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 6

LANP	**Language Spoken at Home**	*First release*

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

Applicable to: All persons

Categories: Northern European Languages - Southern European Languages - Eastern European Languages - Southwest And Central Asian Languages - Southern Asian Languages - Southeast Asian Languages - Eastern Asian Languages - Australian Indigenous Languages - Other Languages

1 NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

10 Northern European Languages, nfd

1000	Northern European Languages, nfd

11 Celtic

1100	Celtic, nfd
1101	Gaelic (Scotland)
1102	Irish
1103	Welsh
1199	Celtic, nec

12 English

1201	English

13 German and Related Languages

1300	German and Related Languages, nfd
1301	German
1302	Letzeburgish
1303	Yiddish

14 Dutch and Related Languages

1400	Dutch and Related Languages, nfd
1401	Dutch
1402	Frisian
1403	Afrikaans

15 Scandinavian

1500	Scandinavian, nfd
1501	Danish
1502	Icelandic
1503	Norwegian
1504	Swedish
1599	Scandinavian, nec

16 Finnish and Related Languages

1600	Finnish and Related Languages, nfd
1601	Estonian
1602	Finnish
1699	Finnish and Related Languages, nec

2	**SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**	
	20	**Southern European Languages, nfd**
		2000 Southern European Languages, nfd
	21	**French**
		2101 French
	22	**Greek**
		2201 Greek
	23	**Iberian Romance**
		2300 Iberian Romance, nfd
		2301 Catalan
		2302 Portuguese
		2303 Spanish
		2399 Iberian Romance, nec
	24	**Italian**
		2401 Italian
	25	**Maltese**
		2501 Maltese
	29	**Other Southern European Languages**
		2900 Other Southern European Languages, nfd
		2901 Basque
		2902 Latin
		2999 Other Southern European Languages, nec
3	**EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**	
	30	**Eastern European Languages, nfd**
		3000 Eastern European Languages, nfd
	31	**Baltic**
		3100 Baltic, nfd
		3101 Latvian
		3102 Lithuanian
	33	**Hungarian**
		3301 Hungarian
	34	**East Slavic**
		3400 East Slavic, nfd
		3401 Belorussian
		3402 Russian
		3403 Ukrainian
	35	**South Slavic**
		3500 South Slavic, nfd
		3501 Bosnian
		3502 Bulgarian
		3503 Croatian
		3504 Macedonian
		3505 Serbian
		3506 Slovene
		3507 Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described
	36	**West Slavic**
		3600 West Slavic, nfd
		3601 Czech
		3602 Polish
		3603 Slovak
		3604 Czechoslovakian, so described

39	**Other Eastern European Languages**	
	3900	Other Eastern European Languages, nfd
	3901	Albanian
	3903	Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)
	3904	Romanian
	3905	Romany
	3999	Other Eastern European Languages, nec
4	**SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES**	
40	**Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd**	
	4000	Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd
41	**Iranic**	
	4100	Iranic, nfd
	4101	Kurdish
	4102	Pashto
	4104	Balochi
	4105	Dari
	4106	Persian (excluding Dari)
	4107	Hazaraghi
	4199	Iranic, nec
42	**Middle Eastern Semitic Languages**	
	4200	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nfd
	4202	Arabic
	4204	Hebrew
	4206	Assyrian Neo-Aramaic
	4207	Chaldean Neo-Aramaic
	4208	Mandaean (Mandaic)
	4299	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nec
43	**Turkic**	
	4300	Turkic, nfd
	4301	Turkish
	4302	Azeri
	4303	Tatar
	4304	Turkmen
	4305	Uygur
	4306	Uzbek
	4399	Turkic, nec
49	**Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages**	
	4900	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd
	4901	Armenian
	4902	Georgian
	4999	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nec

5 SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

50 Southern Asian Languages, nfd

5000 Southern Asian Languages, nfd

51 Dravidian

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

52 Indo-Aryan

5200 Indo-Aryan, nfd
5201 Bengali
5202 Gujarati
5203 Hindi
5204 Konkani
5205 Marathi
5206 Nepali
5207 Punjabi
5208 Sindhi
5211 Sinhalese
5212 Urdu
5213 Assamese
5214 Dhivehi
5215 Kashmiri
5216 Oriya
5217 Fijian Hindustani
5299 Indo-Aryan, nec

59 Other Southern Asian Languages

5999 Other Southern Asian Languages

6 SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

60 Southeast Asian Languages, nfd

6000 Southeast Asian Languages, nfd

61 Burmese and Related Languages

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

62 Hmong-Mien

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

63 Mon-Khmer

6300 Mon-Khmer, nfd
6301 Khmer
6302 Vietnamese
6303 Mon
6399 Mon-Khmer, nec

64 Tai

6400	Tai, nfd
6401	Lao
6402	Thai
6499	Tai, nec

65 Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages

6500	Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nfd
6501	Bisaya
6502	Cebuano
6503	Ilokano
6504	Indonesian
6505	Malay
6507	Tetum
6508	Timorese
6511	Tagalog
6512	Filipino
6513	Acehnese
6514	Balinese
6515	Bikol
6516	Iban
6517	Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)
6518	Javanese
6521	Pampangan
6599	Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec

69 Other Southeast Asian Languages

6999	Other Southeast Asian Languages

7 EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

70 Eastern Asian Languages, nfd

7000	Eastern Asian Languages, nfd

71 Chinese

7100	Chinese, nfd
7101	Cantonese
7102	Hakka
7104	Mandarin
7106	Wu
7107	Min Nan
7199	Chinese, nec

72 Japanese

7201	Japanese

73 Korean

7301	Korean

79 Other Eastern Asian Languages

7900	Other Eastern Asian Languages, nfd
7901	Tibetan
7902	Mongolian
7999	Other Eastern Asian Languages, nec

8   AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

80   Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd

8000   Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd

81   Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages

8100   Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nfd

8101   Anindilyakwa

8111   Maung

8113   Ngan'gikurunggurr

8114   Nunggubuyu

8115   Rembarrnga

8117   Tiwi

8121   Alawa

8122   Dalabon

8123   Gudanji

8127   Iwaidja

8128   Jaminjung

8131   Jawoyn

8132   Jingulu

8133   Kunbarlang

8136   Larrakiya

8137   Malak Malak

8138   Mangarrayi

8141   Maringarr

8142   Marra

8143   Marrithiyel

8144   Matngala

8146   Murrinh Patha

8147   Na-kara

8148   Ndjebbana (Gunavidji)

8151   Ngalakgan

8152   Ngaliwurru

8153   Nungali

8154   Wambaya

8155   Wardaman

8156   Amurdak

8157   Garrwa

8158   Kuwema

8161   Marramaninyshi

8162   Ngandi

8163   Waanyi

8164   Wagiman

8165   Yanyuwa

8166   Marridan (Maridan)

817 Kuwinjkuan

    8170   Kuwinjkuan, nfd

    8171   Gundjeihmi

    8172   Kune

    8173   Kuninjku

    8174   Kunwinjku

    8175   Mayali

    8179   Kunwinjkuan, nec

818 Burarran

    8180   Burarran, nfd

    8181   Burarra

    8182   Gun-nartpa

    8183   Gurr-goni

    8189   Burraran, nec

  8199   Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nec

82 Yolngu Matha

  8200   Yolngu Matha, nfd

821 Dhangu

    8210   Dhangu, nfd

    8211   Galpu

    8212   Golumala

    8213   Wangurri

    8219   Dhangu, nec

822 Dhay'yi

    8220   Dhay'yi, nfd

    8221   Dhalwangu

    8222   Djarrwark

    8229   Dhay'yi, nec

823 Dhuwal

    8230   Dhuwal, nfd

    8231   Djambarrpuyngu

    8232   Djapu

    8233   Daatiwuy

    8234   Marrangu

    8235   Liyagalawumirr

    8236   Liyagawumirr

    8239   Dhuwal, nec

824 Dhuwala

    8240   Dhuwala, nfd

    8242   Gumatj

    8243   Gupapuyngu

    8244   Guyamirrilili

    8246   Manggalili

    8247   Wubulkarra

    8249   Dhuwala, nec

825 Djinang

    8250   Djinang, nfd

    8251   Wurlaki

    8259   Djinang, nec

826	**Djinba**	
	8260	Djinba, nfd
	8261	Ganalbingu
	8262	Djinba
	8263	Manyjalpingu
	8269	Djinba, nec
827	**Yakuy**	
	8270	Yakuy, nfd
	8271	Ritharrngu
	8272	Wagilak
	8279	Yakuy, nec
828	**Nhangu**	
	8281	Nhangu
	8282	Yan-nhangu
	8289	Nhangu, nec
829	**Other Yolngu Matha**	
	8291	Dhuwaya
	8292	Djangu
	8293	Madarrpa
	8294	Warramiri
	8295	Rirratjingu
	8299	Other Yolngu Matha, nec
83	**Cape York Peninsula Languages**	
	8300	Cape York Peninsula Languages, nfd
	8301	Kuku Yalanji
	8302	Guugu Yimidhirr
	8303	Kuuku-Ya'u
	8304	Wik Mungkan
	8305	Djabugay
	8306	Dyirbal
	8307	Girramay
	8308	Koko-Bera
	8311	Kuuk Thayorre
	8312	Lamalama
	8313	Yidiny
	8314	Wik Ngathan
	8315	Alngith
	8316	Kugu Muminh
	8317	Morrobalama
	8318	Thaynakwith
	8321	Yupangathi
	8322	Tjungundji
	8399	Cape York Peninsula Languages, nec
84	**Torres Strait Island Languages**	
	8400	Torres Strait Island Languages, nfd
	8401	Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya
	8402	Meriam Mir
	8403	Yumplatok (Torres Strait Creole)

85 **Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages**

8500 Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nfd

8504 Bilinarra

8505 Gurindji

8506 Gurindji Kriol

8507 Jaru

8508 Light Warlpiri

8511 Malngin

8512 Mudburra

8514 Ngardi

8515 Ngarinyman

8516 Walmajarri

8517 Wanyjirra

8518 Warlmanpa

8521 Warlpiri

8522 Warumungu

8599 Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nec

86 **Arandic**

8600 Arandic, nfd

8603 Alyawarr

8606 Kaytetye

8607 Antekerrepenh

861 **Anmatyerr**

8610 Anmatyerr, nfd

8611 Central Anmatyerr

8612 Eastern Anmatyerr

8619 Anmatyerr, nec

862 **Arrernte**

8620 Arrernte, nfd

8621 Eastern Arrernte

8622 Western Arrarnta

8629 Arrernte, nec

8699 Arandic, nec

87 **Western Desert Language**

8700 Western Desert Language, nfd

8703 Antikarinya

8704 Kartujarra

8705 Kukatha

8706 Kukatja

8707 Luritja

8708 Manyjilyjarra

8711 Martu Wangka

8712 Ngaanyatjarra

8713 Pintupi

8714 Pitjantjatjara

8715 Wangkajunga

8716 Wangkatha

8717 Warnman

8718 Yankunytjatjara

8721 Yulparija

8722 Tjupany

8799 Western Desert Language, nec

88   Kimberley Area Languages

8800   Kimberley Area Languages, nfd
8801   Bardi
8802   Bunuba
8803   Gooniyandi
8804   Miriwoong
8805   Ngarinyin
8806   Nyikina
8807   Worla
8808   Worrorra
8811   Wunambal
8812   Yawuru
8813   Gambera
8814   Jawi
8815   Kija
8899   Kimberley Area Languages, nec

89   Other Australian Indigenous Languages

8900   Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd
8901   Adnymathanha
8902   Arabana
8903   Bandjalang
8904   Banyjima
8905   Batjala
8906   Bidjara
8907   Dhanggatti
8908   Diyari
8911   Gamilaraay
8913   Garuwali
8914   Githabul
8915   Gumbaynggir
8916   Kanai
8917   Karajarri
8918   Kariyarra
8921   Kaurna
8922   Kayardild
8924   Kriol
8925   Lardil
8926   Mangala
8927   Muruwari
8928   Narungga
8931   Ngarluma
8932   Ngarrindjeri
8933   Nyamal
8934   Nyangumarta
8935   Nyungar
8936   Paakantyi
8937   Palyku/Nyiyaparli
8938   Wajarri
8941   Wiradjuri
8943   Yindjibarndi
8944   Yinhawangka
8945   Yorta Yorta
8946   Baanbay
8947   Badimaya
8948   Barababaraba

	8951	Dadi Dadi
	8952	Dharawal
	8953	Djabwurrung
	8954	Gudjal
	8955	Keerray-Woorroong
	8956	Ladji Ladji
	8957	Mirning
	8958	Ngatjumaya
	8961	Waluwarra
	8962	Wangkangurru
	8963	Wargamay
	8964	Wergaia
	8998	Aboriginal English, so described
	8999	Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nec
9	**OTHER LANGUAGES**	
90	**Other Languages, nfd**	
	9000	Other Languages, nfd
91	**American Languages**	
	9101	American Languages
92	**African Languages**	
	9200	African Languages, nfd
	9201	Acholi
	9203	Akan
	9205	Mauritian Creole
	9206	Oromo
	9207	Shona
	9208	Somali
	9211	Swahili
	9212	Yoruba
	9213	Zulu
	9214	Amharic
	9215	Bemba
	9216	Dinka
	9217	Ewe
	9218	Ga
	9221	Harari
	9222	Hausa
	9223	Igbo
	9224	Kikuyu
	9225	Krio
	9226	Luganda
	9227	Luo
	9228	Ndebele
	9231	Nuer
	9232	Nyanja (Chichewa)
	9233	Shilluk
	9234	Tigre
	9235	Tigrinya
	9236	Tswana
	9237	Xhosa
	9238	Seychelles Creole
	9241	Anuak
	9242	Bari
	9243	Bassa
	9244	Dan (Gio-Dan)

	9245	Fulfulde
	9246	Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)
	9247	Kirundi (Rundi)
	9248	Kpelle
	9251	Krahn
	9252	Liberian (Liberian English)
	9253	Loma (Lorma)
	9254	Lumun (Kuku Lumun)
	9255	Madi
	9256	Mandinka
	9257	Mann
	9258	Moro (Nuba Moro)
	9261	Themne
	9299	African Languages, nec
93	**Pacific Austronesian Languages**	
	9300	Pacific Austronesian Languages, nfd
	9301	Fijian
	9302	Gilbertese
	9303	Maori (Cook Island)
	9304	Maori (New Zealand)
	9306	Nauruan
	9307	Niue
	9308	Samoan
	9311	Tongan
	9312	Rotuman
	9313	Tokelauan
	9314	Tuvaluan
	9315	Yapese
	9399	Pacific Austronesian Languages, nec
94	**Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles**	
	9400	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nfd
	9402	Bislama
	9403	Hawaiian English
	9404	Pitcairnese
	9405	Solomon Islands Pijin
	9499	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec
95	**Papua New Guinea Languages**	
	9500	Papua New Guinea Languages, nfd
	9502	Kiwai
	9503	Motu (HiriMotu)
	9504	Tok Pisin (Neomelanesian)
	9599	Papua New Guinea Languages, nec
96	**Invented Languages**	
	9601	Invented Languages
97	**Sign Languages**	
	9700	Sign Languages, nfd
	9701	Auslan
	9702	Makaton
	9799	Sign Languages, nec

Supplementary codes

0000	Inadequately described
0002	Non-verbal, so described
0003	Swiss, so described
0004	Cypriot, so decribed
0005	Creole, nfd
0006	French Creole, nfd
0007	Spanish Creole, nfd
0008	Portuguese Creole, nfd
0009	Pidgin, nfd
&&&&	Not stated
VVVV	Overseas visitor

Number of categories:

one digit level	**9**
two digit level	**60**
three digit level	**13**
four digit level	**502**

LFHRP **Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated** *Second release*

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

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

LFSF **Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families** *Second release*

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

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

Applicable to: Families in family households

Categories:	01	Couple family: Both employed, worked full-time
	02	Couple family: One employed full-time, other part-time
	03	Couple family: One employed full-time, other away from work
	04	Couple family: One employed full-time, other unemployed
	05	Couple family: One employed full-time, other not in the labour force
	06	Couple family: One employed full-time, other labour force status not stated
	07	Couple family: Both employed, worked part-time
	08	Couple family: One employed part-time, other away from work
	09	Couple family: One employed part-time, other unemployed
	10	Couple family: One employed part-time, other not in the labour force
	11	Couple family: One employed part-time, other labour force status not stated
	12	Couple family: Both employed, away from work
	13	Couple family: One away from work, other unemployed
	14	Couple family: One away from work, other not in the labour force
	15	Couple family: One away from work, other labour force status not stated
	16	Couple family: Both unemployed
	17	Couple family: One unemployed, other not in the labour force
	18	Couple family: One unemployed, other labour force status not stated
	19	Couple family: Both not in the labour force
	20	Couple family: One not in the labour force, other labour force status not stated
	21	Couple family: Both labour force status not stated
	22	One parent family: Employed, worked full-time
	23	One parent family: Employed, worked part-time
	24	One parent family: Employed, away from work
	25	One parent family: Unemployed
	26	One parent family: Not in the labour force
	27	One parent family: Labour force status not stated
	28	Other family
	@@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 29

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

LFSP   **Labour Force Status**   *Second release*

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

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

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

Number of categories: **9**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

LLDD   **Landlord Type**   *First release*

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

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

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

Number of categories: **10**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

MDCP	**Social Marital Status**	*First release*

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

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

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

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

Number of categories: 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of categories: 10,002

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

MRERD	**Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges**	*First release*

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

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

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

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 21

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

MSTP	**Registered Marital Status**	*First release*

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

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

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 6

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

MTWP   **Method of Travel to Work**   *Second release*

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

Note: 'Tram' includes light rail.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories:
001	Train
002	Bus
003	Ferry
004	Tram
005	Taxi
006	Car, as driver
007	Car, as passenger
008	Truck
009	Motorbike/scooter
010	Bicycle
011	Other
012	Train, bus
013	Train, ferry
014	Train, tram
015	Train, taxi
016	Train, car as driver
017	Train, car as passenger
018	Train, truck
019	Train, motorbike/scooter
020	Train, bicycle
021	Train, other
022	Bus, ferry
023	Bus, tram
024	Bus, taxi
025	Bus, car as driver
026	Bus, car as passenger
027	Bus, truck
028	Bus, motorbike/scooter
029	Bus, bicycle
030	Bus, other
031	Ferry, tram
032	Ferry, taxi
033	Ferry, car as driver
034	Ferry, car as passenger
035	Ferry, truck
036	Ferry, motorbike/scooter
037	Ferry, bicycle
038	Ferry, other
039	Tram, taxi
040	Tram, car as driver
041	Tram, car as passenger
042	Tram, truck
043	Tram, motorbike/scooter
044	Tram, bicycle
045	Tram, other

046	Taxi, car as driver
047	Taxi, car as passenger
048	Taxi, truck
049	Taxi, motorbike/scooter
050	Taxi, bicycle
051	Taxi, other
052	Car as driver, car as passenger
053	Car as driver, truck
054	Car as driver, motorbike/scooter
055	Car as driver, bicycle
056	Car as driver, other
057	Car as passenger, truck
058	Car as passenger, motorbike/scooter
059	Car as passenger, bicycle
060	Car as passenger, other
061	Truck, motorbike/scooter
062	Truck, bicycle
063	Truck, other
064	Motorbike/scooter, bicycle
065	Motorbike/scooter, other
066	Bicycle, other
067	Train, bus, ferry
068	Train, bus, tram
069	Train, bus, taxi
070	Train, bus, car as driver
071	Train, bus, car as passenger
072	Train, bus, truck
073	Train, bus, motorbike/scooter
074	Train, bus, bicycle
075	Train, bus, other
076	Train, ferry, tram
077	Train, ferry, taxi
078	Train, ferry, car as driver
079	Train, ferry, car as passenger
080	Train, ferry, truck
081	Train, ferry, motorbike/scooter
082	Train, ferry, bicycle
083	Train, ferry, other
084	Train, tram, taxi
085	Train, tram, car as driver
086	Train, tram, car as passenger
087	Train, tram, truck
088	Train, tram, motorbike/scooter
089	Train, tram, bicycle
090	Train, tram, other
091	Train, taxi, car as driver
092	Train, taxi, car as passenger
093	Train, taxi, truck
094	Train, taxi, motorbike/scooter
095	Train, taxi, bicycle
096	Train, taxi, other
097	Train, car as driver, car as passenger
098	Train, car as driver, truck
099	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
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
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

Number of categories: 237

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

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

MV1D **Household One Year Mobility Indicator** *Second release*

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

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households

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

Number of categories: 5

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

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

MV5D **Household Five Year Mobility Indicator** *Second release*

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

Applicable to: Family, group, lone person households

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

Number of categories: 5

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

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

NEDD   **Type of Internet Connection**   *First release*

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

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

1	No Internet connection
2	Broadband connection
3	Dial-up connection
4	Other connection
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable

Number of categories: **6**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

NPDD   **Type of Non-Private Dwelling**   *First release*

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

Applicable to: Non-private dwellings

Categories:

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

Number of categories: **22**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Occupied and unoccupied private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

NPRD	**Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling**	*First release*

Counts the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling. It includes up to three residents who were temporarily absent from the household on Census Night.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

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

Number of categories: 9

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

OCCP   **Occupation**   *Second release*

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

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

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

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

Applicable to: Employed persons

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

1   MANAGERS
    10   Managers, nfd
        100   Managers, nfd
            1000   Managers, nfd
    11   Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators
        111   Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators
            1110   Chief Executives, General Managers and Legislators, nfd
            1111   Chief Executives and Managing Directors
            1112   General Managers
            1113   Legislators
    12   Farmers and Farm Managers
        121   Farmers and Farm Managers
            1210   Farmers and Farm Managers, nfd
            1211   Aquaculture Farmers
            1212   Crop Farmers
            1213   Livestock Farmers
            1214   Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers
    13   Specialist Managers
        130   Specialist Managers, nfd
            1300   Specialist Managers, nfd
        131   Advertising, Public Relations and Sales Managers
            1311   Advertising, Public Relations and Sales Managers
        132   Business Administration Managers
            1320   Business Administration Managers, nfd
            1321   Corporate Services Managers
            1322   Finance Managers
            1323   Human Resource Managers
            1324   Policy and Planning Managers
            1325   Research and Development Managers

133 Construction, Distribution and Production Managers

    1330   Construction, Distribution and Production Managers, nfd

    1331   Construction Managers

    1332   Engineering Managers

    1333   Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers

    1334   Manufacturers

    1335   Production Managers

    1336   Supply and Distribution Managers

134 Education, Health and Welfare Services Managers

    1340   Education, Health and Welfare Services Managers, nfd

    1341   Child Care Centre Managers

    1342   Health and Welfare Services Managers

    1343   School Principals

    1344   Other Education Managers

135 ICT Managers

    1351   ICT Managers

139 Miscellaneous Specialist Managers

    1390   Miscellaneous Specialist Managers, nfd

    1391   Commissioned Officers (Management)

    1392   Senior Non-commissioned Defence Force Members

    1399   Other Specialist Managers

14 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers

140 Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers, nfd

    1400   Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers, nfd

141 Accommodation and Hospitality Managers

    1410   Accommodation and Hospitality Managers, nfd

    1411   Cafe and Restaurant Managers

    1412   Caravan Park and Camping Ground Managers

    1413   Hotel and Motel Managers

    1414   Licensed Club Managers

    1419   Other Accommodation and Hospitality Managers

142 Retail Managers

    1421   Retail Managers

149 Miscellaneous Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers

    1490   Miscellaneous Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers, nfd

    1491   Amusement, Fitness and Sports Centre Managers

    1492   Call or Contact Centre and Customer Service Managers

    1493   Conference and Event Organisers

    1494   Transport Services Managers

    1499   Other Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers

2 PROFESSIONALS

20 Professionals, nfd

200 Professionals, nfd

    2000   Professionals, nfd

21 Arts and Media Professionals

210 Arts and Media Professionals, nfd

    2100   Arts and Media Professionals, nfd

211 Arts Professionals

    2110   Arts Professionals, nfd

    2111   Actors, Dancers and Other Entertainers

    2112   Music Professionals

    2113   Photographers

    2114   Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals

212	**Media Professionals**	
	2120	Media Professionals, nfd
	2121	Artistic Directors, and Media Producers and Presenters
	2122	Authors, and Book and Script Editors
	2123	Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors
	2124	Journalists and Other Writers
22	**Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals**	
220	**Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals, nfd**	
	2200	Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals, nfd
221	**Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries**	
	2210	Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries, nfd
	2211	Accountants
	2212	Auditors, Company Secretaries and Corporate Treasurers
222	**Financial Brokers and Dealers, and Investment Advisers**	
	2220	Financial Brokers and Dealers, and Investment Advisers, nfd
	2221	Financial Brokers
	2222	Financial Dealers
	2223	Financial Investment Advisers and Managers
223	**Human Resource and Training Professionals**	
	2230	Human Resource and Training Professionals, nfd
	2231	Human Resource Professionals
	2232	ICT Trainers
	2233	Training and Development Professionals
224	**Information and Organisation Professionals**	
	2240	Information and Organisation Professionals, nfd
	2241	Actuaries, Mathematicians and Statisticians
	2242	Archivists, Curators and Records Managers
	2243	Economists
	2244	Intelligence and Policy Analysts
	2245	Land Economists and Valuers
	2246	Librarians
	2247	Management and Organisation Analysts
	2249	Other Information and Organisation Professionals
225	**Sales, Marketing and Public Relations Professionals**	
	2250	Sales, Marketing and Public Relations Professionals, nfd
	2251	Advertising and Marketing Professionals
	2252	ICT Sales Professionals
	2253	Public Relations Professionals
	2254	Technical Sales Representatives
23	**Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals**	
230	**Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals, nfd**	
	2300	Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals, nfd
231	**Air and Marine Transport Professionals**	
	2310	Air and Marine Transport Professionals, nfd
	2311	Air Transport Professionals
	2312	Marine Transport Professionals
232	**Architects, Designers, Planners and Surveyors**	
	2320	Architects, Designers, Planners and Surveyors, nfd
	2321	Architects and Landscape Architects
	2322	Surveyors and Spatial Scientists
	2323	Fashion, Industrial and Jewellery Designers
	2324	Graphic and Web Designers, and Illustrators
	2325	Interior Designers
	2326	Urban and Regional Planners

233	**Engineering Professionals**	
	2330	Engineering Professionals, nfd
	2331	Chemical and Materials Engineers
	2332	Civil Engineering Professionals
	2333	Electrical Engineers
	2334	Electronics Engineers
	2335	Industrial, Mechanical and Production Engineers
	2336	Mining Engineers
	2339	Other Engineering Professionals
234	**Natural and Physical Science Professionals**	
	2340	Natural and Physical Science Professionals, nfd
	2341	Agricultural and Forestry Scientists
	2342	Chemists, and Food and Wine Scientists
	2343	Environmental Scientists
	2344	Geologists and Geophysicists
	2345	Life Scientists
	2346	Medical Laboratory Scientists
	2347	Veterinarians
	2349	Other Natural and Physical Science Professionals

24   Education Professionals

240	**Education Professionals, nfd**	
	2400	Education Professionals, nfd
241	**School Teachers**	
	2410	School Teachers, nfd
	2411	Early Childhood (Pre-primary School) Teachers
	2412	Primary School Teachers
	2413	Middle School Teachers (Aus) / Intermediate School Teachers (NZ)
	2414	Secondary School Teachers
	2415	Special Education Teachers
242	**Tertiary Education Teachers**	
	2420	Tertiary Education Teachers, nfd
	2421	University Lecturers and Tutors
	2422	Vocational Education Teachers (Aus) / Polytechnic Teachers (NZ)
249	**Miscellaneous Education Professionals**	
	2490	Miscellaneous Education Professionals, nfd
	2491	Education Advisers and Reviewers
	2492	Private Tutors and Teachers
	2493	Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

25   Health Professionals

250	**Health Professionals, nfd**	
	2500	Health Professionals, nfd
251	**Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals**	
	2510	Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd
	2511	Dietitians
	2512	Medical Imaging Professionals
	2513	Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals
	2514	Optometrists and Orthoptists
	2515	Pharmacists
	2519	Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals

252 Health Therapy Professionals
   2520   Health Therapy Professionals, nfd
   2521   Chiropractors and Osteopaths
   2522   Complementary Health Therapists
   2523   Dental Practitioners
   2524   Occupational Therapists
   2525   Physiotherapists
   2526   Podiatrists
   2527   Speech Professionals and Audiologists

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

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

26 ICT Professionals

260 ICT Professionals, nfd
   2600   ICT Professionals, nfd

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

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

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

27 Legal, Social and Welfare Professionals

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

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

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

3   TECHNICIANS AND TRADES WORKERS

30   Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

300   Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

3000   Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

31   Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians

310   Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians, nfd

3100   Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians, nfd

311   Agricultural, Medical and Science Technicians

3110   Agricultural, Medical and Science Technicians, nfd

3111   Agricultural Technicians

3112   Medical Technicians

3113   Primary Products Inspectors

3114   Science Technicians

312   Building and Engineering Technicians

3120   Building and Engineering Technicians, nfd

3121   Architectural, Building and Surveying Technicians

3122   Civil Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3123   Electrical Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3124   Electronic Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3125   Mechanical Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians

3126   Safety Inspectors

3129   Other Building and Engineering Technicians

313   ICT and Telecommunications Technicians

3130   ICT and Telecommunications Technicians, nfd

3131   ICT Support Technicians

3132   Telecommunications Technical Specialists

32   Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers

320   Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

3200   Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

321   Automotive Electricians and Mechanics

3210   Automotive Electricians and Mechanics, nfd

3211   Automotive Electricians

3212   Motor Mechanics

322   Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers

3220   Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

3221   Metal Casting, Forging and Finishing Trades Workers

3222   Sheetmetal Trades Workers

3223   Structural Steel and Welding Trades Workers

323   Mechanical Engineering Trades Workers

3230   Mechanical Engineering Trades Workers, nfd

3231   Aircraft Maintenance Engineers

3232   Metal Fitters and Machinists

3233   Precision Metal Trades Workers

3234   Toolmakers and Engineering Patternmakers

324   Panelbeaters, and Vehicle Body Builders, Trimmers and Painters

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

3241   Panelbeaters

3242   Vehicle Body Builders and Trimmers

3243   Vehicle Painters

33		Construction Trades Workers	
	330	Construction Trades Workers, nfd	
		3300	Construction Trades Workers, nfd
	331	Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners	
		3310	Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners, nfd
		3311	Bricklayers and Stonemasons
		3312	Carpenters and Joiners
	332	Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers	
		3320	Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers, nfd
		3321	Floor Finishers
		3322	Painting Trades Workers
	333	Glaziers, Plasterers and Tilers	
		3330	Glaziers, Plasterers and Tilers, nfd
		3331	Glaziers
		3332	Plasterers
		3333	Roof Tilers
		3334	Wall and Floor Tilers
	334	Plumbers	
		3341	Plumbers
34		Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	
	340	Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, nfd	
		3400	Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, nfd
	341	Electricians	
		3411	Electricians
	342	Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers	
		3420	Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers, nfd
		3421	Airconditioning and Refrigeration Mechanics
		3422	Electrical Distribution Trades Workers
		3423	Electronics Trades Workers
		3424	Telecommunications Trades Workers
35		Food Trades Workers	
	351	Food Trades Workers	
		3510	Food Trades Workers, nfd
		3511	Bakers and Pastrycooks
		3512	Butchers and Smallgoods Makers
		3513	Chefs
		3514	Cooks
36		Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers	
	360	Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers, nfd	
		3600	Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers, nfd
	361	Animal Attendants and Trainers, and Shearers	
		3610	Animal Attendants and Trainers, and Shearers, nfd
		3611	Animal Attendants and Trainers
		3612	Shearers
		3613	Veterinary Nurses
	362	Horticultural Trades Workers	
		3620	Horticultural Trades Workers, nfd
		3621	Florists
		3622	Gardeners
		3623	Greenkeepers
		3624	Nurserypersons

39   Other Technicians and Trades Workers

    390   Other Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

        3900   Other Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

    391   Hairdressers

        3911   Hairdressers

    392   Printing Trades Workers

        3920   Printing Trades Workers, nfd

        3921   Print Finishers and Screen Printers

        3922   Graphic Pre-press Trades Workers

        3923   Printers

    393   Textile, Clothing and Footwear Trades Workers

        3930   Textile, Clothing and Footwear Trades Workers, nfd

        3931   Canvas and Leather Goods Makers

        3932   Clothing Trades Workers

        3933   Upholsterers

    394   Wood Trades Workers

        3940   Wood Trades Workers, nfd

        3941   Cabinetmakers

        3942   Wood Machinists and Other Wood Trades Workers

    399   Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers

        3990   Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers, nfd

        3991   Boat Builders and Shipwrights

        3992   Chemical, Gas, Petroleum and Power Generation Plant Operators

        3993   Gallery, Library and Museum Technicians

        3994   Jewellers

        3995   Performing Arts Technicians

        3996   Signwriters

        3999   Other Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers

4   COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS

  40   Community and Personal Service Workers, nfd

    400   Community and Personal Service Workers, nfd

        4000   Community and Personal Service Workers, nfd

  41   Health and Welfare Support Workers

    411   Health and Welfare Support Workers

        4110   Health and Welfare Support Workers, nfd

        4111   Ambulance Officers and Paramedics

        4112   Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists

        4113   Diversional Therapists

        4114   Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses

        4115   Indigenous Health Workers

        4116   Massage Therapists

        4117   Welfare Support Workers

  42   Carers and Aides

    420   Carers and Aides, nfd

        4200   Carers and Aides, nfd

    421   Child Carers

        4211   Child Carers

    422   Education Aides

        4221   Education Aides

423   **Personal Carers and Assistants**

     4230   Personal Carers and Assistants, nfd

     4231   Aged and Disabled Carers

     4232   Dental Assistants

     4233   Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers

     4234   Special Care Workers

43   **Hospitality Workers**

431   **Hospitality Workers**

     4310   Hospitality Workers, nfd

     4311   Bar Attendants and Baristas

     4312   Cafe Workers

     4313   Gaming Workers

     4314   Hotel Service Managers

     4315   Waiters

     4319   Other Hospitality Workers

44   **Protective Service Workers**

440   **Protective Service Workers, nfd**

     4400   Protective Service Workers, nfd

441   **Defence Force Members, Fire Fighters and Police**

     4410   Defence Force Members, Fire Fighters and Police, nfd

     4411   Defence Force Members - Other Ranks

     4412   Fire and Emergency Workers

     4413   Police

442   **Prison and Security Officers**

     4420   Prison and Security Officers, nfd

     4421   Prison Officers

     4422   Security Officers and Guards

45   **Sports and Personal Service Workers**

450   **Sports and Personal Service Workers, nfd**

     4500   Sports and Personal Service Workers, nfd

451   **Personal Service and Travel Workers**

     4510   Personal Service and Travel Workers, nfd

     4511   Beauty Therapists

     4512   Driving Instructors

     4513   Funeral Workers

     4514   Gallery, Museum and Tour Guides

     4515   Personal Care Consultants

     4516   Tourism and Travel Advisers

     4517   Travel Attendants

     4518   Other Personal Service Workers

452   **Sports and Fitness Workers**

     4520   Sports and Fitness Workers, nfd

     4521   Fitness Instructors

     4522   Outdoor Adventure Guides

     4523   Sports Coaches, Instructors and Officials

     4524   Sportspersons

5 CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS

    50 Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd

        500 Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd

            5000   Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd

    51 Office Managers and Program Administrators

        510 Office Managers and Program Administrators, nfd

            5100   Office Managers and Program Administrators, nfd

        511 Contract, Program and Project Administrators

            5111   Contract, Program and Project Administrators

        512 Office and Practice Managers

            5120   Office and Practice Managers, nfd

            5121   Office Managers

            5122   Practice Managers

    52 Personal Assistants and Secretaries

        521 Personal Assistants and Secretaries

            5210   Personal Assistants and Secretaries, nfd

            5211   Personal Assistants

            5212   Secretaries

    53 General Clerical Workers

        530 General Clerical Workers, nfd

            5300   General Clerical Workers, nfd

        531 General Clerks

            5311   General Clerks

        532 Keyboard Operators

            5321   Keyboard Operators

    54 Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists

        540 Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists, nfd

            5400   Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists, nfd

        541 Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks

            5410   Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks, nfd

            5411   Call or Contact Centre Workers

            5412   Inquiry Clerks

        542 Receptionists

            5421   Receptionists

    55 Numerical Clerks

        550 Numerical Clerks, nfd

            5500   Numerical Clerks, nfd

        551 Accounting Clerks and Bookkeepers

            5510   Accounting Clerks and Bookkeepers, nfd

            5511   Accounting Clerks

            5512   Bookkeepers

            5513   Payroll Clerks

        552 Financial and Insurance Clerks

            5520   Financial and Insurance Clerks, nfd

            5521   Bank Workers

            5522   Credit and Loans Officers (Aus) / Finance Clerks (NZ)

            5523   Insurance, Money Market and Statistical Clerks

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

59 **Other Clerical and Administrative Workers**
    590 **Other Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd**
        5900   Other Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
    591 **Logistics Clerks**
        5910   Logistics Clerks, nfd
        5911   Purchasing and Supply Logistics Clerks
        5912   Transport and Despatch Clerks
    599 **Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers**
        5990   Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers, nfd
        5991   Conveyancers and Legal Executives
        5992   Court and Legal Clerks
        5993   Debt Collectors
        5994   Human Resource Clerks
        5995   Inspectors and Regulatory Officers
        5996   Insurance Investigators, Loss Adjusters and Risk Surveyors
        5997   Library Assistants
        5999   Other Miscellaneous Clerical and Administrative Workers

6 **SALES WORKERS**
  60 **Sales Workers, nfd**
    600 **Sales Workers, nfd**
        6000   Sales Workers, nfd
  61 **Sales Representatives and Agents**
    610 **Sales Representatives and Agents, nfd**
        6100   Sales Representatives and Agents, nfd
    611 **Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives**
        6110   Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives, nfd
        6111   Auctioneers, and Stock and Station Agents
        6112   Insurance Agents
        6113   Sales Representatives
    612 **Real Estate Sales Agents**
        6121   Real Estate Sales Agents
  62 **Sales Assistants and Salespersons**
    621 **Sales Assistants and Salespersons**
        6210   Sales Assistants and Salespersons, nfd
        6211   Sales Assistants (General)
        6212   ICT Sales Assistants
        6213   Motor Vehicle and Vehicle Parts Salespersons
        6214   Pharmacy Sales Assistants
        6215   Retail Supervisors
        6216   Service Station Attendants
        6217   Street Vendors and Related Salespersons
        6219   Other Sales Assistants and Salespersons

63   **Sales Support Workers**

    630   **Sales Support Workers, nfd**

       6300   Sales Support Workers, nfd

    631   **Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers**

       6311   Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers

    639   **Miscellaneous Sales Support Workers**

       6390   Miscellaneous Sales Support Workers, nfd

       6391   Models and Sales Demonstrators

       6392   Retail and Wool Buyers

       6393   Telemarketers

       6394   Ticket Salespersons

       6395   Visual Merchandisers

       6399   Other Sales Support Workers

7   **MACHINERY OPERATORS AND DRIVERS**

    70   **Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd**

      700   **Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd**

         7000   Machinery Operators and Drivers, nfd

    71   **Machine and Stationary Plant Operators**

      710   **Machine and Stationary Plant Operators, nfd**

         7100   Machine and Stationary Plant Operators, nfd

      711   **Machine Operators**

         7110   Machine Operators, nfd

         7111   Clay, Concrete, Glass and Stone Processing Machine Operators

         7112   Industrial Spraypainters

         7113   Paper and Wood Processing Machine Operators

         7114   Photographic Developers and Printers

         7115   Plastics and Rubber Production Machine Operators

         7116   Sewing Machinists

         7117   Textile and Footwear Production Machine Operators

         7119   Other Machine Operators

      712   **Stationary Plant Operators**

         7120   Stationary Plant Operators, nfd

         7121   Crane, Hoist and Lift Operators

         7122   Drillers, Miners and Shot Firers

         7123   Engineering Production Workers

         7129   Other Stationary Plant Operators

    72   **Mobile Plant Operators**

      721   **Mobile Plant Operators**

         7210   Mobile Plant Operators, nfd

         7211   Agricultural, Forestry and Horticultural Plant Operators

         7212   Earthmoving Plant Operators

         7213   Forklift Drivers

         7219   Other Mobile Plant Operators

    73   **Road and Rail Drivers**

      730   **Road and Rail Drivers, nfd**

         7300   Road and Rail Drivers, nfd

      731   **Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers**

         7310   Automobile, Bus and Rail Drivers, nfd

         7311   Automobile Drivers

         7312   Bus and Coach Drivers

         7313   Train and Tram Drivers

732 Delivery Drivers

    7321   Delivery Drivers

733 Truck Drivers

    7331   Truck Drivers

74 Storepersons

741 Storepersons

    7411   Storepersons

8 LABOURERS

80 Labourers, nfd

800 Labourers, nfd

    8000   Labourers, nfd

81 Cleaners and Laundry Workers

811 Cleaners and Laundry Workers

    8110   Cleaners and Laundry Workers, nfd

    8111   Car Detailers

    8112   Commercial Cleaners

    8113   Domestic Cleaners

    8114   Housekeepers

    8115   Laundry Workers

    8116   Other Cleaners

82 Construction and Mining Labourers

821 Construction and Mining Labourers

    8210   Construction and Mining Labourers, nfd

    8211   Building and Plumbing Labourers

    8212   Concreters

    8213   Fencers

    8214   Insulation and Home Improvement Installers

    8215   Paving and Surfacing Labourers

    8216   Railway Track Workers

    8217   Structural Steel Construction Workers

    8219   Other Construction and Mining Labourers

83 Factory Process Workers

830 Factory Process Workers, nfd

    8300   Factory Process Workers, nfd

831 Food Process Workers

    8310   Food Process Workers, nfd

    8311   Food and Drink Factory Workers

    8312   Meat Boners and Slicers, and Slaughterers

    8313   Meat, Poultry and Seafood Process Workers

832 Packers and Product Assemblers

    8320   Packers and Product Assemblers, nfd

    8321   Packers

    8322   Product Assemblers

839 Miscellaneous Factory Process Workers

    8390   Miscellaneous Factory Process Workers, nfd

    8391   Metal Engineering Process Workers

    8392   Plastics and Rubber Factory Workers

    8393   Product Quality Controllers

    8394   Timber and Wood Process Workers

    8399   Other Factory Process Workers

84 Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers

841 Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers

8410	Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers, nfd
8411	Aquaculture Workers
8412	Crop Farm Workers
8413	Forestry and Logging Workers
8414	Garden and Nursery Labourers
8415	Livestock Farm Workers
8416	Mixed Crop and Livestock Farm Workers
8419	Other Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers

85 Food Preparation Assistants

851 Food Preparation Assistants

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

89 Other Labourers

890 Other Labourers, nfd

8900	Other Labourers, nfd

891 Freight Handlers and Shelf Fillers

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

899 Miscellaneous Labourers

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

Supplementary codes

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

Number of categories:

one digit level	**8**
two digit level	**51**
three digit level	**134**
four digit level	**478**

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

POWP **Place of Work** *Second release*

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

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

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

State/Territory
- SA2
- Destination Zone

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

Applicable to: Employed persons

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

- Not stated
- Not applicable
- Overseas visitor

Number of categories: Available on request

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

PUR1P **Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago** *Second release*

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

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

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

Applicable to: Persons aged one year and over

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

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

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

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 1 year

PUR5P   **Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago**   *Second release*

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

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

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

Applicable to: Persons aged five years and over

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

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

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

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 5 years

PURP **Place of Usual Residence** *First release*

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

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

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

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

For 2011:

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

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

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

QALFP **Non-School Qualification: Field of Study** *Second release*

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

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

	0100	**Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd**
		010000 Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
	0101	**Mathematical Sciences**
		010100 Mathematical Sciences, nfd
		010101 Mathematics
		010103 Statistics
		010199 Mathematical Sciences, nec
	0103	**Physics and Astronomy**
		010300 Physics and Astronomy, nfd
		010301 Physics
		010303 Astronomy
	0105	**Chemical Sciences**
		010500 Chemical Sciences, nfd
		010501 Organic Chemistry
		010503 Inorganic Chemistry
		010599 Chemical Sciences, nec

0107	**Earth Sciences**	
	010700	Earth Sciences, nfd
	010701	Atmospheric Sciences
	010703	Geology
	010705	Geophysics
	010707	Geochemistry
	010709	Soil Science
	010711	Hydrology
	010713	Oceanography
	010799	Earth Sciences, nec
0109	**Biological Sciences**	
	010900	Biological Sciences, nfd
	010901	Biochemistry and Cell Biology
	010903	Botany
	010905	Ecology and Evolution
	010907	Marine Science
	010909	Genetics
	010911	Microbiology
	010913	Human Biology
	010915	Zoology
	010999	Biological Sciences, nec
0199	**Other Natural and Physical Sciences**	
	019900	Other Natural and Physical Sciences, nfd
	019901	Medical Science
	019903	Forensic Science
	019905	Food Science and Biotechnology
	019907	Pharmacology
	019909	Laboratory Technology
	019999	Natural and Physical Sciences, nec

02	**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**	
0200	**Information Technology, nfd**	
	020000	Information Technology, nfd
0201	**Computer Science**	
	020100	Computer Science, nfd
	020101	Formal Language Theory
	020103	Programming
	020105	Computational Theory
	020107	Compiler Construction
	020109	Algorithms
	020111	Data Structures
	020113	Networks and Communications
	020115	Computer Graphics
	020117	Operating Systems
	020119	Artificial Intelligence
	020199	Computer Science, nec
0203	**Information Systems**	
	020300	Information Systems, nfd
	020301	Conceptual Modelling
	020303	Database Management
	020305	Systems Analysis and Design
	020307	Decision Support Systems
	020399	Information Systems, nec

0299	**Other Information Technology**	
	029900	Other Information Technology, nfd
	029901	Security Science
	029999	Information Technology, nec

03	**ENGINEERING AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES**	
0300	**Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd**	
	030000	Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd
0301	**Manufacturing Engineering and Technology**	
	030100	Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, nfd
	030101	Manufacturing Engineering
	030103	Printing
	030105	Textile Making
	030107	Garment Making
	030109	Footwear Making
	030111	Wood Machining and Turning
	030113	Cabinet Making
	030115	Furniture Upholstery and Renovation
	030117	Furniture Polishing
	030199	Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, nec
0303	**Process and Resources Engineering**	
	030300	Process and Resources Engineering, nfd
	030301	Chemical Engineering
	030303	Mining Engineering
	030305	Materials Engineering
	030307	Food Processing Technology
	030399	Process and Resources Engineering, nec
0305	**Automotive Engineering and Technology**	
	030500	Automotive Engineering and Technology, nfd
	030501	Automotive Engineering
	030503	Vehicle Mechanics
	030505	Automotive Electrics and Electronics
	030507	Automotive Vehicle Refinishing
	030509	Automotive Body Construction
	030511	Panel Beating
	030513	Upholstery and Vehicle Trimming
	030515	Automotive Vehicle Operations
	030599	Automotive Engineering and Technology, nec
0307	**Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology**	
	030700	Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology, nfd
	030701	Mechanical Engineering
	030703	Industrial Engineering
	030705	Toolmaking
	030707	Metal Fitting, Turning and Machining
	030709	Sheetmetal Working
	030711	Boilermaking and Welding
	030713	Metal Casting and Patternmaking
	030715	Precision Metalworking
	030717	Plant and Machine Operations
	030799	Mechanical and Industrial Engineering and Technology, nec

0309	**Civil Engineering**
030900	Civil Engineering, nfd
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, nec
0311	**Geomatic Engineering**
031100	Geomatic Engineering, nfd
031101	Surveying
031103	Mapping Science
031199	Geomatic Engineering, nec
0313	**Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology**
031300	Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Technology, nfd
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, nec
0315	**Aerospace Engineering and Technology**
031500	Aerospace Engineering and Technology, nfd
031501	Aerospace Engineering
031503	Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
031505	Aircraft Operation
031507	Air Traffic Control
031599	Aerospace Engineering and Technology, nec
0317	**Maritime Engineering and Technology**
031700	Maritime Engineering and Technology, nfd
031701	Maritime Engineering
031703	Marine Construction
031705	Marine Craft Operation
031799	Maritime Engineering and Technology, nec
0399	**Other Engineering and Related Technologies**
039900	Other Engineering and Related Technologies, nfd
039901	Environmental Engineering
039903	Biomedical Engineering
039905	Fire Technology
039907	Rail Operations
039909	Cleaning
039999	Engineering and Related Technologies, nec

04   ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

0400   Architecture and Building, nfd

040000   Architecture and Building, nfd

0401   Architecture and Urban Environment

040100   Architecture and Urban Environment, nfd

040101   Architecture

040103   Urban Design and Regional Planning

040105   Landscape Architecture

040107   Interior and Environmental Design

040199   Architecture and Urban Environment, nec

0403   Building

040300   Building, nfd

040301   Building Science and Technology

040303   Building Construction Management

040305   Building Surveying

040307   Building Construction Economics

040309   Bricklaying and Stonemasonry

040311   Carpentry and Joinery

040313   Ceiling, Wall and Floor Fixing

040315   Roof Fixing

040317   Plastering

040319   Furnishing Installation

040321   Floor Coverings

040323   Glazing

040325   Painting, Decorating and Sign Writing

040327   Plumbing

040329   Scaffolding and Rigging

040399   Building, nec

05   AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND RELATED STUDIES

0500   Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd

050000   Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd

0501   Agriculture

050100   Agriculture, nfd

050101   Agricultural Science

050103   Wool Science

050105   Animal Husbandry

050199   Agriculture, nec

0503   Horticulture and Viticulture

050300   Horticulture and Viticulture, nfd

050301   Horticulture

050303   Viticulture

0505   Forestry Studies

050501   Forestry Studies

0507   Fisheries Studies

050700   Fisheries Studies, nfd

050701   Aquaculture

050799   Fisheries Studies, nec

0509   Environmental Studies

050900   Environmental Studies, nfd

050901   Land, Parks and Wildlife Management

050999   Environmental Studies, nec

0599   **Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies**

    059900   Other Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nfd

    059901   Pest and Weed Control

    059999   Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies, nec

06   **HEALTH**

0600   **Health, nfd**

    060000   Health, nfd

0601   **Medical Studies**

    060100   Medical Studies, nfd

    060101   General Medicine

    060103   Surgery

    060105   Psychiatry

    060107   Obstetrics and Gynaecology

    060109   Paediatrics

    060111   Anaesthesiology

    060113   Pathology

    060115   Radiology

    060117   Internal Medicine

    060119   General Practice

    060199   Medical Studies, nec

0603   **Nursing**

    060300   Nursing, nfd

    060301   General Nursing

    060303   Midwifery

    060305   Mental Health Nursing

    060307   Community Nursing

    060309   Critical Care Nursing

    060311   Aged Care Nursing

    060313   Palliative Care Nursing

    060315   Mothercraft Nursing and Family and Child Health Nursing

    060399   Nursing, nec

0605   **Pharmacy**

    060501   Pharmacy

0607   **Dental Studies**

    060700   Dental Studies, nfd

    060701   Dentistry

    060703   Dental Assisting

    060705   Dental Technology

    060799   Dental Studies, nec

0609   **Optical Science**

    060900   Optical Science, nfd

    060901   Optometry

    060903   Optical Technology

    060999   Optical Science, nec

0611   **Veterinary Studies**

    061100   Veterinary Studies, nfd

    061101   Veterinary Science

    061103   Veterinary Assisting

    061199   Veterinary Studies, nec

0613	**Public Health**	
	061300	Public Health, nfd
	061301	Occupational Health and Safety
	061303	Environmental Health
	061305	Indigenous Health
	061307	Health Promotion
	061309	Community Health
	061311	Epidemiology
	061399	Public Health, nec
0615	**Radiography**	
	061501	Radiography
0617	**Rehabilitation Therapies**	
	061700	Rehabilitation Therapies, nfd
	061701	Physiotherapy
	061703	Occupational Therapy
	061705	Chiropractic and Osteopathy
	061707	Speech Pathology
	061709	Audiology
	061711	Massage Therapy
	061713	Podiatry
	061799	Rehabilitation Therapies, nec
0619	**Complementary Therapies**	
	061900	Complementary Therapies, nfd
	061901	Naturopathy
	061903	Acupuncture
	061905	Traditional Chinese Medicine
	061999	Complementary Therapies, nec
0699	**Other Health**	
	069900	Other Health, nfd
	069901	Nutrition and Dietetics
	069903	Human Movement
	069905	Paramedical Studies
	069907	First Aid
	069999	Health, nec
07	**EDUCATION**	
0700	**Education, nfd**	
	070000	Education, nfd
0701	**Teacher Education**	
	070100	Teacher Education, nfd
	070101	Teacher Education: Early Childhood
	070103	Teacher Education: Primary
	070105	Teacher Education: Secondary
	070107	Teacher-Librarianship
	070109	Teacher Education: Vocational Education and Training
	070111	Teacher Education: Higher Education
	070113	Teacher Education: Special Education
	070115	English as a Second Language Teaching
	070117	Nursing Education Teacher Training
	070199	Teacher Education, nec
0703	**Curriculum and Education Studies**	
	070300	Curriculum and Education Studies, nfd
	070301	Curriculum Studies
	070303	Education Studies

0799   Other Education

079999   Education, nec

08   MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE

0800   Management and Commerce, nfd

080000   Management and Commerce, nfd

0801   Accounting

080101   Accounting

0803   Business and Management

080300   Business and Management, nfd

080301   Business Management

080303   Human Resource Management

080305   Personal Management Training

080307   Organisation Management

080309   Industrial Relations

080311   International Business

080313   Public and Health Care Administration

080315   Project Management

080317   Quality Management

080319   Hospitality Management

080321   Farm Management and Agribusiness

080323   Tourism Management

080399   Business and Management, nec

0805   Sales and Marketing

080500   Sales and Marketing, nfd

080501   Sales

080503   Real Estate

080505   Marketing

080507   Advertising

080509   Public Relations

080599   Sales and Marketing, nec

0807   Tourism

080701   Tourism

0809   Office Studies

080900   Office Studies, nfd

080901   Secretarial and Clerical Studies

080903   Keyboard Skills

080905   Practical Computing Skills

080999   Office Studies, nec

0811   Banking, Finance and Related Fields

081100   Banking, Finance and Related Fields, nfd

081101   Banking and Finance

081103   Insurance and Actuarial Studies

081105   Investment and Securities

081199   Banking, Finance and Related Fields, nec

0899   Other Management and Commerce

089900   Other Management and Commerce, nfd

089901   Purchasing, Warehousing and Distribution

089903   Valuation

089999   Management and Commerce, nec

09 **SOCIETY AND CULTURE**

0900 **Society and Culture, nfd**

090000 Society and Culture, nfd

0901 **Political Science and Policy Studies**

090100 Political Science and Policy Studies, nfd

090101 Political Science

090103 Policy Studies

0903 **Studies in Human Society**

090300 Studies in Human Society, nfd

090301 Sociology

090303 Anthropology

090305 History

090307 Archaeology

090309 Human Geography

090311 Indigenous Studies

090313 Gender Specific Studies

090399 Studies in Human Society, nec

0905 **Human Welfare Studies and Services**

090500 Human Welfare Studies and Services, nfd

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, nec

0907 **Behavioural Science**

090700 Behavioural Science, nfd

090701 Psychology

090799 Behavioural Science, nec

0909 **Law**

090900 Law, nfd

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, nec

0911 **Justice and Law Enforcement**

091100 Justice and Law Enforcement, nfd

091101 Justice Administration

091103 Legal Studies

091105 Police Studies

091199 Justice and Law Enforcement, nec

0913 **Librarianship, Information Management and Curatorial Studies**

091300 Librarianship, Information Management and Curatorial Studies, nfd

091301 Librarianship and Information Management

091303 Curatorial Studies

0915		**Language and Literature**
	091500	Language and Literature, nfd
	091501	English Language
	091503	Northern European Languages
	091505	Southern European Languages
	091507	Eastern European Languages
	091509	Southwest Asian and North African Languages
	091511	Southern Asian Languages
	091513	Southeast Asian Languages
	091515	Eastern Asian Languages
	091517	Australian Indigenous Languages
	091519	Translating and Interpreting
	091521	Linguistics
	091523	Literature
	091599	Language and Literature, nec
0917		**Philosophy and Religious Studies**
	091700	Philosophy and Religious Studies, nfd
	091701	Philosophy
	091703	Religious Studies
0919		**Economics and Econometrics**
	091900	Economics and Econometrics, nfd
	091901	Economics
	091903	Econometrics
0921		**Sport and Recreation**
	092100	Sport and Recreation, nfd
	092101	Sport and Recreation Activities
	092103	Sports Coaching, Officiating and Instruction
	092199	Sport and Recreation, nec
0999		**Other Society and Culture**
	099900	Other Society and Culture, nfd
	099901	Family and Consumer Studies
	099903	Criminology
	099905	Security Services
	099999	Society and Culture, nec

10	**CREATIVE ARTS**	
1000		**Creative Arts, nfd**
	100000	Creative Arts, nfd
1001		**Performing Arts**
	100100	Performing Arts, nfd
	100101	Music
	100103	Drama and Theatre Studies
	100105	Dance
	100199	Performing Arts, nec
1003		**Visual Arts and Crafts**
	100300	Visual Arts and Crafts, nfd
	100301	Fine Arts
	100303	Photography
	100305	Crafts
	100307	Jewellery Making
	100309	Floristry
	100399	Visual Arts and Crafts, nec

1005	**Graphic and Design Studies**	
	100500	Graphic and Design Studies, nfd
	100501	Graphic Arts and Design Studies
	100503	Textile Design
	100505	Fashion Design
	100599	Graphic and Design Studies, nec
1007	**Communication and Media Studies**	
	100700	Communication and Media Studies, nfd
	100701	Audio Visual Studies
	100703	Journalism
	100705	Written Communication
	100707	Verbal Communication
	100799	Communication and Media Studies, nec
1099	**Other Creative Arts**	
	109999	Creative Arts, nec

11	**FOOD, HOSPITALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES**	
1100	**Food, Hospitality and Personal Services, nfd**	
	110000	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services, nfd
1101	**Food and Hospitality**	
	110100	Food and Hospitality, nfd
	110101	Hospitality
	110103	Food and Beverage Service
	110105	Butchery
	110107	Baking and Pastrymaking
	110109	Cookery
	110111	Food Hygiene
	110199	Food and Hospitality, nec
1103	**Personal Services**	
	110300	Personal Services, nfd
	110301	Beauty Therapy
	110303	Hairdressing
	110399	Personal Services, nec

12	**MIXED FIELD PROGRAMMES**	
1200	**Mixed Field Programmes, nfd**	
	120000	Mixed Field Programmes, nfd
1201	**General Education Programmes**	
	120100	General Education Programmes, nfd
	120101	General Primary and Secondary Education Programmes
	120103	Literacy and Numeracy Programmes
	120105	Learning Skills Programmes
	120199	General Education Programmes, nec
1203	**Social Skills Programmes**	
	120300	Social Skills Programmes, nfd
	120301	Social and Interpersonal Skills Programmes
	120303	Survival Skills Programmes
	120305	Parental Education Programmes
	120399	Social Skills Programmes, nec

      1205   **Employment Skills Programmes**

           120500   Employment Skills Programmes, nfd

           120501   Career Development Programmes

           120503   Job Search Skills Programmes

           120505   Work Practices Programmes

           120599   Employment Skills Programmes, nec

    1299   **Other Mixed Field Programmes**

           129999   Mixed Field Programmes, nec

Supplementary codes

           000110   Field of study inadequately described

           &&&&&&   Field of study not stated

           @@@@@@   Not applicable

           VVVVVV   Overseas visitor

Number of categories:	two digit level	**12**
	four digit level	**83**
	six digit level	**435**

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

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

QALLP   **Non-School Qualification: Level of Education**   *Second release*

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

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

Categories: **1**   **Postgraduate Degree Level**

          10   Postgraduate Degree Level, nfd

          11   Doctoral Degree Level

          12   Master Degree Level

    2   **Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level**

          20   Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, nfd

          21   Graduate Diploma Level

          22   Graduate Certificate Level

    3   **Bachelor Degree Level**

          31   Bachelor Degree Level

    4   **Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level**

          40   Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level, nfd

          41   Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level

          42   Diploma Level

    5   **Certificate Level**

        50   **Certificate Level, nfd**

             500   Certificate Level, nfd

        51   **Certificate III & IV Level**

             510   Certificate III & IV Level, nfd

             511   Certificate IV

             514   Certificate III

52	**Certificate I & II Level**	
	520	Certificate I & II Level, nfd
	521	Certificate II
	524	Certificate I
Supplementary codes		
	011	Level of education inadequately described
	&&&	Level of education not stated
	@@@	Not applicable
	VVV	Overseas visitor

Number of categories:	one digit level	**5**
	two digit level	**13**
	three digit level	**11**

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

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

RELP	**Religious Affiliation**	*First release*

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

Applicable to:	All persons
Categories:	Buddhism - Christianity - Hinduism - Islam - Judaism - Other Religions - No Religion

1	**BUDDHISM**	
101	**Buddhism**	
	1011	Buddhism
2	**CHRISTIANITY**	
200	**Christian, nfd**	
	2000	Christian, nfd
	2001	Apostolic Church, so described
	2002	Church of God, so described
	2003	Australian Christian Churches, so described
	2004	New Church Alliance, so described
201	**Anglican**	
	2012	Anglican Church of Australia
	2013	Anglican Catholic Church
203	**Baptist**	
	2031	Baptist
205	**Brethren**	
	2051	Brethren
207	**Catholic**	
	2071	Western Catholic
	2072	Maronite Catholic
	2073	Melkite Catholic
	2074	Ukrainian Catholic
	2075	Chaldean Catholic
	2079	Catholic, nec

211   **Churches of Christ**
      2110   Churches of Christ, nfd
      2111   Churches of Christ (Conference)
      2112   Church of Christ (Non-denominational)
      2113   International Church of Christ
213   **Jehovah's Witnesses**
      2131   Jehovah's Witnesses
215   **Latter-day Saints**
      2150   Latter-day Saints, nfd
      2151   Church of Jesus Christ of LDS (Mormons)
      2152   Community of Christ
217   **Lutheran**
      2171   Lutheran
221   **Oriental Orthodox**
      2210   Oriental Orthodox, nfd
      2212   Armenian Apostolic
      2214   Coptic Orthodox Church
      2215   Syrian Orthodox Church
      2216   Ethiopian Orthodox Church
      2219   Oriental Orthodox, nec
222   **Assyrian Apostolic**
      2220   Assyrian Apostolic, nfd
      2221   Assyrian Church of the East
      2222   Ancient Church of the East
      2229   Assyrian Apostolic, nec
223   **Eastern Orthodox**
      2230   Eastern Orthodox, nfd
      2231   Albanian Orthodox
      2232   Antiochian Orthodox
      2233   Greek Orthodox
      2234   Macedonian Orthodox
      2235   Romanian Orthodox
      2236   Russian Orthodox
      2237   Serbian Orthodox
      2238   Ukrainian Orthodox
      2239   Eastern Orthodox, nec
225   **Presbyterian and Reformed**
      2250   Presbyterian and Reformed, nfd
      2251   Presbyterian
      2252   Reformed
      2253   Free Reformed
227   **Salvation Army**
      2271   Salvation Army
231   **Seventh-day Adventist**
      2311   Seventh-day Adventist
233   **Uniting Church**
      2331   Uniting Church

24	**Pentecostal**	
	2400	Pentecostal, nfd
	2401	Apostolic Church (Australia)
	2402	Assemblies of God
	2403	Bethesda Churches
	2404	Christian City Church
	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, nec
28	**Other Protestant**	
	2800	Other Protestant, nfd
	2801	Aboriginal Evangelical Missions
	2802	Born Again Christian
	2803	Christian and Missionary Alliance
	2804	Church of the Nazarene
	2805	Congregational
	2806	Ethnic Evangelical Churches
	2807	Independent Evangelical Churches
	2808	Wesleyan Methodist Church
	2899	Other Protestant, nec
29	**Other Christian**	
	2900	Other Christian, nfd
	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, nec
3	**HINDUISM**	
301	**Hinduism**	
	3011	Hinduism
4	**ISLAM**	
401	**Islam**	
	4011	Islam
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, nfd

         6051   Ancestor Veneration

         6052   Confucianism

         6053   Taoism

         6059   Chinese Religions, nec

     607   **Druse**

         6071   Druse

     611   **Japanese Religions**

         6110   Japanese Religions, nfd

         6111   Shinto

         6112   Sukyo Mahikari

         6113   Tenrikyo

         6119   Japanese Religions, nec

     613   **Nature Religions**

         6130   Nature Religions, nfd

         6131   Animism

         6132   Druidism

         6133   Paganism

         6134   Pantheism

         6135   Wiccan/Witchcraft

         6139   Nature Religions, nec

     615   **Sikhism**

         6151   Sikhism

     617   **Spiritualism**

         6171   Spiritualism

     699   **Miscellaneous Religions**

         6991   Caodaism

         6992   Church of Scientology

         6993   Eckankar

         6994   Rastafarianism

         6995   Satanism

         6996   Theosophy

         6997   Jainism

         6998   Zoroastrianism

         6999   Religious Groups, nec

7   **NO RELIGION**

     701   **No Religion**

         7010   No Religion, nfd

         7011   Agnosticism

         7012   Atheism

         7013   Humanism

         7014   Rationalism

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

Number of categories:	one digit level	**7**
	two digit level	**3**
	three digit level	**30**
	four digit level	**137**

RLCP   **Relationship as Reported for Couples**   *First release*

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

Data available on request.

See also Same-Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF).

Applicable to:	Persons in Couple Families	
Categories:	**1**	Husband or Wife as reported, opposite-sex couple
	2	De facto partner as reported, opposite-sex couple
	3	Husband or Wife as reported, same-sex couple
	4	De facto partner as reported, same-sex couple
	@	Not applicable
	V	Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**6**	

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

RLGP   **Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)**   *First release*

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

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

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

Data available on request.

See also Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Grandparent Families (FMGF)

Applicable to:	Persons present in an occupied private dwelling on Census Night.

Categories:	**Husband, Wife or Partner**	
	10	Husband, wife or partner, opposite sex-couple
	15	Husband, wife or partner, same-sex couple
	Lone parent	
	21	Lone parent
	Child under 15	
	31	Natural or adopted child under 15
	32	Step-child under 15
	33	Foster child under 15
	34	Grandchild under 15
	35	Otherwise related child under 15
	36	Unrelated child under 15
	Dependent student	
	41	Natural or adopted dependent student
	42	Dependent student step child
	43	Dependent student foster child
	44	Dependent student grandchild
	Non-dependent child	
	51	Non-dependent natural, or adopted child
	52	Non-dependent step child
	53	Non-dependent foster child
	54	Non-dependent grandchild
	Other related individual	
	61	Brother/sister
	62	Father/mother
	64	Grandfather/grandmother
	65	Cousin
	66	Uncle/aunt
	67	Nephew/niece
	69	Other related individual (nec)
	Non-family member	
	71	Unrelated individual living in family household
	72	Group household member
	73	Lone person
	Non-classifiable	
	91	Visitor from within Australia
	99	Other non-classifiable relationship
	Not Applicable	
	@@	Not applicable
	VV	Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**31**	

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

RLHP   **Relationship in Household**   *First release*

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

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

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

See also Family Composition (FMCF).

Applicable to: Persons present in the household on Census Night

Categories: **Husband, Wife or Partner**

11	In a registered marriage
15	In de facto marriage, opposite-sex couple
17	In de facto marriage, male same-sex couple
18	In de facto marriage, female same-sex couple

Lone parent

21	Lone parent

Child under 15

31	Natural, or adopted child under 15
32	Step child under 15
33	Foster child under 15
34	Grandchild under 15
35	Otherwise related child under 15
36	Unrelated child under 15

Dependent student

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

Non-dependent child

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

Other related individual

61	Brother/sister
62	Father/mother
63	Non-dependent grandchild
64	Grandfather/grandmother
65	Cousin
66	Uncle/aunt
67	Nephew/niece
69	Other related individual (nec)

Non-family member

71   Unrelated individual living in family household

72   Group household member

73   Lone person

Non-classifiable

91   Visitor (from within Australia)

99   Other non-classifiable relationship

Supplementary Codes

@@   Not applicable

VV   Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 32

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

RLNP	**Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling**	*First release*

Describes the residential status of each person in a non-private dwelling.

Applicable to:	Persons in a non-private dwelling on Census Night
Categories:	**1** Owner, proprietor, staff and family
	2 Guest, patient, inmate, other resident
	& Not stated
	@ Not applicable
	V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **5**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons in occupied private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

RNTD	**Rent (weekly) Dollar Values**	*First release*

Records the weekly rent paid for a dwelling. In standard Census products, ranges are used rather than individual dollar amounts. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, 'Rent (weekly) Ranges' (RNTRD).

See also Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTRD).

Applicable to:	Occupied private dwellings being rented (including rent free accommodation)	
Categories:	**0000-9999**	$0 to $9,999 singly
	&&&&	Not stated
	@@@@	Not applicable

Number of categories: **10,002**

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

RNTRD	**Rent (weekly) Ranges**	*First release*

Records the weekly rent paid for a dwelling in ranges. Individual dollar amounts are available through the variable 'Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD).

See also Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD).

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

Categories:

01	Nil payments
02	$1-$74
03	$75-$99
04	$100-$124
05	$125-$149
06	$150-$174
07	$175-$199
08	$200-$224
09	$225-$249
10	$250-$274
11	$275-$299
12	$300-$324
13	$325-$349
14	$350-$374
15	$375-$399
16	$400-$424
17	$425-$449
18	$450-$549
19	$550-$649
20	$650 and over
&&	Not stated
@@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 22

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

RPIP	**Family/Household Reference Person Indicator**	*First release*

The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator records the person who is used as the basis for determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household form. The household reference person in a multiple family household can be identified as the family reference person in the primary family.

This variable is to be used with caution as it is not an indication that a person is 'head of the household'.

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

Categories: **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 non-family household

    4 Reference person in non-family household

Other

    5 Other household member

Supplementary Codes

    @ Not applicable

    V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **7**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons in visitor only households
- Persons in other non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

SAFD	**Supported Accommodation Flag**	*Second release*

For the Census, lists of residential addresses were supplied to the ABS by state/territory bodies to assist with identification of supported accommodation.

These dwellings provide supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence and can be used to supplement the non-private dwelling category of 'hostel for the homeless, night shelter, refuge'. In addition, any census form received with a supported accommodation sticker attached is identified as supported accommodation.

Applicable to: Dwellings providing supported accommodation as identified by state/territory bodies

Categories: **1** Supported accommodation

    @ Not applicable

Number of categories: **2**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- All other dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

SEXP	**Sex**	*First release*

Records each person's sex. If sex is not stated it is imputed.

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

Applicable to: All persons

Categories: **1** Male

    2 Female

Number of categories: **2**

SLPP   **Sex of Lone Parent**   *First release*

Indicates the sex of lone parent.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Sex (SEXP).

Applicable to: Lone parents present in the household on Census Night

Categories:
- **1**   Male lone parent
- **2**   Female lone parent
- **@**   Not applicable
- **V**   Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **4**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Husbands, wives or partners
- Children
- Dependent students
- Other related individuals
- Non-family members
- Visitors (from within Australia)
- Persons in other non-classifiable households
- Persons in non-private dwellings
- Persons in migratory, off-shore or shipping SA1s

SPLF   **Location of Spouse**   *First release*

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

Applicable to: Couple families in family households

Categories:
- **1**   Present
- **2**   Temporarily absent
- **@**   Not applicable

Number of categories: **3**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent families
- Other families
- Non-family/non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

SSCF	**Same-Sex Couple Indicator**	***First release***

Indicates whether or not a family are a same-sex couple. When information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5) on the Census form, it is used in family coding and the person is classified as a partner in a de facto marriage for the Relationship in Household person classification.

See also Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP), Relationship in Household (RLHP)

Applicable to: Couple families

Categories:
1 Male same-sex couple
2 Female same-sex couple
3 Opposite-sex couple
@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 4

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- One parent families
- Other families
- Lone person households
- Group households
- Non-classifiable households
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

STRD	**Dwelling Structure**	***First release***

Records the structure of private dwellings.

The Census classification is similar to, but not the same as, the ABS standard dwelling classification. Comparisons with the ABS standard dwelling classification can be made by cross-classifying STRD with the full listing of Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Applicable to: Private dwellings

Categories:

Separate house
11 Separate house

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with
21 One storey
22 Two or more storeys

Flat, unit or apartment
31 In a one or two storey block
32 In a three storey block
33 In a four or more storey block
34 Attached to a house

Other dwelling
91 Caravan, cabin, houseboat
93 Improvised home, tent, sleepers out
94 House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

Supplementary Codes

&& Not stated

@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: **12**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

STUP   **Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status**   *First release*

Describes the full-time or part-time status of students.

See also Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Applicable to: All persons

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

Number of categories: **6**

TEND   **Tenure Type**   *First release*

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

Categories:
- **1** Owned outright
- **2** Owned with a mortgage
- **3** Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme
- **4** Rented
- **5** Being occupied rent-free
- **6** Being occupied under a life tenure scheme
- **7** Other tenure type
- **&** Not stated
- **@** Not applicable

Number of categories: **9**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

TENLLD	**Tenure and Landlord Type**	*First release*

Combines Tenure Type (TEND) and Landlord Type (LLDD) to provide more detailed information for rented dwellings. Dwellings occupied rent-free are classified as rented. Other Tenure Type includes dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme. Owned with a mortgage includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

Applicable to:	Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

1	Owned outright

2	Owned with a mortgage

3	Rented: Real estate agent

4	Rented: State or territory housing authority

5	Rented: Person not in same household

6	Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group

7	Rented: Other landlord type

8	Rented: Landlord type not stated

9	Other tenure type

&	Tenure type not stated

@	Tenure type not applicable

Number of categories:	**11**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

TISP	**Number of Children Ever Born**	*First release*

Records the number of children ever born (live births) to each female.

See also Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP).

Applicable to:	Females aged 15 years and over

Categories:

00	No children

01-29	1-29 children singly

30	30 or more children

&&	Not stated

@@	Not applicable

VV	Overseas visitor

Number of categories:	**34**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Males
- Females aged under 15 years

TISRP   **Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)**   *First release*

Records the number of children ever born (live births) to each female in ranges.

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

See also Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

Applicable to: Females aged 15 years and over

Categories:
0	No children
1	One child
2	Two children
3	Three children
4	Four children
5	Five children
6	Six children
7	Seven children
8	Eight or more children
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **12**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Males
- Females aged under 15 years

TYPP   **Type of Educational Institution Attending**   *First release*

Records the type of educational institution being attended.

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

Applicable to: Persons attending an educational institution

Categories:
10	Pre-school
21	Infants/Primary - Government
22	Infants/Primary - Catholic
23	Infants/Primary - Other Non Government
31	Secondary - Government
32	Secondary - Catholic
33	Secondary - Other Non Government
40	Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)
50	University or other Tertiary Institution
60	Other
&&	Not stated
@@	Not applicable
VV	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **13**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons not attending an educational institution

TYSTAP   **Educational Institution: Attendee Status**   *First release*

Combines information of Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) by Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) with age categories.

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Applicable to: Persons attending an educational institution

Categories:
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): Full-time student: Aged 15-24 years
09	Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time student: Aged 25 years and over
10	Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Part-time student: Aged 15-24 years
11	Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Part-time student: Aged 25 years and over
12	Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges): Full-time/Part-time student status not stated
13	University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time student: Aged 15-24 years
14	University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time student: Aged 25 years and over
15	University or other Tertiary Institution: Part-time student: Aged 15-24 years
16	University or other Tertiary Institution: Part-time student: Aged 25 years and over
17	University or other Tertiary Institution: Full-time/Part-time student status not stated
18	Other: Full-time student
19	Other: Part-time student
20	Other: Full-time/Part-time student status not stated
&&	Type of educational institution not stated
@@	Type of educational institution not applicable
VV	Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 23

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons not attending an educational institution

UAI1P **Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator** *Second release*

Contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2011 Census forms which asks 'Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2010)?'. This variable when used with Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged one year and over

Categories:
1	Same as in 2011
2	Elsewhere in Australia
3	Overseas in 2010
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor 2011

Number of categories: **6**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 1 year

UAI5P **Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator** *Second release*

Derived from the mark box answer to the question on the 2011 Census forms which asks, 'Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 9 August 2006)?'. This variable when used with Usual Address Census Night Indicator (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.

Applicable to: Persons aged five years and over

Categories:
1	Same as in 2011
2	Elsewhere in Australia
3	Overseas in 2006
&	Not stated
@	Not applicable
V	Overseas visitor 2011

Number of categories: **6**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 5 years

UAICP **Usual Address Indicator Census Night** *First release*

Contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2011 Census forms which asks, Where does the person usually live? In cases where a person did not state where they usually live, UAICP and 'Place of Usual Residence' (PURP) are imputed.

See also Imputation Flag for Usual Residence (IFPURP).

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

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:
- **1** At home
- **2** Elsewhere in Australia
- **V** Overseas visitor 2011

Number of categories: **3**

UNCAREP   **Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability**   *First release*

Records people who in the two weeks prior to Census Night spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age. This includes people who are in receipt of a Carer Allowance or Carer Payment. It does not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group.

Applicable to: Persons aged 15 years and over

Categories:
- **1** No unpaid assistance provided
- **2** Provided unpaid assistance
- **&** Not stated
- **@** Not applicable
- **V** Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **5**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

VEHD   **Number of Motor Vehicles**   *First release*

Records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night.

It includes company owned vehicles garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. It excludes motorbikes and scooters.

See also Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD).

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:
- **00** No motor vehicles
- **01-29** 1-29 motor vehicles singly
- **30** 30 or more motor vehicles
- **&&** Not stated
- **@@** Not applicable

Number of categories: **33**

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

VEHRD　　**Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)**　　　　　　　　*First release*

Records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night in ranges.

It includes company owned vehicles garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. It excludes motorbikes and scooters.

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

See also Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

Applicable to:	Occupied private dwellings
Categories:	**0**　　No motor vehicles
	1　　One motor vehicle
	2　　Two motor vehicles
	3　　Three motor vehicles
	4　　Four or more motor vehicles
	&　　Not stated
	@　　Not applicable
Number of categories:	**7**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

VOLWP　　**Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group**　　　　*First release*

Records people who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census Night.

It excludes work done:

- as part of paid employment
- if main reason is to qualify for Government benefit
- in a family business.

Applicable to:	Persons aged 15 years and over
Categories:	**1**　　Not a volunteer
	2　　Volunteer
	&　　Not stated
	@　　Not applicable
	V　　Overseas visitor
Number of categories:	**5**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

YARP   **Year of Arrival in Australia**   *First release*

For people born overseas, states the year they first arrived in Australia, with the intention of staying for at least one year.

The variable Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas. Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition, Revision 1 to classify country of birth. In SACC, Australia is category 1101.

The year 2011 refers to the period from 1st January 2011 to 9th August 2011 only.

'Year of arrival' data for the 2011 Census are also available in ranges (YARRP)

See also Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP).

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

Categories: **1895-2011**   1895 to 2011 singly
    &&&&   Not stated
    @@@@   Not applicable
    VVVV   Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **120**

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

- Persons who did not state their country of birth
- Persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories)

YARRP   **Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)**   *First release*

For people born overseas, states the year they first arrived in Australia, with the intention of staying for at least one year.

The variable Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) is the basis for determining if a person was born in Australia or overseas. Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition, Revision 1 to classify country of birth. In SACC, Australia is category 1101.

'Year of arrival' data for the 2011 Census are also available for individual years (YARP) from 1895 to 2011.

See also Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

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

Categories:
- **1** Arrived 1895 - 1940
- **2** Arrived 1941 - 1950
- **3** Arrived 1951 - 1960
- **4** Arrived 1961 - 1970
- **5** Arrived 1971 - 1980
- **6** Arrived 1981 - 1990
- **7** Arrived 1991 - 2000
- **8** Arrived 2001 - 2010
- **9** Arrived 1 Jan 2011 - 9 August 2011
- **&** Not stated
- **@** Not applicable
- **V** Overseas visitor

Number of categories: **12**

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Persons who did not state their country of birth
- Persons born in Australia (includes Other Territories)

2011 Census Glossary

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin
See Indigenous Status (INGP).

Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander
See Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP),Indigenous Area (IARE), Indigenous family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous languages, Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG), Indigenous special enumeration strategy, Indigenous Status (INGP).

Absentees
See Temporarily absent.

Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)
This is a category of the classification Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). It refers to hostel type accommodation (with common living and eating facilities) provided for retired or aged people who are generally in good health and capable of looking after themselves.

See also Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Accommodation for the retired or aged, self-care
See Retirement village (self-contained).

Address
The address provided on the front of the Census form helps Census staff ensure that no dwellings are omitted from the Census count.

The question asking the usual address of each person on Census Night (Question 8) is used to establish the Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) of people who usually reside in a different area to where they were enumerated on Census Night.

Each person's usual address of one year and five years before the Census date is coded to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), from which many other ASGS codes can be derived (including state). These data provide information on the movement of people within Australia, i.e. internal migration.

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

For the 2011 Census, people again have the opportunity to agree to their name-identified information (which includes address) being retained. If a person chooses not to have their name identified Census information retained, their name and address will be destroyed once the statistical processing has been completed. This will also happen if the question is left blank. Name and address information is only retained if a person explicitly agrees to it. All actual Census forms are destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

See also Confidentiality, Internal migration, Place of Work (POWP), Postal Area (POA), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.

Adopted child
The Census does not seek to identify adopted children. An adopted child is, in most cases, reported as the child of Person 1 and/or Person 2 in the relationship question (Question 5), and is coded in the same way as a natural child.

See also Child Type (CTPP).

Age (AGEP)

Age has been collected in all Australian Censuses. Age data, combined with sex data, are essential for the production of accurate population estimates based on the Census count.

The 2011 Census form gives respondents the option of writing in their age and/or their date of birth. Age is calculated from date of birth when provided, otherwise stated age is used. Only age in years data are output. If neither age nor date of birth is provided, age is imputed using other information on the form and using an age distribution of the population. The variable Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP) is used to indicate if a person's age has been imputed for the Census.

For 2011, AGEP classifies each person's age into single year categories, from 0 to 115 years. For infants aged less than one year, 0 years of age is recorded.

Age is used during processing as a cross check with other variables; for example, the age of the respondent determines whether particular questions asked in the Census are applicable.

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

- Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP);
- Employment Type (EMTP);
- Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP);
- Hours Worked (HRSP);
- Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP);
- Industry of Employment (INDP);
- Labour Force Status (LFSP);
- Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP);
- Method of Travel to Work (MTWP);
- Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP);
- Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP);
- Number of Children Ever Born (TISP);
- Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP);
- Number of Employees (EMPP);
- Occupation (OCCP);
- Place of Work (POWP);
- Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP);
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP);
- Social Marital Status (MDCP);
- Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP);
- Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP);
- Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP);
- Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP); and
- Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP).

The following age constraints apply:

- if age is under five years, then the following variables are not applicable: Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P);
- if age is under one year, then in addition to the above, the following variables are also not applicable: Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P) and Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P);
- age and Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP) must be logically consistent; and
- the household or family reference person must be aged 15 years or over.

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

Ancestry

A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's country of birth and whether the person's parents were born in Australia or overseas, provides a good indication of the ethnic background of first and second generation Australians. Ancestry is particularly useful to identify distinct ethnic or cultural groups within Australia such as Maoris or Australian South Sea Islanders, and groups which are spread across countries such as Kurds or Indians. Country of birth alone cannot identify these groups. This information is essential in developing policies which reflect the needs of our society and for the effective delivery of services to particular ethnic communities.

For the 2011 Census, as with 2006, two variables, Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P), will be used to record responses separately. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables Ancestry 1st Response and Ancestry 2nd Response is administrative only and is based solely on the order in which they are processed. Where respondents report more than two ancestries, only two are processed.

The 2011 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition, Revision 1 to classify responses given to the ancestry question.

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

Antarctica

Expeditioners to Australian bases in the Australian Antarctic Territory (and other locations) are included in the Census. Their 'place of enumeration' is an off-shore Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) in Tasmania.

See also Scope and coverage, Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

ANZSCO

See Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

ANZSIC

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

Apartment

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Area (measurement)

Area is calculated for regions in square kilometres using digital boundary data which define the Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1). The areas of other spatial units used in the Census are calculated by aggregating the areas of the component SA1s.

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

Calculation of the actual area of a SA1 is two dimensional. The effects of changes in elevation are not considered in the area calculations provided by the ABS.

See also Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

Arrival in Australia, year of

See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

ASCCEG

See Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG).

ASCED

See Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

ASCL

See Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL).

ASCRG

See Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).

ASGC

See Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

ASGS

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)

The 2006 Census used the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition to classify occupation question responses. In 2009, ANZSCO, First Edition was updated. Consequently, for the 2011 Census, ANZSCO, First Edition, Revision 1 is used.

The structure of ANZSCO has five hierarchical levels - major group, sub-major group, minor group, unit group and occupation. The classification as used by the Census can be seen in the Classifications section of this Dictionary listed under the mnemonic OCCP Occupation.

The categories at the most detailed level of the ANZSCO structure are called 'occupations'. An 'occupation' is defined as a set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical sets of tasks. As it is rare for two actual jobs to have identical sets of tasks, in practical terms, an 'occupation' is a set of jobs whose main tasks are characterised by a high degree of similarity.

A 'job' is defined as a set of tasks designed to be performed by one person for an employer (including self-employment) in return for payment or profit.

The complete ANZSCO classification, conceptual basis of ANZSCO and the differences between ANZSCO, First Edition and ANZSCO, First Edition, Revision 1 are published in ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0).

Alternative ANZSCO views

Alternative views are ways of looking at subsets of occupations on the basis of the primary goods and services produced or provided by the employee. For instance, payroll clerks working in hospitals are not included in a view of health occupations even though they work in the health 'industry', as the goods and services produced by payroll clerks are not health-related.

Alternative views are a means of outputting data on a range of related occupations which span different parts of ANZSCO.

A standard set of alternative views to facilitate meaningful and consistent comparison of employment in various 'industry' sectors between different data sources and across time has been developed. Alternative views are available for the following subsets of occupations:

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

See also Occupation (OCCP).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is a classification that provides a framework for organising data about businesses by grouping business units carrying out similar productive activities. ANZSIC was first published in 1993 and was revised for 2006. ANZSIC 2006 was released in February 2006. Minor revisions to ANZSIC 2006 were released in September 2008. Industry of employment questions in the 2011 Census are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006, Revision 1. The revision to ANZSIC 2006, that was released in 2008, was minor, with no changes to the scope, concepts and structure of the classification.

ANZSIC is a hierarchical classification with four levels, namely divisions (the broadest level), subdivisions, groups and classes (the finest level). At the divisional level, the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories which will provide a broad overall picture of the economy. The subdivision, group and class levels provide increasingly detailed dissections of the broad categories. The following table provides an illustration of the hierarchical structure of ANZSIC.

Hierarchical level	Code	Description
Division	E	Construction
Sub-division	30	Building Construction
Group	301	Residential Building Construction
Class	3011	House Construction

The development of ANZSIC 2006 involved a substantial review of the classification, including extensive consultation with internal and external users and alignment with the upcoming revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Revision 4). It consequently provides a more contemporary and internationally comparable industrial classification system.

The method for classifying units to categories in the ANZSIC is to classify each unit according to its predominant activity. If a unit is undertaking multiple activities, the concept of Value Added is used to determine the predominant activity, i.e. the activity with the highest value added is the predominant activity. At each level of the classification, a unit can be classified to only one category.

For the 2011 Census, employed persons are coded to an ANZSIC class according to the predominant activity of their employer, and the main goods produced, or main services provided, by the employer's business. This information is sourced from Questions 42 and 43 on the Census form.

A modified version of the ANZSIC classification is used for the Census which incorporates not further defined (nfd) classes in addition to the normal defined classes. These nfd classes have unique four digit codes and can represent any one of the four levels of the classification. They are a device to facilitate the coding of businesses for which insufficient information has been provided to enable coding to a defined class.

An example of an nfd class is 'Class 2510: Furniture Manufacturing, nfd'. This class may apply if the response to the industry questions on the Census form were 'furniture manufacturing', that is, it could not be determined which one of the following defined classes of group 251 actually applies:

- Class 2511 Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing
- Class 2512 Metal Furniture Manufacturing.

For more information refer to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (cat. no. 1292.0).

See also Industry of Employment (INDP).

Australian born

Australian born includes all people born in Australia and excludes people:

- born at sea;
- whose response was classified 'Inadequately described'; or
- whose response was classified 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Australia is defined in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition, Revision 1 specifically as '1101 Australia'. It includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.

See also Overseas-born.

Australian Citizenship (CITP)

This variable records people who state they have Australian citizenship.

Citizenship data are used to obtain information on the tendency of different migrant groups to take out citizenship and to measure the size of groups eligible to vote. The data are useful cross-classified with country of birth, year of arrival in Australia and age data.

Australian residents temporarily overseas

Census figures exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas because Census only counts people in Australia on Census Night. However, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data enable their inclusion in the Estimated Resident Population.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)

The Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) is the Australian statistical standard for classifying data relating to the ethnic and cultural composition of the Australian population. ASCCEG is a classification of cultural and ethnic groups based on the geographic area in which a group originated or developed and the similarity of cultural and ethnic groups in terms of social and cultural characteristics.

The ASCCEG was first published in 2000 and was revised in 2005 and 2011. The ASCCEG Second Edition, Revision 1 is used in the 2011 Census to classify the variables Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P). For more information refer to the **Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG)**, **Second Edition, Revision 1** (cat. no. 1249.0).

See also Ancestry.

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) was developed to allow greater comparability of data on education and training. It is used for coding responses to questions on year of schooling completed and the level of education and field of study for completed non-school qualifications. It was used for the first time in the 2001 Census. Data on qualifications reported in the 1991 and 1996 Censuses were coded to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ).

ASCED classifies education according to two elements: Level of Education and Field of Study. Level of Education is a hierarchical classification and comprises 9 broad levels, 15 narrow levels and 64 detailed levels. Field of Study refers to the subject matter taught in a course, unit, and modules of study. It is also a hierarchical classification and comprises 12 broad fields of study, 71 narrow fields and 356 detailed fields.

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to the most detailed levels of the two elements - Level of Education and Field of Study - the response is coded to the next highest classification level. Where this occurs, special 'Not further defined' (nfd) categories are used. These categories are represented by codes ending in a zero or zeroes.

Standard output for Level of Education is at the 2 digit level of the classification. However some data at the 3 digit level can be made available from ABS Information Consultancy. Standard output for Field of Study is at the 6 digit level which is the most detailed level of this classification.

For more information refer to the **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)** (cat. no. 1272.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) has been used to code Language Spoken at Home (LANP) since the 1996 Census. The 2011 Census uses ASCL Second Edition, Revision 1 to code Language Spoken at Home.

In the ASCL, languages are grouped into progressively broader categories on the basis of their evolution from a common ancestral language (linguistic similarity) and the geographic proximity of areas where particular languages originated. This allows populations of language speakers who are similar in terms of their ethnic and cultural characteristics to be grouped in analytically useful ways.

The first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) was published in 1997 to meet a growing statistical and administrative need for a properly developed and formulated classification of languages.The ASCL was intended for use in the collection, aggregation and dissemination of data relating to the language use of the Australian population, or subsets of the population. Since its publication, the ASCL has been widely used both within the ABS and by other organisations.

For more information refer to the **Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1** (cat. no. 1267.0).

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)

The Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) to code religious affiliation. The ASCRG was first published in 1996 and was revised in 2005. A minor review occurred in 2011 resulting in the Second Edition, Revision 1. The 2011 Census uses the ASCRG Second Edition, Revision 1 to code religious affiliation.

Religious affiliation provides a useful indicator of aspects of the cultural diversity of Australia's multicultural society. In order to satisfy community interest in the religious affiliations of the Australian population, and to meet statistical and administrative needs, the ABS developed the ASCRG.

In the classification, religions are grouped into progressively broader categories on the basis of similarity in terms of religious beliefs, religious practices and the cultural heritage of adherents. This results in those religions and religious groups which are closely related in terms of their intrinsic characteristics being closely aligned in the structure of the classification. Thus, similar populations of religious adherents are aligned to produce a classification that will be useful for the purposes of Australian social analysis.

To make the classification as useful as possible, the number of adherents of a particular religious group has been a significant factor in developing the classification structure so that the current religious composition of Australia is accurately reflected. Thus, Christian denominations are extensively identified. However, the identification of individual religions or denominations in the classification, and the way in which they are grouped, does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the ABS concerning the relative merit or importance of particular religions or the people who practise them.

For more information refer to the **Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), Second Edition, Revision 1** (cat. no. 1266.0).

See also Religious Affiliation (RELP).

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is being progressively replaced by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). Statistics from the 2011 Census will be released using the ASGS. For 2011, time series data will be available at the Statistical Local Area (SLA). Correspondence files will be available from the ABS website to aggregate the SLA to other areas of the ASGC.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which consists of one or more Collection Districts (CDs). SLAs are Local Government Areas (LGAs), or parts thereof. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. SLAs cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Local Areas have been made available in 2011 to provide a bridging unit between the ASGC and the ASGS. As of 1 July 2011, the ASGS will progressively replace the ASGC as the standard geographical framework for ABS data. The ASGC will formally cease to be an ABS standard from the 1 July 2012, but it will not be replaced entirely by the ASGS until 2014 in all ABS collections.

For more information, please refer to Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0).

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is the new geographical standard developed by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics. It is a hierarchically structured classification with a number of spatial units to satisfy different statistical purposes.

The ASGS areas used for the Census are:

- Mesh Block (MB);
- Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1);
- Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2);
- Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3);
- Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4);
- State/Territory (STE);
- Australia (AUS);
- Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA);
- Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L);
- Section of State Range (SOSR);
- Section of State (SOS);
- Indigenous Location (ILOC);
- Indigenous Area (IARE);
- Indigenous Region (IREG);
- Significant Urban Areas (SUA); and
- Remoteness Area (RA).

The following are non-ABS structures. These structures contain regions that the ABS does not define or maintain.

- Local Government Area (LGA);
- Postal Areas (POA);
- Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED);
- State Electoral Division (SED);
- State Suburb (SSC);
- Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR);
- Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD); and
- Tourism Regions (TR).

Mesh Block (MB)

Mesh Blocks are the smallest geographical unit the ABS has released. They were developed to fulfil the need for more accurate small area statistics and will improve the relationship between small area geography and the social, physical and economic realities of the landscape. It is hoped that the Mesh Blocks will become the basic building blocks of all statistical, political and administrative geography in Australia for 2016.

The Mesh Blocks were developed using recommendations from a panel of experts. The Mesh Block is the smallest unit within the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), their boundaries are contiguous and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. There are approximately 347,600 Mesh Blocks.

Mesh Blocks are so small that they can aggregate reasonably accurately to many different geographical regions, administrative, management and political boundaries. Thus, by coding statistics to Mesh Blocks, it will be possible to produce summary statistics for a whole range of geographical regions not currently represented in statistical geography. For further information see Information Paper: Mesh Blocks, Australia, 2003 (cat. no. 1209.0) and Information Paper: Draft Mesh Blocks, Australia, 2005 (cat. no. 1209.0.55.001).

Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

The Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) is the second smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), the smallest being the Mesh Block. The SA1 has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for the processing and release of Census data. For the 2011 Census, SA1s will also be the basis of output for most data, the exception being some Place of Work destination zones. For 2011, SA1s also serve as the basic building block in the ASGS and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger Census geographic areas.

An SA1 is represented by a unique seven digit code.

SA1s are designed to remain relatively constant over several Censuses. Future change will largely be dealt with by splitting existing SA1s. For the 2011 Census, there are approximately 54,000 SA1s throughout Australia (this includes the other territories of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay). SA1s cover the whole of Australia with no gaps or overlaps.

Special SA1s:

- Zero population SA1s are created in areas that are expected to have little or no permanently residing populations. Data from these areas are reassigned to a populated alternate SA1.
- Shipping SA1s contain people who are enumerated aboard ship in Australian waters. This includes commercial cargo vessels, passenger liners, ocean going passenger/car ferries, and dredges. People enumerated on board commercial vessels between Australian ports are also attributed to Shipping SA1s. Foreign crews on ships are excluded from Census enumeration.
- Off-Shore SA1s contain people who are enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. There is one Off-Shore SA1 for each state and the Northern Territory. Census data from respondents who completed their Census forms in the Australian Antarctic Territory are coded to an additional Off-Shore SA1 in Tasmania.
- Migratory SA1s contain people who are enumerated on an overnight journey by train or bus. There is one Migratory SA1 for each state and the Northern Territory.

Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)

The Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) is an area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), and consists of one or more whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). Wherever possible SA2s are based on officially gazetted State suburbs and localities. In urban areas SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs and combinations of whole suburbs, while in rural areas they define functional zones of social and economic links. Geography is also taken into account in SA2 design.

SA2s cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)

Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s) are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) boundaries to represent regions of between approximately 30,000 people and 130,000 people to cover the whole of Australia. These boundaries reflect a combination of widely recognised informal regions as well as existing administrative regions such as State Government Regions in rural areas and local Government Areas in urban areas. SA3 boundaries fit within whole Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) boundaries.

Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)

Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s) are designed to reflect one or more whole labour markets for the release of Labour Force Survey data. SA4s are required to have large populations of over 100,000 people in order to enable accurate labour force survey data to be generated on each SA4. For this reason, in rural areas SA4s generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics. Large regional city labour markets (150,000 people) are generally defined by a single SA4. Within major metropolitan labour markets SA4s represent sub-labour markets.

SA4s are aggregations of whole Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) boundaries and fit within whole State and Territory boundaries.

State/Territory (STE)

The State/Territory is the largest spatial unit in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

There are six states and five territories in the ASGS: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory and the external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are grouped as one spatial unit at the State/Territory level in the category of Other Territories.

States/Territories consist of one or more Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s). In aggregate, they cover Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Australia (AUS)

For ASGS purposes, the ABS uses the definition of Australia as set out in section 17(a) of the **Acts Interpretation Act 1901** and as amended by the **Territories Law Reform Act, No. 104, 1992.**

Australia since 1993, includes:

- New South Wales,
- Victoria,
- Queensland,
- South Australia,
- Western Australia,
- Tasmania,
- Northern Territory,
- Australian Capital Territory,
- Jervis Bay Territory, and
- the external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands

It excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)

The Capital Cities represent the socioeconomic area of each of the eight State and Territory Capitals. The Capital City boundaries are built from aggregations of whole Statistical Areas Level 4 to facilitate the comparison of labour force data with other economic data such as the Consumer Price Index, released on Capital Cities. The Capital City boundaries represent a broad socioeconomic definition of each city, they contain not only the urban area of the city but also areas of non-urban land where much of the population has strong links to the capital city, through for example, commuting to work.

Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L)

An Urban Centre is generally defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. A 'bounded locality' is generally defined as a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. People living in Urban Centres are classified as urban for statistical purposes while those in 'Bounded Localities' are classified as rural (i.e. non-urban). Each Urban Centre and/or Locality (UC/L) is bounded (i.e. a boundary for it is clearly defined) and comprised of one or more whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). UC/Ls are defined for each Census and are current for the date of the Census. The criteria for bounding UC/Ls are based on the Linge methodology.

Section of State Range (SOSR)

This geographical classification represents a further break down of the SOS categories.

Major urban is broken down into a further 3 SOSR categories of urban centres based on the population ranges of: 1,000,000 or more, 250,000 to 999,999 and 100,000 to 249,999.

Other urban is broken down into a further 5 SOSR categories of urban centres based on the population ranges of: 50,000 to 99,999, 20,000 to 49,999. 10,000 to 19,999, 5,000 to 9,999 and 1,000 to 4,999.

Bounded Localities is further divided into 2 SOSR categories based on a population range of: 500 to 999 and 200 to 499.

The SOS Rural Balance and Migratory categories are not further broken down by SOSR.

Section of State (SOS)

This geographical classification uses population counts to define Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) as urban or rural and to provide, in aggregate, statistics for urban concentrations and for bounded localities and balance areas.

SOS represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas of a particular urban/rural type. Sections of State categories comprise Major Urban (population clusters of 100,000 or more), Other Urban (population clusters of 1,000 to 99,999), Bounded Locality (200 to 999), Rural Balance (remainder of state/territory) and Migratory, and in aggregate cover the whole of Australia.

Indigenous Location (ILOC)

Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are aggregates of one or more Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) and ideally have a minimum of 100 Indigenous usual residents. ILOCs aggregate to Indigenous Areas (IAREs), and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

A range of Indigenous statistics are available by ILOCs including Indigenous Quickstats.

Indigenous Area (IARE)

Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are aggregates of one or more Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) and ideally have a minimum of 250 Indigenous usual residents. IAREs aggregate to Indigenous Regions (IREGs), and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

A range of Indigenous statistics are available by IAREs. Indigenous Profiles and Quickstats are also produced for IAREs.

Indigenous Region (IREG)

Indigenous Regions (IREGs) are aggregates of Indigenous Areas (IAREs). Indigenous Regions aggregate to the State and Territory level and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

A range of Indigenous statistics are available by Indigenous Region including Indigenous profiles and Indigenous Quickstats.

Significant Urban Areas (SUA)

Significant Urban Areas (SUA) represent aggregations of whole Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) boundaries and are used to define and contain major urban and near-urban concentrations of over 10,000 people. They include the urban population, any immediately associated populations, and may also incorporate one or more closely associated Urban Centre and/or Locality (UC/L) and the areas between. They are designed to incorporate any likely growth over the next 20 years.

Significant Urban Areas do not cover the whole of Australia, and may cross State boundaries.

Remoteness Area (RA)

Within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), the Remoteness structure comprises six categories, each of which identifies a non-contiguous region in Australia, being a grouping of Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) sharing a particular degree of remoteness. The degrees of remoteness range from 'Major Cities' (highly accessible) to 'Very Remote'.

The degree of remoteness of each SA1 was determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). SA1s have then been grouped into the appropriate category of Remoteness to form non-contiguous areas within each state.

Maps are available from ABS Information Consultancy.

Local Government Area (LGA)

A Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council, or an incorporated Indigenous government council. The LGAs in Australia collectively cover only a part of Australia. The main areas not covered by LGAs are northern parts of South Australia, a large part of the Northern Territory, the western division of New South Wales, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories.

The number of LGAs and their boundaries can change over time. Their creation and delimitation is the responsibility of the respective state/territory governments, and are governed by the provisions of state/territory local government and other relevant Acts.

The types of LGAs in each state and the Northern Territory are:

- New South Wales: Cities (C) and Areas (A);
- Victoria: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Boroughs (B) and Shires (S);
- Queensland: Cities (C), Shires (S), Towns (T) and Regional Councils (R);
- South Australia: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), District Councils (DC), Regional Councils (RegC) and Aboriginal Councils (AC);
- Western Australia: Cities (C), Towns (T) and Shires (S);
- Tasmania: Cities (C) and Municipalities (M); and
- Northern Territory: Cities (C), Towns (T), Municipalities (M) and Shires (S).

Postal Areas (POA)

Postal Areas are ABS approximations of Australia Post postcodes, created by allocating whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) on a 'best fit' basis to postcodes.

Census Postal Areas exclude non-mappable Australia Post postcodes such as:

- post office box postcodes;
- some delivery route postcodes, which are also covered by other postcodes (a situation which often occurs in rural areas); and
- some postcodes which, because of the application of the 'best fit' principle, do not get an SA1 allocated to them.

This means that there are more Australia Post postcodes than Census Postal Areas.

Every SA1 is allocated one valid Australia Post postcode as the Postal Area for that SA1. When a person is enumerated in that SA1, the Postal Area is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of enumeration.

When a person's address is coded to their SA1 of Usual Residence, the Postal Area of the SA1 is allocated to the person as their Postal Area of Usual Residence.

Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)

A Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED) is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the federal lower house of parliament. CEDs are approximated by aggregating the data for Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) that best fit the area.

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions have different boundaries to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs), except in Tasmania and the ACT where they are the same. CEDs cover all of Australia.

State Electoral Division (SED)

A State Electoral Division is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the state or territory lower houses of parliament. Queensland has only one house of parliament at the state level, with each member representing an electoral district. State Electoral Divisions are approximated by aggregating the data for Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) that best fit the area.

State Suburb (SSC)

This is a Census-specific area where Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) are aggregated to approximate suburbs. It is available for the whole of Australia, but in rural areas SSC poorly represent the gazetted localities.

Note that the Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) are aligned closely with suburbs in urban areas.

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR)

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs) are based on catchments or bioregions. The Australian government, in association with state and territory governments, has identified 56 regions covering all of Australia. They are used to administer and report on aspects of environmental policy including sustainable farming and biodiversity.

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD)

Australia's drainage divisions are defined by the Australian Water Resources Management Committee (WRMC) and have been the basis for the study of Australian hydrology since the early 1960s. The 12 ADDs are part of the Non-ABS Structures and are approximated from Statistical Areas Level 1.

Tourism Regions (TR)

The ABS and other organisations publish tourism data by Tourism Regions (TR). TRs are not defined by the ABS and are therefore identified as a non-ABS (administrative) region in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). The TRs are updated annually. They each consist of a group of Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s). In the past they consisted of a group of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), however this has changed with the release of the ASGS.

TRs consist of aggregates of whole SA2s and cover the whole of geographic Australia. There are several TRs within each State/Territory except for the ACT which only has the TR of Canberra. The TRs do not include the Other Territories (OT) or the Off-Shore Areas and Migratory SA2s. The SA2s for the 'Great Barrier Reef Islands' are not true SA2s. These SA2s are listed against the TR of '3R160, Great Barrier Reef'.

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

For more information, please refer to the ABS Geography page.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)
The Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC) was established by the **Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975.** Under section 18(1) of the Act, the Council is to advise the Minister and the Statistician on '...(a) the improvement, extension and coordination of statistical services provided for public purposes in Australia; (b) annual and longer term priorities and programs of work that should be adopted in relation to major aspects of the provision of those statistical services; and (c) any other matters relating generally to those statistical services'.

Part of the role of ASAC involves monitoring progress on the development of the Census. In particular, ASAC advises the minister on topics being considered for inclusion in the Census.

Average
See Mean.

Babies
See Child Type (CTPP).

Bedsitter/flat
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Birthplace
There are three birthplace variables for the 2011 Census: Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP), Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP) and Birthplace of Parents (BPPP), all of which indicate whether a person's parent/s were born in Australia or overseas. A fourth variable is Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) which records a person's country of birth. Prior to 2001, parental country of birth was coded to a country. In 2006 Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP) and Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP) were referred to as Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP) and Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) rather than 'Birthplace'.

Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)
Combines responses from Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP) and Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP) to identify the birthplace of both parents of an individual. If a person has a 'Not stated' response for BPFP and/or BPMP then BPPP is coded to 'Not stated'.

See also Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP), Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP).

Blended family
See Family Blending (FBLF).

Boarding school student
Boarders at school or college are specifically asked to record the address of the school or college as their usual residence. This instruction was not given in Censuses prior to 1986 and often these people incorrectly reported their family home as their place of usual residence.

See also Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Boundaries
See Digital boundaries.

Bounded locality
See Section of State (SOS), Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L).

Buying/owning a dwelling
See Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Value (MRED), Tenure Type (TEND).

Cabins
See Caravans, houseboats, etc.

Caravans, houseboats, etc.
Enumeration of people in caravans, houseboats, cabins etc. varies depending on their situation. Occupied caravans are usually treated as private dwellings with the exception of some caravans on residential allotments (see below).

Caravans on Residential Allotments: An occupied caravan on a residential allotment is usually treated as an occupied private dwelling. The exception to this is where there are one or more other structures on the allotment and the occupants of the caravan live and eat with the occupants of the main dwelling. In this case the occupants are all classed as one household and the caravan is counted as an additional room of the main dwelling.

Caravans on Roadsides/Open Land: Prior to the 2006 Census, occupied caravans at roadside parking areas or on open land were classified as sleepers-out for the variable Dwelling Structure (STRD). The occupants of the caravans complete Household forms.

For the 2011 Census, caravans on roadsides/open land are treated the same as caravans in caravan parks. That is, they are treated as occupied private dwellings and families are identified and coded.

Caravans or Cabins in Caravan Parks: Since the 1986 Census, occupied caravans or cabins in caravan parks have been treated as occupied private dwellings, i.e. families are identified and coded. Prior to this, they were treated as non-private dwellings.

Houseboats: Occupied houseboats are treated as occupied private dwellings regardless of location. Prior to the 1986 Census, occupied craft in marinas were treated as non-private dwellings.

Managers' residences in caravan parks or marinas are enumerated and classified as separate private dwellings. Unoccupied caravans and boats/craft, regardless of location, are not counted in the Census.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household.

CD
See Collection District (CD).

CDEP
See Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP).

CED
See Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED).

Census

The Australian Census of Population and Housing is an official count of population and dwellings, and collects details of age, sex, and other characteristics of that population. The 2011 Census is the 16th national Census for Australia.

From 1933 to 1986, Australian Censuses were held on the 30th of June. Since 1991, Censuses have been conducted during August, as a result of changing school holiday dates in the majority of states and territories. Traditionally, school holiday times are periods of high mobility for the population and the data collected would not be representative of the usual situation.

Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at the national, state and local government levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors, for planning, administration, research, and decision making.

One of the important features of the Census is that it allows different characteristics of an individual, family or household to be related. While information on some characteristics is available from other sources, only a Census can provide information on a standard basis for the country as a whole, as well as for small geographic areas and small population groups.

Population counts in Australia were initially just head counts called 'musters'. These were important as a means of determining requirements for food and other supplies. The first muster was taken in 1788. The first regular Census was taken in New South Wales in 1828. With Federation, Census taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government.

For more information see **How Australia Takes a Census** (cat. no. 2903.0) and the information paper 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content (cat. no. 2008.0).

Census and Statistics Act

This is the Act of Federal Parliament which requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis and also enables the Statistician to conduct a range of other surveys and statistical functions.

In 1905, the **Census and Statistics Act** was passed in Federal Parliament, which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician whose duties included the taking of the Census.

The Act originally stipulated that a Census was to be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. The Act also stipulated a number of topics which were to be asked in each Census. The stipulated topics included: name, age, sex, relationship, marital status, duration of marriage, birthplace, nationality, period of residence, religion, occupation, material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings. It also allowed for other topics to be included as prescribed.

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, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

Since 1961, a Census has been held every five years because of the increasing awareness of the value of obtaining statistical benchmarks of the Australian population at regular intervals. In 1977, an amendment was made to the Act to require that Censuses are carried out on a five-yearly basis from 1981, and at other times as prescribed.

The **Census and Statistics Amendment Act (No 2), 1981** proclaimed on 1 March 1983, removed the provision of the original Act requiring that certain topics be included in the Census. Since that amendment Census topics have been determined specifically for each Census and these are prescribed in the Census regulations.

For more information see **How Australia Takes a Census** (cat. no. 2903.0) and the Information Paper, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content (cat. no. 2008.0).

See also Confidentiality.

Census collection district
See Collection District (CD).

Census Consultancy Service
See Information Consultancy.

Census counts

The Census counts people where they were located on Census Night and this count of the population is referred to as the place of enumeration count. A count of the population based on their place of usual residence is also available. Place of usual residence is derived from questions on the Census form. In Censuses prior to 2006, many of the Census products presented data on a place of enumeration basis. For the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, the focus will be on place of usual residence.

Census counts by place of usual residence:

- exclude overseas visitors; and
- exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas.

For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, usual residence data were coded to the Collection District (CD) level. This meant that usual residence counts could be produced on request, at CD level and for CD-derived areas such as Postal Areas and suburbs.

For the 2011 Census, usual residence data have been coded to Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1). This means that usual residence counts will be available for SA1s and aggregates of SA1s for both the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) areas and Non-ASGS areas i.e Postal Areas, Commonwealth/State Electoral Divisions. In addition, data will be available for usual residence at the Statistical Local Area for the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and aggregates such as Local Government Areas.

The variables Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) are coded on a place of usual residence basis rather than a place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables. Usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD).

Estimated Resident Population: Estimates of the resident population for 30 June 2011 are based on the 2011 Census counts by place of usual residence.

While every effort is made to achieve a complete Census count, some undercounting inevitably occurs for various reasons, for example, the inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment of some dwellings as unoccupied when in fact they are occupied, and failure to find all dwellings. Refusal by householders to complete the Census form is not a significant cause of undercounting.

See also Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) , Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Family, Household, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

Census date
The date of the 2011 Census is Tuesday 9th August 2011.

Census form
See Household form.

Census Geographic Areas
These have now been subsumed into the ASGS.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED), Indigenous Area (IARE), Indigenous Location (ILOC), Indigenous Region (IREG), Place of Work (POWP), Postal Area (POA), State Electoral Division (SED), State Suburb (SSC).

Census products
For a detailed list of products available for the 2011 Census, please see Census of Population and Housing - Proposed Products and Services, 2011 (cat no. 2011.0), released July 2010. This will help you find the most appropriate product to suit your data needs. It contains overview information about how and when Census results will be available for use. It also provides information about how you can get help with, learn more about or request Census data.

Child

This is a person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, foster or nominal son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member of the household. This includes otherwise related children less than 15 years of age and unrelated children less than 15 years of age.

In order to be classified as a child, the person can have no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household. A separate family in the household is formed in this instance. If a person is aged under 15 and has a partner and/or a spouse these relationships are not recorded.

There are three types of children identified by the Relationship in Household classification:

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

Children aged under 15 years and dependent students are together referred to as dependent children.

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

Dependent student: This refers to a natural, adopted, step, or foster child who is 15-24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student and for whom there is no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

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

Variables relevant to children are:

- Child Type (CTPP);
- Count of All Children in Family (CACF);
- Count of Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF); and
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF).

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

See also Couple family, Family, Foster child, Nominal child, One-parent family, Step child.

Child Type (CTPP)

This classification identifies children according to different types of parent-child relationships within families and is applicable to all children irrespective of their age, present in the household.

The classification includes categories for natural, step and foster children. Adopted children are categorised together with natural children. Any other person aged under 15 years is coded to 'otherwise related child (under 15)' or 'unrelated child (under 15)'. Boarders and lodgers aged 15 years and over are coded to 'not applicable'.

The categories 'step child' and 'foster child' are not necessarily pure counts as a parent may report such a child as being a child of Person 1 and Person 2. In this case the child would be classified as a 'natural child'.

A natural, adopted, foster, or otherwise related child may be in a one or two parent family. Cross classification with Family Composition (FMCF) allows analysis of different family types.

See also Adopted child, Child under 15, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Foster child, Step child.

Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)

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

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/child classifications such as Relationship in Household (including grandchildren (RLGP) and Grandparent Families (FMGF). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

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

Child under 15

This is a person who has been classified as a child of another household member and who is aged under 15 years.

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

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

Christmas Island
See Other territories.

Citizenship
See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
See Other territories.

Collection District (CD)

Until 2006 this was the smallest geographical area for which Census data were available. For 2011, they will be replaced with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). Basic population and dwelling counts will be available at the Mesh Block level for 2011.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Mesh Block (MB).

Collector Workload (CLW)

A Collector Workload (CLW) is a geographic grouping of on average 450 dwellings which define an area in which generally a single Census Collector will deliver and collect Census Forms.

Every part of Australia is covered by Collector Workloads. These workloads are designed with reference to information obtained from:

- government authorities;
- Census collector comments from the previous Census;
- local knowledge;
- field inspections; and
- the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) Australia national topographic dataset.

Collector Workloads replace what were called Collection Districts prior to 2011, in terms of the delivery and collection of forms only.

Collector Workloads are not used for the output of information from the Census.

Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)

Participation in CDEP is asked as a separate question only on the Interviewer household form. CDEP participation is not applicable to people enumerated on mainstream forms.

The Community Development Employment Projects program assists Indigenous job seekers to gain the skills, training and capabilities needed to find sustainable employment and aims to improve the economic and social well-being of communities.

A number of reforms to the CDEP program were implemented on 1st July 2009. These reforms may have an impact on the numbers of people reporting that they are CDEP participants. Therefore care should be taken when comparing 2006 and 2011 Census CDEP counts.

Given the transitional nature of the CDEP program and the timing of changes in relation to the Census itself, CDEP information for 2011 is collected and processed by the ABS in the same way it was for the 2006 Census. CDEP participants are included in the employed category of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) classification.

See also Indigenous Status (INGP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Comparability (geographic, over time)

While the ASGS will give a better platform for the analysis of time series into the future, it will also create a break in time series based on the ASGC.

The ABS will respond to this issue in several ways:

- The ABS will create a series of population and area based concordances between the ASGC regions and the new ASGS regions.
- Census data will be available on both the ASGS and ASGC regions in 2011, with the exception of Census Collection Districts (CCDs).
- Some historic demographic data will be recast on to the ASGS regions.
- It is possible to recast historical Labour Force statistics on to the new Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s). The ABS will consult with stakeholders on the most appropriate way of achieving this.
- Preserving the ASGC statistical divisions was a criteria in the design of the Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) of the ASGS. It is therefore possible to reconstruct data for statistical divisions from SA2 data released under the ASGS.

Time series based on CCDs present a particular problem. The ABS Geography Section will advise users with a need to recast CCD based data on the best approach.

Confidentiality
Under the **Census and Statistics Act** it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation.

For the Census, strict measures are taken in field collection, processing and output of data to guard against the release of confidential information.

Census collectors are responsible for ensuring the Census forms for their Collector Workload are secure at all times. Strict building security is maintained at the Census Data Processing Centre (DPC). After processing of the forms has been completed they are pulped under the supervision of an officer of the ABS. All records used by collectors are destroyed.

Prior to the 2001 Census, all name-identified information was destroyed once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001 Census, respondents were given the choice of having their name-identified information archived for the research use of future generations. From the 2006 Census and onwards, respondents will again be given this choice.

The retained name-identified information is not available for any purpose, including use by a court or tribunal, within a 99 year closed access period. Retained name-identified information from the 2011 Census will become publicly available in the year 2110.

To ensure the current high level of cooperation in the Census is maintained, information is only kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent, respecting the wishes of those who do not wish their information to be retained. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified Census information being retained, their name and address will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

Customised tables for some geographic areas can be produced with cells containing very small counts. In cases where this occurs small random adjustments are made to the data to avoid any risk of releasing identifiable information. These adjustments allow for a greater amount of detailed data to be released, and, as they are small, do not affect the utility of the data.

See also Introduced random error.

Consultancy services
See Information Consultancy.

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

See also Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

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Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

The 2006 Census was the first Census to have the variable Core Activity Need for Assistance. The Core Activity Need for Assistance variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. As with the ABS Surveys of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the Census of Population and Housing defines the profound or severe disability population as:

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

While the concept being measured is the same in both the Surveys and the Census the output items differ to reflect the differences in the populations due to the different methodologies in the two collections.

To determine if a person's need for assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas is due to a long-term health condition, disability or old age, Question 23 on the household Census form asks, 'What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision...?'. Where the response to Question 23 is only one or more of the following answers they are coded to the category 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'.

- **No need for help or supervision.**
- **Short term health condition (lasting less than six months)** - people with this response are coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because the definition of Core Activity Need for Assistance only includes people where the need for assistance is a result of a long-term health condition i.e. lasting 6 months or more.
- **Difficulty with English language**- people with this response are coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because the need for assistance is not because of a long-term health condition.
- **Other cause**- people with this response are coded to the category 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities' because it is necessary to exclude people who need assistance for a reason other than a long-term health condition.

In addition, if a person's only answer to Question 23 is **Old or young age** and the person's age is under 40, then they are also coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'. This is because children need assistance with these activities, but it is not due to a long-term health condition or disability unless the responses 'Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)' or 'Disability (lasting six months or more)' are answered. It is envisaged that there would be very few responses to this category for people aged under 40, other than children, but any would be coded to 'Does not have need for assistance with core activities'.

People aged 40 years and over who only answer **Old or young age** are included in the category 'Has need for assistance with core activities' because testing has shown that from this age, some people who need assistance because of a long-term health condition or disability, may state that the need is because of ageing.

People who answer **Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)** or **Disability (lasting six months or more)** to Question 23 are coded to the category 'Has need for assistance with core activities'.

Count of...

- All Children in Family (CACF)
  See Child, Family.

- Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)
  See Child, Child under 15, Temporarily absent.

- Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)
  See Child.

- Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)
  See Child, Temporarily absent.

- Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)
  See Child, Non-dependent Child, Temporarily absent.

- Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)
  See Child, Non-dependent Child.

- Persons in Family (CPRF)
  See Household.

- Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)
  See Family, Temporarily absent.

- Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)
  See Household, Temporarily absent.

Country of birth

The country of birth variable in the 2011 Census is Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), which records a person's country of birth.

For the 2011 Census, the 'Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1' is used to classify responses for country of birth of person.

This classification uses the current names of countries, so if a person uses a former name, the current name is coded. For example, Siam would be coded to Thailand.

If country of birth of person is not stated on the Census form, edits derive it from other answers. If country of birth cannot be derived it is coded to 'Not stated'.

People born in Australia are not required to complete Question 12 which asks, 'In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more?'. People born in external territories such as Norfolk Island, are required to answer this question.

Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), along with the birthplace variables provide important information on ethnicity when used with Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Ancestry and Religious Affiliation (RELP).

See also Ancestry, Australian Citizenship (CITP), Birthplace, Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Couple family

A couple family is identified by the existence of a couple relationship. A couple relationship is defined as two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or marriage-like union. This relationship is identified by the presence of a registered marriage or de facto marriage. A couple family can be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals. A couple family with children present can be expanded to elaborate on the characteristics of those children, such as their number, age and dependency status.

See also Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMCF), Marital status, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Same-sex couple.

Craft in marinas
See Caravans, houseboats, etc.

Data processing

Completed Census forms are delivered to the Data Processing Centre (DPC) as soon as possible after Census Night. They are then put through a number of processes.

The first processing stage in the 2011 Census is precapture. During this process forms are checked to ensure key fields have been completed and extraneous material removed. The forms are then prepared for data capture.

The data capture stage is the second stage of input processing. This stage encompasses a number of processes, including:

- Scanning, which captures an image of each page of each form;
- Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), which converts any mark box or hand-written responses found on an image into computer processable information;
- Repair, which is a mixture of automatic and clerical processes aimed at correcting any data not confidently captured by ICR; and
- Data Load, where captured data is stored, ready for the coding processes.

The third stage includes reconciling all dwellings and all persons within these dwellings, as well as some basic coding , and ensures that the final counts produced are within established benchmarks.

The fourth stage includes Automatic Coding and Computer Assisted Coding (CAC). All hand-written textual responses are examined automatically to see if a classification code can be allocated based on the response provided. Where a classification code cannot be allocated automatically, CAC is used to allocate the classification code.

Quality control checks are constantly made for coding accuracy. The editing process is largely automatic, with some fields being reset based on other responses on the individual Census forms. All Census data are extensively validated before data are released.

See also Data quality, Data release, Derivations and imputations, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR).

Data Processing Centre

The Data Processing Centre (DPC) is the central site where the capture and data entry of Census forms takes place. After Census forms have been completed on Census Night, they are collected and returned to the state distribution offices or sent directly to the DPC.

Located in Melbourne for the 2011 Census, the DPC employs approximately 800 temporary staff during peak processing time.

See also Confidentiality, Data processing, Retention of name-identified information.

Data quality
Each stage of the Census is subject to stringent quality assurance procedures which result in data of high quality. However, in a Census there are recognised sources of error and some of these may survive in the data produced. Potential sources of error in the Census are: undercounting, respondent error, processing error and introduced random error. Introduced random error is used to protect the confidentiality of individuals. The effect of such errors on overall Census results is generally insignificant and does not impair the usefulness of Census data.

A series of working papers will be produced to assess and report on various aspects of 2011 Census data quality. Census topics will be examined in detail and the impact of form design, collection procedures and data processing on data quality will be evaluated. Some topics to be evaluated include labour force status, Census undercount, and housing.

In addition, the ABS publishes Census Fact Sheets and Data Quality Statements which assist users to understand and interpret Census data. They will be published in response to issues that arise during and after the publication of Census data. Some issues which may be covered include Income Imputation, Confidentiality, and Changes to variables between Censuses.

For a more detailed explanation on how the ABS ensures data quality in the Census, see Managing Census Quality.

See also Data processing, Derivations and imputations, Introduced random error, Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

Data release
There is a two-phase approach to processing and release of Census data. Easy-to-process topics, which comprise the majority of the Census topics, are included in the first release of the data. These include the critical counts for persons and dwellings. The remaining topics, which require more complex processing, are included in the second release.

Date of the Census
The date of the 2011 Census is Tuesday 9th August 2011.

De facto
See Marital status, Place of enumeration, Social Marital Status (MDCP).

De facto population counts
See Place of enumeration.

De jure population counts
See Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Dependent child
See Child.

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

Dependent Children, Count of (CDCAF)
See Child, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Temporarily absent.

Dependent foster child
See Child, Foster child.

Dependent offspring
See Child, Relationship.

Dependent student
See Child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Derivations and imputations

Derivation is the process where some variables are assigned values based on responses to other questions, or (where no response has been provided) from other family members present in the same dwelling.

Variables that may be derived from responses given by other family members present in the same dwelling are:

- Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)
- Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)
- Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP)
- Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

If there is insufficient information provided to derive a response for these items, they are determined to be 'Not stated'.

In addition, the derivation process is used to create new variables by combining responses from a number of questions. Variables which are created this way include:

- Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED)
- Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD)
- Tenure Type (TEND)
- Labour Force Status (LFSP)
- Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

Imputation is a statistical process for predicting values where no response was provided to a question and a response could not be derived.

Where no Census form is returned, the number of males and females in 'non-contact' private dwellings will be imputed. In addition, the following key demographic variables may also be imputed, if they are 'Not stated':

- Age (AGEP)
- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP)

The primary imputation method used for the 2011 Census is known as 'hotdecking', Other imputation processes use probability methods. In general the hotdecking method involves locating a donor record and copying the relevant responses to the record requiring imputation. The donor record will have similar characteristics and must also have the required variable(s) stated. In addition the donor record will be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed. The match must occur within the same Capital City or Balance of State.

The methodology for imputation is tailored to two situations. Firstly, where no Census form has been returned and secondly where a partially completed form was returned.

No Census form returned - private dwelling: Where a Census collector has identified that a private dwelling was occupied on Census Night but a Census form was not returned, the number of males and females normally in the dwelling and their key demographic variables may require imputation. In these cases, the non-demographic variables are set to 'Not stated' or 'Not applicable'.

The 'No Census form returned' scenario has two variations. Firstly, where no form was returned but the collector was able to ascertain the number of males and females from a resident of the dwelling, or in a small number of cases a building manager or neighbour. And secondly, where no form was returned and the number of males and females remains unknown.

For records where the number of males and females is unknown, two imputation processes are required. Initially these records must have their number of males and females imputed using hotdecking. Then a second imputation (also using hotdecking) is run to impute the key demographic variables.

To hotdeck the number of males and females, the donor records must meet several conditions:

- They must be records where no Census form was returned but where the number of males and females was ascertained by the collector;
- They must have a similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) to the record to be imputed; and
- They must be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed.

The number of males and females are the only data copied from the donor record in the first hotdecking process.

In the next process, the records which have just had their number of males and females imputed, are subjected to the same hotdecking process as those records where the number of males and females had been ascertained.

This hotdecking process imputes the key demographic variables. Again the donor records must meet several conditions:

- They must be records where everyone within the dwelling provided all their demographic characteristics;
- They must have similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) and Dwelling Location (DLOD);
- They must have identical counts of males and females; and
- They must be located geographically as close as possible to the location of the record to be imputed.

The key demographic variables are then copied from the donor records to the records requiring imputation.

No Census form returned - non private dwelling: Where a person in a non-private dwelling did not return a form, their demographic characteristics are copied from another person in a similar non-private dwelling using Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Census form returned: Where a form was returned, some or all of the demographic characteristics may require imputation. If Registered Marital Status and/or Place of Usual Residence are 'Not stated' they are imputed using hotdecking, whereas Age is imputed based on distributions obtained from previous Censuses.

Registered Marital Status imputation is carried out by finding a similar person in a similar responding dwelling based on the variables:

- Sex (SEXP);
- Relationship in Household (RLHP);
- Age (AGEP);
- Dwelling Type (DWTD); and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Registered Marital Status is only imputed for persons aged 15 years and over, and set to 'Not applicable' for persons aged under 15 years.

Where a complete usual address on Census Night is not provided, the information that is provided is used to impute an appropriate Mesh Block (as well as Statistical Area Level 1 and Statistical Area Level 2). A similar person in a similar dwelling is located, and missing usual residence fields are copied to the imputed variable.

These are based on the variables:

- Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP);
- Dwelling Location (DLOD); and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Where date of birth or age details are incomplete or missing, the variable Age (AGEP) is imputed based on distributions for particular populations (for example, male or female; marital status, Indigenous or Non-Indigenous and state/territory of usual residence). Factors affecting age imputation include any reported labour force activity, educational institution attending and other family member relationships and ages.

For 2011, dwelling address derivation and imputation is being introduced. Private dwellings that have an incomplete or no address will have a mesh block code derived from adjacent dwellings listed in the collector record book. If a dwelling mesh block code is unable to be derived the dwelling will be imputed into a Mesh Block located within the relevant collector workload. Imputation of the Mesh Block code is a probability proportionate method based on distributions of coded dwellings across mesh blocks contained within a collector workload. These distributions are based on Dwelling Structure (STRD).

For previous censuses the output geographic boundary (Collection District (CD)) was the same as the collection geographic boundary and therefore a dwelling address was automatically coded to the code of the collector's district.

Records that have required imputation can be identified using the Imputation flags:

- Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP);
- Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD);
- Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP); and
- Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP).

See also Imputation variables.

Destination Zones (DZNs)

Destination Zones are the spatial unit used to code Place of Work (POWP). In 2011 the boundaries have been defined by each State/Territory Transport Authority as an aggregation of 2011 mesh blocks. The DZNs do not concord with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s).

In previous Censuses DZNs have aggregated to Study areas. With the introduction of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Study areas have been replaced with Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s), which form the smallest unit for which the ABS publishes POWP statistics.

See also Place of Work (POWP).

Digital boundaries

The 2011 Census digital boundaries facilitate the analysis and display of 2011 Census statistical data through their use in various software packages. Statistical data from other ABS collections, or from other sources, can be used in conjunction with these boundaries.

ASGS boundaries have been constructed and maintained using the authoritative spatial data supplied by the Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) Australia Ltd. The data quality and spatial accuracy of these boundaries are closely linked to the digital base map upon which they were based. They do not necessarily align with any other digital base maps.

When using these boundaries, users should be aware that, as a result of limitations of scale and accuracy of the original base map, they are not exact in area and extent. They therefore should not be used for highly detailed spatial analysis involving attributes that are highly dependent on area and extent factors.

The 2011 PSMA national topographic datasets and 2011 Census boundaries are compatible with Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA94).

Dissemination of boundaries: The ABS provides boundaries in Mapinfo interchange format (.mid .mif) and ESRI Shape file format.

Statistical data for use in conjunction with the 2011 Census digital boundaries can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

Use with alternative digital base maps: The 2011 Census boundaries may be used in conjunction with base map data other than the recommended PSMA base map, however, alignment of boundaries to these alternative base maps cannot be assumed. If the alternative base map is not derived from the same digitising source then the points defining each of the corresponding features is different and the boundaries will not align perfectly.

The original PSMA base map is spatially accurate to different tolerances in urban and rural areas. If an alternative base map has different spatial accuracy characteristics, then the boundaries cannot be expected to align.

The GDA94 datum used for both Census boundaries and the PSMA base map is compatible with the Global Positioning System (GPS). However, GPS satellite positions may be spatially less accurate than the boundaries in urban areas and more accurate than the boundaries in remote areas. Care should therefore be taken when combining features mapped by GPS with Census boundaries.

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Diplomatic representatives and dwellings

Foreign diplomatic personnel, their families and their dwellings are outside the scope of the Census. This derives from the Vienna Convention. In practice, a diplomat is defined as someone entitled to travel on a diplomatic passport.

Disability

See Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP), Unpaid work.

Divorced

See Registered Marital Status (MSTP).

Dwelling

In general terms, a dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats.

Private dwellings are enumerated using household forms, which obtain family and relationship data as well as information on the dwelling itself such as rent or mortgage payments and ownership. Non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals etc.) are enumerated on personal forms and, while these forms capture information about relationships within the non-private dwelling, they do not capture information on ownership of, or payments related to, the dwelling.

All occupied dwellings are counted in the Census. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted. Unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are not counted. Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted. Unoccupied units in retirement villages (self-contained) will also be counted.

The 2001 Census was the first to count unoccupied private dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities. This will occur again in 2011.

See also Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household, Manufactured home estates, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Location (DLOD)

Dwelling Location (DLOD) applies to private dwellings, and describes the location of dwellings other than 'typical' private dwellings. It is used to identify whether dwellings of a specific structure, such as caravans, are located in communal locations, such as in a caravan park.

The majority of private dwellings will appear in the 'Other' category.

In 2006 the description for category 1 changed from 'Caravan park' to 'Caravan/residential park or camping ground'. And the description for category 4 changed from 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)' to 'Retirement village (self-contained)'. This has not changed for 2011.

The term 'residential park' refers to caravan parks with predominantly long-term residents.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Dwelling Structure (STRD)

This variable classifies the structure of private dwellings enumerated in the Census. The information is determined by the Census collector.

Data on dwelling structure are used to monitor changes in housing characteristics, to help formulate housing policies and to review existing housing stock.

The broad categories are:

Separate house: This is a house which is separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre. A separate house may have a flat attached to it, such as a granny flat or converted garage (the flat is categorised under Flat, unit or apartment - see below). The number of storeys of separate houses is not recorded.

Also included in this category are occupied accommodation units in manufactured home estates which are identified as separate houses.

Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.: These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them. They are either attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings or are separated from neighbouring dwellings by less than half a metre.

Flat, unit or apartment: This category includes all dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. This category also includes flats attached to houses such as granny flats, and houses converted into two or more flats.

Caravan, cabin, houseboat: This category includes all occupied caravans, cabins and houseboats regardless of location. It also includes occupied campervans, mobile houses and small boats. Separate houses in caravan/residential parks or marinas occupied by managers are not included in this category.

Improvised home, tent, sleepers-out: This category includes sheds, tents, humpies and other improvised dwellings, occupied on Census Night. It also includes people sleeping on park benches or in other 'rough' accommodation (the traditional definition of homeless people).

House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.: A house or flat attached to a shop, office, factory or any other non-residential structure is included in this category.

See also Caravans, houseboats, etc., Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Tenure Type (TEND), Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Type (DWTD)
This variable classifies all dwellings into the basic dwelling types. The categories are:

Occupied Private Dwelling: An occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by one or more people.

A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks are treated as occupied private dwellings. Dwellings in caravan parks in Censuses prior to 1986, were classified as non-private dwellings. This may affect time series comparisons with Censuses prior to 1986 for family and household data.

Dwellings located in caravan/residential parks can be identified by using the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Unoccupied Private Dwellings: These are structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on Census Night. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters) are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, and dwellings to let.

Unoccupied private dwellings in caravan/residential parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are not counted in the Census. The exception to the above are residences of owners, managers or caretakers of the establishment and, from the 2006 Census, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained).

Non-Private Dwellings (NPDs): NPDs are those dwellings, not included above, that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They are classified according to their function for the variable Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). NPDs include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, boarding schools, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings.

People in NPDs are enumerated on personal forms and so information on their family structure is not available. In the case of accommodation for the retired or aged, where the one establishment contains both self-contained units and units that are not self-contained, then both household forms (self-contained) and personal forms (not self-contained) are used as appropriate.

Migratory: People enumerated on an overnight journey by plane, train or bus cannot be allocated a dwelling type. This category exists for processing purposes only.

Off-Shore: This includes dwellings such as off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. Prior to the 2006 Census, it also included people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters.

Shipping: This dwelling type is for people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters. For the 2001 and earlier Censuses, they were included in the 'Offshore' category.

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

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eCensus
The eCensus is the electronic option for returning a Census form, which allows respondents to complete the Census via the Internet.

Education
See Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)
TYSTAP combines Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) with age categories and Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) to provide more detailed information on persons attending an educational institution.

The variable in this format has appeared in previous Censuses in the Community Profiles product.

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP), Age (AGEP).

Educational qualification
Every Census since 1911 has included a question in which respondents reported their highest level of educational achievement. In the 1966 Census, respondents were asked to provide details of the qualification title and the institution at which it was obtained. In all Censuses since 1966, people aged 15 years and over have been asked whether they had obtained a qualification and, if so, the qualification name and field of study. The 1971 Census also asked whether the person was currently studying for a qualification and, if so, its name. Prior to 2001, this information was restricted to post-school educational qualifications. From 2001, the information has included all qualifications (both school and post-school) and the level and field of the highest qualification.

Qualifications data are used to assess the skill level of the labour force, and potential labour force, and are valuable for the planning and implementation of labour force training programs.

See also Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

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

See also Age (AGEP), Dwelling, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Retirement village (self-contained).

Employed
See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Number of Employees (EMPP).

Employee
An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages or salary; or is paid a retainer fee by his/her employer, while working on a commission basis; or works for an employer for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or, is a person who operates his/her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

See also Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Employer

An employer is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Employment

See Educational qualification, Employment Type (EMTP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Employment sector

See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP).

Employment status

See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Employment Type (EMTP)

This variable was introduced in 2006. It was previously part of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) variable.

Employment Type classifies all employed people, to either employees, owner manager of incorporated enterprises, owner manager of unincorporated enterprises, or contributing family workers.

English, proficiency in

See Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP).

Enumeration

When purchasing Census data, clients should consider whether they would prefer the data by place of enumeration or place of usual residence. For small areas (e.g. Statistical Areas Level 2), data may differ significantly, depending on the basis on which the data are tabulated.

See also Information Consultancy, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Self-enumeration.

Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)

Equivalised total household income is household income adjusted by the application of an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between households of differing size and composition, reflecting that a larger household would normally need more income than a smaller household to achieve the same standard of living.

Equivalised total household income is derived by calculating an equivalence factor according to the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale, and then dividing income by the factor. The equivalence factor is built up by allocating points to each person in a household (1 point to the first adult, 0.5 points to each additional person who is 15 years and over, and 0.3 to each child under the age of 15) and then summing the equivalence points of all household members.

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

Alternatively, equivalised total household income can also be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to each individual in a household. Mean equivalised household income is therefore calculated by adding the equivalised total household income of all households, and then dividing by the number of persons. This enables people in large households to have the same contribution to the mean as people living alone.

Equivalised total household income can be negative when total household income is negative, such as when losses incurred in a household's unincorporated business or other investments are greater than any positive income from any other sources.

Total family income is not equivalised. All people in a household benefit from significant economies of scale in terms of their housing costs, regardless of whether they are in the same family or not. Therefore the most appropriate indicator of the standard of living of a family is still the equivalised income of the household in which they live.

A more detailed explanation is given in appendix 3 of Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6523.0).

For the dwelling variable Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED), where children were absent from the household on Census Night, they were included in the calculation. Visitors and people in 'Not applicable' categories were excluded from the calculation. HIED is not calculated for households that comprise only visitors.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Median income, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Error
See Data quality.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)
The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia, and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. The ERP includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less then 12 months.

In the Census year, the ERP is first calculated at the Census date (9 August for the 2011 Census), and is then backdated to calculate the ERP at 30 June of the Census year. After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years.

In the compilation of the 30 June ERP for a Census year, three important adjustments are made to the Census count based on Place of usual residence.

- The first is an adjustment for Census underenumeration. The level of underenumeration is derived from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.
- The second adjustment is the inclusion of the estimated number of Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census Night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. Using data on residents returning in the 12 months after the Census date, an estimate of the number of residents temporarily overseas is made. This estimate is based on data provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship using completed incoming passenger cards for Australian residents returning to Australia.
- The third adjustment occurs because the Census is not conducted on 30 June. For example, population estimates from the 2011 Census, held on 9 August, are back-dated to 30 June, using data from births and deaths registrations, overseas arrivals and departures, and estimates of interstate migration, for the period 1 July to 9 August.

The ERP as at 30 June in the Census year is updated quarterly using administrative data relating to births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration. For substate geographies (Statistical Local Area (SLA), Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) and Local Government Area (LGA)), reliable statistics on migration are not available, therefore the ERP at this level is updated annually using regression models taking into consideration indicators of population change.

The ERP by age and sex is published annually at national, state, LGA and SA2 level. The ERP by country of birth is also published annually at a national level. National and state/territory ERP, by sex, is published quarterly.

More information on the ERP can be found in the ABS publication Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), produced quarterly. ERPs for SLAs (to 2011), SA2s (from 2011 onwards with some back-casting for previous years) and LGAs are published in Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0). More information on demographic publications is available under Topics @ a Glance/Demography.

See also Census counts, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Ethnic enumeration
Australia has a diverse ethnic population, with many of its people coming from non-English speaking backgrounds. There is a need to ensure assistance is available, if required, for these people when completing their Census form.

The ABS has developed a strategy which ensures that the best possible enumeration of ethnic groups is achieved. Some aspects of this strategy include translation of brochures into community languages; information about the Census in community languages in the media; and the provision of information to migrant education units and community groups.

The Census operates a telephone interpreter service as part of the Census Inquiry Service during collection, and also employs collectors with skills in languages other than English. Arrangements can also be made for an interpreter to assist if required.

Ethnicity
A number of variables used in the 2011 Census may provide information about ethnic origin. These variables may be cross-classified by sex or other related variables.

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

External territories
See Other territories.

Family
A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family. Some households contain more than one family.

Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

Other related individuals (brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles) may be present in the household. If more than one family is present these people can only be associated with the primary family.

Visiting families are not included as part of the household, and the relationships of other visitors are not coded. A household containing only a visiting family (e.g. a family at a holiday home) is coded to a household type of visitors only.

Where all persons present are aged under 15 years, or where information for each person has been imputed, the household is deemed not classifiable to a family. Of people listed as temporarily absent, only spouse(s) and family children are used in coding family composition.

Family reference person: One person in each family is designated as the family reference person. A family reference person must be present in the household on Census Night (i.e. listed in the main body of the Census form, not in the part for temporary absentees), and aged 15 years and over. There is a reference person for each family in a multiple family household. The reference person for the primary family is usually defined as the household reference person.

Once a suitable family reference person is established for a family, all people identified within the family unit are allocated Relationship in Household codes, and family composition is determined.

Family Relationships: Family relationships are derived from two questions on the household form (see Appendix A). Question 5 asked each person his/her relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Question 53 asked for information on usual household members who were temporarily absent on Census Night, and their relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Coding of family structure is based on these answers. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate family reference person, coders assign the reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations.

If the only person present in the household on Census Night is the reference person, it is still possible to form a family unit where a spouse and/or dependent family children are listed as temporarily absent.

An important note here is that people listed as temporarily absent are considered in the family and household coding only. Characteristics of these people are not available at the household of usual residence. Such people may have been enumerated elsewhere in Australia, however there is no method of linking their Census information back to their usual residence.

If relationship is not adequately stated by a respondent, the family structure is derived where possible during processing from other responses such as name, usual residence and marital status.

Relationships between multiple families: Up to three families can be coded in one household: the primary family (usually the first listed on the Census form, or the one with dependent children), and up to two others (referred to collectively as secondary families, and individually as second and third families).

The relationship between the families is coded by the variable Relationship Between Families (FRLF). If more than three families are found in a household, only three families are separately classified and any other people are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

It can be useful to look at data for primary families only, or look at relationships between families. Family Number (FNOF) indicates whether the family is a primary or other family, while FRLF details the relationship between the primary family and the second or third families.

Family variables: The basic family classification is Family Composition (FMCF). When classifying families, information about temporarily absent family members is used. Other family variables available are:

- Count of All Children in Family (CACF);
- Count of Children Aged Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF);
- Family Household Composition (HCFMF);
- Grandparent Families (FMGF);
- Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF);
- Location of Spouse (SPLF); and
- Number of Persons in Family (CPRF).

See also Child, Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMCF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Indigenous family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Family Blending (FBLF)

This variable was introduced in the 2006 Census. It classifies families based on the parent-child relationships within the family. This variable is applicable to couple families. When coding families to the Family Blending classification, temporarily absent children are taken into account.

This classification of family types refers to intact, step, blended and other families:

- An intact family is a couple family containing at least one child who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, and no child who is the step child of either partner in the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.
- A step family is a couple family containing one or more children, at least one of whom is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, and none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple. Note that a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who is reported as being the step child of both parents, is classified as a step child. Step families may also include other children who are neither the natural child nor the step child of either partner in the couple, such as foster children and grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.
- A blended family is a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent.
- Other couple family refers to families containing one or more children where no child is the natural or adopted child of either partner in the couple; and no child is the step child of either parent in the couple. Examples of such couple families include those with foster children of any age, otherwise related or unrelated children aged under 15 years, or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents.

The Family Blending (FBLF) categories and details of their composition are shown below:

1. Intact family with no other children present - a couple family containing at least one child who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, no child who is the step child of either partner in the couple, and no other children (e.g. otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).

2. Step family with no other children present - a couple family containing one or more children, at least one of whom is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no other children (e.g. otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).

3. Blended family with no other children present - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple, and there are no other children (e.g. otherwise related or unrelated children, such as foster children or grandchildren being raised by their grandparents).

4. Intact family with other children present - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, none is the step child of either partner in the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child, or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).

5. Step family with other children present - a couple family containing two or more children, of whom at least one is the step child of one of the partners in the couple, none is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).

6. Blended family with other children present - a couple family containing three or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, at least one is the step child of either partner in the couple, and at least one is an other child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child, or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).

7. Other couple family with other children only - a couple family containing one or more children, all of whom are neither the natural children of either partner in the couple, nor the step children of both partners in the couple.

Family Composition (FMCF)
This variable was introduced in the 2006 Census to replace Family Type (FMTF) which was used in previous Censuses.

Families are classified in terms of the relationships that exist between a single family reference person and each other member of that family. The Family Composition (FMCF) variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other familial relationships, in that order of preference.

FMCF is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside there, and who share a familial relationship. Partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent are also included in this derivation. No provision has been made in Family Composition to classify family members outside the family nucleus. For example, in a family which contains a couple and their dependent children, plus a parent of one of the couple, the latter would be recorded as an 'other related individual'. Identification of such persons within a family is done by means of 'Relationship in household' data. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.

For the Census, FMCF relates only to the basic composition of the family. FMCF is the principal family variable used in family tabulations. When cross-classified with other variables, such as Location of Spouse (SPLF), Tenure Type (TEND), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Family Number (FNOF) and Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), demographic characteristics of the different family compositions can be established.

Note: There is no provision for 'other related individuals' in second and third families.

If more than three families are found in a household, only three families are separately classified and any other people are classified as either related family members or non-family members as appropriate.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

Family Household Composition (HCFMF)
This variable is new for the 2011 Census and is derived from the Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) variables. It counts the types of families within family households. It counts all family types in multiple family households.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Household Composition (HHCD).

Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)
The Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP) identifies the household member used in Census coding as the starting point for identifying the relationships between usual residents of a household. Familial relationships are defined in terms of the relationship between the family reference person and all other family members.

This variable has limited statistical value but is included for use in population and dwelling projection models.

On the Census form, people are asked to state their relationship to Person 1. If suitable, Person 1 will then be used as the basis for coding family and relationship details. If Person 1 is not the most appropriate reference person, coders assign a reference person based on age, marital status and relationship considerations. A reference person must be a usual resident of the dwelling aged 15 years and over, and also present on Census Night i.e. not temporarily absent.

In multiple family households, there is a reference person for each family. The reference person for the primary family is usually defined as the household reference person. The identification of a family reference person allows each family within a dwelling to be treated as a separate entity for tabulation purposes.

For group households, the first person on the form who meets the above criteria will become the reference person. For visitor only households and households with no person present aged 15 years and over, the household is considered 'non-classifiable' and no reference person is assigned.

Questionnaire testing conducted by the ABS has found no better method of identifying relationships in a household than seeking 'relationship to Person 1'.

See also Household, Primary family, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)
Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) identifies families where one or more family members were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.

FIDF can also be used to estimate the impact on total family income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) can be used in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) , Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Family members temporarily absent
See Temporarily absent.

Family Number (FNOF)
This variable indicates whether the family is the primary, second or third family in a household. Families in one family households are always classified as primary families.

See also Family Composition (FMCF).

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

Family variables
For a list of family variables see the Classifications Index.

Field of Study
See Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP).

First release data
See Data release.

Flats
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Foster child

The term 'foster child' generally refers to a child being raised by an unrelated family in the absence of any natural, adoptive or step parent(s).

In practice, a person is coded to foster child if the response 'foster' is given for that person, regardless of the individual's dependency status.

The variables Child Type (CTPP) and Relationship in Household (RLHP) have foster child categories.

See also Child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Full-Time work

A person is considered to be working full-time if they worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Part-Time work.

Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)

This variable records the full-time/part-time status of students.

See also Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Gender

See Sex (SEXP).

Geographic areas

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Geographic data

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Digital boundaries, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Government

See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Government benefits, pensions and allowances

Government benefits, pensions and allowances are income support payments from government to persons under the social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, carers, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. Family tax benefit is also regarded as income.

The calculation of total income includes any pensions or benefits received.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Grandparent Families (FMGF)

This variable classifies families into different family types depending on the composition of the family.

FMGF can only be used in conjunction with other grandparent/child variables such as Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP) and Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

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

Data

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

Group household

The ABS defines a group household as a household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years and over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.

An unrelated child (e.g. boarder) under the age of 15 who lives in a household with one or more usual residents, is coded as forming a parent-child relationship within that household. These households become family households, not group households.

Group households are classified in the variable Household Composition (HHCD), and individual members are classified in Relationship in Household (RLHP).

See also Child, Family, Household, Household Composition (HHCD), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)

This variable records the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed. It is classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED). The data are used to help build a picture of the education levels attained in each area of Australia and to assist in the planning of educational facilities.

The 'Still at school' category was excluded from the 2006 and 2011 classification. It allowed the level of highest educational attainment to be determined for people still at school. From 2006 onwards, persons attending secondary school can be identified by cross-classifying HSCP with Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

See also Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).

Home owner/purchaser

See Mortgage Repayments (monthly) dollar values (MRED), Tenure Type (TEND).

Homeless people

Everyone in Australia at Census time needs to be counted in the Census, excluding foreign diplomats and their families, no matter where they may be sleeping on Census Night. To achieve this, the ABS has developed a strategy to obtain the best possible enumeration of people, no matter where they are sleeping. Some aspects of this strategy include engaging special collectors to count people sleeping rough on a special interview based form, and providing the ability for people to respond to the usual residence question as 'none' if they have no usual residence.

Data from the 2006 Census concerning homeless people were published in Australian Census Analytical Program: Counting the Homeless, 2006 (cat. no. 2050.0).

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Hours Worked (HRSP)

This variable records the number of hours worked in all jobs held during the week before Census Night, by employed people aged 15 years and over. This excludes any time off but includes any overtime or extra time worked.

Hours worked, when used in combination with Labour Force Status (LFSP), provides information on full-time and part-time employment. For Census purposes, a person is considered to be working full-time if they worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

Information on hours worked, classified by industry and occupation, allows changes in the labour force to be analysed. It also enhances the use of Journey to Work data for transport studies.

See also Industry of Employment (INDP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), Working population.

Houseboat

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

Household

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is at least 15 years of age, usually resident in the same private dwelling.

Under this definition, all occupants of a dwelling form a household and complete one form.

Therefore, for Census purposes, the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings as a Census form is completed for each household from which dwelling information for the household is obtained.

See also Family, Group household, Household Composition (HHCD), Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Lone person household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Tenure Type (TEND).

Household Composition (HHCD)

This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling. Household composition indicates whether a family is present or not and whether or not other unrelated household members are present.

A maximum of three families can be coded to a household. Lone person households can contain visitors. Visitor only households can contain overseas visitors.

The 'Other not classifiable' category includes those households which the Census collector determined were occupied on Census Night but where the Census collector could not make contact; households that contained only persons aged under 15 years; or households which could not be classified elsewhere in this classification because there was insufficient information on the Census form.

See also Family, Group household, Household, Lone person household.

Household/Dwelling variables

For a list of household/dwelling variables see the Classifications Index.

Household form

The household form is the primary means for collecting Census data and is used in all private dwellings. A personal form records person characteristics in cases where a household form is not appropriate. If there are more than six people in a household on Census Night, a personal form is completed for the seventh person, and any subsequent persons.

See also Interviewer household form, Personal form.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)

This variable identifies households where people were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.

HIDD can also be used to remove such households from the table population, or to estimate the impact on total household income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) is used in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND).

Household members temporarily absent
See Temporarily absent.

Household mobility
See Internal migration.

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

Households with Indigenous person(s)
See Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)

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

Housing
See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Husband
See Partner.

ICT

In the Occupation classification (OCCP), ICT is an abbreviation of 'Information and communication technology'.

Immigration
See Ancestry, Country of birth, Language Spoken at Home (LANP), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Improvised home
See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Imputation variables
Imputation flag variables enable users of Census data to quantify the number of imputed records (for applicable data items: age, registered marital status etc.) in a given population.

See also Derivations and imputations.

Inadequately described
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Income

A question on income was first asked in the 1933 Census in an attempt to assess the effects of the Depression. It has subsequently been included in all Censuses since 1976. Each person aged 15 years and over is asked to indicate the range within which their total income from all sources lies (rather than their exact income).

Total income, also referred to as gross income, is the sum of income received from all sources before any deductions such as income tax, the Medicare Levy or salary sacrificed amounts are taken out.

It includes wages, salaries, regular overtime, business or farm income (less operating expenses), rents received (less operating expenses), dividends, interest, income from superannuation, maintenance (child support), workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances (including all payments for family assistance, labour market assistance, youth and student support, and support for the aged, carers and people with a disability).

As income from most sources is reported before deduction of expenses incurred in the earning of the income, these incomes are always a positive figure. However, income from some sources may be negative. Income from own unincorporated businesses and income from rental property are collected net of operating expenses. If the operating expenses are greater than receipts, total income is negative.

While there is a tendency for incomes to be slightly understated in the Census, the distribution is largely consistent with that obtained from the ABS income surveys. Therefore, Census income data are useful as an indicator of relative advantage or disadvantage and economic wellbeing for small areas and small population groups. Information on income distribution is also used in planning public and private sector services such as social welfare and, particularly at the regional level, retail distribution and other commercial services.

For the 2011 Census, income data will be output using the variables: Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD) and Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED).

There are also two variables used to derive the family and household income variables. These are Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) and Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD).

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD) , Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Indigenous family
An Indigenous family is one where any member of the family is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Indigenous family.

See also Family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous Status (INGP).

Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)
An Indigenous household is any household where at least one usual resident was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Indigenous household.

Indigenous languages

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

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1 is used in the 2011 Census.

The Census asks a question on language other than English spoken at home. The question may not collect complete language use data, but does give an indication of the number of speakers of many of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages spoken in Australia.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Indigenous personal form

See Interviewer household form.

Indigenous special enumeration strategy

The ABS has implemented procedures tailored to the enumeration of Indigenous people living in discrete communities since the 1976 Census. The 2006 Census procedures built on this experience with the 2006 Census Indigenous Enumeration Strategy (IES). This strategy ensured that procedures were tailored in response to each Indigenous community's requirements.

For the 2011 Census a range of improvements are being implemented across the full range of Census operations to improve coverage, accuracy and quality of the data. At a broad level, the range of improvements to the IES are to provide for:

- more detailed planning;
- earlier, more detailed and ongoing engagement;
- integrating the strategy more fully into the mainstream operation so that coverage can be ensured;
- reorganisation and increased flexibility of the field operation to ensure that for each area the appropriate enumeration methodology is used and documented, including targeted responses in areas where there are significant issues impacting enumeration;
- increases in the number of field staff positions;
- systems and procedures to enhance the collection of management information and to allow for closer management of the field operation and the tracking of progress;
- a greater level of support to Indigenous people who need assistance in completing their form particularly in urban areas; and
- reducing the overall timing of remote Indigenous enumeration, to counter the effects of a longer enumeration period.

Prior to enumeration, Local Engagement Managers will be employed in select areas, with an aim of undertaking local engagement and intelligence gathering, to work with the Census Management Unit to lay the groundwork for a successful enumeration by working with local organisations to raise awareness, and to build networks that can assist in identifying applicants for the new positions.

In certain Indigenous communities and some remote towns, an interview form designed to be appropriate to Indigenous culture is used. This part of the strategy is used in discrete communities where communities indicate the need due to the cultural or language situation. In these cases the staff employed to undertake the enumeration will train and work with people from the community so that the people from the community can conduct the interviews.

In other pre-defined areas, with high Indigenous populations, Census Collectors will provide a greater level of support in completing Census Forms by offering to conduct an interview. Assistance will also be available from Special collectors skilled in Indigenous languages and culture if required.

See also Interviewer household form.

Indigenous Status (INGP)

The question about Indigenous origins on the Census form asks whether each person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Torres Strait Islanders are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

Indigenous status data are available from the 1971 Census onwards. A question on origin has been asked in all Censuses. However, prior to the 1971 Census, Indigenous peoples were counted in order to exclude them from population estimates for each state/territory. The 1967 Referendum changed section 127 of the Constitution to allow Aboriginal people to be included in official Census population counts. The 1971 and 1976 Censuses asked each person's racial origin. Since the 1981 Census the word 'racial' has been dropped from the question. The 1996 Census was the first Census to allow people's origins to be recorded as both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, prior to this only one or the other could be recorded.

See also Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Indigenous family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous languages, Indigenous special enumeration strategy.

Industry of Employment (INDP)

This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work.

For the 2011 Census, a person's industry of employment was classified based on responses to a range of questions, and in particular Questions 42 and 43, which ask for a description of the business, and the main goods produced, or main services provided. The name of the business, the employed person's occupation and main tasks and duties, may also help in classifying industry of employment.

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 (Revision 1.0) is used in classifying the responses given to the industry questions for the 2011 Census. ANZSIC was first published in 1993 and was revised in 2006. Industry of employment data from the 2011 Census are coded to ANZSIC 2006 (Revision 1.0).

The occupation or task of an individual, in general, should not be used to determine the industry in which the person works because industry coding based on occupation can give a very different result to that based on the employer's activity. For example, a person works for a coal mining company as a driver of the company's coal trucks. The individual's occupation is truck driver. However, the industry of the individual's employer is Coal Mining and not Transport. This example illustrates how using an individual's occupation as a proxy for industry can lead to erroneous industry coding. A business may employ many people in different occupations but the employees should all be coded to the industry of that business.

Information on the type of industry carried out by the employer at the workplace has been gathered in each Census since 1911. The name of employer and address of workplace has been collected since the 1954 Census. The inclusion of the industry topic in the Census provides a source of useful information on the regional distribution and structure of Australian industry, and allows investigation of structural change in industry over time. It also provides information on the characteristics of workers by industry (such as age, qualification and occupation), which is important for workforce studies, and the identification of migrant and other groups by industry.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Place of Work (POWP), Working population.

Industry sector

See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP).

Information Consultancy

There is a wealth of information available for free from the ABS website (www.abs.gov.au). However, if the Census information you require is not available as a standard product or service, then for a fee, ABS Information Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs.

The ABS Consultancy Service provides expert advice and accurate information to meet a variety of statistical needs. They can advise you on whether the information you require is available free from the ABS website, or whether your data needs will require a tailored solution.

ABS Consultants are experts in putting information together, using the extensive range of data available. Consultants can also provide a detailed statistical picture to meet your policy, planning, research and commercial analysis needs. The Information Consultancy service can be requested via the following methods:

National Information and Referral Service

Phone 1300 135 070

OR

Complete an 'Information Consultancy Form' available from the ABS website: www.abs.gov.au

Institution
See Dwelling, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)

As for the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the 2011 Census data are processed using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology. Specialised computer software is used to interpret the handwriting on images taken of each page of the Census form. Once recognised, answers to Census questions are then coded to the appropriate category of the relevant classification, for example Religion, Occupation, etc.

See also Data processing.

Internal migration

Internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another within a country. Information on internal migration within Australia is available from the Census.

The Census asks a series of questions relating to each person's usual address. The indicative data from these questions are recorded as the Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

Using the following variables, it is possible to identify the change of address of people for one year prior to the Census date, and for five years prior to the Census date:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP);
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P); and
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

Data collected in the Census only reflect movements which coincide with these particular points in time (i.e. one year ago and five years ago) in the intercensal period, even though there may have been multiple movements during this period.

Household mobility indicators are also derived using this information. Note that persons temporarily absent, visitors, and households containing only visitors, are excluded from these variables. The following two indicators are available for Census data:

- Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D), where: all residents (aged one year or more) have changed address during the last year; or some residents have changed address during the last year; or no residents have changed address during the last year; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence one year ago).
- Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D), where: all residents (aged 5 years and over) have changed address during the last five years; or some residents have changed address during the last five years; or no residents have changed address in the last five years; or not stated (including households in which one or more residents did not state his/her usual residence of five years ago).

The data for place of usual residence are used mainly in conjunction with household mobility indicators for detailed internal migration studies.

Such studies must be undertaken carefully, the points illustrated in the following cases should be noted.

Since the indicators are derived from usual residence at certain dates, only the net effects of any multiple movements between these dates can be derived. For example, John A Citizen was living in a South Australian rural area at the time of the 2006 Census. Six months later he moved to Melbourne for two years, and then to Adelaide where he was living at the time of the 2011 Census. Census data would only show the net South Australian country to city movement.

No movement is shown in the internal migration data for 'out and back' movements. For example, where a family move away from their place of usual residence to live elsewhere, then return before the end of the reference period to live at their previous address.

The ABS produces quarterly information on interstate migration in the publication Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). The data are derived from a combination of information that is acquired from the Census, and from unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised by Medicare Australia.

See also Usual residence.

Internet
See eCensus, Type of Internet Connection (NEDD).

Interstate migration
See Internal migration.

Interviewer household form
The interviewer household form is used in nominated discrete Indigenous communities (communities of Indigenous people in which language differences or other factors make use of the standard self-enumeration forms impractical). The interviewer household form is an interview based Census form which is used to record the details of up to 12 persons in a household, and some dwelling data. If there are more than 12 persons in a dwelling additional interviewer household forms are used.

Introduced random error

Under the Census and Statistics Act (1905) it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation. Introduced random error is used to ensure that no data are released which could risk the identification of individuals in the statistics.

Many classifications used in ABS statistics have an uneven distribution of data throughout their categories. For example, the number of people who are Anglican or born in Italy is quite large (3,718,240 and 199,121 respectively in 2006), while the number of people who are Buddhist or born in Chile (418,757 and 23,305 respectively in 2006), is relatively small. When religion is cross-classified with country of birth, the number in the table cell who are Anglican and who were born in Italy could be small, and the number of Buddhists born in Chile even smaller. These small numbers increase the risk of identifying individuals in the statistics.

Even when variables are more evenly distributed in the classifications, the problem still occurs. The more detailed the classifications, and the more of them that are applied in constructing a table, the greater the incidence of very small cells.

Care is taken in the specification of tables to minimise the risk of identifying individuals. In addition, a technique has been developed to randomly adjust cell values. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable Census data. When the technique is applied, all cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. However, the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired. The technique allows very large tables, for which there is a strong client demand, to be produced even though they contain numbers of very small cells.

The totals and subtotals in summary tables are also subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments of totals and subtotals include modifications to preserve the additivity within tables. Although each table of this kind is internally consistent, comparisons between tables which contain similar data may show some minor discrepancies. In addition the tables at different geographic levels are adjusted independently, and tables at the higher geographic level may not be equal to the sum of the tables for the component geographic units.

It is not possible to determine which individual figures have been affected by random error adjustments, but the small variance which may be associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored.

No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

Many different classifications are used in Census tables and the tables are produced for a variety of geographical areas. The effect of the introduced random error is minimised if the statistic required is found direct from a tabulation rather than from aggregating more finely classified data. Similarly, rather than aggregating data from small areas to obtain statistics about a larger standard geographic area, published data for the larger area should be used wherever possible.

When calculating proportions, percentages or ratios from cross-classified or small area tables, the random error introduced can be ignored except when very small cells are involved, in which case the impact on percentages and ratios can be significant.

See also Confidentiality.

Jervis Bay Territory
See Other territories.

Job

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) First Edition, Revision 1 defines a job as a set of tasks performed by one individual. An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the classification.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Employment Type (EMTP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Industry of Employment (INDP), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Occupation (OCCP), Place of Work (POWP), Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Labour force

For Census purposes, the labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who:

- work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to Census Night;
- have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent;
- are on strike or stood down temporarily; or
- do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.

The following people are classified as being in the labour force:

- employed people (i.e. the first three groups above); and
- unemployed people (i.e. the last group above).

People aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as not in the labour force. This includes people who are retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties (unpaid).

See also Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)

The 'Not stated' category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable is added to Labour Force Status (LFSP) to provide more detailed information on employed persons in LFHRP.

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

Labour Force Status (LFSP)

This is a derived variable applicable to all people aged 15 years and over. It classifies people as employed working full-time, part-time or away from work, unemployed looking for full-time work, looking for part-time work, or not in the labour force. The category 'Employed, away from work' also includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state the number of hours worked.

Labour Force Status (LFSP) is derived using responses to questions on:

- full/part-time job (Question 34);
- job last week (Question 35);
- hours worked (Question 44);
- transport to work (Question 45);
- looking for work (Question 46); and
- availability to start work (Question 47).

The derivation methodology takes into account answers to these questions to derive the most appropriate Labour Force Status.

See also Contributing family worker, Employee, Employer, Labour force, Owner managers, Owner managers of incorporated enterprises, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)
This variable records the labour force status of parents/partners in couple and lone parent families. 'Away from work' includes parents/partners who either did not state the number of hours worked or did not work any hours in the week prior to Census Night. 'Labour force status not stated' includes couple families where one or both parents/partners did not state their labour force status, or one parent/partner was temporarily absent on Census Night.

A more detailed version of LFSF is available in the Table Builder Pro product.

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

Landlord Type (LLDD)
This variable provides information on the type of landlord for rented dwellings. It applies to all households who are renting the dwelling (including caravans, etc. in caravan parks) in which they are enumerated on Census Night. Landlord Type allows data to be produced for studies of the socioeconomic characteristics of tenants of public authority housing. It also allows for comparisons with tenants in privately owned accommodation.

See also Dwelling, Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Language Spoken at Home (LANP)
This variable records the main language other than English spoken at home, if any, and is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition**,** Revision 1.

The 'language spoken at home' question on the 2011 Census form is designed to find out which languages other than English are spoken by people at home. This question only allows for one answer and therefore the number of responses shown in the category '1201 English' is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home. Persons who report a language other than English to the 'language spoken at home' question are then asked in the following question 'How well does the person speak English?'. Responses to this question are coded to the variable Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

A question on language has been included in nine Censuses. The 1921 Census question sought a person's ability to read and write, and listed a choice of responses, two of which related specifically to foreign languages. The language itself was not required to be stated. In 1933, the question asked people who could not read and write in English, but were able to read and write in a foreign language, to state that language. A question on language was not included again until 1976 when people were asked for all languages spoken. In 1981 and 1986, all people were asked if they spoke a language other than English at home and, if so, how well they spoke English. In addition to this, since 1991 people have been asked to name their non-English language.

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

Legal marital status
See Marital status, Married registered.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)
Level of highest educational attainment (HEAP) was a new variable that was introduced for the 2006 Census for the purposes of obtaining a single measure of educational attainment. HEAP is derived from information on the highest year of school completed and level of highest non-school qualification regardless of the particular field of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken. The derivation process determines which of the 'non-school' and 'school' attainments will be regarded as the highest. Usually the higher ranking attainment is self-evident, but in some cases secondary education is regarded as higher than some certificate level attainments.

It may be used to determine the general level of educational achievement of the Australian population and of specific groups in Australian society; to investigate the relationship between levels of education and employment outcomes, income and other socioeconomic variables; and as a proxy measure of socioeconomic status. To compare qualifications, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) and Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP) should be used.

Data from this variable is available upon request only.

More detailed information about this variable is available in the Census fact sheet 'Level of highest educational attainment'.

See also Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

LGA
See Local Government Area (LGA).

Locality
See Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L).

Location of dwelling
See Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF)
This variable is needed when using data on couples or couple families, to identify cases where the spouse is temporarily absent. When a person is temporarily absent only some of their person level characteristics are collected. These are sex, age, student status and the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2.

See also Household, Partner, Temporarily absent.

Lone parent
A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner usually resident in the household, but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one child usually resident in the household. The child may be either dependent or non-dependent.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Lone person household
Any private dwelling in which there is only one usual resident at least 15 years of age, is classified as being a lone person household.

Lord Howe Island
This island is part of the Mid-North Coast Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) of New South Wales.

Main language other than English spoken at home
See Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Major urban
See Section of State (SOS).

Manufactured home estates

Manufactured home estates are land or estates developed specifically for manufactured homes, and on which manufactured homes are installed, or are to be installed.

A manufactured home is a self-contained dwelling that is built off-site and then transported to the estate for installation. This includes any associated structures that form part of the dwelling.

Within the development there must be reticulated water, sewerage, drainage and electricity connected to each lot. There must also be some form of community facilities and transport services available, and reasonable access to medical care, recreational facilities, etc.

This category of the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD) specifically excludes all retirement villages.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Marina
See Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Marital status

There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status: Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Registered Marital Status (MSTP) reports responses to the question 'What is the person's present marital status?' and refers to the legal status of the person, and not necessarily his/her current living arrangement.

The output categories are:

- Never married;
- Widowed;
- Divorced;
- Separated; and
- Married.

Social Marital Status (MDCP) reports responses to two questions: 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?' and 'What is the person's present marital status?'. The output categories are:

- Married in a registered marriage;
- Married in a de facto marriage; and
- Not married.

A response of husband/wife to the relationship question and a response of married to the present marital status question is required for a person to be classified as 'Married in a registered marriage' in the Social Marital Status classification. A response of husband/wife to the relationship question with any other response to the present marital status question results in a person being classified as 'Married in a de facto marriage'.

In previous censuses, a response of husband/wife to the relationship question alone resulted in a person being classified as 'Married in a registered marriage', regardless of that person's response to the question about present marital status.

Married de facto: A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the same or opposite sex, who live together in the same household), is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

Married Registered: A registered marriage may be reported in both the Registered Marital Status (MSTP) variable ('married'), and the Social Marital Status (MDCP) variable ('married in a registered marriage').

The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is being used. For a detailed discussion of this variation see Married registered.

Not Married: The term not married, as used in the Social Marital Status (MDCP) classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation. It should be noted that Social Marital Status (MDCP) is only applicable to those usually resident and present in the household on Census Night (i.e. not applicable to those in non-private dwellings), while Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

See also Married registered, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Relationship in Household (RLHP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

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 both the relationship question (Question 5) and the marital status question (Question 6).

The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is used. Some of the reasons for this variation are as follows:

- A person may live alone, in a group house, or with other relatives and still be legally married. If this is the case he/she would have a social marital status of 'not married' and a registered marital status of 'married'.
- A person currently living with a partner in a de facto marriage may report himself/herself as married in the marital status question. In this case he/she would have a social marital status of 'married in a de facto marriage' and a registered marital status of 'married'.
- A person in a de facto marriage may report a relationship to Person 1 of 'husband/wife' because he or she may feel this best describes the relationship, but may answer 'never married' in the marital status question. This results in a social marital status of 'married in a de facto marriage', and a registered marital status of 'never married'.
- It should be noted that Social Marital Status (MDCP) is only applicable to those usually resident and present in the household on Census Night (i.e. not applicable to those in non-private dwellings), while Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

See also Marital status.

Mean
The mean is calculated by summing the values of all observations in a set of data and then dividing by the number of observations in the set. Thus: mean = sum of all the observed values / number of observations.

Median
The median is the value that divides a set of data exactly in half. It is the middle value when the values in a set of data are arranged in order. If there is no middle value (i.e. there are an even number of values) then the median is calculated by determining the mean of the two middle values. Thus: median = the middle value of a set of data.

Median income

Median income is the level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. Medians have been estimated for each income range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

For information on how medians are used in the derivation of Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), refer to the relevant section.

See also Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)

This variable records up to three methods, or means, of travel to work on the day of the Census, for each person aged 15 years and over who was employed during the week before the Census. The data are used in Place of Work (POWP) analysis, and transport planning. It should be noted that it refers to method on the day of the Census, not usual method used.

The question on method of travel (Question 45) allows for multiple answers in all categories except walked only, worked at home, and did not go to work; for example, a journey to work by car as the driver, by ferry and then bus, would be recorded as such, i.e. all three modes would be coded.

Statistics gathered from this question give an indication of the way people travelled to work on Census day, however, some issues in practical application of the statistics should be noted when they are used in conjunction with Place of Work (POWP) data.

The following points should be particularly noted:

- Method of travel to work and journey to work travel involve different time periods. Statistics on method of travel relate to 9 August 2011, while journey to work and other labour force statistics relate to the main job held last week, meaning the week before the Census. For example, a person may have been working in the centre of Sydney on 9 August 2011 and have travelled there by train but, in the week before the Census, may have been working in an outer suburb of Sydney and travelled there by car.
- A person who had a job last week may have been unemployed, retired, or on leave on 9 August 2011 and therefore did not go to work on that day. On the other hand, a person may have been unemployed last week but have a designated method of travel to work on 9 August 2011 because he/she had since become employed. However, MTWP would be not applicable in the second instance, as it is only applicable to employed persons based on labour force status in the week before the Census.

See also Information Consultancy, Place of Work (POWP), Working population.

Migrant

See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Migration

See Country of birth, Internal migration, Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Migratory SA1

See Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

Mnemonics

Some of the entries in this dictionary describe variables on the Census unit record file. Each variable has a mnemonic, e.g. LLDD for Landlord Type. Mnemonics are a convenient shorthand method of describing variables on the Census unit record file. Mnemonics are often used by clients when specifying customised tables.

It is essential that Census data users know whether the variable relates to a dwelling, a family or a person. The last character of the mnemonic is therefore important: it is a D for dwelling, an F for family, or a P for person.

Complete classifications for Census variables are listed in the Classifications Index.

Mobility

See Internal migration.

Mode

The mode is the most frequent value appearing in a set of numbers. A set of data can have more than one mode. The mode does not necessarily give much indication of the location of the centre of a set of data. However, it is often close to the mean and median, if the data has a normal or near normal distribution. Thus: mode = the most frequently observed number.

Mortgage

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

Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED)

This variable records the mortgage repayments being paid by a household to purchase the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night (also applicable to caravans).

The Census collects this information in single dollars up to $9,999. However, for practical purposes this information is recoded to a specific number of ranges for standard Census products. The ranges are listed as a derived variable, Mortgage Repayments (monthly) ranges (MRERD).

In 2011, Nil repayments is recorded as $0 in MRED and as a separate category called Nil repayments in MRERD. Prior to 2011 a response of nil was coded to 'Not stated'.

The data are important in analysis of home ownership and for providing benchmark data for evaluating housing needs, housing finance and housing demand.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Household Composition (HHCD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Multiple family households

For the 2011 Census, a maximum of three families can be identified in one household. In cases where more than three families are identified in a household, the first three families are coded and other persons are classified as either related family members of the primary family or non-family members.

Relevant variables are Family Composition (FMCF), Family Number (FNOF) and Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

See also Family, Household.

Name

The names of all people in the dwelling are requested on the Census form for the following reasons:

- they assist the person(s) completing the form to report relevant information for each person on the form;
- they help the Census collector check for any omissions from the Census form if a household has to be contacted a second time;
- they are essential in processing the Post Enumeration Survey conducted after the Census;
- they assist in coding family and place of usual residence; and
- research has shown that an anonymous Census would obtain a lower response rate and less accurate data.

See also Confidentiality, Post Enumeration Survey (PES), Retention of name-identified information.

Name of employer

For each employed person, his/her employer's business name is requested on the Census form. This information is used to assist in classifying the employed person's Industry of Employment (INDP).

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Confidentiality, Industry of Employment (INDP), Name.

Nationality

See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

NEC (not elsewhere classified)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Need for assistance

See Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP).

Negative income

Income may be negative when a loss accrues to a person as an owner or partner in unincorporated businesses or rental properties. Losses occur when operating expenses and depreciation are greater than total receipts.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

NEI (not elsewhere included)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Never married

See Marital status, Registered Marital Status (MSTP), Social Marital Status (MDCP).

NFD (not further defined)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Nominal Child

A child also includes any individual under 15 years of age who does not have a parent usually resident in the household but is instead assigned to a nominal parent from among other household members. Such children may be related to the nominal parent (e.g. as a nephew or niece) or not be related at all. Allocation of a nominal parent to a nominal child is determined by the application of certain coding rules. For more information refer to ABS Family Composition standards on the ABS web site.

See also Child, Family Composition (FMCF).

Non-dependent child

A person aged 15 years or more, who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the same household, who is not a full-time student aged 15-24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

See also Adopted child, Child, Couple family, Foster child, Lone parent, Other related individual, Partner, Step child.

Non-family member

A person for whom there is no identified couple relationship, parent-child relationship, or other blood relationship with any of the other usual residents of the household. They may live within a family household, or they may form a non-family household either as a lone person or a group household.

A non-family member is a person who is either:

- a lone person;
- a group household member; or
- an unrelated individual living in a family household.

See also Dwelling, Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Visitors to a household, Visitors to Australia.

Non-government
See Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP).

Non-labour force occupations

These are occupations such as housewives, students and pensioners. Under international definitions of labour force, people whose sole occupations include those above, are coded in the Census as 'not in the labour force'.

See also Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Not in the labour force.

Non-private dwelling
See Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)
This variable describes the field of study of the highest completed non-school qualification.

The full classification for fields of study together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

Qualifications outside the scope of this variable are classified as **not applicable.**

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)
This variable describes the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification (e.g. bachelor degree, diploma).

The full classification for levels of education, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0).

The most detailed data from the level of education classification are not available from Census output. ASCED level of education categories for which data are available are listed in the QALLP Non-School Qualification: Level of Education classification.

See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Norfolk Island
Norfolk Island is outside the scope of the Census.

Not applicable
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Not in the labour force
Persons not in the labour force are those persons who, during the week prior to Census Night, were neither employed nor unemployed. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, in gaol, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the week prior to Census Night was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

See also Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Non-labour force occupations.

Not stated
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD)
This dwelling variable provides a count of the number of bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling, including caravans in caravan parks.

Housing authorities and other users of ABS information use these data:

- to provide an indication of dwelling size; and
- to provide an indication of overcrowding by calculating occupancy ratios (i.e. the number of people per room/bedroom).

When calculating occupancy ratios, it is preferable to base them on the number of people usually resident rather than the number of people present in the household on Census Night.

See also Dwelling.

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
This variable counts the number of children ever born to women aged 15 years and over. It counts live births.

Information obtained from this question is used to calculate measures of lifetime fertility, including average number of children born to women and childlessness. This information will assist with calculating future population projections for Australia and for studies into fertility of specific groups of women in Australia. It also provides information about the impact of fertility trends on social issues, such as the ageing of the population.

Number of Employees (EMPP)

The number of employees employed in a business is used to help understand the nature of self-employment (whether working on own account, or as an employer), and the characteristics of small business owners.

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD)

This variable records the number of registered motor vehicles, which are owned or used by members of a household, and which are garaged or parked near the occupied private dwelling on Census Night. It includes vans and company vehicles kept at home, but excludes motorbikes and scooters.

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD) is a significant part of a package of transport-related Census variables and has an important place in transport modelling, town planning and market research. It also serves as a useful socioeconomic indicator, either by itself or when cross classified with other characteristics, to identify mobility and thus the ability to access services. Data on the distribution of vehicles are important for indicating needs such as parking and public transport.

See also Dwelling, Household, Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).

Occupation (OCCP)

Occupation information is collected in the Census for all employed people aged 15 years and over. Two questions are used in the Census:

- 'In the main job held last week, what was the person's occupation - Give full title'; and
- 'What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation...'.

Collecting both occupation title and task information ensures more accurate coding of occupations.

Occupation data are essential for labour market analysis and policy formation. Changes in the occupational composition of the labour force are important for planning at the industry and geographic area levels. The data are used in analyses of education and training needs, and as indicators for industry assistance programs. Small area data on occupation are important in regional planning; in examining the occupational mobility of ethnic and other minority groups; and in measuring socioeconomic status variability between regions.

The 2011 Census uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 to code occupation data.

Each occupation in ANZSCO is associated with a unique 6-digit code. The first digit indicates the major group; the first two digits together, the sub-major group; the first three digits, the minor group; the first four digits together, the unit group; and all six digits, the occupation.

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of ANZSCO and the coding scheme:

Hierarchical Level	Code	Title
Major Group	2	Professionals
Sub-Major Group	24	Education Professionals
Minor Group	241	School Teachers
Unit group	2415	Special Education Teachers
Occupation	241511	Special Needs Teacher

Where the respondent does not provide adequate information for the response to be coded to the occupation level of the classification, the response is coded to the next highest level which is sufficiently broad to include all possibilities implied by the available information. Special 'not further defined (nfd)' codes ending in one or more zeros are used to code these responses.

Standard output for occupation data is at the 1, 2, 3 or 4-digit level of the classification. However, in some cases 6-digit level data can be made available from Information Consultancy.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Labour force.

Occupied private dwelling
See Dwelling.

Off-shore Statistical Area Level 1
See Dwelling Type (DWTD), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

Offspring
See Child, Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

One-parent family
A one-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own. The family may also include any number of other related individuals.

Examples of one parent families include: a 25-year-old parent with dependent children; and an 80-year-old living with a 50-year-old child.

Information on people who are temporarily absent is used in family coding to differentiate between lone person households and one parent families (if child was temporarily absent) or between one parent and couple families (if a spouse was temporarily absent).

See also Child, Family, Lone parent, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Optional questions
There are two optional questions on the 2011 Census form. They are:

- 'What is the person's religion?'. Answering the question on religion has been optional in all Australian Censuses.
- 'Does each person in this household agree to his/her name and address and other information on this form being kept by the National Archives of Australia and then made publicly available after 99 years?'.

These are questions 19 and 60 on the household form.

See also Confidentiality.

Origin
See Ancestry, Ethnicity, Indigenous Status (INGP).

Other
See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Other family

Other family is defined as a group of related individuals residing in the same household, who cannot be categorised as belonging to a couple or one parent family.

If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse/partner, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as an other family. However, if the two brothers share the household with the daughter of one of the brothers and her husband, then both brothers are classified as other related individuals and are attached to the couple family.

See also Couple family, Family Composition (FMCF), One-parent family, Other related individual.

Other related individual

An individual who is related to at least one other members of the household, but who does not form an identified couple relationship or parent-child relationship according to the priority rules of family coding. He/she can be related through blood, step or in-law relationship and include any direct ancestor or descendant. Relatives beyond first cousin are excluded.

Other related individuals are attached to an existing family nucleus formed by a couple relationship or parent-child relationship. If no such nucleus exists but individuals in a household are related to each other (see list below) they form an 'Other Family' in the Family Composition (FMCF) classification.

The Relationship in Household (RLHP) variable is used to identify other related individuals. The following is a list of relationships used to define an other related individual:

> son in-law, 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.

Since the 1996 Census, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and the Jervis Bay Territory (previously linked to the Australian Capital Territory for statistical purposes) comprise a pseudo 'ninth state/territory' of Australia. They are included in state nine 'other territories', with each of the three areas having a unique Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) code.

Prior to the 1986 Census, separate censuses of the islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.

For the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island were included as part of the Australian Census, but their data were excluded from statistical counts for Australia. Norfolk Island and the other minor external territories were out of scope for the Census.

See also Information Consultancy.

Other urban
See Section of State (SOS)

Overseas-born

For the Census, people are classified as Overseas-born if:

- they were born in a country other than Australia; or
- they were born at sea; or
- their response was classified 'Inadequately described'; or
- their response was classified 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Australia is defined in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition - Revision 1. It includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory, but excludes Norfolk Island and the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).

Overseas visitor

See Visitors to Australia.

Owner managers

An owner manager is a person who works in his/her own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

An owner manager of an incorporated enterprise is a person who works in his/her own incorporated enterprises, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

An owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise is a person who operates his/her own unincorporated economic enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. It includes those engaged independently in a profession or trade.

See also Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Parent

A parent is a natural, adoptive, step, foster mother or father of a child, or a person who is assigned as a nominal parent. This person must be usually resident in the same household as the child.

See also Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Nominal child, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Parent-child relationship

The existence of a parent-child relationship is one of the foundations on which separate families and particular family composition categories are identified. It only refers to relationships between people usually resident in the same household. It includes relationships in which people actually report a parent-child relationship on the Census form (including being an adopted child or a foster child of an adult), as well as some designated relationships (i.e. for children aged less than 15 years who do not otherwise have a parent in the household, in which case a nominal parent/child relationship is established).

An individual may be (of household members) both a parent and a child at the same time (for example, a person could live with their father or mother and have a child of their own). If a child in a household is also identified as being a parent, then precedence is given to the person's role as a parent for family composition coding purposes.

See also Child, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), Number of Children Ever Born (TISP), Parent.

Partner

A person identified as being in a couple relationship with another person usually resident in the same household is a partner. The couple relationship is established through reporting of either a registered or de facto marriage, and includes same-sex couples.

See also Marital status, Married de facto, Married registered, Same-sex couple.

Part-Time work

A person is considered to be working part-time if they worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census Night.

See also Full-Time work, Hours Worked (HRSP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Period of residence

See Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Person variables

For a list of person variables see the Classifications Index.

For overseas visitors only five person variables are available. They are: Age (AGEP); Age in 5 Year Groups (AGE5P); Age in 10 Year Groups (AGE10P); Sex (SEXP); and Registered Marital Status (MSTP). For all other person variables, an overseas visitor category (code V) allows the identification of overseas visitors when compiling tables.

Personal form

The Census personal form records details for one person only. It contains the same questions as the household form, but excludes the household questions.

The personal form is used:

- for households with more than six people: the household form accommodates six people, so one personal form is completed for each extra person;
- for privacy: if any person in a household prefers, for privacy reasons, not to be recorded on the household form, then a personal form and a privacy envelope are issued for that person; and
- in non-private dwellings: one personal form is completed for each person in a non-private dwelling on Census Night.

See also Household form.

Place of birth

See Country of birth.

Place of enumeration

The place of enumeration is the place at which the person is counted i.e. where he/she spent Census Night, which may not be where he/she usually lives.

The population count for place of enumeration is a count of every person, who spends Census Night in Australia, based on where he/she is counted. It includes people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. This count is also known as a **de facto** population count.

People entering Australia from overseas before midnight on Census Night are counted where they stayed on Census Night. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents in Antarctica are also within the scope of the Census.

People leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night are not counted in the Census. Australian residents out of the country on Census Night, and overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia are out of the scope of the Census.

This type of count provides a snapshot in any given area. Although the Census is timed to attempt to capture the typical situation, holiday resort areas, such as the Gold Coast and snow fields, may show a large enumeration count compared with the usual residence count.

Census counts based on place of enumeration can be provided for individual Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s), and any aggregations of SA1s, such as postal areas or Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s).

The variables Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) are coded on a usual residence rather than place of enumeration basis. All visitors to dwellings are excluded when coding these variables and usual residents who are reported as 'temporarily absent' are included in the coding of Family Composition (FMCF).

See also Australia (AUS), Census counts, Family, Household, Place of usual residence (PURP), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1), Visitors to Australia.

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)

This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census, and is coded to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See Place of usual residence (PURP).

Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)

This variable identifies a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census, and is coded to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See Place of usual residence (PURP).

Place of Usual Residence (PURP)

This is the place where a person usually lives. It may, or may not be the place where the person was counted on Census Night. Each person is required to state his/her address of usual residence in Question 8. The count of persons at their usual residence is known as the **de jure** population count.

Census counts compiled on this basis are less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors such as school holidays and snow seasons, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.

For the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, usual residence data was available at Collection District (CD) level. For the 2011 Census, usual residence data are available for Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1), however it is only coded if sufficient information is supplied. If respondents give insufficient usual address information, their usual residence will be imputed at SA1 level. The variable Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP) is used to indicate if a person's place of usual residence has been imputed for the Census.

Characteristics of individuals are available for SA1s and aggregations of SA1s.

Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

See also Census counts, Derivations and imputations, Family, Household, Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.

Place of Work (POWP)

Place of Work data provide information on where a person goes to work. The address of the person's workplace in the week prior to Census Night is coded to a Destination Zone using an index provided by the State Transport Authorities.

Destination Zones do not concord with Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) but they do aggregate to Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s), and it is at the SA2 level that Place of Work data can be used in conjunction with other aggregated Census data.

The Working Population Profile shows the characteristics of the working population in an SA2. Customised tables of Place of Work data can be obtained through ABS Information Consultancy; they can be specified as flow tables of journey to work data containing both origin (place of enumeration or place of usual residence) and destination (place of work) data.

Journey to work data are used by transport authorities, associated bodies, organisations and other interested people to plan public transport systems, and for the development and release of residential and commercial land.

Place of Work data have been produced from Australian Censuses since 1971. Because of changes and growth in the urban areas of states and territories, destination zones are not necessarily the same each Census.

Question 41 on the 2011 Census form asks, 'For the main job held last week, what was the person's workplace address?'. This address is coded to a destination zone within the detailed Place of Work or to an SA2.

Journey to work origin and destination data can be cross classified with Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) to identify urban transport patterns. However, users should be aware of the difference in the time period covered by these variables. People employed in the week prior to the Census but no longer employed on Census day still appear in Place of Work data.

See also Address, Employee, Employer, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

POA
See Postal Area (POA).

Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

Since the 1966 Census, each Census has been followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES), conducted by specially trained interviewers. Each state and territory is included, and a sample of over 40,000 private dwellings is enumerated in the survey. In 2006, remote areas, including discrete Indigenous communities, were included in the scope of the survey for the first time.

The main purpose of the PES is to measure the extent of undercount and overcount in the Census. This is achieved by asking respondents in PES if they were included on a Census form for the household being interviewed, and if there were any other addresses where they may have been included in the Census. At each of these addresses (including the interview address), the personal information is matched to any corresponding Census forms for these addresses to determine whether a person was counted, was counted more than once, or was not counted at all.

Results obtained in the PES are used to adjust Census counts in the calculation of Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures for Australia. The results also provide an assessment of the coverage of the Census by field operations including the extent to which dwellings are missed by Census collectors.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Undercounting and/or underenumeration.

Postcode
See Postal Area (POA).

Preliminary data

There are no preliminary data released from the Census. All data released are final counts. However, the data are released in two stages.

See also Data release.

Primary family

A household can contain one or more families. In a multiple family household, one family is called the primary family.

Where there was more than one family in a household on Census Night, the family with dependent children is designated as the primary family. If there was more than one family, and no children were present in the household, then the first family identified on the Census form becomes the primary family.

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

Private dwelling

See Dwelling.

Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)

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

Responses to the question on proficiency in English are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in spoken English should be regarded as an indicator of a person's ability to speak English rather than a definitive measure of his/her ability and should be interpreted with care.

Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator of the ethnicity of the population and for the planning and provision of multilingual services.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP)

This variable encompasses Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP), and applies to all persons i.e. people who speak English only, as well as those who speak a language at home other than English.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP)

This variable was previously called Government/Non-government Employer Indicator, but has been renamed Public/Private Employer Indicator for the 2011 Census.

GNGP classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the public or private sector. There are three categories for the three levels of government. That is, National, state/territory and local government. Employed people who are not employed by government or by entities controlled by government are coded to the category Private sector.

For more information on Economic Sector classifications see the **Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA)** (cat. no. 1218.0). This publication describes the suite of economic sector classifications used by the ABS to produce Australia's official economic sector statistics.

See also Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), Industry of Employment (INDP), Place of Work (POWP), Working population.

Qualifications
See Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

Random perturbation of table cells
See Confidentiality, Introduced random error.

Recode
Recoding is the process of aggregating categories of a classification into groups. These groups may contain either the full basic classification, or only part of it. Each of the Census data variables disseminated has a basic classification. Output may be produced using this basic classification level, or using recodes.

Tables can be customised to individual requirements using recodes. For example, if data are required for school children only, a suitable recode for the variable Age (AGEP) may show the age groups 5-8 years; 9-12 years; 13-15 years; and 16-18 years, reducing the table to a more manageable size.

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 cross-classified with the full classification of Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2), would contain many very small cells. These cells would then be randomly adjusted to prevent the release of confidential data. By reducing the classificatory or geographic detail, the table would be less affected by introduced random error.

Many recodes have already been designed and incorporated as standards, based on demand from previous censuses and are included in Census output products. The design and implementation of non-standard recodes for individual requirements is done by ABS Information Consultancy. The ABS encourages clients to use standard ABS recodes to allow meaningful comparison of data.

See also Confidentiality, Information Consultancy, Introduced random error, Mnemonics, Variables.

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

Region
See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Indigenous Region (IREG).

Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
This variable records an individual's current status in regard to a registered marriage, i.e. whether he/she is widowed, divorced, separated, married or has never married. The partners in a registered marriage must be of the opposite sex as same-sex relationships cannot be registered as marriages in Australia. Registered Marital Status (MSTP) is coded from Question 6 and is imputed if no response is provided. The variable Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP) is used to indicate if a person's marital status has been imputed for the Census.

A question on registered marital status has been asked in all Australian censuses. In all censuses since 1986 this question provided responses for the categories:

- Never married;
- Married;
- Separated but not divorced;
- Divorced; and
- Widowed.

Marital status is applicable to people aged 15 years and over. Note that the category 'married' was called 'now married' in censuses prior to 1986.

See also Derivations and imputations, Marital status, Married registered, Social Marital Status (MDCP).

Related individuals
See Other related individual.

Relations
See Other related individual.

Relationship
Relationship information is collected on the Census form to enable family and household coding to be done. The relationship question asks 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2'. Response categories for this question include husband or wife, de facto partner, child, step child, brother or sister, unrelated flatmate or co-tenant, or other relationship as specified. Children can be children of Person 1 or Person 2 only, or of both Person 1 and Person 2. Where the relationship is other than child, the relationship to Person 1 only is specified.

See also Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

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

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

See also Same-Sex Couple.

Relationship Between Families (FRLF)
This family level variable classifies the relationship between the primary family and the second or third family enumerated in the same household. To identify the second and third families, the variable Family Number (FNOF) is required.

See also Family.

Relationship in Household (RLHP)
This is a key variable at the person level. It is used to record the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person.

A question on relationship has been included in all Australian censuses. Since the 1986 Census, relationship to Person 1 and/or Person 2 has been asked in respect of each child. This is necessary to classify step children.

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

For more information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:

> Child under 15, Group household, Lone parent, Lone person household, Married registered, Non-dependent child, Non-family member, Other related individual, Same-sex couple.

See also Family Composition (FMCF), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP).

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

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

This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/grandchild classifications such as FMGF Grandparent Families and CTGP Child Type (including grandchildren). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

Data for this variable are available upon request only.

See also Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Grandparent Families (FMGF).

Relatives
See Other related individual.

Religious Affiliation (RELP)
A question on religious denomination has been included in all Australian censuses, but answering this question has always been optional. The option not to answer this question is provided for in legislation.

Responses to the religion question are coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). The ASCRG was first published in 1996.The 2011 Census uses the ASCRG, Second Edition - Revision 1 to code religious affiliation.

Data on religious affiliation are used for such purposes as planning educational facilities, aged care and other social services provided by religion-based organisations; the location of church buildings; the assigning of chaplains to hospitals, prisons, armed services and universities; the allocation of time on public radio and other media; and sociological research.

See also Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG).

Rent (weekly) (RNTD)
The variable Rent (weekly) (RNTD) records the individual dollar amounts of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night. This includes caravans etc. in caravan parks. The categories range from $0-$9,999 in single dollar amounts.

The Census is the only source of rent data for small areas and for small groups of the population. Such data are important for housing policy and planning, and for studying the housing conditions of minority populations.

See also Household, Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED), Tenure Type (TEND).

Rented
See Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Residence
See Dwelling, Household, Usual residence.

Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)

This variable records whether people enumerated in non-private dwellings (such as motels, hospitals, colleges etc.) are staying there as either: members of staff of the accommodation (e.g. owner, proprietor, porter, cook, teacher, warden, family of owner or family of staff); or residents, guests, patients, inmates, etc.

No information on family relationships is available for people in non-private dwellings because they are enumerated using personal forms.

See also Dwelling, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Residual categories and supplementary codes

Residual categories in a classification are labelled **Not elsewhere classified** (nec), **Not elsewhere included** (nei), **Other** or **Miscellaneous.**

These categories are necessary because, although in a classification meaningful categories are created through the application of certain criteria, not all observations can be classified into a homogeneous group, or the size of the observations does not allow them to be separately identified. For example, in the classification of languages, the minor group 'Chinese' is composed of six distinct languages and one residual category:

Chinese

        Cantonese

        Hakka

        Hokkien

        Mandarin

        Teochew

        Wu

        Chinese languages, nec (includes Hsiang, Kan)

The residual category is needed because the six distinct languages do not encompass all the known Chinese languages. The remainder of observations which can be classified as 'Chinese languages' are grouped together in 'Chinese languages, nec'.

Supplementary codes (often called dump codes) are used to process inadequately described responses. **Not further defined** codes (sometimes called undefined codes) are used to process incomplete, non-specific or imprecise responses which cannot be coded to the most detailed level of a classification, but which nevertheless, contain enough information to allow them to be coded to a higher level of the classification structure. For example, country of birth responses relating to places which cannot be identified as lying within the boundaries of a country separately identified in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition - Revision 1 but which lie wholly within the boundaries of one of the classification's Minor Groups, are coded to that Minor Group.

It is important to note the distinction between **Not elsewhere classified** categories and **Not further defined** codes. **NEC** categories are a formal part of a classification's structure, designed to make a classification complete and exhaustive of all observations in scope. Adequately described, specific responses are coded to **nec** categories in instances where a suitable substantive category is not included in the classification. As explained above, **nfd** codes are designed to facilitate processing by allowing inadequately described or non-specific responses to be coded to a broader level of the classification rather than be lost altogether. **NFD** codes are not a formal part of a classification.

Other supplementary codes are also provided in classifications, for operational purposes, to facilitate the coding of responses to:

- **Inadequately described,** where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification;
- **Not stated,** where no response is provided; and
- **Not applicable,** where the question does not apply to the person and so no response is required (for example, Year of Arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia).

Like nfd codes, these supplementary codes are not a formal part of a classification.

See also Data processing.

Retention of name-identified information

In Australian censuses prior to 2001, all forms and other name-identified records have been destroyed once the statistical data required for the purposes of the Census have been extracted. For the 2001 Census, respondents were given the option to have their name-identified Census records retained.

The decision to retain name-identified Census records and to make them generally available after 99 years was reached after the federal government considered the recommendations of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. Just over half of the population chose to have their individual responses retained and these responses are now with the National Archives of Australia. From the 2006 Census onwards, people will be given the option of having their name-identified Census records retained.

Information will only be kept for those people who explicitly give their consent.

For privacy reasons, the name-identified information will not be available for any purpose within a 99 year closed access period, including by a court or tribunal. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified 2011 Census information being retained, their name and address will be destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

See also Census and Statistics Act, Confidentiality, Name.

Retirement village (self-contained)

This is a category of the classification Dwelling Location (DLOD) which is applicable to private dwellings. It is used to code accommodation for retired or aged people who care for themselves.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Rooms in occupied private dwelling
See Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD).

Row house
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Rural Balance
See Section of State (SOS).

SA1
See Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

SA2
See Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

SA3
See Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3).

SA4
See Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4).

SACC
See Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).

SAFD
See Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD).

Same-sex couple
Two persons of the same sex who report a de facto or married partnership in the relationship question, and who are usually resident in the same household, are a same-sex couple.

See also Marital status, Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

School
See Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

School leavers
See Educational qualification, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP).

Scope and coverage
The 2011 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent Census Night, 9 August 2011, in Australia. This includes people in the six states, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The other Australian external territories (Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands), are outside the scope of the Australian Census.

People who leave Australia but who are not required to undertake migration formalities, for example those on oil and gas rigs off the Australian coast, and expeditioners to the Australian Antarctic Territory are also included in the Census. They are coded to Off-Shore Statistical Areas Level 1.

The only groups of people who spend Census Night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families, and foreign crew members on ships who remain on the ship and do not undertake migration formalities.

The Census also includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports and people on board long distance trains, buses or aircraft. People entering Australia before midnight on Census Night are counted, while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who will be in Australia less than one year, only basic demographic data are available.

Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, in detention centres in Australia, people in police lock-ups or prisons, are in the scope of the Census. For the 2011 Census, details will be sourced from administrative data, so only basic demographic statistics such as age, sex and marital status may be available.

All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks and manufactured homes in manufactured home estates, are counted only if occupied. For the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained) are included. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included.

See also Other territories, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.

Second family

If more than one family is living in a dwelling, each family is categorised as being either Primary, Second or Third families.

See also Family, Relationship Between Families (FRLF).

Second release data

See Data release.

SED

See State Electoral Division (SED).

Self-employed person

See Employer, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Owner managers, Owner managers of incorporated enterprises, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

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.

The ABS also implements a range of strategies which have been developed to overcome language and cultural barriers. The following Census related services assist the community:

- Census Inquiry Service;
- Telephone Interpreter Service;
- community liaison activities with ethnic groups;
- media promotion targeted towards specific groups; and
- interviews, with Indigenous interviewers and specially designed forms, in the discrete communities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Self-enumeration gives rise to some deficiencies in the reliability of the information collected. Where information is obtained through self-enumeration, interviewers cannot readily clarify issues, and so there is a higher probability that questions will be misunderstood. However, self-enumeration does avoid interviewer bias and is considered to be the most cost-efficient method of collecting information from the very large number of respondents involved in the Census.

Semi-detached house

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Separate house

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Sex (SEXP)

This variable records the sex of each person enumerated in the Census as being either male or female.

Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)

This variable identifies the sex of lone parents and is derived from the Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Sex (SEXP) variables. SLPP can provide useful information when cross-classified against variables such as Labour Force Status (LFSP) and Occupation (OCCP).

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP), Sex (SEXP).

Shift workers

Shift workers who worked the night shift on Census Night and went home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence.

See also Temporarily absent.

Shipping SA1

See Dwelling Type (DWTD), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

Ships in or between Australian ports

See Dwelling Type (DWTD), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

Single parent

See Lone parent.

SLA

See Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Sleepers-out

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Small area data

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

Social Marital Status (MDCP)

This variable is a person variable derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP). Social Marital Status (MDCP) is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over who were usually resident and present in the household on Census Night. It is not applicable to persons in non-private dwellings.

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual in terms of whether she or he forms a couple relationship with another person living in the same usual residence, and the nature of that relationship. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married. Note: married de facto also includes persons who report de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, girlfriend or boyfriend (See Marital status: Married de facto).

Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5), it is included in the family coding and the person is classified as a partner in a de facto marriage. (See Relationship in Household (RLHP)).

The term 'not married', as used in this classification, means neither a registered nor a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.

Sole parent

See Lone parent.

SOS
See Section of State (SOS).

South Sea Islander

Australian South Sea Islanders are the descendants of South Sea Islanders brought to Australia as indentured labour around the turn of the twentieth century and have been identified by legislation as a disadvantaged minority group.

This group excludes later voluntary migrants from the South Pacific region.

Australians of South Sea Islander descent, may be identified by cross classifying Ancestry (ANC1P/ANC2P/ANCP) with Country of Birth of Person (BPLP).

See also Ancestry.

Spatial data
See Digital boundaries.

Special Data Services
See Information Consultancy.

Special Indigenous personal form
See Interviewer household form.

Special Purpose Codes

Special purpose codes allow address data to be coded to a non-spatial value. This occurs where there is insufficient information to code to a physical geographic area. For example, responses with no fixed address or instances of incomplete location information.

Special purpose codes have been created for each hierarchical level within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Main Structure. These codes are not spatial. They do not have a region associated with them in the various ASGS digital boundary sets.

In the Main Structure, special purpose codes relate to States/Territories, SA4s, SA3s, SA2s and SA1s. They are also included in other ASGS areas such as Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) and in Non-ABS structures.

Special Purpose Codes Used in Census

Capital City, Not Further Defined
Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago. Used where a respondent has given incomplete address information on the Census form. But has given enough information to allow coding to a capital city.

Migratory
Used to code people who are in transit on long distance trains, buses, aircraft and long haul road transport vehicles on Census night.

Off-shore
Used to code people counted in the Census on oil rigs and drilling platforms etc. Also used for expeditioners in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

Shipping
Used to code people who are on board vessels in Australian waters, in or between Australian ports on Census night.

No Usual Address
Used to code people who have no fixed address, such as travellers who move across Australia.

Not Applicable

Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago, for children who had not been born one or five years ago.

Overseas

Used to code a person's place of usual residence one and five years ago. This caters for those people who lived overseas one and five years ago.

Overseas Visitor

Used to code place of usual residence for people who usually live overseas. It is applicable to people who usually live overseas and who will be in Australia for less than one year.

State, Not Further Defined

Used to code place of usual residence one and five years ago. Used where a respondent has given incomplete address information on the Census form, but has given enough information to allow coding to a State.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Spouse
See Partner.

SSC
See State Suburb (SSC).

Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)

The Census uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) to code Country of Birth of Person (BPLP). A minor review of the classification occurred in 2011 resulting in the Second Edition, Revision 1. This edition is used in the 2011 Census.

The SACC is based on the concept of geographic proximity. It groups neighbouring countries into progressively broader geographic areas based on similar social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.

The classification contains three levels:

- The third level consists of the base units (countries).
- The second level comprises minor groups, which are groups of neighbouring countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.
- The first level comprises major groups which are formed by aggregating geographically proximate minor groups.

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:

Major Group:	8	Americas
Minor Group:	82	South America
Country Unit:	8202	Bolivia, Plurinational State of

The term **countries** is used to describe the base-level units. Not all of the units classified are fully independent countries. The base-level units of the classification include:

- fully independent countries (sovereign nation states);
- administrative subdivisions of the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;
- external territories and dependencies of independent countries. In general, they are physically isolated from the country to which they are dependent, for example, Falkland Islands, Martinique;
- units which are recognised geographic areas, the ownership or control of which is in dispute, for example, Gaza Strip and West Bank; and
- residual categories (nec) comprised of geographic areas which are not separately identified in the classification and which are not part of one of the separately identified base-level units.

For further information refer to: **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1** (cat. no. 1269.0).

See also Country of birth.

Statistical geography
See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD)
The Census provides a 'snapshot' of Australian people and households once every five years when the Census is taken. In 2006 the ABS initiated a project to increase the usefulness of the Census by combining it with future Censuses to form a Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD) based on a 5% sample of the Census population. By combining the 2006 Census with future Censuses it will be possible to build a picture of how society changes over time. Looking at pattern of change will enable us to identify the factors that influence particular outcomes, and which groups are affected by different types of change so that appropriate interventions can be developed. For example, we could use this long-term data to investigate:

- how the education or labour force participation of parents affect the employment outcomes for their children
- the effects of the ageing population on households and family arrangements
- how children move from education to the workforce and if they are working in fields related to their educational qualifications
- migration patterns of people from one Census to another
- socioeconomic mobility of people from different areas.

Records for the sample group will be brought together from each Census by using statistical techniques that do not involve matching names and addresses. All name and address information is deleted from the Census files once processing for the Census is complete and this procedure will not change.

Status in employment
See Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Step child
In a couple family, a step child is a child who is either the natural child of one partner but not of the other, or who was reported as being the step child of both parents. As a consequence of relationship breakdown or the death of a spouse, some one parent families may also have children reported as step children.

In practice, a person is considered a step child if the response 'step' is given for that person, regardless of the individual's dependency status.

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

Student

See Child, Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

SUA
See Significant Urban Areas (SUA).

Suburb
See State Suburb (SSC).

Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)
The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) includes accommodation specified by state/territory bodies or service providers as supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence.

When utilising this flag, it should be noted that the comprehensiveness of the lists provided may vary considerably between state/territories.

In addition, the flagging of individual addresses as providing supported accommodation is dependent on their ability to be successfully matched to the corresponding census record for that dwelling.

During census processing, individual addresses on the lists provided from each state and territory will be matched to the census record of the corresponding dwelling, which will subsequently be flagged (through a dwelling code of "1") as providing supported accommodation in the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD). Likewise, any census form received with a supported accommodation sticker attached will receive the same flag on SAFD (dwelling coded as "1").

For the 2011 Census, the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) will be made available as an output item for the first time. Data is available on request.

Information about data quality for the Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) will be made available at the time of data release. Aspects to be included in the data quality statement will be (at the national and state/territory levels): implementation of the two strategies for the 2011 Census (list and sticker); uptake of these options; comparison with other data sources for supported accommodation; and the match rate of addresses to their corresponding census dwelling records.

Temporarily absent
The Census form seeks information about people who usually reside in a dwelling but who are temporarily absent on Census Night. Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:

- partners;
- children; and
- co-tenants or unrelated flatmates (used to classify group households).

There are five different classifications available about persons temporarily absent. These are:

- Count of Dependent Children Aged Under 15 Years Temporarily Absent (CDCAF);
- Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF);
- Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF);
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Family (CPAF); and
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent From Household (CPAD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF) also records present and temporarily absent spouses in a family.

The only data gathered on temporarily absent persons are sex, age, person's relationship in household and whether the person is a full-time student. This information is used to assist in family coding. All other information for persons temporarily absent and in Australia on Census Night, should have been obtained at their place of enumeration. However, this information is not able to be related back to this dwelling.

See also Child, Child under 15, Household, Non-dependent child, Partner.

Tent
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)
Combines Tenure Type (TEND) and Landlord Type (LLDD) to provide more detailed information for rented dwellings.

'Dwellings occupied rent-free' are classified as rented. 'Other Tenure Type' includes dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme. 'Owned with a mortgage' includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

The variable in this format has appeared in previous Censuses in the Community Profiles product.

See also Landlord Type (LLDD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Tenure Type (TEND)
Tenure type describes whether a household rents or owns the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement. Tenure type is derived from the responses to a series of questions.

The tenure category 'Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme' refers to households who are both purchasing some equity in the dwelling, and paying rent for the remainder.

'Being occupied under a life tenure scheme' refers to households or individuals who have a 'life tenure' contract to live in the dwelling but usually do not have any equity in the dwelling. This is a common arrangement in retirement villages.

Tenure Type (TEND) is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.

See also Landlord Type (LLDD).

Terrace house
See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Territory
See State/Territory (STE).

Thematic maps
Thematic maps are maps which show various geographic regions which are shaded or patterned, or use some other graphic tool (for example, different sized dots), to convey differences in a particular characteristic. Census data are particularly popular for these types of maps as a wide range of characteristics is available for small areas. These areas, and the associated statistics, can then be aggregated to cover a wide range of differently shaped regions to suit various needs.

Torres Strait Islander
See Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), Indigenous family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous languages, Indigenous special enumeration strategy, Indigenous Status (INGP).

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)

This variable was introduced in 2006. It allows family income to be calculated for families where only partial income details have been stated.

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) is the sum of the Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) of each family member aged 15 years and over present in the household on Census Night who states their income. Families where one or more members aged 15 years and over are temporarily absent, or do not state their income are included in the calculation. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

The categories of Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF) include 'All incomes not stated'. This is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

See also Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Income, Median income, Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)

This variable is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each family member present in the household on Census Night. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. If any person aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then the Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) is not derived for that family. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households; or to people in non-private dwellings.

The categories of Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) include: 'Partial income stated' and 'All incomes not stated'.

'Partial income stated' is used when some family members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.

'All incomes not stated' is used when no family member present (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) and Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND) are the standard Census multiple income classifications and are designed to satisfy a broad range of Census requirements. If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new family income variable.

See also Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF), Income, Median income, Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)

This variable was introduced in 2006. It allows household income to be calculated for households where only partial income details have been stated.

Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census Night. Households where any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, are included in the calculation.

Where no member of a household aged 15 years and over has stated their income, the household is classified as 'All incomes not stated'.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HINASD. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HINASD is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

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Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)

This variable is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census Night.

If any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then a value for Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND) is not derived for that household. These households will be categorised as: 'Partial income stated' or 'All incomes not stated'.

- 'Partial income stated' is used when some household members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.
- 'All incomes not stated' is used when no member of the household (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HIND. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HIND is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

HIND and Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) are the standard Census multiple income classifications, and are designed to satisfy a broad range of Census requirements. If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

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Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)

This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. Personal incomes are collected as ranges in the Census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the Survey of Income and Housing, which collects income as individual values, is used to estimate the median income within each bracket collected by the Census. The relevant median value for each family/household member is then summed to produce family or household income.

See also Income, Median income, Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND).

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Tourists

See Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.

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Townhouse

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

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Transport

See Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Place of Work (POWP).

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Travel to work

See Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).

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Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)

This variable records the type of educational institution being attended by people who are full/part-time students. The categories cover pre-school through to tertiary institutions.

Users of the data on pre-school attendance should be aware that some children who are in child care may be included in the pre-school figures. This has been identified as a problem with interpretation of categories by respondents.

Information on whether a person is attending an educational institution is essential for education and labour market planning. It is also used to identify dependent children in family coding.

See also Educational qualification, Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).

Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)

For the 2011 Census, as with 2006, the internet question relates to the dwelling rather than to the person. The question asks, 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?' In 2006, where a dwelling had more than one type of internet connection, respondents were asked to report the higher type. For 2011, this instruction has changed and respondents are asked to report the most frequently used type. Only one type is recorded.

The question also asks for the type of connection. The options include:

- 'Broadband connection', this includes, ADSL, Cable, Wireless, Satellite, Fibre, and Mobile connections;
- 'Dial-up connection', this includes analog modem and ISDN connections; and
- 'Other', this includes Internet access through mobile phones, etc.

Dial-up internet connections access the internet via a modem and dial-up software utilising the existing telephone network. The access speed for this internet connection is less than 256Kbps. Dial-up connections include: Analog modem and ISDN connections.

Broadband is a connection to the internet which provides much faster access speeds (greater than or equal to 256Kbps) and is always on. Broadband connections include: ADSL; Cable; Wireless; Satellite; Fibre; and Mobile connections.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

This variable records the type of non-private dwelling in which people were enumerated on Census Night. Non-private dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation. Examples of categories are: Hotel, motel; Boarding house, private hotel; Public hospital (not psychiatric); and Child care institution.

Hotels and private hotels are categorised differently within Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). This is mainly because of differences in length of residency, service provision, and how the hotel/private hotel classifies itself.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling also includes the category 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)' which is accommodation where meals are provided. On the other hand, units in 'Retirement village (self-contained)' are classified as private dwellings, and can be identified by the variable Dwelling Location (DLOD).

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Retirement village (self-contained).

Undercounting and/or underenumeration

Although census collectors direct extensive efforts toward locating dwellings and households within their workload, locating them all is sometimes not possible. Some dwellings may not be identified. For example, in commercial areas, flats above or behind shops may be difficult to find. Also, particularly where contact is not made at delivery, flats behind or attached to private dwellings may not be included in the Census. Analysis of the undercount in previous Censuses has shown that people away from their usual residence on Census Night (for example, travelling, camping, staying in a non-private dwelling, or visiting friends) are more likely to be missed than people at home on Census Night.

Even when a household is found, undercount is possible if not all members of the household are included on the form (for example, if there are more than six people in the household and no extra forms are obtained) or if the household, or a member of the household, refuses to cooperate and complete a Census form.

A measure of the extent of underenumeration is obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The official population estimates produced by the ABS take into account the results of the PES. However, the Census counts are not adjusted.

See also Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

Unemployed
See Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Unit Record File

The Unit Record File (URF) is a sequence of records held on computer files. It holds coded data for all the person, family and dwelling characteristics in each Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) as collected in the Census. It is the original source of all Census products. It excludes records for persons listed as temporarily absent, as their details will have been recorded at their place of enumeration on Census Night (if they were not overseas).

Census data are stored in a hierarchy of records for each dwelling. Each dwelling may contain a number of family records. Each of these, in turn, may contain a number of person records. When using household/family data it is necessary to recognise these three levels and understand the concepts at each level.

The three levels are indicated by the last character in the mnemonic for each variable. Dwelling level variables are indicated by D, family level by F, and person level by P.

The URF is held under strict security and is only accessible by certain officers of the ABS.

See also Data processing, Mnemonics.

Unoccupied private dwelling
See Dwelling.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)
See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)
See Unpaid work.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)
See Unpaid work.

Unpaid helpers
See Contributing family worker, Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Unpaid work

Questions on unpaid work are applicable to people aged 15 years and over, and are separate from the labour force questions. They cover the following topics:

- Voluntary work through or for an organisation or group in the previous twelve months;
- Caring for a person who has a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age in the previous two weeks;
- Caring for a child aged less than 15 years (including own child) in the previous two weeks; and
- Domestic work for own household in the previous week.

For each topic, people were asked to indicate whether they had done any unpaid work or not in the relevant reference period. People were asked to indicate in broad ranges the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work, but were not asked about time spent on the other types of unpaid work.

Data from these questions may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care, and in the provision of information and support to carers. They will help in understanding the way individuals and families balance paid work with other important aspects of their lives, such as family and community commitments.

The 2006 Census was the first Census to include questions on unpaid work.

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP) - This consists of help willingly given, in the form of time, service or skills, to a club, organisation or association in the previous twelve months.

Unpaid voluntary work can include:

- assisting at organised events and with sports organisations;
- helping with organised school events and activities;
- assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; or
- other kinds of volunteer work (e.g. emergency services, serving on a committee for a club, etc.).

Unpaid work involving the care of a child or a person who has a disability, a long-term illness or problems with old age, where that care was given through a club, organisation or association, is included.

Voluntary work excludes unpaid work done through a club, organisation or association in order to qualify for government benefits such as Newstart Allowance. It also excludes any activity which is part of a person's paid employment or working in a family business. Unpaid work in a family business is regarded as employment rather than voluntary work.

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP) - This consists of unpaid help or supervision given in the previous two weeks to another person to assist them with daily activities because of a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age. A long-term illness is one that has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more. The care could have been provided to family members or other people, but excludes care given through an organisation or club.

Unpaid caring can include, but is not limited to:

- bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding;
- helping a person to move around;
- helping a person to understand or be understood by others;
- providing emotional support and helping a person to maintain friendships and social activities;
- helping with or supervising medication;
- dressing wounds;
- cleaning, laundry, cooking, managing diets and meal preparation;
- performing housework, light household repairs or maintenance, or managing household finances; or
- driving or accompanying a person to appointments and activities.

Care provided by recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Payment is included as unpaid care.

Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP) **-** This consists of time spent in the previous two weeks caring for a child or children aged less than 15 years without being paid. This includes people caring for their own children, whether they usually live with them or not. It also includes people looking after other children, such as grandchildren, the children of other relatives, or the children of friends or neighbours. Care for a child given through an organisation or club is excluded. People were asked to indicate whether care was given for their own child and/or another child.

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP) **-** This consists of the time people spent in the previous week doing domestic work without pay for themselves and their household, whether in their own home or in other places. People were asked to provide (in broad ranges) the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work in the previous week.

Unpaid domestic work can include:

- meal preparation, service and clean-up;
- washing, ironing and managing clothes;
- other housework;
- gardening, mowing and yard work;
- home, car and bike maintenance; or
- household shopping and managing household financial affairs.

Any domestic work done as part of paid employment is excluded.

Unrelated child (under 15)
See Child under 15, Parent-child relationship.

Unrelated individual living in a family household
A person who lives in a family household, but who is not related to any person in any of the families in the household.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Usual address
Usual address information is used to code usual residence.

See also Usual residence.

Usual residence
Usual residence data provide information on the usually resident population of an area, and on the internal migration patterns at the state and regional levels. The 2011 Census has three questions on usual residence that ask where the person usually lives on Census Night, and where the person usually lived one year ago and five years ago.

Since the 2001 Census, an additional note was included: 'For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country''.

The information acquired from the answers to the usual residence questions is recorded in the usual residence indicator variables:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP);
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P); and
- 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 2011 Census the following usual residence variables are available:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP);
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P); and
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

Family variables are only derived for people counted at their usual residence. Temporarily absent persons are used to classify types of relationships and families existing in a household, but they are not used in the derivation of any other Census characteristics or in other Census output. If all members of a family are absent from their usual residence, no family records are created for them. Family and household structures are based on persons usually resident. If all members of a family or household are temporarily absent, the family or household is not counted.

Usual Residence data are used by the ABS in calculations of the Estimated Resident Population.

See also Census counts, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1), Temporarily absent, Visitors to a household.

Variables

Census variables contain person, dwelling or family characteristics for which data can be produced. The data may be acquired directly from the questions on the Census form or derived or imputed from information acquired from a combination of these questions.

Each variable is represented by a mnemonic e.g. 'VEHD' for the variable 'Number of Motor Vehicles'. Refer to the Topic Index and the Classifications Index for a full list of variables.

See also Household/Dwelling variables, Family variables, Mnemonics, Person variables.

Vehicles
See Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD).

Visitors to a household

Characteristics of individual visitors to a household are available at the household of enumeration. Visitors may also be tabulated according to their Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) of usual residence but cannot be placed back to their dwelling of usual residence. For the 2011 Census, data will be imputed to SA1 level where the respondent has given insufficient address information. Visitors are excluded from household and family classifications, although counts of visitors (and visitor only households) are still available separately.

All household and family classifications in the Census are based on the relationships of people usually residing in the household. This applies when there is at least one person aged 15 years and over present. In these classifications, people temporarily absent are included, and visitors are excluded.

The relationship of visitors to one another, or to any resident (including cases where all the people enumerated are visitors) is not further classified.

Households containing only visitors are excluded from family variables, and the internal migration variables.

See also Family, Household, Internal migration, Place of enumeration, Usual residence.

Visitors to Australia

Question 8 on the Census form, 'Where does the person usually live?' allows the identification of people who are usually resident in another country. These overseas visitors are identified as a separate category (coded as V) for all applicable variables.

For the 2006 and 2011 Census, overseas visitors were those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than a year.

Since the 1996 Census, overseas visitors have been separately categorised in standard tabulations, with the exception of Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Registered Marital Status (MSTP) tabulations.

Overseas visitors can be identified for AGEP, SEXP, and MSTP by cross-classifying with a variable which contains a separate overseas visitor category.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)
See Unpaid work.

Wage or salary earner
See Employee, Employment Type (EMTP), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Weekly rent
See Rent (weekly) (RNTD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Wife
See Partner.

Work Destination Zone
See Place of Work (POWP), Destination Zones (DZN).

Working population

The working population consists of all persons who were employed in the week prior to Census Night.

It is not possible to distinguish between workers working standard hours, and shift workers: the data collected relates to all workers.

The Working Population Profile contains tables showing the characteristics of the working population in a Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

See also Place of Work (POWP).

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)

This variable records the year of arrival in Australia for people born overseas who intend staying in Australia for at least one year. In 1996, data were collected in categories ranging from 'Before 1981' to '1996'. From 2001 onwards, data were collected by single year with valid responses in 2011 being in the range 1895 to 2011.

When cross-classified with other Census data, these data are useful for analysing how the characteristics of migrants change with length of time in Australia.

A question on year of first arrival has been included in all Australian Censuses since 1911. In Censuses prior to 1991, the question was asked in terms of number of completed years of residence in Australia.

The category 'Overseas visitor' consists of those people who report they usually reside in another country.

People born overseas who answer they usually reside in Australia, but who also answer they would be in Australia less than one year, are coded to the category 'Not stated'.

This variable is coded 'Not applicable' for people born in Australia.

A check is made to ensure that a person's stated age is compatible with period of residence. The year 2011 refers to the period from 1st January 2011 to 9th August 2011 only.

Year of birth
See Age (AGEP).