



Census of Population and Housing: Census Dictionary

Australia

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Introduction - Using the Census Dictionary

The Census of Population and Housing provides a comprehensive picture of Australia's people, how they live and where they reside. This information is available through a suite of standard products, or as data customised for individual user requirements.

This dictionary is designed to help users of Census data to determine and specify their data requirements and to understand the concepts underlying the data.

The 2016 Census classifications and the standard output variables for which data can be produced make up the core of the dictionary. Users should consult the classifications before running or requesting Census data.

The main sections of the dictionary are:

- What's New for 2016? - lists changes to classifications and Census questions since 2011, and new variables for 2016.
- About Census Classifications - explains the basics of classifications.
- Classifications by Topic Groups - helps users find variables of interest. Select a variable to see its details.
- Classifications Index and Classifications by Category and Release Index - provide an alternative listing to 'Classifications by topic group'.
- Managing Census Quality - describes how the main sources of error in the Census are managed and how to find more information about data quality.
- 2016 Census classifications – provides information on the key aspects of the item.
- Glossary - provides definitions of Census terms, such as terms used in the classifications, and some background information. It is worth checking the glossary for extra information on variables of interest.

The 2016 Census Dictionary is a practical reference tool for all Census data users.

What's New for 2016?

The 2016 Census will introduce significant changes to the way the Census is conducted, with a move to a "Digital First" approach. About two-thirds of Australians are expected to respond online in 2016, twice the 33% online response in 2011.

In 2016, households in most areas of Australia will, in the first instance, be mailed information which includes a unique login number and instructions on how to complete the Census online. People in these households may request paper forms be mailed to them, if they do not wish to complete the Census online.

In other areas, where it is anticipated there will be a greater need for paper forms, paper forms and a prepaid mail-back envelope will be delivered as the first contact, along with a login number and instructions on how to complete the form online. This change from the traditional drop off and pick up of paper forms by Census Collectors is the most significant change in collection methodology since the first Australian Census. Central to the new approach has been the development of the ABS address register as a frame for this mail-out. Further information about 2016 Census collection operations can be found in *Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0)*.

Public consultation confirmed the value of continuing the topics from the 2011 Census, so the topics collected in the 2016 Census will remain the same as those collected in 2011, with only minor changes to the questions. The development of the online questionnaire for 2016 has provided an opportunity to make refinements to gain more accurate data from respondents, while decreasing the burden placed on those filling out the form.

Norfolk Island will be included in the Census for the first time following passage of the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act, 2015*. People in Norfolk Island will be able to complete the Census either on a paper form, or online. Amendments to the geographical classification used with the Census, and to some standard classifications relating to cultural diversity, have been made as a consequence of this change.

Data integration will continue to be a central element of the Census in 2016 and is an increasingly important element of the broader ABS work program. This ability will be improved by the decision to retain names and addresses collected in the 2016 Census. For the 2016 Census, the ABS will destroy names and addresses when there is no longer any community benefit to their retention or four years after collection (i.e. August 2020), whichever is earliest. The existing practices and obligations of the ABS will ensure that no information will be released in a way that would enable users of Census data to identify any individual or household. The ABS never has and never will release identifiable Census data.

This chapter outlines changes to classifications for 2016. As the topics included in the Census remained stable between 2011 and 2016, the changes for 2016 mostly reflect revisions to major classifications and routine updating of income and other ranges used in Census questions and/or their output variables. However, six new variables have been added:

- Housing Suitability (HOSD) and Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP) are derived from existing data items.
- Status in Employment (SIEMP) replaced Employment Type (EMTP).
- An imputation flag has been added for the sex variable (IFSEXP).
- An imputation flag has been added for the place of work variable (IFPOWP).
- Community Development Programme Participation (CDPP) variable has been added.

In addition, there was a substantial change to the question and output classification for the internet topic (Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)), and a move to collecting and outputting specific country of birth information in the Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BFPF) topics. A change to the format of the Religion question, and the use of targeted supplementary questions in collecting data on occupation and industry of employment, are also worth noting.

The move to a new method of conducting the Census also meant a change to how data on Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWTP), Structure of Dwelling (STRD) and Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD), previously recorded by Census collectors, are obtained.

Changes to major ABS classifications are outlined below, followed by a detailed list of variables which have been changed in any way for 2016.

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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 2011 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 2011 - 2016 at the bottom of this page.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Version 1.2

Responses to the occupation related questions in the 2016 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), version 1.2.

Version 1.2 of ANZSCO was released in 2013 and included a net increase of nine occupations (6-digit units). A small number of changes were made at the next highest level of the classification (the unit group) but these were limited to changes in unit group titles, relevant lead statements and lists of tasks.

For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on occupation have been added to the online Census forms, to improve coding. Common occupation responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'nurse', are targeted by these questions. This should result in better quality fine-level data.

For more information see the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), 2013, Version 1.2 (cat. no 1220.0).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0)

Responses to the Industry of employment related questions in the 2016 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0). Standard 2016 Census data will be output based on this classification.

The latest revision of ANZSIC was in 2013. No industries were removed or added in this revision. There were some changes such as clarification of definitions and corrections of small errors and omissions.

For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on industry have been added to the online Census forms, to improve coding. Common industry responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example, 'construction' are targeted by these questions. This should result in better quality fine-level data.

For more information see the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016

Responses to the ancestry question in the 2016 will be classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016.

A minor review was conducted in 2016 to maintain the classification's relevance and usability, and to reflect the changes to Australia's cultural and ethnic profile brought about by changing immigration patterns. Two new base level cultural and ethnic groups were added: Pitcairn has been introduced due to the inclusion of Norfolk Island in the Australian Census for the first time in 2016, and Yezidi has been added. There were also minor changes to the names of seven 4 digit units. There have been no structural changes in the narrow (2 digit) or broad (1 digit) group level.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) (cat. no. 1249.0).

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Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016

The Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 is used in the 2016 Census to code responses to the question 'Does the person speak a language other than English at home?'

A minor review was conducted in 2016 to update the classifications in order to reflect changes to Australia's language profile. As a result three new languages were added. There were also two name changes of existing languages. Pitcairnese was changed to Norfolk-Pitcairn due to the inclusion of Norfolk Island in the Australian Census for the first time and reflecting the terms used on Norfolk Island to refer to this language. Makaton, a sign language, was changed to Key Word Sign Australia, reflecting a change by those who coordinate this language in Australia.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 (cat. no 1267.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016

The Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 is used in the 2016 Census to code responses to the religion question.

A minor review of the classification in 2016 resulted in some changes to the classification structure and a net increase in the number of religions (4 digit groups) from 137 to 151, a decrease in 3 digit level groups from 30 to 28 and an increase in 2 digit groups from 3 to 7. The areas of greatest change are the Pentecostal narrow group (2 digit group 24), the Other Protestant narrow group (2 digit group 28) and Broad group 7, previously named No religion and now named Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation.

For more information see the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0)

Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016

The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), is used in the 2016 Census to code responses to the questions on Country of Birth of Person, Country of Birth of Father and Country of Birth of Mother.

A minor review was conducted in 2016. Revisions to the names of 4 countries resulted, including the shortening of unnecessarily long names.

For more information see the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

The 2016 Census will use the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) which was introduced for the 2011 Census. For the 2011 Census, data was also available for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), the basic unit from the geographic classification used in 2006, to enable time series comparison. This was a transitional arrangement and will not apply in 2016.

Mesh Blocks (MBs) are the base unit of output geography for the ASGS and will aggregate to form the higher level units in the main structure of the ASGS.

In addition to the main structure, the ASGS also includes other structures which are based on legal and administrative areas. Examples are Local Government Areas, State Suburbs and Tourism Regions. In 2011, these areas were approximated using aggregates of SA1s. In 2016, they will be approximated using aggregates of Mesh Blocks, giving greater precision.

For ASGS purposes, the ABS uses the definition of Australia as set out in section 2B of the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901*. Following an amendment to this Act, Norfolk Island has been included in the definition of geographic Australia from 1 July 2016. In the ASGS, Norfolk Island comprises a Statistical Area Level 2 under 'Other Territories' at the State/Territory level.

Definitions of all ASGS structures (such as Mesh Block, Statistical Area Level 1, or Local Government Area), and an outline of the ASGS, can be found under Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) in the glossary.

The ABS published the ASGS manual with the boundaries, labels and codes for the Statistical Area units and Capital Cities in July 2016. The Non-ABS structures will be released September 2016 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 2016 Census as they require an analysis of Census data to be developed. The regions defined in the ABS structures will not change until the next Census in 2021, although correspondences will be available.

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For further information see the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) or refer to the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au/geography.

Summary of changes to variables from 2011 to 2016

This section outlines changes that have been made to variables since the 2011 Census. It includes details of new variables for the 2016 Census and those variables which are no longer included. It describes changes to names, mnemonics and classifications. Further detail for each classification change included is available in the Glossary.

Changes to Census questions designed to improve the data quality of the variables related to them, are also mentioned, except for some minor changes to dot point instructions for questions. Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0) has further background on each question and information on enhancements to them.

New and Revised Classifications

Variable	Description of Change
Age (AGEP)	The phrase 'last birthday' has been removed from the question text as it was found to be potentially confusing.
Ancestry (ANCP)	<p>Ancestry is classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG). The ASCCEG was revised before the 2016 Census.</p> <p>The layout of the ancestry question has changed for the 2016 Census. There are now two distinct areas in which people can write in an ancestry, that is not one of the pick box ancestries. This change is to clarify responses and improve autocoding rates. In previous Censuses, when writing more than one ancestry in a single area, people tended to add marks such as backslashes or hyphens between them, which made the entries fail autocoding and left the intended answer unclear.</p>
Birthplace of Female Parent (BFPF)	See 'Country of Birth of Mother (BFPF)'.
Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)	See 'Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)'.
Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)	See 'Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP)'.
Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)	This variable is not available from the 2016 Census.
Community Development Programme Participation (CDPP)	New for 2016. Indicates whether a person participated in the Community Development Programme (CDP). The question on the CDP is only included on the Interviewer Household Form.
Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)	For 2011 BPMP was classified to the categories 'Born in Australia' or 'Born overseas'. For 2016, BPMP is classified to a specific country using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). This question has been amended to allow respondents to provide details of the country of birth of their mother and father (where it is not Australia). The question previously had a generic 'overseas' category.

The name of BPMP has changed from 'Birthplace of Male Parent' to 'Country of Birth of Father'.

Country of Birth of Mother (BPPF)

For 2011 BPPF was classified to the categories 'Born in Australia' or 'Born overseas'. For 2016, BPPF is classified to a specific country using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). This question has been amended to allow respondents to provide details of the country of birth of their mother and father (where it is not Australia). The question previously had a generic 'overseas' category.

The name of BPPF has changed from 'Birthplace of Female Parent' to 'Country of Birth of Mother'.

Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP)

Change of name only. BPPP has changed from 'Birthplace of Parents' to 'Country of Birth of Parents'.

Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)

Country of Birth is classified using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). The SACC was revised before the 2016 Census.

Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)

The dwelling internet question formerly asked whether the dwelling was connected to the internet and by what type of connection. In 2016, the question has been changed to a simple yes/no question asking 'Does anyone in this household access the internet from this dwelling', with consequent changes to the output categories.

Dwelling Location (DLOD)

There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Location of private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

Dwelling Structure (STRD)

Dwelling structure category 91 (Caravan, cabin, houseboat) has been split into two categories for 2016. Category 91 is now 'Caravan' and there is an additional category for 'Cabin, houseboat' (category 92).

There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Private dwelling structure was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 enumeration period.

Dwelling Type (DWTD)

There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address

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Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Dwelling type was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

Employment Type (EMTP)

EMTP has been discontinued for the 2016 Census. See the new (for 2016) more comprehensive variable Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP)

New for 2016, this derived item classifies a person's participation in work and/or study as Fully Engaged, Partly Engaged or Not Engaged. Typically, clients would use this data item with AGEP to look at the engagement of an age group of interest, for example, young people.

Equivalent Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)

The categories for equivalised household income in dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.

Highest year of Schooling Completed (HSCP)

A minor change was made to the dot point instruction in the Census question, to clarify that people attending school should mark the last year completed not the current year of study.

Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)

Reference year updated for 2016.

Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)

Reference year updated for 2016.

Housing Suitability (HOSD)

New for 2016, this derived item is a measure of housing utilisation based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex.

Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)

The categories for IFNMFD have been revised for the 2016 Census. The 2011 Census had a separate category for 'Not imputed - no form, count obtained by collector'. This category has been removed and the remaining categories renumbered. In 2016, all occupied private dwellings which did not return a form were included in 'Persons imputed into dwelling'.

This change is due to different collection procedures for the 2016 Census. In 2011 (in some instances), ABS Field Officers collected information on the number of males and females in a dwelling, if a dwelling was thought to be occupied but no form was returned (e.g. sourcing information from neighbours). In 2016, the number of males and females in a dwelling was no longer collected as ABS Field Officers did not visit all dwellings.

Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP)

New for 2016. Provides information on the level of response a person provided to the 'place of work' question.

Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP)

New for 2016. Indicates if a person's sex was imputed.

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Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)

Wording in category 1 amended from 'Indigenous' to 'Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander'.

Industry of Employment (INDP)

For the 2011 Census, Industry was classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0). For the 2016 Census, Industry is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2).

Question 42 on the Census Household Form, one of the questions that relate to this variable, changed from a mark box format to a write-in format in 2016.

For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on industry, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online Census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common industry responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'construction', are targeted by these questions.

Labour Force Status (LFSP)

A minor change was made to the format of the question about active job seeking to emphasise and clarify the 'active' component. The phrase 'full-time or part-time job of any kind' has been replaced in the question which asks whether a person had a job last week.

In the 2011 Census, participants in the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) were classified as employed. This scheme has since been replaced by the Community Development Programme (CDP). People participating only in this programme are not considered to be employed for the 2016 Census. For further information on this change, see Community Development Programme in the Glossary.

Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

In 2011 Language spoken at home was classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), Second Edition, Revision 1. This classification was revised before the 2016 Census.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

Categories from the HEAP variable have been re-ordered to align with the Education standard. In particular, non-school qualifications Certificate III and above are listed above Year 12 and Certificates I and II are listed below Year 10.

Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)

On the 2011 Census form, the question asked for the number of children ever born to each female aged 15 years or more, with an instruction to include live births only. For the 2016 Census, the instruction to include live births only has been removed due to the sensitivities involved.

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)

On the 2011 Census form, the question asked for the number of children ever born to each female aged 15 years or more, with an instruction to include live births only. For the 2016 Census, the instruction to include live births only has been

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	removed due to the sensitivities involved.
Number of Employees (EMPP)	<p>'Not applicable' has the additional category of 'Persons with Status in Employment (SIEMP) not stated'.</p> <p>For 2016, the question instructions changed so that owner managers are now instructed to exclude themselves from the count of people that they employ.</p>
Occupation (OCCP)	<p>For the 2011 Census, Occupation was classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. For the 2016 Census, Occupation is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Version 1.2.</p> <p>For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on occupation, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online Census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common occupation responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'nurse', are targeted by these questions.</p> <p>Minor changes have been made to the dot point instructions for the occupation question in order to update the example responses and also include more specific examples for public servants and managers.</p>
Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP)	The name of this variable has changed to 'Public/Private Sector (GNGP)'.
Public/Private Sector (GNGP)	This variable's name has changed from 'Public/Private Employer Indicator' to 'Public/Private Sector' for 2016.
Religious Affiliation (RELP)	<p>Religious affiliation is classified using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). This classification was revised before the 2016 Census.</p> <p>For 2016 a change was made to the question format, moving No religion to be the first response category. The new question format makes the question more consistent with other questions and the order of their response categories, as well as making it consistent with the approach taken by a number of other countries.</p>
Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTRD)	The categories for rent dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.
Residential status in a non-private dwelling	The questions on the personal form relating to this classification have been revised to improve clarity and sequencing.
Status in Employment (SIEMP)	SIEMP is new for 2016. It is applicable to employed persons and defines their status in employment for the main job held in the week prior to Census night. It replaces Employment

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	Type (EMPT) which provided some of the same data.
Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)	The categories for family income in dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.
Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)	The categories for family income in dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.
Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)	The categories for household income dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.
Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)	The categories for household income dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.
Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)	The categories for personal income dollar ranges have been revised for the 2016 Census.
Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)	<p>There has been a change in the way this information is collected for 2016. It was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Private dwelling structure was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 enumeration period.</p> <p>Also, on the collection instrument used by ABS Address Canvassing Officers was modified. A separate category Mining camps was added as a subset of the staffing accommodation category.</p>
Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)	Descriptors with years have been updated for 2016.
Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)	Descriptors with years have been updated for 2016.
Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)	Descriptors with years have been updated for 2016.
Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP)	Year ranges have been updated for the 2016 Census.
Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)	Year ranges have been updated for the 2016 Census.

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. For example, a topic about dwellings, 'Dwelling internet connection' is represented by a single question whereas there are six questions related to the 'Labour force status' of people aged 15 years and over. The questions collect information about a particular data item, called a variable. A variable may take a range of values. The Dwelling internet connection question is based on a simple yes/no question and so the variable has two values. The Labour force status variable has six values ranging from Employed, Worked full-time to Not in the labour force.

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. Most classifications in this dictionary also include supplementary codes which are not a formal part of the classification but are needed to account for situations where the question was not applicable, was not answered, or was not answered in sufficient detail. This applies to Dwelling Internet connection which has two supplementary codes in addition to the two categories for the 'yes' and 'no' answers to the question.

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 Dwelling internet connection, the category 'internet accessed from dwelling' is represented by the code number '1', the category 'internet not accessed from this dwelling' is represented by the code number '2' and the supplementary categories are represented by symbols (Not stated by '&' and Not applicable by '@'). Typically a classification is defined by a list of category descriptions and their corresponding codes.

Computer processing of Census forms following a Census is largely concerned with the allocation of appropriate codes from the responses to the questions on the form. However, 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.

Classifications

The Census uses Australian standard classifications where available and appropriate. Examples of these are the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) and the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). 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 previous section 'What's New for 2016' - 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, Dwelling Internet Connection 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 previous section 'What's New for 2016 - Summary of Changes to Variables 2011 to 2016'.

Example classification

Dwelling Internet Connection can be used as an example of the presentation of classifications in this dictionary. The parts of each classification are:

Top row: a mnemonic (NEDD), the name of the classification and the release phase.

- Mnemonics are a 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 (D, F or P) indicates the unit to which the classification relates.

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- Census data items are released in phases. For 2016, the release phases are June and October 2017. The June 2017 release will include most data items and geographies, while data items that are complex and time-consuming to process are released in October 2017.

Second row: an icon reinforcing the message about the unit the classification relates to, and a description of the classification.

Third row: specifies the applicable group for the variable - in this case, occupied private dwellings. For the classification labour force status, the applicable population would be people aged 15 years and over.

Fourth row: lists the categories and their numeric or character codes.

Fifth row: states the number of categories at each hierarchical level of the classification

Sixth row: details the make-up of the not applicable category. In this case, the Internet dwelling connection question is only asked of households in private dwellings, and so the not applicable category is made up of unoccupied private dwellings, non-private dwellings and also people covered by the special purpose codes 'Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s'. These are created for people who are located on long distance transport; offshore rigs and drilling platforms; or on vessels in Australian waters, in or between Australian ports.

NEDD	Dwelling Internet Connection	June release
	Records whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling. This includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).	
Applicable to:	Occupied private dwellings	
Categories:	1 Internet accessed from dwelling 2 Internet not accessed from dwelling & Not stated @ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	4	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unoccupied private dwellings• Non-private dwellings• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s	

Related glossary entries

Classifications are designed to be a simple technical guide to the key aspects of the classification. There is often also a glossary entry about the data item. The glossary items may include information such as changes in the classification over time and particularly since the last Census; aspects of interpreting the data for the item; and have links to other related glossary items. In addition, the glossary provides information about some of the terms used in the classification. For example, the glossary includes entries Dwelling Internet Connect (NEDD) which gives some history on this data item, Dwelling type (DWTD) which defines occupied private dwelling and other dwelling types and Residual categories and supplementary codes, which explain the categories Not stated and Not applicable.

Recodes and user defined fields

It is important to realise that the classification categories can be recoded and categories from different classifications can be combined using user defined fields. For example, if there was interest only in households where no-one accessed the internet, the classification could be recoded to consist only of category 1, Internet not accessed from dwelling and this could be used to become the population of a table. The characteristic of households who do not access the internet could then be the focus of the tables produced.

A user defined field can bring together categories of different classifications, including classifications of different levels (dwelling (households), family, person), to make a new data item.

For more information see Recodes and user defined fields in the glossary.

Geographical classification

For details on the geographic classification which underlies all Census data see Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) in the glossary.

Classifications by Topic Groups

This index provides a reference to identify variables for particular topics. The groupings are based on the most frequently grouped characteristics, provided through 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
BFPF	Country of Birth of Mother
BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
BPPP	Country of Birth of Parents
CDPP	Community Development Programme Participation
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
IFSEXP	Imputation Flag for Sex
INCP	Total Personal Income (weekly)
INGP	Indigenous Status
LANP	Language Spoken at Home
MDCP	Social Marital Status
MSTP	Registered Marital Status
RELP	Religious Affiliation
RLHP	Relationship in Household
RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling
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

EETP	Engagement in Employment, Education and Training
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 Education
STUP	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status
TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
TYSTAP	Educational Institution: Attendee Status

Employment, Income and Unpaid Work

CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care
DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours
EETP	Engagement in Employment, Education and Training
EMPP	Number of Employees
GNGP	Public/Private Sector
HRSP	Hours Worked

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HRWRP	Hours Worked (ranges)
IFPOWP	Imputation Flag for Place of Work
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
SIEMP	Status in Employment
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
BFPF	Country of Birth of Mother
BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
BPPP	Country of Birth 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
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 Child Care

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
CND CF	Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family
CTGP	Child Type (including grandchildren)
CTPP	Child Type
RLGP	Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)
RLHP	Relationship in Household

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TISP Number of Children Ever Born

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)
CTPP Child Type
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)
RLHP Relationship in Household
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 Household
DLOD Dwelling Location
DWTD Dwelling Type
HCFMD Family Household Composition (Dwelling)
HCFMF Family Household Composition (Family)
HHCD Household Composition
HIDD Household Income Derivation Indicator

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HIED	Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)
HINASD	Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)
HIND	Total Household Income (weekly)
HOSD	Housing Suitability
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	Dwelling 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Classifications Index

The Classifications Index provides a ready reference to all variables available from the 2016 Census. The index can be sorted one column at a time by clicking on the column title. It can be sorted by mnemonic, description, release phase or category. Note changes to the release phases and terminology for them, for the 2016 Census:

- June release - The majority of data items, on most geographies, will be available in June 2017.
- October release - The data items which are more complex and time consuming to code, including occupation and industry, employment and population mobility will be released in October 2017.

Mnemonic	Description	Release (2017)	Category
AGEP	Age	June	Person
AGE5P	Age in Five Year Groups	June	Person
AGE10P	Age in Ten Year Groups	June	Person
ANCP	Ancestry Multi Response	June	Person
ANC1P	Ancestry 1st Response	June	Person
ANC2P	Ancestry 2nd Response	June	Person
ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance	June	Person
BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling	June	Household/Dwelling
BEDRD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)	June	Household/Dwelling
BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother	June	Person
BPLP	Country of Birth of Person	June	Person
BPMP	Country of Birth of Father	June	Person
BPPP	Country of Birth of Parents	June	Person
CACF	Count of All Children in Family	June	Family
CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	June	Family
CDCF	Count of Dependent Children in Family	June	Family
CDPP	Community Development Programme Participation	October	Person
CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent	June	Family
CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care	June	Person
CITP	Australian Citizenship	June	Person
CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent	June	Family
CNDCF	Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family	June	Family
CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household	June	Household/Dwelling
CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family	June	Family
CPRF	Count of Persons in Family	June	Family
CTGP	Child Type (including grandchildren)	June	Person
CTPP	Child Type	June	Person
DLOD	Dwelling Location	June	Household/Dwelling
DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours	June	Person
DWTD	Dwelling Type	June	Household/Dwelling
EETP	Engagement in Employment, Education and Training	October	Person
EMPP	Number of Employees	October	Person
ENGLP	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	June	Person
ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English	June	Person
FBLF	Family Blending	June	Family
FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator	June	Family
FINASF	Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)	June	Family
FINF	Total Family Income (weekly)	June	Family
FMCF	Family Composition	June	Family
FMGF	Grandparent Families	June	Family
FNOF	Family Number	June	Family
FRLF	Relationship Between Families	June	Family

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

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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Classification by Category and Release Index

This Index provides classifications by category and release phase.

Category: Person, Family and Household/Dwelling

	Mnemonic	Description	Release
Person	AGEP	Age	June
	AGE5P	Age in Five Year Groups	June
	AGE10P	Age in Ten Year Groups	June
	ANCP	Ancestry Multi Response	June
	ANC1P	Ancestry 1st Response	June
	ANC2P	Ancestry 2nd Response	June
	ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance	June
	BFPF	Country of Birth of Mother	June
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person	June
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father	June
	BPPP	Country of Birth of Parents	June
	CDPP	Community Development Programme Participation	October
	CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care	June
	CITP	Australian Citizenship	June
	CTGP	Child Type (including grandchildren)	June
	CTPP	Child Type	June
	DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours	June
	EETP	Engagement in Employment, Education and Training	October
	EMPP	Number of Employees	October
	ENGLP	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	June
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English	June
	GNGP	Public/Private Sector	October
	HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment	October
	HRSP	Hours Worked	October
	HRWRP	Hours Worked (ranges)	October
	HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed	June
	IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age	June
	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status	June
	IFPOWP	Imputation Flag for Place of Work	October
	IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence	June
	IFSEXP	Imputation Flag for Sex	June
	INCP	Total Personal Income (weekly)	June
	INDP	Industry of Employment	October
	INGP	Indigenous Status	June
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home	June
	LFHRP	Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated	October
	LFSP	Labour Force Status	October
	MDCP	Social Marital Status	June
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status	June
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work	October
	OCCP	Occupation	October
	POWP	Place of Work	October
	PURP	Place of Usual Residence	June
	PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago	October
	PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago	October
	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study	October
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education	October
RELP	Religious Affiliation	June	

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	RLCP	Relationship as Reported for Couples	June
	RLGP	Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)	June
	RLHP	Relationship in Household	June
	RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling	June
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator	June
	SEXP	Sex	June
	SIEMP	Status in Employment	October
	SLPP	Sex of Lone Parent	June
	STUP	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status	June
	TISP	Number of Children Ever Born	June
	TISRP	Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)	June
	TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending	June
	TYSTAP	Educational Institution: Attendee Status	June
	UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night	June
	UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator	October
	UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator	October
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability	June
	VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group	June
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia	June
	YARRP	Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)	June
Household/ Dwelling	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling	June
	BEDRD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)	June
	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household	June
	DLOD	Dwelling Location	June
	DWTD	Dwelling Type	June
	HCFMD	Family Household Composition (Dwelling)	June
	HHCD	Household Composition	June
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator	June
	HIED	Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)	June
	HINASD	Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)	June
	HIND	Total Household Income (weekly)	June
	HOSD	Housing Suitability	June
	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling	June
	INGDWTD	Indigenous Household Indicator	June
	LLDD	Landlord Type	June
	MRED	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values	June
	MRERD	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges	June
	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator	October
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator	October
	NEDD	Dwelling Internet Connection	June
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling	June
	NPRD	Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling	June
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) Dollar Values	June
	RNTRD	Rent (weekly) Ranges	June
	SAFD	Supported Accommodation Flag	October
	STRD	Dwelling Structure	June
	TEND	Tenure Type	June
	TENLLD	Tenure and Landlord Type	June
	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles	June
	VEHRD	Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)	June
Family	CACF	Count of All Children in Family	June
	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	June
	CDCF	Count of Dependent Children in Family	June

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CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent	June
CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent	June
CNDCF	Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family	June
CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family	June
CPRF	Count of Persons in Family	June
FBLF	Family Blending	June
FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator	June
FINASF	Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)	June
FINF	Total Family Income (weekly)	June
FMCF	Family Composition	June
FMGF	Grandparent Families	June
FNOF	Family Number	June
FRLF	Relationship Between Families	June
HCFMF	Family Household Composition (Family)	June
LFSF	Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families	October
SPLF	Location of Spouse	June
SSCF	Same-Sex Couple Indicator	June

Release Phase Index

June 2017 Release

Person

Age (AGEP)
 Age in Five Year Groups (AGE5P)
 Age in Ten Year Groups (AGE10P)
 Ancestry Multi Response (ANCP)
 Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P)
 Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P)
 Australian Citizenship (CITP)
 Child Type (CTPP)
 Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)
 Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)
 Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)
 Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP)
 Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP)
 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)
 Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP)
 Indigenous Status (INGP)
 Language Spoken at Home (LANP)
 Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)
 Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)
 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)

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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 (YARP)
Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP)

Household/Dwelling

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)
Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)
Dwelling Location (DLOD)
Dwelling Structure (STRD)
Dwelling Type (DWTD)
Equivalent Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED)
Family Household Composition (Dwelling) (HCFMD)
Household Composition (HHCD)
Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)
Housing Suitability (HOSD)
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 (VEHD)
Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD)
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 as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)
Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)
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)

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Family Number (FNOF)
Grandparent Families (FMGF)
Location of Spouse (SPLF)
Relationship Between Families (FRLF)
Same-Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF)
Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)
Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)

October 2017 Release

Person

Community Development Programme Participation (CDPP)
Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP)
Hours Worked (HRSP)
Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP)
Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP)
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 One Year Ago (PUR1P)
Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)
Place of Work (POWP)
Public/Private Sector (GNGP)
Status in Employment (SIEMP)
Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)
Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

Household/Dwelling

Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)
Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)
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 trained interviewer. 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.

Some topics are included in the Census to meet legislative requirements to provide a reliable base for estimation of the population of each of the states, territories and local government areas for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are: Sex, Age, Registered Marital Status, Indigenous status, Usual residence at Census time, and Internal Migration.

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

- The topic is of current national importance.
- There is a current need for data on the topic for small population groups and/or at the small area level.
- There are no other suitable alternative data sources available for the topic.
- The topic is suitable for inclusion in the Census.
- There is likely to be a continuing need for data on the topic in the following 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 selecting an option, although some questions require free text responses.

Questions are tested via focus groups and cognitive interviews to ensure they are clear, well worded and can be answered on behalf of others. Following the successful completion of this cognitive testing, 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.

Specific tests are also conducted on the usability and functionality of the online form.

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 within the online form, on the Census web site, and from the Census Inquiry Service telephone help line. This assistance helps to reduce respondent error and contribute to high quality data.

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 paper 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

Every effort is made to ensure that all households receive a Census form and that these are completed and returned. The "Digital First" approach involves mailing information to households in most areas of Australia. Those households who do not respond will receive reminder letters and/or visits by Field Officers. For example, Field Officers are required to return to a household up to a total of five times after Census night in urban areas and up to three times in rural areas to attempt to obtain a response. This also applies where a householder states they returned their form via electronic lodgement (online) or mail but the Field Staff have not received notification of the receipt of the form.

All forms are registered to the dwelling they were delivered to, so that data processing staff can account for all forms received as well as those still to be returned by mail or by electronic lodgement (online). Ensuring all dwellings are contacted and all persons have provided a response is a critical measure of the completeness of the Census.

Some groups of people in the population are at risk of being undercounted in the Census. These include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, ethnic groups who have trouble reading or speaking English, people experiencing homelessness, travellers and other more transient population groups such as young people and fly-in fly-out workers. In addition, some areas are more difficult to enumerate, including areas with secure apartment buildings, discrete communities and remote areas. Targeted enumeration strategies have been developed to ensure a more complete count of these groups, dwellings and areas. Strategies are also in place to ensure accessibility to Census forms via the most appropriate means for people with disabilities.

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 2016 Census indicated a net undercount of 226,407 persons or 1.0% of the population, i.e. the PES population estimate was 226,407 more persons than was counted in the 2016 Census. This was an improvement over a net undercount of 1.7% for the 2011 Census. Post Enumeration Survey results are discussed in more detail in *Census of Population and Housing: Details of Overcount and Undercount, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 2940.0).

Information from the Post Enumeration Survey are used to evaluate the effectiveness of Census collection procedures and data processing, so improvements can be made for future Censuses.

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. The ABS conducted a review in 2014 to gain feedback about the 2011 Census products. The review confirmed that users are generally satisfied with the current products and elicited a number of suggestions to improve them, including upgrades to improve stability and performance.

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 2016 Census, data quality information will be available with the Census data as they are released. Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Census and Data Quality, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2900.0) will include information on non-response rates and data quality statements.

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.

2016 Census Classifications

AGEP	Age	<i>June release</i>
	Contains a person's age, 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.	
Applicable to:	See also Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP).	
Categories:	All persons	
	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	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Number of categories:	by single year to 115	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	June release
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Ancestry is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016 (cat. no. 1249.0).

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 in their response to the Census question on ancestry. 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 based on the order in which they are processed. The two ancestry variables (ANC1P and ANC2P) are combined into one variable Ancestry Multi Response (ANCP).

ANCP/ANC1P/ANC2P will be available in June.

Applicable to:
Categories:

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

	1512	Pitcairn
	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	Belarusian
	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	Darfur
	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
	4914	Yezidi
	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
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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 **322**

Not applicable (@@@@) category comprises:

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

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

A single count of 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

BEDRD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)	<i>June release</i>
	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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unoccupied private dwellings• Non-private dwellings• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s	

BFPF	Country of Birth of Mother	<i>June release</i>
	This variable contains the specific country of birth of each person's mother. For the 2001, 2006 and 2011 censuses, data was only available for either Australian or Overseas. However, in 2016 the question expanded to collect the actual country of birth of a person's mother. The countries are coded to the same classification as the Country of Birth of Person, the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).	
	See also Country of Birth of Father (BPMP), Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP).	
Applicable to:	All persons	
Categories:	For categories see entry for - Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)	

BPLP	Country of Birth of Person	<i>June release</i>
	Indicates in which country a person was born and is coded using the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0). This classification is also used to code Country of Birth of Mother (BFPF) and Country of Birth of Father (BPMP).	
Applicable to:	All persons	
Categories:	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 The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 - 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 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
- 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
- 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
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91 Central and West Africa

9100	Central and West Africa, nfd
9101	Benin
9102	Burkina Faso
9103	Cameroon
9104	Cabo Verde
9105	Central African Republic
9106	Chad
9107	Congo, Republic of
9108	Congo, Democratic Republic of
9111	Cote d'Ivoire
9112	Equatorial Guinea

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

BPMP	Country of Birth of Father	<i>June release</i>
	This variable contains the specific country of birth of each person's father. For the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses, data was only available for either Australia or Overseas. However, in 2016 the question expanded to collect the actual country of birth of a person's father. The countries are coded to the same classification as Country of Birth of Person, the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0).	
	See also Country of Birth of Mother (BPPF), Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP).	
Applicable to:	All persons	
Categories:	For categories see entry for – Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)	

BPPP	Country of Birth of Parents	<i>June release</i>
	This variable indicates if a person's father and/or mother was born in Australia or overseas. It combines together responses for Country of Birth of Mother and Father. For 2016, Australia equates to codes 1101 and 1102 in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269).	
	See also: Country of Birth of Mother (BPPF), Country of Birth of Father (BPMP).	
Applicable to:	All persons	
Categories	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Both parents born overseas2 Father only born overseas3 Mother only born overseas4 Both parents born in Australia& Not states – birthplace for either or both parents not statedV Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	6	

CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	<i>June release</i>
	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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">0 No dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent1 One dependent child under 15 years temporarily absent2 Two dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent3 Three dependent children under 15 years temporarily absent@ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	5	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

CDCF	Count of Dependent Children in Family	June 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Couple families with no children• Other families• Non-family/Non-classifiable households• Unoccupied private dwellings• Non-private dwellings• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s	

CDPP	Community Development Programme Participation	October release
	Indicates whether a person participated in the Community Development Programme (CDP). In the Census, the question on whether the person participated in the Community Development Programme is only included on the Interviewer Household Form. Interviewer Household Forms are designed specifically for use in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.	
	People who participate in the Community Development Programme are not considered as employed (unless they also have a non-CDP job) and are classified in the Census as unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on their job search activities.	
	See also 'Community Development Programme (CDP)' in the Glossary.	
Applicable to:	All persons aged 15 years and over who responded on an Interviewer Household Form	
Categories:	1 Participant in the Community Development Programme 2 Not a participant in the Community Development Programme & Not stated @ Not applicable V Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	5	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Not stated (&) category comprises:

- Persons who did not have a job and did not state on the Interviewer Household Form if they participated in the Community Development Programme
- Persons who did not respond to the Labour Force question on the Interviewer Household Form

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	June release
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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

CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care	June release
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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	June release
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Records whether a person has Australian citizenship.

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:

1	Australian
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2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

Number of categories: 4

CNDAF **Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent** *June 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** *June 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

June release

Counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the dwelling. 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 dwellings

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

June 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

CPRF

Count of Persons in Family

June 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)

June release

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/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).

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** 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
-

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

CTPP	Child Type	<i>June release</i>
	Records the different parent-child relationships within families.	
Applicable to:	All children	
Categories:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Natural, or adopted child of both parents or lone parent2 Step child of male parent3 Step child of female parent4 Foster child, so stated5 Otherwise related child (under 15)6 Unrelated child (under 15)@ Not applicableV Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	8	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<i>June release</i>
	Describes the location of a private dwelling. The majority of private dwellings appear in the 'Other' category.	
Applicable to:	Private dwellings	
Categories:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Caravan/residential park or camping ground2 Marina3 Manufactured home estate4 Retirement village (self-contained)5 Other@ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	6	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-private dwellings• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s	

DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours	<i>June release</i>
	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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Nil hours2 Less than 5 hours3 5 to 14 hours4 15 to 29 hours5 30 hours or more& Not stated@ Not applicableV Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	8	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons aged under 15 years	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

DWTD	Dwelling Type	<i>June release</i>
	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, with the exception of unoccupied residences of managers/caretakers of such establishments. 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Occupied private dwellings2 Unoccupied private dwellings3 Non-private dwellings4 Migratory5 Off-shore6 Shipping	
Number of categories:	6	

EETP	Engagement in Employment, Education and Training	<i>October release</i>
	This is a new item for 2016. It classifies a person's participation in work and/or study. It is derived from Labour Force Status (LFSP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Full-Time/Part-time Student Status (STUP) and Age (AGEP). For category inclusions see the Glossary entry Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP).	
Applicable to:	Persons aged 15 years and over	
Categories:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Fully engaged2 Partially engaged3 At least partially engaged4 Not engaged& Engagement status undetermined/Not stated@ Not applicableV Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	7	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons aged under 15 years	

EMPP	Number of Employees	<i>October release</i>
	Records the number of employees (in ranges) employed by owner managers (excluding the owner managers themselves).	
Applicable to:	Persons aged 15 years and over, who are owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises	
Categories:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Nil employees2 1-19 employees3 20 or more employees& Not stated@ Not applicableV Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	6	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employees• Contributing family workers• Unemployed persons	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- Persons not in the labour force
- Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated
- Persons with Status in Employment (SIEMP) not stated
- Persons aged under 15 years

ENGLP	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	June 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	June 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons who speak English only	

FBLF	Family Blending	June 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	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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** *June 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)** *June 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-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

04	\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)
05	\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)
06	\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)
07	\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)
08	\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)
09	\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)
10	\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)
11	\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)
12	\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)
13	\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)
14	\$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)
15	\$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)
16	\$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999)
17	\$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999)
18	\$4,000-\$4,499 (\$208,000-\$233,999)
19	\$4,500-\$4,999 (\$234,000-\$259,999)
20	\$5,000-\$5,999 (\$260,000-\$311,999)
21	\$6,000-\$7,999 (\$312,000-\$415,999)
22	\$8,000 or more (\$416,000 or more)
&&	All incomes not stated
@@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 24

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)

June 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-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)
04	\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)
05	\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)
06	\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)
07	\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)
08	\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)
09	\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)
10	\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)
11	\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)
12	\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)

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13	\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)
14	\$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)
15	\$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)
16	\$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999)
17	\$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999)
18	\$4,000-\$4,499 (\$208,000-\$233,999)
19	\$4,500-\$4,999 (\$234,000-\$259,999)
20	\$5,000-\$5,999 (\$260,000-\$311,999)
21	\$6,000-\$7,999 (\$312,000-\$415,999)
22	\$8,000 or more (\$416,000 or more)
23	Partial income stated
&&	All incomes not stated
@@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 25

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

FMCF

Family Composition

June 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

June 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.

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

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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

June 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

June 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 Sector	October 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 person's employment cannot be determined as public sector, 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	June 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	

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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)

June 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

October 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.

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

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- 42 Diploma Level
- 5 Certificate III & IV Level**
 - 510 Certificate III & IV Level, nfd
 - 511 Certificate IV
 - 514 Certificate III
- 6 School Education – Years 10 and above**
 - 611 Year 12
 - 613 Year 11
 - 621 Year 10
- 7 Certificate I & II Level**
 - 720 Certificate I & II Level, nfd
 - 721 Certificate II
 - 724 Certificate I
- 8 Secondary Education – Years 9 and below**
 - 811 Year 9
 - 812 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 **8**
two digit level **10**
three digit level **16**

Not applicable (@@@) category comprises:

- Persons aged under 15 years

HHCD

Household Composition

June 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**

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@@@ 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 *June release*

Allows household income to be derived from individual incomes based on certain conditions as in the categories.

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) *June 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** Nil income
- 02** \$1-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)
- 03** \$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)
- 04** \$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)
- 05** \$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)
- 06** \$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)
- 07** \$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)
- 08** \$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)

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09	\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)
10	\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)
11	\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)
12	\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)
13	\$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)
14	\$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)
15	\$3,000 or more (\$156,000 or more)
16	Partial income stated
&&	All incomes not stated
@@	Not applicable

Number of categories: 18

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)

June 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-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)
04	\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)
05	\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)
06	\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)
07	\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)
08	\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)
09	\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)
10	\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)
11	\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)
12	\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)
13	\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)
14	\$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)
15	\$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)
16	\$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999)
17	\$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999)
18	\$4,000-\$4,499 (\$208,000-\$233,999)
19	\$4,500-\$4,999 (\$234,000-\$259,999)
20	\$5,000-\$5,999 (\$260,000-\$311,999)
21	\$6,000-\$7,999 (\$312,000-\$415,999)
22	\$8,000 or more (\$416,000 or more)

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&& All incomes not stated

@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 24

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)

June 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-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)
- 04** \$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)
- 05** \$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)
- 06** \$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)
- 07** \$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)
- 08** \$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)
- 09** \$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)
- 10** \$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)
- 11** \$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)
- 12** \$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)
- 13** \$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)
- 14** \$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)
- 15** \$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)
- 16** \$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999)
- 17** \$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999)
- 18** \$4,000-\$4,499 (\$208,000-\$233,999)
- 19** \$4,500-\$4,999 (\$234,000-\$259,999)
- 20** \$5,000-\$5,999 (\$260,000-\$311,999)
- 21** \$6,000-\$7,999 (\$312,000-\$415,999)
- 22** \$8,000 or more (\$416,000 or more)

23 Partial income stated

&& All incomes not stated

@@ Not applicable

Number of categories: 25

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Non-private dwellings
- Unoccupied private dwellings

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- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
- Other non-classifiable households

HOSD	Housing Suitability	<i>June release</i>
	This variable is a measure of housing utilisation based on a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with a series of household demographics, such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to each other, age and sex. The criteria are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. It can be used to identify if a dwelling is either under or over utilised. This is a new derived item for 2016.	
Applicable to:	Occupied private dwellings	
Categories:	01 Four or more extra bedrooms needed 02 Three extra bedrooms needed 03 Two extra bedrooms needed 04 One extra bedroom needed 05 No bedrooms needed or spare 06 One bedroom spare 07 Two bedrooms spare 08 Three bedrooms spare 09 Four or more bedrooms spare 10 Unable to determine && Not stated @@ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	12	
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unoccupied private dwellings • Non-private dwellings • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s • Visitor only and Non-classifiable households 	

HRSP	Hours Worked	<i>October release</i>
	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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed persons • Persons not in the labour force • Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP), not stated • Persons aged under 15 years 	

HRWRP	Hours Worked (ranges)	<i>October release</i>
	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	

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- 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
- 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** *June 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** *June release*

Indicates if a person's age was imputed.

See also 'Derivations and imputations' 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** *June release*

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

See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.

- Applicable to:**
- All responding persons aged 15 years and over
 - All imputed persons in private dwellings
 - Imputed persons aged 15 years and over in non-private dwellings and migratory, off-shore, and shipping areas

- Categories:**
- 1 Marital status not imputed
 - 2 Marital status imputed
 - @ Not applicable

Number of categories: 3

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

- Responding persons aged under 15 years
- Imputed persons aged under 15 years in non-private dwellings and migratory, off-shore, and

shipping areas

IFNMFD	<p>Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling <i>June release</i></p> <p>Indicates whether the number of males and females could be established for an occupied private dwelling, or needed to be imputed. 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.</p> <p>See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.</p> <p>Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings</p> <p>Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Persons not imputed into dwelling 2 Persons imputed into dwelling @ Not applicable <p>Number of categories: 3</p> <p>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unoccupied private dwellings • Non-private dwellings • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s
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IFPOWP	<p>Imputation Flag for Place of Work <i>October release</i></p> <p>This is a new item for 2016. It provides information on the level of response a person provided to the 'place of work' question. Some people may provide an incomplete address of workplace, and this flag indicates the type of imputation applied based on the geographic information provided.</p> <p>See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.</p> <p>Applicable to: All persons</p> <p>Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Workplace address not imputed 2 Workplace address imputed - SA2 stated 3 Workplace address imputed - Capital city stated 4 Workplace address imputed - State/territory stated 5 Workplace address imputed - Not stated @ Not applicable V Overseas visitor <p>Number of categories: 7</p> <p>Not applicable (@) category comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed persons, looking for either full-time or part-time work • Persons not in the labour force • Persons with Labour Force Status (LFSP) not stated • Persons aged under 15 years
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IFPURP	<p>Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence <i>June release</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>This variable can also be used to flag instances where people did not select an answer to the mark box question from which Usual Address Indicator Census night (UAICP) is coded, but it was possible to derive this indicator. For example, if a person was enumerated in Victoria and they did not mark an answer to the UAICP indicator question but provided a Tasmanian place of usual residence in the address field for that question then UAICP is derived to 'Elsewhere in Australia'.</p> <p>See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.</p> <p>Applicable to: All persons</p>
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2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

IFSEX	Imputation Flag for Sex	<i>June release</i>
	Indicates if a person's sex was imputed. This imputation flag is new for 2016.	
	See also 'Derivations and imputations' in the Glossary.	
Applicable to:	All persons	
Categories:	01 Sex not imputed	
	02 Sex imputed	
Number of categories:	2	

INCP	Total Personal Income (weekly)	<i>June release</i>
	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-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)	
	04 \$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)	
	05 \$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	
	06 \$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	
	07 \$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)	
	08 \$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)	
	09 \$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	
	10 \$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	
	11 \$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	
	12 \$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)	
	13 \$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)	
	14 \$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	
	15 \$3,000 or more (\$156,000 or more)	
	&& Not stated	
	@@ Not applicable	
	VV Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	18	
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons aged under 15 years 	

INDP	Industry of Employment	<i>October release</i>
	Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0) (cat. no. 1292.0). Standard output for industry of employment data is at these levels of the classification. However, in some cases 6-digit level data can be made available from Information Consultancy.	
Applicable to:	Employed persons	
Categories:	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**
- 00 Public Administration and Safety, nfd**
- 000 Public Administration and Safety, nfd**
- 0000 Public Administration and Safety, nfd
- 75 Public Administration**
- 750 Public Administration, nfd**
- 7500 Public Administration, nfd
- 751 Central Government Administration**
- 7510 Central Government Administration
- 752 State Government Administration**
- 7520 State Government Administration
- 753 Local Government Administration**
- 7530 Local Government Administration
- 754 Justice**
- 7540 Justice
- 755 Government Representation**
- 7550 Government Representation, nfd
- 7551 Domestic Government Representation
- 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 Gymnasias 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 Households for Own Use

9603 Undifferentiated Service-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

June release

If a household has at least one Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person who is a usual resident and who was present on Census night it will be classified as an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Household.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

Categories:

- 1 Household with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander 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

June 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

June 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), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0). This question allows for one answer only and therefore the number of responses shown in the category '1201 English' is not all persons who speak English, but specifically persons who speak only English at home.

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:

- 1 Northern European Languages**
 - 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 Iranian

4100 Iranian, nfd

4101 Kurdish

4102 Pashto

4104 Balochi

4105 Dari

4106 Persian (excluding Dari)

4107 Hazaraghi

4199 Iranian, 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

- 6105 Zomi
- 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 Bicol
 - 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 Kunwinjku

- 8170 Kunwinjku, nfd
- 8171 Gundjeihmi
- 8172 Kune
- 8173 Kuninju
- 8174 Kunwinjku
- 8175 Mayali
- 8179 Kunwinjku, nec

818 Burarran

- 8180 Burarran, nfd
- 8181 Burarra
- 8182 Gun-nartpa
- 8183 Gurr-goni
- 8189 Burarran, 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 Languages

- 8700 Western Desert Languages, nfd
- 8703 Antikarinya
- 8704 Kartujarra
- 8705 Kukatha
- 8706 Kukatja
- 8707 Luritja
- 8708 Manyilyjarra
- 8711 Martu Wangka
- 8712 Ngaanyatjarra
- 8713 Pintupi
- 8714 Pitjantjatjara
- 8715 Wangkajunga
- 8716 Wangkatha
- 8717 Warnman
- 8718 Yankunytjatjara
- 8721 Yulparija
- 8722 Tjupany
- 8799 Western Desert Languages, 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 Kurna
- 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
- 8965 Yugambeh
- 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
 - 9262 Lingala
 - 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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 Norf'k-Pitcairn
- 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 Key Word Sign Australia
- 9799 Sign Languages, nec

Supplementary codes

- 0000 Inadequately described
- 0001 Non-verbal, so described
- 0003 Swiss, so described
- 0004 Cypriot, so described
- 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	505

LFHRP

Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated

October release

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

Applicable to:

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

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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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

October 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

LFSP	Labour Force Status	October 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.	
	See also 'The 2016 Census and the Labour Force Survey' in Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Census and Census Data, Australia (cat. no. 2900.0) for information comparing the two collections.	
Applicable to:	Persons aged 15 years and over	
Categories:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Employed, worked full-time2 Employed, worked part-time3 Employed, away from work4 Unemployed, looking for full-time work5 Unemployed, looking for part-time work6 Not in the labour force& Not stated@ Not applicableV Overseas visitor	
Number of categories:	9	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons aged under 15 years	

LLDD	Landlord Type	June 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">10 Real estate agent20 State or territory housing authority31 Person not in the same household-parent/other relative32 Person not in the same household-other person40 Residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas)51 Employer - Government (includes Defence Housing Authority)52 Employer - other employer60 Housing co-operative/community/church group&& Not stated@@ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	10	
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Being purchased under a shared equity 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	June 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Married in a registered marriage	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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** *June 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 'Derivations and imputations' 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
- Unoccupied private dwellings
- Non-private dwellings
- Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s

MRERD **Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges** *June 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 15 \$2,400-\$2,599
- 16 \$2,600-\$2,999
- 17 \$3,000-\$3,999
- 18 \$4,000-\$4,999
- 19 \$5,000 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

June 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

October 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

October release

This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on Census night 9 August 2016 with their usual address one year earlier i.e. 9 August 2015. 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

October release

This derived variable shows the movement of households. It compares the usual address of household members on 9 August 2016 with their usual address five years earlier i.e. 9 August 2011. 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

NEDD	Dwelling Internet Connection	<i>June release</i>
	Records whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling. This includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other devices. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).	
Applicable to:	Occupied private dwellings	
Categories:	1 Internet accessed from dwelling 2 Internet not accessed from dwelling & Not stated @ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	4	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unoccupied private dwellings• Non-private dwellings• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s	

NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling	<i>June release</i>
	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 Child care 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupied and unoccupied private dwellings• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s	

NPRD	Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling	<i>June release</i>
	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	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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, Geophysicists and Hydrogeologists
 - 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 Nutrition Professionals
 - 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 Audiologists and Speech Pathologists \ Therapists
 - 253 Medical Practitioners**
 - 2530 Medical Practitioners, nfd
 - 2531 General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers
 - 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

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- 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 Information Officers
 - 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)

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

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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

October 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 boundaries for 2016 have been designed by the ABS following consultation with each State and Territory Transport Authority 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.

People who have not provided enough information to have their place of work coded to a Destination Zone will have this information imputed. The Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP) variable can be used to identify records whose place of work has been imputed.

Applicable to:

Employed persons

Categories:

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

- 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

PURP

Place of Usual Residence

June release

Records a person's place of usual residence on Census night. The PURP variable is hierarchical. The base unit is the SA1 of usual residence on Census night and these can be aggregated to higher levels of geography, for instance: 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' in the Suburb/Locality field for the Usual Address question. Each

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state/territory has one SA1 and SA2 assigned specifically for these responses.

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

Indicates a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census. The PUR1P variable is hierarchical. The base unit is the SA2 of usual residence five years before the Census and these 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).

People who had 'no usual address' one year ago are instructed on the Census form to write 'NONE' in the Suburb/Locality field for the Usual address one year ago question.

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** **October release**

Indicates a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census. The PUR5P variable is hierarchical. The base unit is the SA2 of usual residence five years before the Census and these 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.

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People who had 'no usual address' one year ago are instructed on the Census form to write 'NONE' in the Suburb/Locality field for the Usual address five years ago question.

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

QALFP

Non-School Qualification: Field of Study

October release

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0), 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
- 04032 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 Pastry-making
 - 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

October release

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0), 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

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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

REL

Religious Affiliation

June release

Coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0). The variable records a person's religious affiliation. Answering this Census question is optional.

Applicable to: All persons

Categories:

1 Buddhism

101 Buddhism

1011 Buddhism

2 Christianity

200 Christianity, nfd

2000 Christianity, nfd

201 Anglican

2012 Anglican Church of Australia

2013 Anglican Catholic Church

2019 Other Anglican

203 Baptist

2031 Baptist

205 Brethren

2051 Brethren

207 Catholic

2070 Catholic, nfd

2071 Western Catholic

2072 Maronite Catholic

2073 Melkite Catholic

2074 Ukrainian Catholic

2075 Chaldean Catholic

2076 Syro Malabar 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 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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 Australian Christian Churches (Assemblies of God)
 - 2403 Bethesda Ministries International (Bethesda Churches)
 - 2404 C3 Church Global (Christian City Church)
 - 2406 International Network of Churches (Christian Outreach Centres)
 - 2407 CRC International (Christian Revival Crusade)
 - 2411 Foursquare Gospel Church
 - 2412 Full Gospel Church of Australia (Full Gospel Church)
 - 2413 Revival Centres
 - 2414 Rhema Family Church
 - 2415 United Pentecostal
 - 2416 Acts 2 Alliance
 - 2417 Christian Church in Australia
 - 2418 Pentecostal City Life Church
 - 2421 Revival Fellowship
 - 2422 Victory Life Centre
 - 2423 Victory Worship Centre

2424 Worship Centre Network

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

2811 Christian Community Churches of Australia

2812 Methodist, so described

2813 United 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

2915 Grace Communion International (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
- 6135 Wiccan (Witchcraft)
- 6139 Nature Religions, nec

615 Sikhism

- 6151 Sikhism

617 Spiritualism

- 6171 Spiritualism

69 Miscellaneous Religions

- 6901 Mandaean
- 6902 Yezidi
- 6991 Caodaism
- 6992 Church of Scientology
- 6993 Eckankar
- 6994 Rastafari
- 6995 Satanism
- 6996 Theosophy
- 6997 Jainism
- 6998 Zoroastrianism
- 6999 Religious Groups, nec

7 Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

- 7000 Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation

71 No Religion, (so described)

- 7101 No Religion, so described

72 Secular Beliefs

- 7200 Secular Beliefs, nfd
- 7201 Agnosticism
- 7202 Atheism
- 7203 Humanism
- 7204 Rationalism
- 7299 Secular Beliefs, nec

73 Other Spiritual Beliefs

- 7300 Other Spiritual Beliefs, nfd
- 7301 Multi Faith
- 7302 New Age
- 7303 Own Spiritual Beliefs
- 7304 Theism
- 7305 Unitarian Universalism
- 7399 Other Spiritual Beliefs, nec

Supplementary Codes

- 0000 Inadequately described
- &&&& Not stated
- VVVV Overseas visitor

Number of categories:	one digit level	7
	two digit level	3
	three digit level	28
	four digit level	151

RLCP	<p>Relationship as Reported for Couples</p> <p>Records the husband/wife or de facto partner relationship as it is reported for both opposite-sex and same-sex couples in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper 2016 Census Household 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.</p> <p>Data available on request.</p> <p>See also Same-Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF).</p>	<i>June release</i>
Applicable to:	Persons in Couple Families	
Categories:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This variable can only be used in conjunction with other related grandparent/grandchild classifications. It cannot be used with standard family classifications.</p> <p>Data available on request.</p> <p>See also Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP), Grandparent Families (FMGF).</p>	<i>June release</i>
Applicable to:	Persons present in an occupied private dwelling on Census night.	
Categories:	<p>Husband, Wife or Partner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Husband, wife or partner, opposite-sex couple 15 Husband, wife or partner, same-sex couple <p>Lone parent</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Lone parent <p>Child under 15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Dependent student</p>	

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

June 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.

The category, 'Other non-classifiable relationship' was added to RLHP in 2011. People in occupied private dwellings who were coded to not applicable in previous Censuses have been coded to Other non-classifiable relationship from 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

June 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
-

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

RNTD	Rent (weekly) Dollar Values	<i>June release</i>
	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).	
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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied private dwellings with Tenure Type (TEND) of Owned outright, Owned with a mortgage, Being purchased under a shared equity 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	<i>June release</i>
	Records the weekly rent paid for a dwelling in ranges. Individual dollar amounts are available through the variable '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-\$749 21 \$750-\$849 22 \$850-\$949 23 \$950 and over && Not stated @@ Not applicable	
Number of categories:	25	
Not applicable (@@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator	<i>June release</i>
	<p>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 1 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.</p> <p>This variable is to be used with caution as it is not an indication that a person is 'head of the household'.</p>	
Applicable to:	Person in family, group, lone person households	
Categories:	<p>Reference person in a family household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Reference person in primary family 2 Reference person in second family 3 Reference person in third family <p>Reference person in non-family household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Reference person in non-family household <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Other household member <p>Supplementary Codes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> @ Not applicable V Overseas visitor 	
Number of categories:	7	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>October release</i>
	<p>For the Census, lists of residential addresses were supplied to the ABS by state/territory bodies to assist with identification of supported accommodation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Data is available on request.</p>	
Applicable to:	Dwellings providing supported accommodation as identified by state/territory bodies	
Categories:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Supported accommodation @ Not applicable 	
Number of categories:	2	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other dwellings • Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s 	

SEXP	Sex	<i>June release</i>
	<p>Records each person's sex. If sex is not stated it is imputed.</p> <p>See also Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP)</p>	
Applicable to:	All persons	
Categories:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Male 	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Number of categories: 2 Female
2

SIEMP **Status in Employment** *October release*

For employed persons, defines their status in employment for the main job held in the week prior to Census night. This classification is new for 2016.

If a person's status in employment cannot be determined as an owner manager of an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise, responses are categorised to '& Not stated'.

Applicable to: Employed persons

Categories:

- 1 Employee
- 2 Owner manager of incorporated enterprise with employees
- 3 Owner manager of incorporated enterprise without employees
- 4 Owner manager of incorporated enterprise - employees not stated
- 5 Owner manager of unincorporated enterprise with employees
- 6 Owner manager of unincorporated enterprise without employees
- 7 Owner manager of unincorporated enterprise - employees not stated
- 8 Contributing family worker
- & Not stated
- @ Not applicable
- V Overseas visitor

Number of categories: 11

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

SLPP **Sex of Lone Parent** *June 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** *June release*

Records whether the usually resident husband/wife or de facto partner is present or temporarily absent from a couple family on Census night.

Applicable to: Couple families in family households

Categories:

- 1 Present

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

June release

Indicates whether or not a family are a same-sex couple family. When information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper Census Household 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

June 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 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
- 92 Cabin, houseboat

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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: 13

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

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

STUP	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status	<i>June release</i>
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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	<i>June release</i>
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Describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented.

Applicable to: Occupied private dwellings

- Categories:
- 1 Owned outright
 - 2 Owned with a mortgage
 - 3 Being purchased under a shared equity 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	<i>June release</i>
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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 shared equity 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

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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	<i>June release</i>
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Records the number of children ever born 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)	<i>June release</i>
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Records the number of children ever born 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

TYPPE	Type of Educational Institution Attending	<i>June release</i>
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Records the type of educational institution being attended.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

	See also Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP).
Applicable to:	Persons attending an educational institution
Categories:	10 Preschool 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons not attending an educational institution

TYSTAP	Educational Institution: Attendee Status	<i>June release</i>
	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 Preschool 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	

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

Not applicable (@@) category comprises:

- Persons not attending an educational institution

UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night	<i>June release</i>
	Indicates whether a person was at home or elsewhere on Census night. It contains the answer to the Census question about usual residence, which asks if the person usually lived at the address on the front of the Census form (where they were on Census night), Elsewhere in Australia, or Overseas. In cases where a person did not state where they usually live, UAICP and 'Place of Usual Residence' (PURP) are imputed.	
	This variable, when used with Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI1P and UAI5P), and also with place of usual residence (PURP) data, shows migration patterns.	
	See also Imputation Flag for Usual Residence (IFPURP).	
Applicable to:	All persons	
Categories:	1 At home 2 Elsewhere in Australia V Overseas visitor 2016	
Number of categories:	3	

UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator	<i>October release</i>
	Contains the mark box answer to the question on the 2016 Census forms which asks 'Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2015)?'. 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 2016 2 Elsewhere in Australia 3 Overseas in 2015 & Not stated @ Not applicable V Overseas visitor 2016	
Number of categories:	6	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons aged under 1 year	

UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator	<i>October release</i>
	Derived from the mark box answer to the question on the 2016 Census forms which asks, 'Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 9 August 2011)?' 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 2016 2 Elsewhere in Australia 3 Overseas in 2011 & Not stated @ Not applicable V Overseas visitor 2016	
Number of categories:	6	
Not applicable (@) category comprises:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons aged under 5 years	

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UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability	<i>June release</i>
	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 health condition 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons aged under 15 years	

VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles	<i>June release</i>
	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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unoccupied private dwellings• Non-private dwellings• Migratory, off-shore and shipping SA1s	

VEHRD	Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)	<i>June release</i>
	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	

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Not applicable (@) category comprises:

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

VOLWP

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group

June 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; obtain an educational qualification; or due to a community work order
- 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

June 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), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) to classify country of birth. Australia is geographical Australia as defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

The year 2016 refers to the period from 1st January 2016 to 9th August 2016 only. 'Year of arrival' data for the 2016 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:

1900 - 2016 1900 to 2016 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)

June 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), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) to classify country of birth. Australia is geographical

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Australia as defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

'Year of arrival' data for the 2016 Census are also available for individual years (YARP) from 1900 to 2016.

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 1900 - 1945
- 2** Arrived 1946 - 1955
- 3** Arrived 1956 - 1965
- 4** Arrived 1966 - 1975
- 5** Arrived 1976 - 1985
- 6** Arrived 1986 - 1995
- 7** Arrived 1996 - 2005
- 8** Arrived 2006 - 2015
- 9** Arrived 1 Jan 2016 - 9 August 2016
- &** 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)
-

2016 Census Glossary

This part of the dictionary is designed to help users of Census data gain a better understanding of the variables, classifications and concepts used in the 2016 Census.

For many of the variables detailed in the 2016 Census Classifications section of the dictionary, this Glossary provides additional details on variables, their classifications and in some cases, information on specific categories in a classification.

An important decision in analysing Census data is choosing the most relevant structure and level of Geography. The Glossary includes details on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), the ABS statistical geography classification. All ASGS geographic structures, for example, Statistical Area Level 1 or Local Government Area, are defined in the ASGS glossary entry.

Glossary entries are cross-referenced to major related entries. Some entries also reference other ABS publications specific to a subject. In most cases these referenced publications are available from the ABS web site www.abs.gov.au.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

See Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous Status (INGP), Interviewer Household Form.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family

An Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family is one where at least one member of the family is identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables using other definitions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family.

See also Family, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous Status (INGP).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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) 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0) is used in the 2016 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 most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages spoken in Australia.

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP).

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin

See Indigenous Status (INGP).

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).

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Accommodation for the retired or aged, self-care

See Dwelling Location (DLOD), Retirement village (self-contained).

Address

The collection of names and addresses in the Census is a critical part of ensuring the quality and value of the Census.

Addresses are collected in the Census for a number of reasons, including:

- the ability to release data for geographic areas, such as postal areas, states and territories, capital cities, towns, remote areas and many more
- to ensure that no household is missed in the Census
- to produce both usual residence and Census night population counts
- to provide insights on the internal migration of people within Australia.

Following a consultation process and Privacy Impact Assessment, the ABS made the decision to retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years. Addresses will be separated from the names, and only used to verify address information obtained from other data sources, enabling more efficient surveys and the creation of richer and more valuable statistics for Australians.

See also Confidentiality, Census Time Capsule, Name and Address Retention, Internal migration, Place of Enumeration, Place of Work (POWP), Usual residence.

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, and is coded in the same way as a natural child.

See also Child, 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 2016 Census form asks respondents to provide the date of birth for each person on the form, or age in years if date of birth is not known. Age is calculated from date of birth when provided, otherwise stated age is used. Age data is only output in whole years. 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. Also for 2016, the phrase 'last birthday' has been removed from the text of this question as it was found to be potentially confusing

For 2016, 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:

- Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP).
 - Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)
 - Hours Worked (HRSP)
 - Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP)
-

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- 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 Sector (GNGP)
- Registered Marital Status (MSTP)
- Social Marital Status (MDCP)
- Status in Employment (SIEMP)
- 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 also apply:

- if age is under five years, Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P) are not applicable
- if age is under one year, Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P) and Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) are not applicable
- a person's 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), Imputation variables.

Ancestry

A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's and their parents' countries of birth 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.

Since the 2006 Census, two variables, Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P), have been used to record responses separately. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables ANC1P and ANC2P 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 two ancestry variables (ANC1P and ANC2P) are combined into one variable, Ancestry Multi Response (ANCP).

The 2016 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016 (cat. no. 1249.0) to classify responses given to the ancestry question.

The layout of the ancestry question has changed for the 2016 Census. There are now two distinct areas in which people can write in an ancestry, that is not one of the pick box ancestries. This change is to clarify responses and improve autocoding rates. In previous Censuses, when writing more than one ancestry in a single area, people tended to add marks such as backslashes or hyphens between them, which made the entries fail autocoding and left the intended answer unclear.

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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 Census counts. Their 'place of enumeration' is an offshore Mesh Block that is linked to Tasmania.

See also Scope and coverage.

Apartment

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Area (measurement)

Area is calculated for regions in square kilometres using Mesh Block (MB) digital boundary data. The areas of other spatial units used in the Census are calculated by aggregating the areas of the component MBs.

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 MB is two dimensional. The effects of changes in elevation are not considered in the area calculations provided by the ABS.

See also Mesh Block (MB) in Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Australia (AUS)

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 was updated and used for the 2011 Census (ANZSCO, First Edition, Revision 1). ANZSCO was further updated in 2013 (ANZSCO Version 1.2) and this version will be used for the 2016 Census.

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.

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 is published in ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, Version 1.2 (cat.no. 1220.0). This publication also includes information about alternative views, which are ways of looking at subsets of occupations on the basis of the primary goods and services produced or provided by the employer.

See also Occupation (OCCP).

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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, this was then revised and re-released in February 2006. Minor revisions to ANZSIC 2006 were released in September 2008 (Revision 1). This minor revision made no changes to the scope, concepts and structure of the classification. Industry of employment questions in the 2011 Census were coded using ANZSIC 2006, Revision 1. More minor revisions to ANZSIC 2006 were released in June 2013 (Revision 2). For the 2016 Census ANZSIC 2006, Revision 2 will be used to code Industry of employment.

Since 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 paper Census Household Form.

A modified version of the ANZSIC classification is used for the Census which incorporates additional not further defined (nfd) categories. These are used 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 in this definition is as set out in section 2B of the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901* and for the 2016 Census includes: the six states, The Northern Territory, The Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

In 2011 and previous Censuses, Norfolk Island was not included in the definition of geographic Australia. Christmas and Cocos Keeling Islands have been included since the 1996 Census. These two changes reflect amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

This definition of Australia equates to '1101 Australia' and '1102 Norfolk Island' in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0), used to code Country of Birth.

See also Overseas-born, Norfolk Island.

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Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset (ACLD)

ACLD uses data from the Census of Population and Housing to build a longitudinal picture of Australian society. The first release of ACLD was based on a random 5% sample from the 2006 Census, brought together with records from the 2011 Census using probabilistic linking methods. It is envisaged that the 2016 Census and subsequent Censuses will be added in the future, as well as administrative datasets.

See also the Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset page on the ABS website and Microdata: Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset, 2006-2011 (cat. no. 2080.0).

Australian Citizenship (CITP)

This variable records whether people state they have Australian citizenship.

Citizenship data are used to obtain information on the tendency of different migrant groups to take up citizenship and to measure the size of groups eligible to vote. The data are useful when cross-classified with Country of birth, Year of arrival in Australia and Age data.

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Australian residents temporarily overseas

The Census only counts people in Australia on Census night, therefore Australian residents temporarily overseas are excluded. However, administrative data for Overseas Arrivals and Departures 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.

In the Census, the ASCCEG is used to classify the variables Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P). A minor review of the classification was undertaken prior to the 2016 Census.

For more information refer to the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG), 2016 (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.

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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 the ABS's National Information and Referral Service (NIRS). 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 2016 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0), which incorporates the results of a minor review conducted prior to that Census.

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), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0).

See also Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)

The 2016 Census will use the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0) to code religious affiliation. The ASCRG was first published in 1996 and was revised in 2005. A minor review occurred in 2011 and it was again reviewed in 2016, prior to the Census.

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), 2016 (cat. no. 1266.0).

See also Religious Affiliation (RELP).

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Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

The ASGS brings together all the regions on which the ABS publishes statistics within the one framework. This is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics and provides the context for understanding and interpreting the geographical context of statistics published by the ABS. It is a hierarchically structured classification split into two broad groups, ABS structures and the Non-ABS structures to satisfy different statistical purposes.

The ASGS ABS Structures 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).

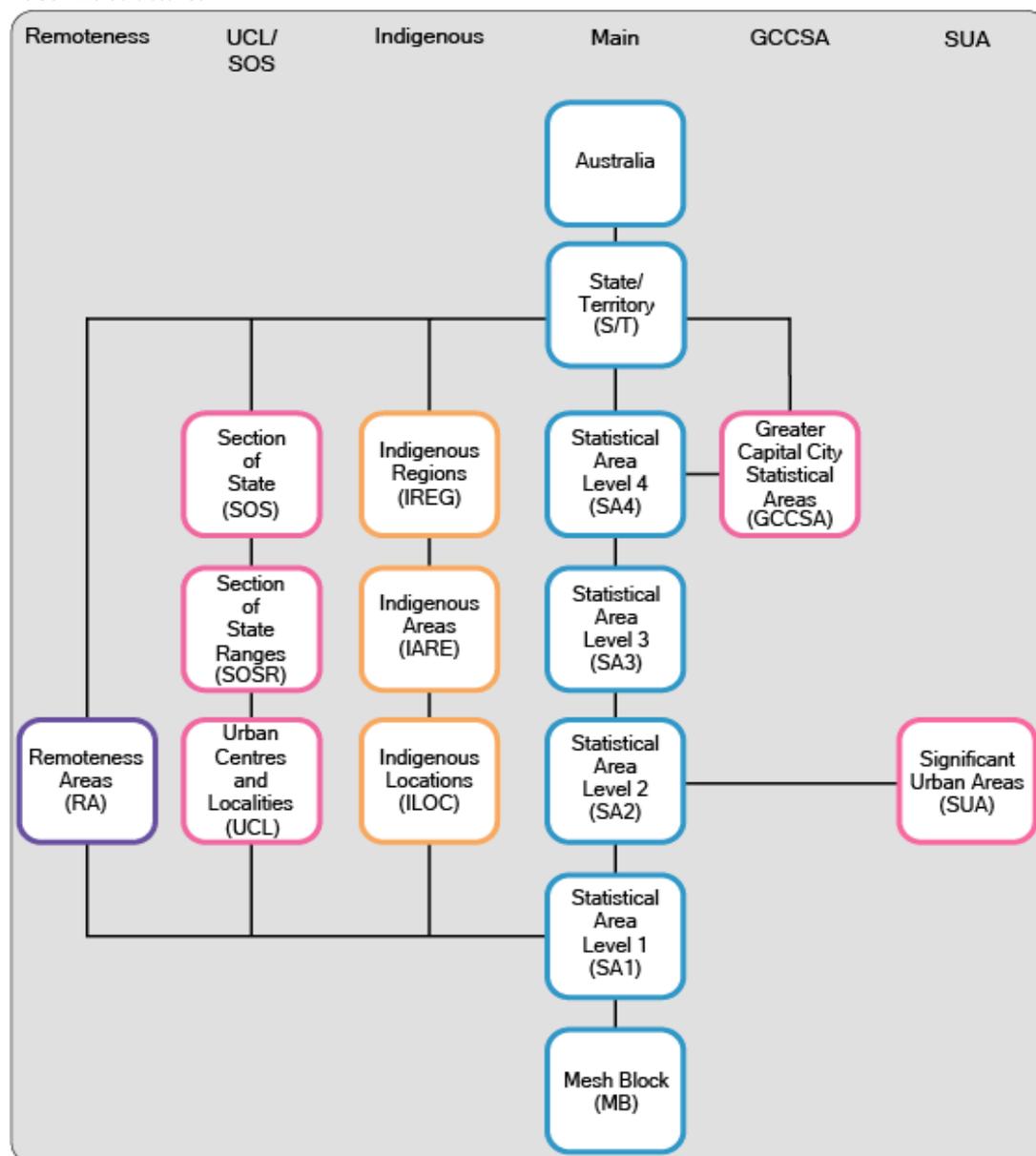
The following are ASGS Non-ABS structures. These structures contain regions that the ABS does not define or maintain.

- 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).

Definitions of each ABS and non ABS structure can be found below the diagram for each group.

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ASGS ABS Structures



Mesh Block (MB)

Mesh Blocks (MBs) are the smallest geographical unit in the ABS and form the basis for the larger regions of the ASGS. 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.

MBs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They broadly identify land use such as residential, commercial, industrial and parks etc.

MBs are the building blocks for the larger regions of the ASGS. As MBs are so small they can be combined together to accurately approximate a large range of other statistical regions.

Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

The Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) is the second smallest geographic area defined in the ASGS, the smallest being the Mesh Block. SA1s are built from whole Mesh Blocks. Whole SA1s aggregate directly to SA2s in the ASGS Main Structure, as well as Commonwealth and State Electoral divisions in the Non-ABS Structure.

For the 2016 Census, SA1s will also be the basis of output for most data, the exception being some Place of Work destination

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zones and Usual residence one and five years ago. For 2016, SA1s also serve as one of the building blocks in the ASGS and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger Census geographic areas.

SA1s are designed to remain relatively constant over several Censuses. Future change will largely be dealt with by splitting existing SA1s. 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.
- There are several Migratory - Offshore - Shipping SA1s for the States and Territories (S/T).
 - Shipping SA1s are identified by a 7-digit SA1 code with a first digit S/T code ending with '979993'. These contain people who are enumerated aboard a 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. There is one Shipping SA1 for each State, the Northern Territory and Other Territories.
 - Offshore SA1s are identified by a 7-digit SA1 code with a first digit S/T code ending with '979992'. These contain people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like. There is one offshore 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 offshore SA1 in Tasmania.
 - Migratory SA1s are identified by a 7-digit SA1 code with a first digit S/T code ending with '979991'. These contain people who are enumerated on an overnight journey by train or bus. There is one Migratory SA1 for each State, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
- No usual address SA1s are used to code people with no fixed place of abode.

Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)

The SA2s are a general-purpose medium-sized area built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically.

Whole SA2s aggregate directly to SA3s in the Main Structure, as well as Significant Urban Areas in the ASGS Main Structure and Tourism Regions in the Non-ABS Structure. SA2s do not cross State and Territory borders. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Jervis Bay Territory, the Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Norfolk Island are each represented by an SA2. SA2s also aggregate to Tourism Regions in the Non-ABS Structure.

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3)

The SA3s provide a standardised regional breakup of Australia. The aim of SA3s is to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. SA3s are built from whole SA2s and aggregate directly to SA4s in the Main Structure. SA3s do not cross State and Territory borders. These boundaries generally 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.

Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4)

The SA4 regions are the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the ASGS. They are designed for the output of labour force data and reflect labour markets within each State and Territory within the population limits imposed by the Labour Force Survey sample. SA4s provide the best sub-state socio-economic breakdown in the ASGS and in rural areas generally represent aggregations of multiple small labour markets with socioeconomic connections or similar industry characteristics.

SA4s are built from whole SA3s and aggregate directly to S/Ts in the Main Structure and GCCSAs. SA4s do not cross S/T borders.

State/Territory (STE)

States/Territories are the largest spatial unit in the ASGS and are part of the Main Structure within ABS Structures.

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There are six states and six territories in the ASGS:

- New South Wales
- Victoria
- Queensland
- South Australia
- Western Australia
- Tasmania
- Northern Territory
- Australian Capital Territory
- Jervis Bay Territory
- Territory of Christmas Island
- Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and
- Territory of Norfolk Island.

These spatial units are political entities with fixed boundaries. Except for the last four mentioned Territories, the total area of each S/T, including their offshore islands, is used for statistical purposes as a separate spatial unit in the ASGS. Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island are included as one spatial unit at the S/T level under the category of Other Territories.

STEs 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 2B of the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901* which defined Australia or the Commonwealth as meaning:

'the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, includes Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but does not include any other external Territory.'

Australia includes:

- New South Wales (NSW)
- Victoria (VIC)
- Queensland (QLD)
- South Australia (SA)
- Western Australia (WA)
- Tasmania (Tas.)
- Northern Territory (NT)
- Australian Capital Territory (ACT)
- Jervis Bay Territory
- Territory of Christmas Island
- Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and
- Territory of Norfolk Island.

It excludes the Australian external territories of Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Territory.

The Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay have been included in this definition of Australia since 1993 and Norfolk Island from 1 July 2016, as a result of amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901*.

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)

The GCCSAs represent the socioeconomic extent of each of the eight State and Territory Capital cities. This provides a stable and relevant geographic definition for the release of socioeconomic survey data collected only within capital cities as well as

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other survey data requiring large population output regions. Within each S/T, the area not defined as being part of the greater capital city is represented by a Rest of State region. GCCSAs are aggregates of SA4s. The GCCSAs combined with the Rest of State regions cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps and aggregate directly to S/T.

GCCSAs 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 and Locality, Section of State (UCL/SOS)

The Urban Centres and Localities/Section of State (UCL/SOS) structure is intended primarily for the dissemination of statistics from the Census. The structure represents areas of concentrated urban development. It consists of Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1s) aggregated together to form regions defined according to population density and other criteria.

UCL/SOS does not explicitly define rural Australia; however in practice, any population not contained in an Urban Centre is considered to be rural. It is important to realise that the Bounded Localities and Rural Remainder areas, commonly combined to define 'Rural Australia', contain considerable areas of urban style development, peri-urban development and substantial infrastructure.

The structure has three hierarchical levels above the SA1 comprising in ascending order: Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State Range (SOSR) and Section of State (SOS). UCLs can cross State or Territory boundaries; the Structure does not aggregate to States and Territories although where a UCL is bisected by a boundary, each portion of the UCL is separately identified. The UCL/SOS structure covers the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Urban Centre and Locality (UCL)

UCLs are developed utilising 'Place of usual Residence' population figures from the 2016 Census.

An Urban Centre is a cluster of contiguous SA1s with an aggregate population exceeding 1,000 persons contained within SA1s that are of 'urban character'. The criteria for defining SA1s of 'urban character' will be published in Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 4 - Significant Urban Areas, Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.004) to be released in September 2016. Smaller Urban Centres within 1.5 km of an Urban Centre with a population exceeding 20,000 persons, are subsumed by the larger urban centre. They are not joined if they are in separate labour markets or are clearly separated by geographic barriers.

Localities are defined according to the following criteria:

- Each locality is to consist of a contiguous cluster of one or more SA1s
- Each cluster should contain a population of at least 200 'Usual Residents' or represent a clear aggregation of residential population.

Population Centres with a 'Usual Resident' population under 200 persons, but with a significantly greater 'As Enumerated' population, are also defined as localities. These are typical tourism destinations. The defining of localities is necessarily more subjective than for Urban Centres as their population can be well below the optimal for a single SA1.

Section of State Range (SOSR)

SOSR disaggregates the SOS on the basis of population ranges i.e. all UCLs in a State/Territory within a particular population range are combined into a single SOSR. SOSR regions are not contiguous.

For Urban Centres these ranges are:

1,000,000 or more;
250,000 to 999,999;
100,000 to 249,999;
50,000 to 99,999;
20,000 to 49,999;
10,000 to 19,999;

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5,000 to 9,999; and
1,000 to 4,999.

For Localities these ranges are:

500 or more; and
200 to 499

There is no population limit applied to the 'Remainder of State/Territory', which are included in the SOSR of 'Remainder of State/Territory' for each State/Territory.

Section of State (SOS)

SOS aggregates the UCLs on the basis of population ranges i.e. all UCLs in a State/Territory within a particular population range are combined into a single SOS. There are four SOS identifiers which include:

- Major Urban represents a combination of all Urban Centres with a population of 100,00 or more
- Other Urban represents a combination of Urban Centres with a population between 1,000 and 99,999
- Bounded Localities represent a combination of all Bounded Localities
- Rural Balance represents the remainder State/Territory

Indigenous Structure

The Indigenous Structure of the ASGS provides a geographical standard for the publication of statistics about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia. It has been designed for the purpose of disseminating Census data by spatial areas relevant to the distribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

The Indigenous Structure comprises three levels of Geography units in a single hierarchy. The Indigenous Structure is built directly from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1s). Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are formed by aggregating one or more SA1s. These in turn aggregate to form Indigenous Areas (IAREs) which aggregate to form Indigenous Regions (IREGs).

At each level of the hierarchy structure, the component spatial units collectively cover the whole of geographic Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Indigenous Location (ILOC)

Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are aggregates of one or more Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s). ILOCs generally represent small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with a minimum population of 90 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander usual residents. An ILOC is an area designed to allow the production of Census statistics relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a high level of spatial accuracy while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals.

ILOCs are designed to cover the whole of Geographic Australia.

Indigenous Area (IARE)

Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are medium sized geographical units designed to facilitate the release of more detailed statistics. IAREs provide a balance between spatial resolution and increased granularity of attribute data. They are created by aggregating one or more ILOCs.

IAREs are designed to cover the whole of Geographic Australia

Indigenous Region (IREG)

Indigenous Regions (IREGs) are large geographical units loosely based on the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission boundaries. They are created by aggregating one or more IAREs. The greater population of IREGs enables the highest level of granularity of attribute data through greater cross classification of variables compared with IARE and ILOC.

IREGs are designed to cover the whole of Geographic Australia and do not cross State/Territory borders.

Significant Urban Areas (SUA)

The Significant Urban Area (SUA) structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used to disseminate a broad range of ABS social and demographic statistics. It represents concentrations of urban development with a population of

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10,000 or more using whole Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2s). They do not necessarily represent a single Urban Centre, as they can represent a cluster of related Urban Centres with a core urban population of over 10,000. They can also include related peri-urban and satellite development and the area into which the Urban development is likely to expand. 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.

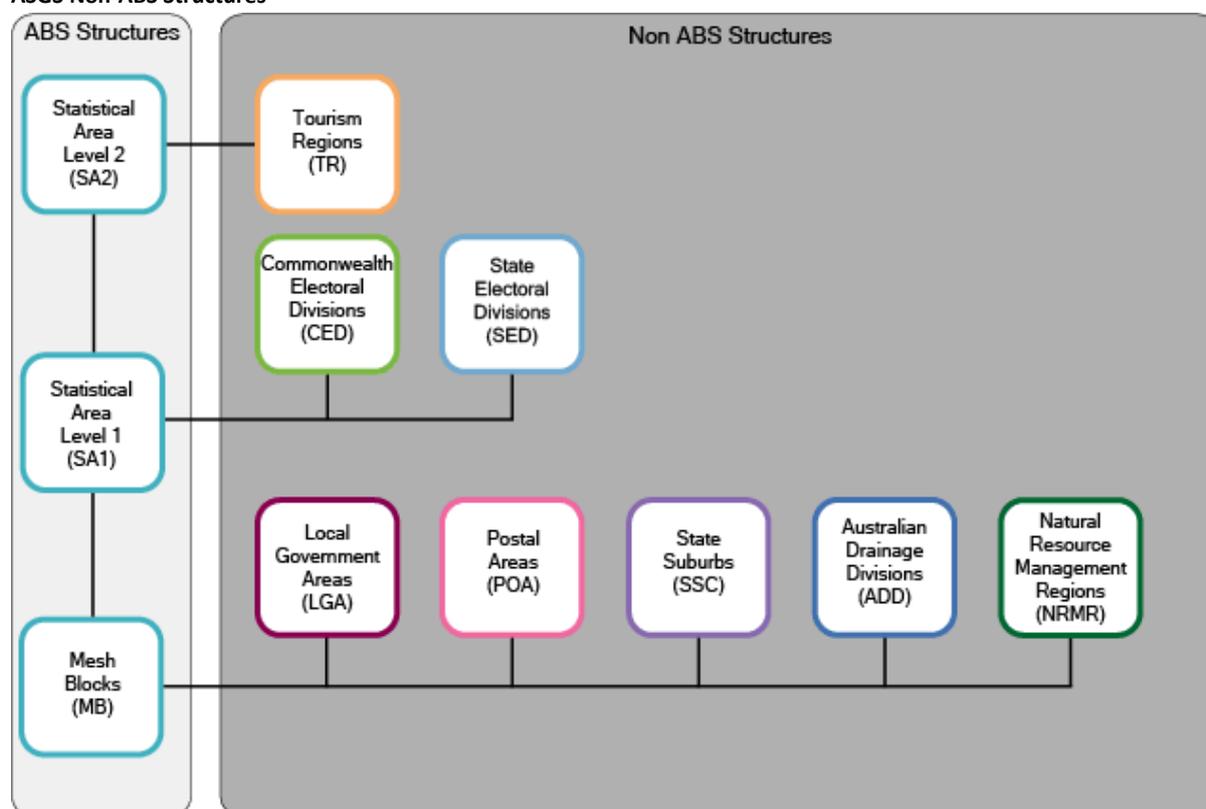
Remoteness Area (RA)

The Remoteness Structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is used to disseminate a broad range of ABS social and demographic statistics. It divides each state and territory into several regions on the basis of their relative access to services. This structure has only one level above the Statistical Area 1 (SA1) level categorised into Remoteness Areas (RAs).

The delimitation criteria for RAs are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness index of Australia (ARIA+) developed in 2000 by the then Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and the National Key Centre for Social Applications of GIS (GISCA). GISCA is now incorporated into the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre (APMRC). ARIA+ measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre in five size classes.

RAs aggregate to states and territories and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

ASGS Non-ABS Structures



Local Government Area (LGA)

Local Government Areas (LGAs) are an ABS approximation of officially gazetted LGAs as defined by each State and Territory Local Government Department. The boundaries produced for LGAs are constructed from allocations of whole Mesh Blocks (MBs). The ABS reviews LGAs on an annual basis with changes implemented by inclusion or exclusion of whole MBs.

LGAs cover incorporated areas of Australia. Incorporated areas are legally designated parts of States and Territories over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. There are major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies such as the northern parts of South Australia, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. These regions are defined as 'Unincorporated' in the ABS LGA structure.

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In all the states and Northern Territory each incorporated area has an official status. In the ASGS the various LGA status types currently in use 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), Shires (S) and Regional Councils (R).

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.

POA allocations have been determined using the best available information on postcode boundaries. Unfortunately, official maps of postcode boundaries have not been updated since the early 1990s and none of the more recent digital interpretations have been endorsed by Australia Post. Users should be aware of these limitations for the POA classification.

Some Australia Post postcodes are not included in the POA classification. For example in some cases there is no MB allocated to a particular Australia Post postcode. This occurs in two cases:

- where a MB covers two or more whole postcodes, the MB can only be allocated to one or
- where more than one MB partially covers a postcode but all SA1s are allocated to other postcodes with which they also share area.

There are also non spatial postcodes that do not represent street delivery areas. These are not included in the POA classification and means that there are more Australia Post postcodes than Census Postal Areas. Examples of these include:

- 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.

POAs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. POAs may cross State or Territory borders and where this happens, standard Census products will provide data for the whole POA.

Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) are an approximation of the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) Federal electoral boundaries. An AEC electoral division boundary is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member to the House of Representatives, Australia's Federal Lower House of Parliament. Boundaries are based upon the AEC Federal electoral division boundaries current on Census night 9 August 2016. CEDs may change as the AEC revise their boundaries.

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CEDs are based on publically available versions of the AEC electoral division boundaries. CEDs do not generally cross State and Territory borders, however there are three exceptions: Jervis Bay Territory is included in the Australian Capital Territory electorate of Fenner, the Territory of Norfolk Island which is included in the Australian Capital Territory electorate of Canberra and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands which are included in the Northern Territory electorate of Lingiari. CEDs generally have different boundaries to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs).

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CEDs cover all of Australia.

State Electoral Division (SED)

State Electoral Divisions (SEDs) are an ABS approximation of State Electoral Districts. 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.

Boundaries are based upon the state electoral districts current on Census night 9 August 2016. SEDs may change as States and Territories (S/T) revise their boundaries.

The boundaries produced for SEDs are constructed from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1s) and based on publically available versions of State electorates.

SEDs do not cross S/T borders.

State Suburb (SSC)

State Suburbs (SSCs) are an ABS approximation of localities gazetted by the Geographical Place Name authority in each State and Territory. SSCs are built from Mesh Blocks (MBs) that form an approximation of Gazetted Localities.

SSCs cover most of Australia. Presently there remain areas of rural South Australia and rural Australian Capital Territory that are undefined. Various islands offshore from New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania and some inshore water areas and islands are also undefined.

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMR)

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs) are an ABS approximation of Natural Resource Management regions (NRMs) and built from Mesh Blocks. They are administrative regions primarily used for environmental and agricultural reporting. They are based on catchments or bioregions.

The boundaries for NRM regions area managed by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy. NRM regions change occasionally as States and Territories revise their boundaries.

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADD)

Australia's Drainage Divisions (ADDs) are an ABS approximation of drainage divisions. Drainage divisions are defined by major landscape features and climatic zones to form broad hydrological regions as represented in the Australian Hydrological Geospatial Fabric (Geofabric) developed by the Bureau of Meteorology.

The boundaries for ADDs are constructed from Mesh Blocks (MBs).

Tourism Regions (TR)

Tourism Regions (TRs) are an ABS approximation of Tourism Regions provided by Tourism Research Australia (TRA). TRs are constructed from allocations of Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

TRs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia and do not cross State and Territory borders. The TRs do not include the Other Territories (OT). Migratory - Offshore - Shipping SA2 are generally not included however there is an exception where QLD includes a Migratory - Offshore - Shipping SA2. This is allocated to the non spatial TR of the 'Great Barrier Reef' (TR of 3R160).

Special purpose codes

Some people enumerated in the Census cannot be classified to a physical location within the ASGS (for example, people with no fixed address). For others, only partial address information is available. To cover these situations, special purposes codes are used. See Special purpose codes in this glossary.

For further information please see the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Capital City Areas, July 2016 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) or refer to the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au/geography.

See also Area (measurement), Digital boundaries, Special Purpose Codes.

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ASGS ABS structures

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

ASGS non ABS structures

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Average persons per household

Average persons per household (also known as Average household size) is the average number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling. This is calculated by taking the sum of the number of persons usually resident in a dwelling for all occupied private dwellings and dividing by the total number of occupied private dwellings, i.e.

Average persons per household

$$= \frac{\text{Sum of the number of persons usually resident in a dwelling across all occupied private dwellings}}{\text{Total number of occupied private dwellings}}$$

The total number of persons usually resident in dwellings is calculated from the Census classification, Number of persons usually resident in dwelling (NPRD) and this classification is weighted by the ABS such that one person receives a weight of one, two people receive a weight of two, right up to eight or more with a weight of eight.

This calculation excludes:

- dwellings where not applicable responses were found in the Number of persons usually resident in dwelling (NPRD) classification and
 - visitor only, other non-classifiable and not applicable dwellings using the Household Composition (HHCD) classification.
-

Babies

See Child Type (CTPP), Number of Children Ever Born (TISP).

Bedsitter/flat

A bedsitter is coded to the category Apartment of Flat in the Dwelling Structure (STRD) classification. In the Census question about number of bedrooms in private dwellings, an instruction states that zero should be entered as the response for bedsitters.

See Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD).Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Birthplace

See Country of Birth, Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP).

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, if they intend to live for a total of 6 months or more at the school or college. 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).

Caravans

Enumeration of people in caravans varies depending on their situation. Occupied caravans are usually treated as private dwellings with the exception of some caravans on residential allotments.

- **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 are residents 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:** Since the 2006 Census, caravans on roadsides/open land are treated the same as caravans in caravan parks. They are treated as occupied private dwellings and the occupants of the caravans complete Household forms. 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).

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 2016 Census is the 17th 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 *Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016* (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, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

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

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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, *Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016* (cat. no. 2008.0).

See also Confidentiality.

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. Since 2006, the focus has been on place of usual residence.

Census counts by place of usual residence:

- exclude overseas visitors and
- exclude Australian residents temporarily overseas.

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 2016 are based on the 2016 Census counts by place of usual residence, with a number of adjustments.

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 Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Family, Household, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Undercount and/or underenumeration.

Census date

The date of the 2016 Census was Tuesday 9th August 2016.

Census Time Capsule

From the 2001 Census onwards, the Census form has included an optional question asking whether each person in the household agrees to have their personally-identified information kept and securely held by the National Archives of Australia (NAA) for 99 years. This personally-identified Census information will not be available for any purpose (including to courts and tribunals) within the 99 year closed access period and cannot be accessed, altered or retrieved before that time.

After 99 years, the name-identified data will be made public for future generations. The first batch of such information, from the 2001 Census, will be publically available in 2100. Those accessing the information could include genealogists, historians, social analysts and other researchers in the 22nd century.

Unlike other questions, the Census Time Capsule question on the form does not relate to a specific Census Topic and is not listed in the Census Regulations, with other topics. Rather, the Census Time Capsule was made possible by an amendment to

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the *Census and Statistics Act, 1905*.

See also Confidentiality, Name and Address Retention.

Census products

For a detailed list of products available for the 2016 Census, please see Information paper - Census of Population and Housing - Products and Services, 2016 (cat. no. 2011.0.55.001). 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.

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.

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

Christmas Island

See Other Territories.

Citizenship

See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

See Other Territories.

Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Community Development Programme (CDP)

The Community Development Programme (CDP) is a Government initiative assisting job seekers in remote areas to gain the skills, training and capabilities needed to find sustainable employment and contribute to their communities through a range of flexible activities. The CDP aims to improve the economic and social well-being of remote communities.

A similar program, Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) was present in 2011, which was then reformed into the Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP).

From 1 July 2015, RJCP was replaced by the CDP.

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For the 2016 Census of Population and Housing, participation in CDP was asked only on the Interviewer Household Form. CDP participation was not collected in other Census forms.

CDP participants (like RJCP participants) receive income support payments, and are not considered to be in an employer/employee relationship with their provider. As such, in the 2016 Census, people only participating in the CDP are not considered to be employed unless they also have a non-CDP job. CDP participants who are not employed are classified as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on their job search activities. This is in contrast with 2011, where participants in the CDEP received wages and were considered to have an employer/employee relationship. Hence, CDEP participants were classified as employed in the 2011 Census.

See also Interviewer Household Form, Labour Force Status (LFSP)

Confidentiality

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. The ABS never has and never will release identifiable Census data. All personal information collected in the Census is collected and stored securely.

For the Census, strict measures are taken in collection, processing and output of data to protect confidential information. The *Census and Statistics Act, 1905* legally binds all ABS staff (including temporary employees working during the Census) to protect your information. The ABS cannot and will not share or provide identifiable personal information to any government department or organisation.

Following a consultation process and Privacy Impact Assessment, the ABS made the decision to retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years. After data collection and processing, the ABS will remove names and addresses from other personal and household information. Names and addresses will be stored securely and separate from one another, and name will be anonymised. No one working with Census data will be able to view name or address at the same time as other Census responses.

The Census time capsule is an option where people can choose to have the information on their Census forms kept and securely held by the National Archives of Australia for 99 years. After 99 years it will be publicly available. During the 99 years, this information cannot be accessed, altered or retrieved.

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 Census Time Capsule, Introduced random error, Name and address retention.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

The 2006 Census was the first Census to include 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, the question on the Census household form asks, 'What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision...?'. Where the response to this question is 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' as the definition of Core Activity Need for Assistance only includes people who need assistance as 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' as the need for assistance is not due to 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' as 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 the reasons question 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'. Children need assistance with these activities for reasons other than having a long-term health condition or disability.

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'. Testing has shown that from this age, some people who need assistance due to a long-term health condition or disability, may state that this need is due to ageing.

People who answer **Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)** or **Disability (lasting six months or more)** to the reasons question 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, 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, Temporarily absent.
- Non-Dependent Children in Family (CNDCF)
See Child.

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- 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

There are four Country of birth data items available from the Census.

In 2016, Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) records an individual's specific country of birth, as it has in previous Censuses.

The countries of birth of a person's father and mother are recorded in Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BFPF). In 2016, specific countries will be recorded for these variables. In 2001, 2006 and 2011, BPMP and BFPF recorded only whether parents were born in Australia or Overseas.

There is a fourth data item, Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP). It is derived from BPMP and BFPF and records a person's parents' birthplaces as combinations of Australia/Overseas, not as specific countries. If a person has a 'Not stated' response for BFPF and/or BPMP then BPPP is coded to 'Not stated'. This is unchanged from 2011.

The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) is used to classify responses for Country of Birth data items.

If a person uses a former country name, it is coded to the current country name. For example, Siam would be coded to Thailand.

If Country of Birth of Person is not stated on the Census form, system edits derive it from other answers within the Census form. If Country of birth is unable to be derived it is coded to 'Not stated'.

People born in Australia are not required to complete the year of arrival question on the form.

Data on country of birth provide important information on ethnicity when used with, Ancestry (ANCP), Language Spoken at Home (LANP) and Religious Affiliation (RELP).

See also Ancestry, Australian born, Overseas born, Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP).

Country of Birth of Parents (BPPP)

Combines responses from Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BFPF) together to identify the Country of birth of an individual's parents. If a person has a 'Not stated' response for their father and/or mother then Country of birth of parents is coded to 'Not stated'.

See also Country of Birth.

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.

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See also Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMCF), Marital status, Relationship in Household (RLHP), Same-sex couple.

Craft in marinas

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Data processing

Processing the Census includes all steps from receipt of Census responses in either online or in paper form through to the production of a clean Census data file.

A Data Capture Centre (DCC) was established to capture and process the data from the paper forms. Data will be captured and processed using the same technologies as in 2011, namely imaging and Intelligent Character Recognition for paper forms, and an online instrument for electronic collection. A Data Operation Centre has been established and is responsible for processing, coding, imputation, editing, quality assurance and dissemination of 2016 Census Data.

Processing of data will proceed as follows:

Receipt and registration of forms: Upon arrival at the DCC, Census forms will have their Form ID electronically captured. This information will be immediately communicated to Field Staff to eliminate contact with people once their forms are submitted and received. Follow-up of missing forms will be rigorous to ensure coverage is complete.

Data capture: Forms will be scanned and a reconciliation process conducted to ensure that all forms which have been received at the DCC have been captured.

Coding: All responses on the Census form are coded from indexes. Coding techniques include automatic, computer assisted and manual coding.

Imputation: 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 that are thought to be occupied will be imputed. In addition, these key demographic variables; age, place of usual residence, registered marital status and sex may be imputed, if they are 'Not stated'.

Editing: Editing is a process that looks to correct errors in the data and will be undertaken as part of the validation strategy to produce a consistent, valid dataset. The kinds of error which editing procedures can detect are limited to responses and/or codes which are invalid, or which are in conflict with Census definitions.

Quality Assurance: A variety of quality assurance measures will be implemented across the various systems and processes throughout the processing cycle. This will provide an accurate, consistent and coherent final Census output file. For further information, see Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, Australia, 2016 (cat. no. 2008.0).

De facto

See Marital status, Social Marital Status (MDCP).

De facto population counts

See Place of enumeration.

De jure population counts

See Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

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Dependent child

See Child.

Dependent student

See Child, Family Composition (FMCF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Derivations and imputations

Derivations: 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)
- Country of Birth of Father (BPMP)
- Country of Birth of Mother (BPPF)
- 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: 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 that are thought to be occupied 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)
- Sex (SEXP)

The primary imputation method used for the 2016 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 private dwelling was identified as 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 require imputation. In these cases, the non-demographic variables are set to 'Not stated' or 'Not applicable'.

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For dwellings where the number of males and females is unknown, two imputation processes are performed. Initially, these records 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 for the newly created person records.

To hotdeck the number of males and females, the donor records must meet several conditions:

- They must be occupied private dwellings where a form was returned and contain a maximum of 6 persons
- They must have a similar Dwelling Structure (STRD) and Dwelling Location (DLOD) 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. Characteristics are imputed using a combination of hotdecking and probability techniques.

If there is not enough information on the form to determine the sex (SEXP) of the person (or it is not appropriate to do so) then each record is randomly allocated a male or female sex.

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).

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Where date of birth or age details are incomplete or missing, the variable Age (AGEP) is imputed based off distribution patterns found in the responding population. Variables used in the imputation of age include:

- Sex (SEXP)
- Relationship in Household (RLHP)
- Marital Status (MSTP)
- Indigenous Status (INGP)
- Type of Education Institution Attending (TYPP) and
- Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Moreover, additional variables may also be used where they are shown to correlate with age.

Persons that provided partial or no information about their place of work will have a place of work (Destination Zone) imputed to them. This is imputed based on distributions of response observed in the responding population. Depending on the level of imputation required, place of work imputation may use the following variables (where available) in its method:

- Place of usual residence (PURP)
- Industry of employment (INDP)
- Method of travel to work (MTWP).

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)
- Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP)
- Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)
- Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP).

Destination Zone

Destination zones (DZNs) are the spatial unit used to code Place of Work (POWP) and are an aggregation of 2016 Mesh Blocks. In 2016, DZN boundaries have been designed by the ABS following consultation with each State/Territory Transport Authority. DZNs aggregate to Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). Data at DZN level will be available in the Census TableBuilder product.

See also Place of Work (POWP), Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Digital boundaries

The 2016 Census digital boundaries facilitate the analysis and display of 2016 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.

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (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. 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 PSMA national topographic datasets and 2016 Census boundaries are compatible with Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA94).

Dissemination of boundaries: The ABS provides boundaries in Mapinfo interchange format (.mid .mif), ESRI Shape file format,

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MapInfo Tab file format and Geopackage.

Statistical data for use in conjunction with the 2016 Census digital boundaries can be obtained from ABS Information Consultancy.

Use with alternative digital base maps: The 2016 Census boundaries may be used in conjunction with base map data other than the recommended PSMA base map, however, alignment of boundaries to alternative base maps cannot be assumed.

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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See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Disability

See Core activity need for assistance (ASSNP).

Discrete Community

A discrete community is a geographic location, bounded by physical or legal boundaries, which is inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure (power, water, sewerage) that is managed on a community basis. Discrete communities have populations of (but not limited to) 50 or more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Services such as schools, health clinics, shops and council depots are usually present.

See also Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy.

Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy

The ABS has implemented procedures tailored to the enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in discrete communities and remote areas since the 1976 Census.

These targeted procedures are in place to improve coverage, accuracy and quality of the data. At a broad level, these procedures include:

- Earlier, detailed and ongoing engagement
- Flexibility of the field operations and staff to ensure that for each area the appropriate enumeration methodology is used and documented
- Procedures which enhance the collection of data and to allow for closer management of the field operation and the tracking of progress
- a greater level of support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who need assistance

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 Regional 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and some remote areas, a tailored interview form is used. In these cases the staff employed to undertake the enumeration will train and work with people from the community so that the people

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from the community can conduct the interviews.

In other pre-defined areas, with high Indigenous populations, Census staff will provide a greater level of support in completing Census forms by offering to conduct an interview if necessary.

See also Discrete Community.

Dwelling

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 online or paper 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. While these forms capture information about the person's residential status 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. This includes unoccupied units in retirement villages (self-contained). Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates are also counted, but other unoccupied dwellings in such establishments are not counted.

Since the 2001 Census unoccupied private dwellings have been counted in discrete Indigenous communities.

If a Non-private dwelling is unoccupied on Census night it is out of scope. Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted.

See also Caravans, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Household, Manufactured home estates, Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD)

The internet question has been changed for 2016 and asks whether any member of the household accesses the internet from the dwelling.

In 2006 and 2011, the question asked, 'Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling?' and a list of possible connections was included. 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 was changed and respondents were asked to report the most frequently used type. The internet question has related to the dwelling rather than the person since 2006. An internet topic was first included in the 2001 Census, and asked about each person's use of the internet.

Dwelling Location (DLOD)

Dwelling Location (DLOD) applies to private dwellings, and describes the location of dwellings other than 'typical' private dwellings. It was introduced for the 1996 Census to cater for changes in the scope of 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 appear in the 'Other' category.

From 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)'.

The term 'residential park' refers to caravan parks with predominantly long-term residents.

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers

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in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Location of private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD).

Dwelling non-response

Dwelling non-response occurs when a private dwelling was identified as occupied on Census night but a Census form was not returned.

The dwelling non-response rate is calculated by dividing the number of non-responding dwellings by **all** private dwellings identified as occupied on Census night, and is expressed as a percentage.

$$\text{Dwelling non-response rate} = \frac{\text{All non-responding occupied private dwellings}}{\text{Total of all occupied private dwellings}} \times 100$$

The dwelling non-response rate excludes non-private dwellings.

See also Item non-response, Person non-response.

Dwelling Structure (STRD)

This variable classifies the structure of private dwellings enumerated in the Census. Data on dwelling structure are used to monitor changes in housing characteristics, to help formulate housing policies and to review existing housing stock.

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Location of private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

Since the 1986 Census, occupied caravans and cabins in caravan parks have been treated as occupied private dwellings, i.e. families for whom the caravan park is the usual residence are identified and coded. Prior to this, they 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.

Prior to the 2016 Census, Caravans data were grouped together with cabin and houseboat. For the 2016 Census this will be available separately through an individual caravan category. Cabin and houseboat data remain together.

The broad categories are:

Separate house: This is a house which is separated from other dwellings by a space of 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 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 or apartment: This category includes all dwellings in blocks of flats 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.

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Caravan: This category includes all occupied caravans, regardless of where they are located. Occupied campervans are also included. For further detailed information see Caravans in this glossary.

Cabins and Houseboats: This category includes all occupied cabins and houseboats. Cabins are self-contained and not intended for long term residential use. This includes occupied cabins located in residential parks or set up as temporary accommodation.

A Houseboat is an occupied mobile dwelling (intended for use on water). It is not typically intended for long term use (although it could be currently used on a permanent or semi-permanent basis). Occupied houseboats are treated as occupied private dwellings regardless of location. It also includes occupied small boats. Prior to the 1986 Census, occupied craft in marinas were treated as non-private dwellings. 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. This category also includes people sleeping out, such as those sleeping on the streets, in abandoned buildings, under bridges or in cars.

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, Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Type (DWT), Tenure Type (TEND), Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Dwelling Type (DWT)

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Dwelling type was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

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 most often a house or flat. 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 or camping grounds 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 or camping grounds 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 private 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 this is 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,

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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.

Unoccupied NPDs are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of residences of owners, managers or caretakers within an NPD.

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), and Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD).

Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)

The TYSTAP variable combines the Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) categories for Technical or Further Educational Institution and University or Other Tertiary Institution with Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Age. It also includes categories for TYPP other combined with STUP and study at school institutions.

See also Age (AGEP), Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP), Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP).

Educational qualification

Every Census since 1911 has included a question in which respondents reported their highest level of educational achievement. In the 1966 Census, respondents were asked to provide details of the qualification title and the institution at which it was obtained. In all Censuses since 1966, people aged 15 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 Labour Force Status (LFSP), Number of Employees (EMPP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Employment

See 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 Sector (GNGP), Status in Employment (SIEMP), Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF), Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Employment status

See Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Employment type (EMTP)

From 2016, Employment type (EMTP) has been replaced by a more comprehensive variable Status in Employment (SIEMP).

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP)

Engagement in Employment, Education and Training (EETP) classifies persons aged 15 years and over as Engaged or Not engaged in work and study according to the criteria outlined below. It is derived from the data items Labour Force Status (LFSP), Hours Worked (HRSP), Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) and Age (AGEP). Data can be used to analyse groups of interest, such as youth, or people approaching retirement age, by adding Age to the table. For the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, data for this item can be derived based on existing data items - contact the National Information and Referral Service (NIRS) for this data.

The **Fully engaged** category includes persons who are engaged in either full-time work or study or who combine any hours of work with any hours of study.

The **Partially engaged** category includes persons who are either employed part-time or studying part-time. Examples include persons who are:

- Employed part-time and Not attending an educational institution
- Studying part-time and either Unemployed or Not in the Labour force.

The **At least partially engaged** category includes persons who are engaged in either study or in the labour force but did not provide enough information to determine if they were fully or partially engaged. An example would be a person who was studying part-time but who did not state their Labour Force status.

The **Engagement status undetermined/Not stated** category includes persons who did not state their student status and who were either unemployed, not in the labour force or their labour force status was not stated.

The **Not engaged** category includes persons who are unemployed or not in the labour force and who were not attending an educational institution.

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.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 is set to zero 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 the economies of scale for housing and other shared 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 provided in Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide, Australia (cat. no. 6553.0).

For the dwelling variable Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly) (HIED), where children under 15 years 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).

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia, and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. The ERP includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

In the Census year, the ERP is first calculated at the Census date (9 August for the 2016 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.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

- 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 Border Protection 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 2016 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 Area Level 2 (SA2), Local Government Area (LGA) and the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) used in previous Censuses), 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 Population on the ABS website.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Census counts, Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Ethnicity

A number of variables used in the 2016 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).

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.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 (RLHP) codes and family composition is determined.

Family Relationships: Family relationships are derived from two questions on the household form (see Appendix A). Question 5 on the paper form asked each person his/her relationship to Person 1/Person 2. Question 53 on the paper form 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 (CDAF)
- 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)
- Count of Persons in Family (CPRF)
- Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)
- Family Household Composition (HCFMF)
- Grandparent Families (FMGF)
- Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)
- Location of Spouse (SPLF)

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

See also Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander family, Child, Family Blending (FBLF), Family Composition (FMC), Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), 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 another 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 another child (e.g. an otherwise related or unrelated child, such as a foster child or a grandchild being raised by his or her grandparents).

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 another 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 (HCFMD/HCFMF)

These variables were new for the 2011 Census and are derived from the Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD) variables.

HCFMD: Counts the types of families within family households at the dwelling level. In multiple family households, only the family composition of the primary family is recorded.

HCFMF: Counts the types of families within family households at the family level. All family types in multiple family households are counted.

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.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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.

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 Number (FNOF)

A household can contain one or more families. This variable categorises each family as either the primary, second or third family. Families in one family households are always classified as primary families. In a multiple family household, a maximum of three families can be identified. In cases where more than three families are identified in a household, the first three families are coded and the other persons are classified as either related family members of the primary family or non-family members.

Where there is 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, Family Composition (FMCF), Household, Relationship Between Families (FRLF), Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Field of study

See Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP).

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.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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

Government benefits, pensions and allowances

Government benefits, pensions and allowances are income support payments from government to persons under the social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, carers, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. Family tax benefit is also regarded as income.

The calculation of total income includes any pensions or benefits received.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Grandparent Families (FMGF)

This variable classifies families into different family types depending on the composition of the family.

FMGF can only be used in conjunction with other grandparent/child variables such as Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP) and Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP). It cannot be used with standard family classifications.

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

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

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0). 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 has been excluded from the classification since 2006. It allowed the level of highest educational attainment to be determined for people still at school. From 2006 onwards, highest attainment for 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/Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED) or (MRERD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Homelessness enumeration

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 sleep. Some aspects of this strategy include liaising with service providers and engaging specialised field staff 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. Estimates of homelessness based on the 2016 Census will be released in 2018.

See also Dwelling Structure (STRD), Usual residence.

Hours Worked (HRSP)

This variable records the number of hours actually 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 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.

2016 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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 ABS Field Officer determined were occupied on Census night but where the ABS Field Officer 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 form

The Census Household Form (online or paper) is the primary means for collecting Census data and is used in all private dwellings. The household form records details about the dwelling and characteristics of people in the dwelling. It records details of up to six people on the paper form and up to ten people on the online form, and extra forms need to be used if there are more people than this.

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.

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 Mobility

See Internal migration.

Households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person(s)

See Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD).

Housing

See Dwelling, Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Housing Suitability (HOSD)

This is a new derived item for 2016. It is a housing utilisation measure based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling together with a series of household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another, their age and sex. There is no single standard measure for housing suitability. However, the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) is widely used in Australia and internationally. The HOSD variable is based on this standard. The CNOS for housing appropriateness is sensitive to both household size and composition. The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

- there should be no more than two persons per bedroom
- children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom
- children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom
- single household members 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples and
- a lone person household may reasonably occupy a bed sitter.

The HOSD variable compares the number of bedrooms required with the actual number of bedrooms in the dwelling. It can be used to analyse the under or over utilisation of dwellings and the dwelling's suitability for the resident household.

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).

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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 2016 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
- Equalised 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 Area (IARE)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Indigenous enumeration strategy

See Discrete Communities and Remote Areas Strategy.

Indigenous family

See Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family.

Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)

An Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household is any household where at least one usual resident was identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Clients may request tables using other definitions of a Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household.

Indigenous languages

See Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages.

Indigenous Location (ILOC)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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Indigenous Region (IREG)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Indigenous Status (INGP)

The Indigenous status of a person is determined by their response to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, which asks whether each person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

The term 'origin' when used in the context of the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, relates to a person's Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent and for some, but not all, their cultural identity.

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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTG).

Indigenous Structure

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Industry of Employment (INDP)

This variable describes the industries in which employed people aged 15 years and over work.

A person's industry of employment is classified based on responses to a range of questions, and in particular questions which ask for a description of the industry or business, and the main goods produced, or main services provided.

Question 42 on the paper Census Household Form, which asks for a description of the industry or business, changed from a mark box format to a write-in format in 2016.

Also for 2016, targeted supplementary questions on industry, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online Census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common industry responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'construction', are targeted by these questions.

Responses to the Industry of employment related questions in the 2016 Census are classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 2.0). Standard 2016 Census data will be output based on this classification. The latest revision of ANZSIC was in 2013. No industries were removed or added in this revision. There were some changes such as clarification of definitions and corrections of small errors and omissions.

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.

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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 Sector (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 (NIRS)

Phone 1300 135 070

OR

Information Consultancy Form

Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)

As with the 2011 Census, the 2016 Census data will be processed using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology for the paper forms. 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 across a specified boundary within Australia for the purpose of changing their place of usual residence. 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
-

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- 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 2011 Census. Six months later he moved to Melbourne for two years, and then to Adelaide where he was living at the time of the 2016 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 Dwelling Internet Connection (NEDD).

Interstate migration

See Internal migration.

Interviewer Household Form

The Interviewer Household Form is used in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (and areas where 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.

See also Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy.

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 (3,679,907 and 185,403 respectively in 2011), while the number of people who are Buddhist or born in Chile (528,981 and 24,937 respectively in 2011), 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 counts and totals in summary tables are subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from table totals. The counts are adjusted independently in a controlled manner, so the same information is adjusted by the same amount. However, tables at higher geographic levels 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.

Item non-response

Item non-response occurs in two situations:

- where a household or person returns a form but does not answer one or more questions (items) - these are "item non-response", **and**
- where key variables for a non-responding person have been imputed, the remainder of questions (items) are either set to "item non-response" or "not applicable", dependant on the imputed age of the person.

Item non-response is calculated by dividing the number of households or persons who provided a response to a particular question (item) by the number of persons for whom the question (item) would have been applicable, and is expressed as a percentage.

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Item non-response rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of households or persons who did not provide a response to a Census question (item)}}{\text{Total of all households or persons for whom that Census question (item) was applicable}} \times 100$$

Item non-response rates include households and persons who did not answer a question (item) as well as imputed (non-responding) households and persons.

See also Dwelling non-response, Person non-response.

Jervis Bay Territory

See Other Territories.

Job

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Version 1.2 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), Labour Force Status (LFSP), Occupation (OCCP).

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 Labour Force Status (LFSP).

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
 - job last week
 - hours worked
 - looking for work and
-

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- availability to start work.

The derivation methodology takes into account answers to these questions to derive the most appropriate Labour Force Status.

A minor change was made to the format of the question about active job seeking to emphasise and clarify the 'active' component. The phrase 'full-time or part-time job of any kind' has been replaced in the question which asks whether a person had a job last week.

In the 2011 Census, participants in the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) were classified as employed. This scheme has since been replaced by the Community Development Programme (CDP). People participating only in this programme are not considered to be employed for the 2016 Census. They are considered unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on their job search activities and availability. For further information on this change, see Community Development Programme (CDP).

The Census of Population and Housing and the Labour Force Survey both collect information about labour market activity. Information comparing the two collections is available in The 2016 Census and the Labour Force Survey fact sheet in Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Census and Census Data, Australia (cat. no. 2900.0).

See also Community Development Programme, Contributing family worker, Employee, Labour force.

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

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 TableBuilder 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), 2016 (cat. no. 1267.0).

The 'language spoken at home' Census question 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

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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 eleven 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).

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP) was introduced as a new variable 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.

See also Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP), Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP), Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP).

Local Government Area (LGA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Location of dwelling

See Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD).

Location of Spouse (SPLF)

This variable is used for couples or couple families to identify cases where the spouse is temporarily absent. When a person is temporarily absent only some of their characteristics are collected. These are sex, age, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, student status and the person's relationship to Person 1/ Person 2.

See also Temporarily absent.

Lone parent

A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner usually resident in the household, and who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one child usually resident in the household. The child may be either dependent or non-dependent.

See also Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Lone person household

A private dwelling, with only one person aged 15 years or over, is classified as a lone person household.

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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).

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).

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
- 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
- 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.

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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 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 the question 'What is the person's present marital status?'. Social Marital Status (MDCP) is derived from both the marital status question and the relationship in household question.

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.

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).

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Mesh Block (MB)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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 question allows for multiple responses across all categories except walked only, worked at home, and did not go to work; for example, a person's journey to work by car as the driver, by ferry and then bus, would be recorded as such, i.e. all three modes would be coded.

The data are used in Place of Work (POWP) analysis, and transport planning. It should be noted that it refers to method of travel on the day of the Census, not usual method used. 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:

- Statistics on method of travel relate to 9 August 2016, while journey to work and other labour force statistics relate to the main job held last week. For the Census, this means the week before 9 August 2016. For example, a person may have been working in the centre of Sydney on 9 August 2016 and have travelled there by train, however in the week before the Census, they may have been working in an outer suburb of Sydney and travelled there by car. In this case, the person would have their MTWP as train on the Census form, whilst their usual travel pattern would actually be by car.
- A person who had a job last week may have been unemployed, retired, or on leave on 9 August 2016 and therefore did not go to work on that day. In this case, data on their method of travel to work would not reflect their usual travel pattern.

If a person was unemployed last week but became employed and used a designated method of travel to work on the 9 August 2016 their MTWP would not be captured on the Census form in this instance, as the sequencing of questions is based on labour force status in the week before the Census.

See also 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).

Mnemonics

Mnemonics are a 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 (D, F or P) indicates the unit to which the classification relates. For example, AGE_P is the mnemonic for the person level classification Age. The default order of the sortable classification index in this dictionary is alphabetic order by mnemonic.

See Classification Index.

Mobility

See Internal migration.

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Mortgage repayments variables (MRED) & (MRERD)

These variables record 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).

Since 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 2016 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 collection of names and addresses in the Census is a critical part of ensuring the quality and value of the Census.

Names are collected in the Census for a number of reasons, including:

- to assist householders completing the form to report the relevant information for each person
- to ensure the Census covers the entire population and data is of high quality
- to enhance the value of Census data, by combining it with other national datasets to better inform government decisions in important areas such as health, education, infrastructure and the economy.

Following a consultation process and Privacy Impact Assessment the ABS made the decision to retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years. The names will be used to generate anonymised keys that can be used to combine existing data sets to create richer and more valuable statistics for Australians.

See also Confidentiality, Name and Address Retention, Census Time Capsule.

Name and address retention

The ABS will retain the names and addresses collected on 2016 Census forms for up to 4 years.

After data collection and processing, the ABS will remove names and addresses from other personal and household information. Names and addresses will be stored securely and separately from one another, until they are destroyed in August 2020 or earlier. The ABS will destroy names and addresses when there is no longer any community benefit to their retention or four years after collection (i.e. August 2020), whichever is earliest. No one working with Census data will be able to view personal information (name or address) at the same time as your Census responses (such as age, sex, occupation, level of education or income).

The names will be used to generate anonymised keys that can be used to combine existing data sets to create richer and more valuable statistics for Australians. The new datasets will not contain names.

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The addresses will be separated from the names, and only used to verify address information obtained from other data sources, enabling more efficient surveys and the creation of richer and more valuable statistics for Australians.

The existing practices and obligations of the ABS will ensure that no information will be released in a way that would enable users of Census data to identify any individual or household. The ABS never has and never will release identifiable Census data.

See also Address, Census Time Capsule, Confidentiality, Name.

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).

Nationality

See Australian Citizenship (CITP).

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRM)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

NEC (not elsewhere classified)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Need for assistance

See Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP).

NEI (not elsewhere included)

See Residual categories and supplementary codes.

Negative income

Negative income occurs when the operating expenses are higher than the gross receipts (or revenue) of a self-employed person, business or a rental property. A person has negative income if these losses are greater than any income, benefits or allowances received from other sources.

See also Income, Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

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.

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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-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).

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Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island will be included in the Australian Census, and in the population counts for Australia, for the first time in 2016, due to an amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901* which now defines Australia as

"the Commonwealth of Australia and, when used in a geographical sense, includes Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but does not include any other external Territory."

This follows changes to the governance arrangements for Norfolk Island with the passage of the *Norfolk Island Legislation Amendment Act, 2015*.

As a result of the change to the amendment of the definition of geographic Australia in the *Acts Amendment Act, 1901*, since 1 July 2016 Norfolk Island has been included in the Australian Statistical Geographic Standard (ASGS) as a Statistical Area Level 2 under Other Territories which is a unit at the State/Territory level.

Amendments were made to some other relevant classifications used with Census data:

- In the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic groups (ASCEG), used to code Census data on ancestry, Pitcairn (code 1512), has been added as this is an important ancestry for Norfolk Island.
- In the Australian Standard Classification of Language (ASCL), used to classify Census data on main language other than English spoken at home, the name of the language Pitcairnese (code 9404) was changed to Norf'k-Pitcairn due to the inclusion of Norfolk Island in the Census for the first time and reflecting the local terms used to refer to the language on Norfolk Island.
- There has been no change in respect of Norfolk Island in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) used to classify Census data on country of birth. However, code 1102 'Norfolk Island', will now be included with 1101 'Australia' when defining the group 'Australian born'.

Households in Norfolk Island were delivered Census materials and could choose to complete and mail back a paper form or complete the Census online. A fact sheet was distributed in Norfolk Island and made available on the ABS website, giving help with certain questions.

See also Australian-born, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Norfolk Island; How to answer questions on your Census form for people on Norfolk island, Other Territories, Overseas-born.

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).

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.

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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.

A new item is available for the 2016 Census, Housing Suitability (HOSD). This is a housing utilisation measure based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with a series of household demographics.

See also Dwelling, Housing Suitability (HOSD).

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)

This variable counts the number of children ever born to females aged 15 years and over.

For 2016, an instruction on the form to include live births only was removed, due to evidence of the sensitivities of this question which cannot be overcome effectively in a self-report questionnaire. This instruction was previously included to collect births information according to the United Nations Standard.

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 whether the business employs people who are not owners. For 2016, a dot point has been added to the Number of employees question instructing employers to 'Exclude owner/s of the business'.

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. Motorbikes and motor scooters are excluded from this question because of their lesser impact on the transport system.

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.

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For 2016, targeted supplementary questions on occupation, asking more specialised questions based on the initial response, have been added to the online census forms, to provide better quality fine-level data. Common occupation responses from 2011 which were difficult to code to an appropriate level of detail, for example 'nurse', are targeted by these questions.

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 2016 Census uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), Version 1.2 to code occupation data.

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, Occupation (OCCP).

Occupied private dwelling

See Dwelling.

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), Temporarily absent.

Origin

See Ancestry, Ethnicity, Indigenous Status (INGP).

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.

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See also Couple family, Family, Family Composition (FMCF), One-parent family, Other related individual.

Other related individual

An individual who is related to at least one other member 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

Other Territories is a category in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) at the State/Territory (STE) level. It has been created for statistical purposes.

For the 2016 Census, Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island each have a unique Statistical Area Level 2 code in the ASGS and together comprise one spatial unit at the STE level under the category of Other Territories and within scope for the Census. The inclusion of Norfolk Island in Other Territories is new for 2016, following an amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901*. Previously Norfolk Island was not included in the Australian Census. The other Australian external territories (minor islands such as Heard Island and McDonald Island), remain outside the scope of the Census.

The Other Territories category has been used in Census data since the 1996 Census. Up until 2016 it comprised the three territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory.

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* effective from July 1992, the two external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands became part of geographical Australia.

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.

Prior to the 1986 Census, separate Censuses of the Cocos islands were conducted by the Department of Home Affairs, or its equivalent.

See also Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Overseas born

For the 2016 Census, people are classified as Overseas-born if:

- they were born in a country other than Australia or
 - they were born at sea or
-

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- their response was classified 'Inadequately described' or
- their response was classified 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Australia in this definition is as set out in section 2B of the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901*, and for the 2016 Census includes the states and territories and the other territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Jervis Bay Territory and Norfolk Island. It excludes the other Australian external territories (Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard and McDonald Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands and the Coral Sea Territory).

In 2011 and previous Censuses, Norfolk Island was not included in the definition of geographic Australia. Christmas and Cocos Keeling Islands have been included since the 1996 Census. These two changes reflect amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act, 1901*.

This definition of Australia equates to '1101 Australia' and '1102 Norfolk Island' in the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0), used to code Country of Birth.

See also Australian born, Norfolk Island.

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.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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).

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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 Labour Force Status (LFSP), Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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

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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 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).

Personal form

The Census Personal Form (online or paper) records details for one person only. It contains the same questions as the Census Household Form but excludes the questions related to the dwelling. It is used for people staying in a non-private dwelling such as a hotel, motel, hostel or nursing home. It is also used when a private dwelling requests an additional form (e.g. large households or an individual wants to keep their responses private) and the household has already completed a household form.

See also Household form.

Person non-response

Person non-response occurs in two situations:

- where there was a person in a private dwelling, and it was identified as occupied on Census night but a Census form was not returned (dwelling non-response), the number of people in the dwelling and their key characteristics are imputed. People imputed into non-responding dwellings are non-responding persons, **and**
- where a person in a non-private dwelling did not return a form.

The person non-response rate is calculated by dividing the number of non-responding persons by all persons identified as in either an occupied private dwelling or a non-private dwelling on Census night, and is expressed as a percentage.

Person non-response rate

$$= \frac{\text{All non-responding persons in occupied private dwellings or in non-private dwellings}}{\text{Total of all occupied private dwellings}} \times 100$$

The person non-response rate includes people in non-responding dwellings and non-private dwellings.

See also Dwelling non-response, Item non-response.

Perturbation

See Introduced random error.

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 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Family, Household, Place of usual residence (PURP), Visitors to Australia.

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 a question on the Census form (e.g. Question 8 on the paper Census Household Form). 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. Since 2011, 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.

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Census usual residence counts form the basis of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).

See also Derivations and imputations, Family, Household, Usual residence, Visitors to Australia.

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 also Place of usual residence (PURP).

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 also Place of usual residence (PURP).

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 (DZN). DZN boundaries have been designed by the ABS following consultation with each State/Territory Transport Authority.

DZNs are aggregated from 2016 Mesh Blocks. 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. Data at DZN level will be available in the Census TableBuilder product.

For the 2016 Census, Working Population data will be available through Community Profiles and DataPacks. 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.

Another change for 2016 is that persons that provided partial or no information about their place of work will have a place of work (Destination Zone) imputed to them. Imputed records can be identified by using the Imputation Flag for Place of Work (IFPOWP) in combination with Place of Work (POWP).

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 2016 paper Census Household 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, Derivations and imputations, Employee, Labour Force Status (LFSP).

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.

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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 ABS Field Officers.

See also Estimated Resident Population (ERP), Undercount and/or underenumeration.

Postal Areas (POA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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 another related individual is designated as the primary family. If there was more than one family, and no other related individuals were present in the household, then the family with the most dependent children is designated as the primary family. If there are no other related individuals and no dependent children present in the household, then the first family identified on the Census form becomes the primary family.

See also Child, Family, Household, Other Related Individual, 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), Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

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Public/Private Sector (GNGP)

This variable was previously called Government/Non-government Employer Indicator, but was renamed Public/Private Employer Indicator for the 2011 Census and Public/Private Sector for the 2016 Census.

This variable 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), Labour Force Status (LFSP).

Qualifications

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

Recodes and user defined fields

If the tables available in standard Census products do not meet a user's needs, then user defined customised tables can be created. Customised tables often require the use of recodes, tailored to the client's requirements. Recodes re-group fields in a classification. More complex, User Defined Fields are new fields that can be created based on conditions applied to existing fields. User Defined Fields 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.

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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'. This could then be used in creating a variety of tables about this group.

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 Census question, 'what is the person's present marital status?' 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).

Relationship

Relationship information is collected in the Census from people in private dwellings on Census night to enable family and household coding to be done. The relationship question asks 'What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2'. This is Question 5 on the paper Census Household Form. Response categories for this question include husband or wife, de facto partner, child, step child, brother or sister, unrelated flatmate or co-tenant, or other relationship as specified. Children can be children of Person 1 or Person 2 only, or of both Person 1 and Person 2. Where the relationship is other than child, the relationship to Person 1 only is specified.

See also Family, Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP), Household, Relationship in Household (RLHP).

Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP)

Records the husband/wife or de facto partner relationship as it is reported for both opposite-sex and same-sex couples in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper Census Household 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.

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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 variable 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. This is a key variable which enables census data for people in private dwellings to be output on a family and household basis as well as on a person basis.

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' was added to RLHP in 2011. People in occupied private dwellings who were coded to Not applicable in previous Censuses have been coded to Other non-classifiable relationship from 2011.

For more information regarding the categories contained within RLHP see the following entries:

Child under 15, Dependent Student, 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 Relationship in Household (RLHP) 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.

For the 2016 Census, the No Religion option became the first response category in the Religious Affiliation question. From 1991 to 2011, the No Religion option was the last response category for the question.

Responses to the religion question are coded to the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG). The ASCRG was first published in 1996. The 2016 Census uses the Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG), 2016

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(cat. no. 1266.0) 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).

Remoteness Area (RA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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).

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. The questions on the personal form relating to this classification have been revised for the 2016 Census to improve clarity and sequencing.

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 five distinct languages and one residual category:

Chinese

Cantonese

Hakka

Mandarin

Wu

Min Nan

Chinese languages, nec

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**

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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), 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.

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).

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).

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Scope and coverage

The 2016 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent Census night, 9 August 2016, in Australia. This includes people in the six states, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island. The other Australian external territories (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 Australian bases in the Australian Antarctic Territory (and other locations) are included in the Census. They are coded to an Off-Shore Statistical Areas Level 1 in Tasmania.

The only groups of people who spend Census night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families, this derives from the Vienna Convention. In practice, a diplomat is defined as someone entitled to travel on a diplomatic passport. Foreign crew members on ships who remain on the ship and do not undertake migration formalities are also out of scope of the Census.

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 from the Census.

Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, in detention centres in Australia, people in police lock-ups or prisons, are in the scope of the Census. For the 2016 Census, details for these people will be sourced from administrative data, 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 they are occupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, hotels, etc. are also included, however unoccupied non-private dwellings are out of scope. Unoccupied residences of owners, managers or caretakers of such establishments are counted. Since the 2006 Census, unoccupied residences in retirement villages (self-contained) have also been included.

See also Dwelling Type (DWT), Type of non-Private Dwelling (NPDD), Special Purpose Codes.

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).

Section of State Range (SOSR)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Section of State (SOS)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Self employed person

See Labour force, Labour Force Status (LFSP), Owner managers, Owner managers of incorporated enterprises, Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises, Status in Employment (SIEMP).

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. The variable Imputation Flag for Sex (IFSEXP) is used to indicate if a person's sex has been imputed for the Census.

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. Sex of Lone Parent (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 returned home when their shift was finished, are counted at their usual residence.

Significant Urban Areas (SUA)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Single parent

See Lone parent.

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Sleepers-out

See Dwelling Structure (STRD), Homeless people.

Small area data

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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 he or she 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.

Where information about same-sex couples is volunteered in the relationship question (Question 5 on the paper Census Household Form), 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.

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

Sole parent

See Lone parent.

South Sea Islander

Australian South Sea Islanders are the descendants of South Sea Islanders brought to Australia for labour purposes from the 1860s to just after 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.

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.

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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).

Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)

The 2016 Census uses the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2016 (cat. no. 1269.0) to code Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), Country of Birth of Father (BPMP) and Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP).

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 first level comprises major groups which are formed by aggregating geographically proximate minor groups.
- The second level comprises minor groups, which are groups of neighbouring countries similar in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics.
- The third level consists of the base units (countries).

The following example illustrates the hierarchical structure of the classification:

Major Group: 8 Americas
Minor Group: 82 South America

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Country Unit: 8203 Brazil

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 (not elsewhere classified or 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 the SACC publication on the ABS website: Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1269.0).

See also Country of Birth.

State Electoral Division (SED)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

State Suburb (SSC)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

State/Territory (STE)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Statistical Areas Levels 1,2,3 and 4

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Status in Employment (SIEMP)

Status in Employment (SIEMP) classifies all employed people, to either employees, owner manager of incorporated enterprises with or without employees, owner manager of unincorporated enterprises with or without employees, or contributing family workers.

SIEMP is new for 2016. It is applicable to employed persons and defines their status in employment for the main job held in the week prior to Census night. It replaces Employment Type (EMPT) which provided some of the same data.

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).

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).

The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) was made available as an output item for the first time for the 2011 Census. 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.

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).

In addition, Location of Spouse (SPLF) records whether or not the family includes a temporarily absent spouse.

The only information gathered on temporarily absent persons are name, sex, age, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin, 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, Household, Partner.

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

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tenure scheme. 'Owned with a mortgage' includes dwellings being purchased under a shared equity scheme (termed a rent/buy scheme in 2011).

See also Landlord Type (LLDD), Tenure Type (TEND).

Tenure Type (TEND)

Tenure Type (TEND) 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. TEND is derived from the responses to a series of questions.

The tenure category 'Being purchased under a shared equity scheme' refers to households who are purchasing less than 100% equity in the dwelling, and may or may not be paying rent for the remainder. This category name changed for 2016 to reflect current terminology. Previously it was 'Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'.

'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 have little or no equity in the dwelling. This is a common arrangement in retirement villages.

TEND is applicable to all occupied private dwellings.

See also Landlord Type (LLDD).

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD), Indigenous Status (INGP), Discrete Community and Remote Areas Strategy.

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) (FINASF) 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. Family income is still calculated if one or more members aged 15 years and over are temporarily absent, or do not state their income. 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 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 Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

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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) (HINASD) is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census night. Household income is still calculated if any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income.

Where no member of a household aged 15 years and over has stated their income, the household is classified as 'All incomes not stated'.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HINASD. The exception to this is households that comprise only visitors. HINASD is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)

This variable is the sum of the Total Personal Incomes (weekly) (INCP) of each resident present in the household on Census night.

If any resident aged 15 years and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then a value for Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND) is not derived for that household. These households will be categorised as: 'Partial income stated' or 'All incomes not stated'.

- 'Partial income stated' is used when some household members (aged 15 years and over) are temporarily absent or have not stated their income.
- 'All incomes not stated' is used when no member of the household (aged 15 years and over) has stated their income.

In most cases, the income of visitors to a household is excluded from HIND. The exception to this is households that comprise

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only visitors. HIND is calculated for these households in order to collect data on household income in tourist areas.

HIND and Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) are the standard Census multiple income classifications, and are designed to satisfy a broad range of Census requirements. If there is a need to recalculate this variable under different circumstances users can use the derived variable Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) in conjunction with Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) to create a new household income variable.

See also Household, Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD), Income, Median income, Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD), Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP).

Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)

This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. Personal incomes are collected as ranges in the Census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the ABS 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).

Tourism Regions (TR)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Townhouse

See Dwelling Structure (STRD).

Transport

See Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), Place of Work (POWP).

Travel to work

See Method of Travel to Work (MTWP), Place of Work (POWP).

Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)

This variable records the type of educational institution being attended by people who are full-time or part-time students. The categories cover preschool through to tertiary institutions.

Users of the data on preschool attendance should be aware that some children who are in child care may be included in the preschool 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)

See Internet Dwelling Connection (NEDD).

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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 the information collected 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).

There has been a change in the way this information is collected. In 2016, it was recorded by ABS Address Canvassing Officers in the lead up to the Census as part of establishing the Address Register as a mail-out frame for designated areas. In areas enumerated using the traditional approach of delivering forms, the information was collected by ABS Field Officers during the Census collection period. Type of non-private dwelling data was also updated as required by ABS Field Officers during the 2016 Census enumeration period.

See also Dwelling, Dwelling Location (DLOD), Dwelling Structure (STRD), Dwelling Type (DWTD), Retirement village (self-contained).

Undercount and/or underenumeration

Although extensive efforts are made to contact all occupied dwellings and count all unoccupied private dwellings in the Census, locating and contacting them all is not possible. Some dwellings may not be identified. For example, flats above or behind shops 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 contacted, undercount is possible if not all members of the household can be included on the form (six people can be recorded on the paper form and ten on the online form) no extra online or paper forms are obtained. Undercount is also possible 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 Estimated Resident Population (ERP), 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.

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The URF is held under strict security and is only accessible by certain ABS officers.

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 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, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had done any unpaid work or not in the relevant reference period. Respondents 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
- 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, to obtain an educational qualification or due to a community work order. It also excludes

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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 health condition 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 someone
- helping someone to move around
- helping someone to understand or be understood by others
- providing emotional support to someone and helping them to maintain friendships and social activities
- helping with or supervising medication or dressing wounds
- cleaning, laundry, cooking, managing diets and preparing meals
- performing housework, light household repairs or maintenance
- managing household finances
- driving or accompanying someone 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. Respondents 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. Respondents 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
- any other housework
- gardening, mowing and yard work
- home maintenance
- car/ bike maintenance
- household shopping and managing household financial affairs
- maintaining home internet connections and computer systems.

Any domestic work done as part of paid employment is excluded.

Unrelated child (under 15)

See 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).

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Urban Centre and Locality (UCL)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

Urban Centre and Locality, Section of State (UCL/SOS)

See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

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 2016 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. Usual address information is used to code usual residence.

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'.

For the 2016 Census the following usual residence variables are available:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

The information acquired from the answers to the usual residence questions is also used to create the usual residence indicator variables:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAI1P)
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)
- Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

Use of usual residence indicators, in conjunction with the other variables relating to usual residence, make it possible to identify the pattern of net movement of people between three dates, i.e. Census night, one year ago and five years ago.

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 Place of Usual Residence (PURP), Temporarily absent, Visitors to a household.

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 2016 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

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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

The question 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, 2011 and 2016 Censuses, 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 Place of enumeration, Place of Usual Residence (PURP).

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)

See Unpaid work.

Working population

The working population consists of all persons who were employed in the week prior to Census night.

See also Labour Force Status (LFSP).

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. For 2016, data are collected by single year with valid responses in the range 1900 to 2016.

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 2016 refers to the period from 1st January 2016 to 9th August 2016 only.

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Year of birth

See Age (AGEP).

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