

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1966:

DETAILED TABLES ON MAGNETIC TAPE

User's Guide for the Machine-Readable
Data File
(SSDA Census Series)

Social Science Data Archives



The Australian National University
Canberra 2600

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User's Guide for the Machine-Readable
Data File
(SSDA Census Series)

Principal Investigator
Australian Bureau of Statistics

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(Machine-readable data file plus user's guide)

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152 data files + accompanying user's guide (28 p.).

Summary: Data for each State and Territory is held in the form of 20 tables. Each record of the data contains information on one cell of the cross-tabulation. For each cell, 'indicative' information indicates the values of the tabulated variables defining the cell and a 'tally' gives the number of persons or (dwellings) in that cell. Cells with zero tally are excluded. Tables 2-19 contain information at small geographic area level (CD in metropolitan areas, Statistical Division by urban/rural otherwise) on: birthplace groups by sex by occupation, period of residence, sex by age, dwelling class by nature of occupancy by period of residence, no. of inhabitants by no. of rooms; and dwelling class by age, occupation, and marital status. Table 1 gives marital status by education by age for the 100 groups of the ANU1 Occupation Classification. Table 20 gives the age by no. of children to existing marriage distribution of married women.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

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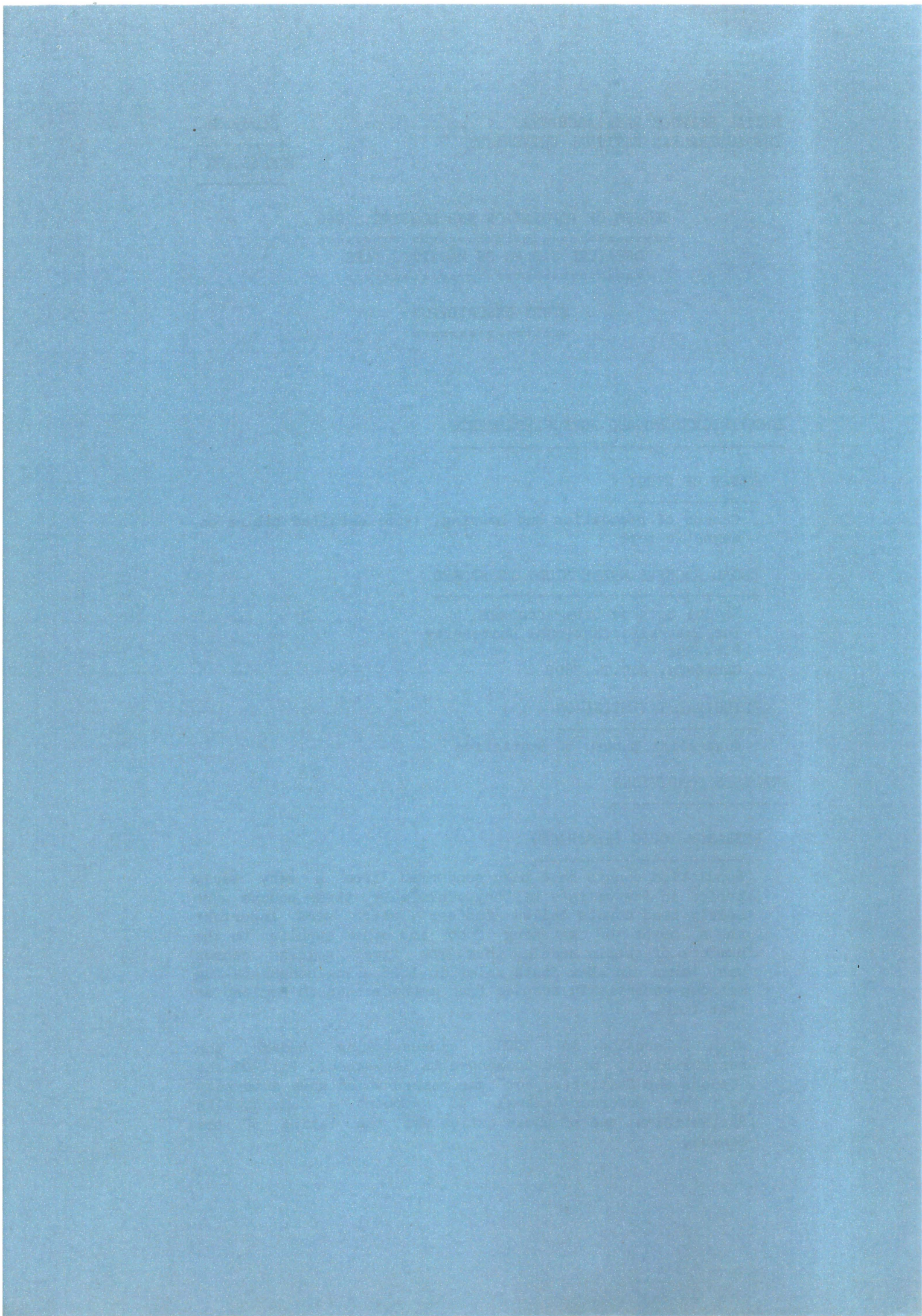
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Study Description



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DETAILED TABLES ON MAGNETIC TAPE

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

ANALYSIS CONDITIONS

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

Population counts have been conducted from a very early period in Australia's history. Initially, these counts were solely head counts called 'musters', which were important as a means of matching food and other supplies to the numbers of people needing them. The first regular census was taken in New South Wales in 1828 using census-taking methods essentially adapted from methods used in England at that time.

With Federation in 1901, census-taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. In 1905 the 'Census and Statistics Act' was passed which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, one of whose duties was the taking of the census.

The 'Census and Statistics Act 1905' stipulated that a census be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. In 1930 the Act was amended to make the year in which the census was to be conducted more flexible, by the addition of the words 'or at such other times as prescribed'. Since 1911, censuses have been held in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961 and 1966.

The Act also stipulated a number of topics which must be asked in each census: 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, and allowed for other topics to be included 'as prescribed'.

KIND OF DATA

census data

Data for each State and Territory is held in the form of 20 tables. Each record of the data contains information on one cell of the cross-tabulation. For each cell, 'indicative' information indicates the values of the tabulated variables defining the cell and a 'tally' gives the number of persons or (dwellings) in that cell. Cells with zero tally are excluded.

Tables 2-19 contain information at small geographic area level (CD in metropolitan areas, Statistical Division by urban/rural otherwise) on: birthplace groups by sex by occupation, period of residence, sex by age, dwelling class by nature of occupancy by period of residence, no. of inhabitants by no. of rooms; and dwelling class by age, occupation, and marital status. Table 1 gives marital status by education by age for the 100 groups of the ANU1 Occupation Classification. Table 20 gives the age by no. of children to existing marriage distribution of married women.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

All members of the community are counted at the dwelling in which they are staying on census night, regardless of where they usually live. Special provision is made for persons who are not in a private or non-private dwelling, e.g. camping out, at work, travelling on long distance trains or buses and those on boats and planes. The census does not count Australian residents who are overseas but does count people who are visiting Australia. Diplomatic representatives, their families and their dwellings are excluded.

Extensive arrangements were made to to obtain as full a coverage of Aborigines as possible and to enumerate fully those Aborigines 'out of contact'. However, persons reported as full-blood Aborigines have been excluded from the general Census tables.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

no sampling (total universe)

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

30 June 1966

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

self-completion (distribute, collect)

The 'Census and Statistics Act 1905' specifies the manner in which the census must be collected. Section 10(1) states that 'For the purpose of taking the census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth'. Collectors are responsible for the delivery of census forms to all households prior to census day and again for collection after census day.

ACTIONS TO MINIMISE LOSSES

All persons are required to complete census forms and collectors are instructed to ensure that contact is made and completed forms are collected. Those people who do not co-operate are approached by senior staff who endeavour to overcome problems or objections and who, where necessary, outline fully the consequences of non-compliance. Prosecutions will be considered only after these measures have failed.

Collectors are trained to provide help on request to any persons who have difficulty in completing the census forms. Interpreters are used for persons who have language problems.

Confidentiality of personal or household information is assured. Any person who does not want his or her form to be seen by the collector can obtain from the collector an envelope in which to seal the form. The form is then checked for completeness by the group leader. Individual members of a household may request a separate form and envelope in which to record and seal his/her census information. In exceptional circumstances, a householder may post a completed form to the appropriate census office.

DATA GATHERING STAFF

The census field operation is controlled and conducted jointly by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Electoral Office. Permanently employed Divisional Returning Officers in the Electoral Office become Divisional Field Supervisors for the census and they are responsible for the recruitment, training and general supervision of temporary census staff.

Approximately 2,500 group leaders and 30,000 collectors are recruited for short term duties. Each group leader is responsible for approximately 12 collectors who themselves are responsible for the delivery and collection of census forms from an average of 200 dwellings.

The special collectors recruited to deliver and collect the forms in large establishments (hospitals, hotels, gaols, etc.) are usually the proprietors or managers of the individual establishments. Likewise, the persons in charge of trains, buses, planes, etc. in transit on census night are usually recruited as special collectors for the enumeration of persons travelling throughout census night.

Every effort is made to avoid having collectors work in the same area as they live to avoid, as far as possible, the collection of information from people they know personally.

Aboriginal collectors are used in areas where there is a large aboriginal population.

All staff employed either temporarily or permanently on the census sign an undertaking which provides that he/she will not, without lawful authority, alter any document or form and will not divulge the contents of any form filled up or information obtained in the course of his/her duties. Offenders are subject to prosecution.

OTHER ANALYSIS CONDITIONS

Balancing edits are employed to ensure that the total numbers of persons and dwellings in each CD remain consistent at all stages of processing.

Consistency edits are used to detect responses which appear to be inconsistent with other responses on the same schedule, or in conflict with census definitions or processing rules.

While every effort is made to minimise undercounting in the census, some inevitably occurs - for example, the inadvertant omission of very young children or the treatment by the census collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied. Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration and accounts for less than 0.5% of households.

DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET

The Detailed Tables on Magnetic Tape contain 152 data files; 20 for each of the 6 States and the ACT, 11 for the Northern Territory and one for Australia. Details of each file are given in the table below.

Table No.	Number of records							
	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	ACT	NT
1	20941	19064	13008	11401	9706	6630	3230	2477
2	153340	137798	32839	47459	29535	5985	6153	---
3	63752	59005	12315	19350	11595	2276	2667	---
4	313409	282946	67362	98769	62400	11468	12812	---
5	68048	58127	14929	18809	11425	2696	2632	---
6	54752	51584	10943	16066	10752	1751	2148	---
7	65717	60133	12898	18504	12629	2001	2261	---
8	76119	59859	19004	20805	12436	3323	2318	---
9	39485	31514	10164	11319	6945	1823	1304	---
10	27152	21132	6781	7612	4654	1192	815	---
11	3427	2738	2879	1852	2094	1266	204	1310
12	1280	993	1121	758	854	515	90	536
13	6006	4741	5045	3454	3753	2362	408	2323
14	1923	1423	1603	941	1153	621	87	582
15	2664	2091	1902	1220	1480	589	60	389
16	2156	1706	1791	1143	1309	592	72	551
17	785	561	777	446	519	390	92	535
18	503	360	493	271	324	244	51	312
19	277	200	274	155	184	132	28	172
20	1127	814	1112	650	756	572	924	851

Table 1 is also available for Australia with 27398 records. The record length is 23 characters in Tables 2,4,11 and 13 and 21 characters for all other tables. The first record of each file gives the table number and geographic coverage and must be ignored when processing.

ACCESSIBILITY

There is no restriction on the use or resale of the data. However, if the data is sold, the buyer must be informed that the same data is available on magnetic tape or on microfiche or in printed form from the ABS.

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS/RESULTS/STUDIES

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR

The 1966 Census publication programme is made up of five individual Volumes, four consisting of a number of separate Parts, together with a series of supplementary statements in mimeographed form. The content of each Volume is briefly as follows:

Volume 1. Single characteristics of the population for Australia, Parts 1-11. - Age, marital status, birthplace, nationality, period of residence, education, religion, occupational status industry, occupation, and race.

Volume 2. Related characteristics of the population for Australia, Parts 1-5. - Growth and distribution of the population, demographic data, overseas-born population, the work force, and families and households.

Volume 3. Housing

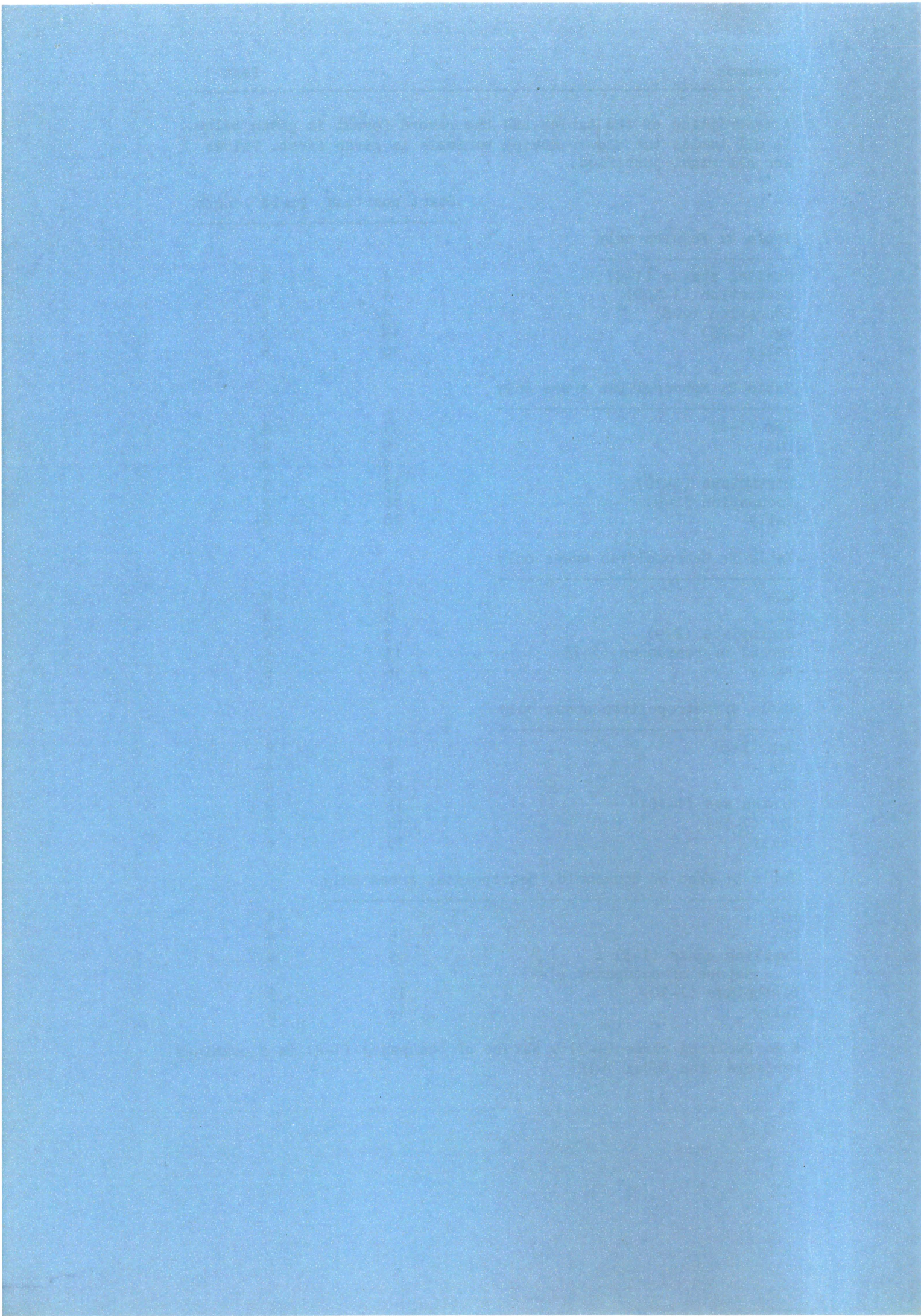
Volume 4. Single characteristics of the population and dwellings in Local Government Areas, Parts 1-7. - New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Volume 5. Population and dwellings in localities, Parts 1-7. - States and Territories as for Volume 4, and Part 8. - Australia.

Codebook



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A description of the tables and the record format is given below. In all tables the slower moving variable is given first. Values are all right justified.

Start position Field length

Table 1: Females only

Marital status (1-5)	1	4
Occupation (1-100)	5	4
Education (1-8)	9	4
Age (1-25)	13	3
Tally	16	6

Table 2: Metropolitan areas only

Sex (1-2)	1	4
LGA	5	4
CD	9	4
Birthplace (1-10)	13	3
Occupation (1-9)	16	2
Tally	18	6

Table 3: Metropolitan areas only

LGA	1	4
CD	5	4
Birthplace (2-9)	9	4
Period of residence (1-7)	13	3
Tally	16	6

Table 4: Metropolitan areas only

Sex (1-2)	1	4
LGA	5	4
CD	9	4
Birthplace (1-10)	13	3
Age (1-14)	16	2
Tally	18	6

Table 5: Head of household, Metropolitan areas only

LGA	1	4
CD	5	4
Dwelling class (1-3) x Nature of occupancy (1-4)	9	4
Birthplace (1-10)	13	3
Tally	16	6

N.B. Dwelling class (1-3) x Nature of occupancy (1-4) is a combined variable with codes 1-12.

 Start position Field length

Table 6: Head of household, Metropolitan areas only

LGA	1	4
CD	5	4
Dwelling class (1-3) x Nature of occupancy (1-4) x Birthplace (2-6)	9	4
Period of residence	13	3
Tally	16	6

N.B. Dwelling class (1-3) x Nature of occupancy (1-4) x
 Birthplace (2-6) is a combined variable with codes 1-60.

Table 7: Metropolitan areas only

LGA	1	4
CD	5	4
No. of inhabitants (1-5) x No. of rooms (1-6)	9	4
Birthplace (2-6)	13	3
Tally	16	6

N.B. No. of inhabitants (1-5) x No. of rooms (1-6) is a
 combined variable with codes 1-30.

Table 8: Metropolitan areas only

LGA	1	4
CD	5	4
Age (1-14)	9	4
Dwelling class (1-2)	13	3
Tally	16	6

Table 9: Metropolitan area only

LGA	1	4
CD	5	4
Occupation (1-9)	9	4
Dwelling class (1-2)	13	3
Tally	16	6

Table 10: Metropolitan areas only

LGA	1	4
CD	5	4
Marital status (1-5)	9	4
Dwelling class (1-2)	13	3
Tally	16	6

Table 11-19: Non-metropolitan areas only

 As for Table 2-10 respectively but for non-metropolitan areas
 and with Section of State (Urban,Rural) and Statistical
 Division replacing LGA and CD respectively.

 Start position Field length

Table 20: Married women only

Statistical Division	1	4
Section of state (Metro., Urban, Rural)	5	4
Age (30-34, 45-49, other)	9	4
No. of children to existing marriage	13	3
Tally	16	6

 DETAILS OF CLASSIFICATIONS

Age (1-25)

1-15	15 to 29 in single years
16-24	30 to 74 in 5 year groups
25	75 and over

Age (1-14)

1-13	0 to 64 in 5 year groups
14	65 and over

Age (30-34, 45-49, other)

1	30-34
2	45-49
3	other

Birthplace (1-10)

1	Australia, New Zealand & Australian Territories
2	British Isles
3	Greece
4	Italy
5	Malta
6	Yugoslavia
7	Germany
8	Netherlands
9	Poland
10	Other

Birthplace (2-9)

Codes 2-9 above recoded as 1-8

Birthplace (2-6)

Codes 2-6 above recoded as 1-5

CD. Census Collector's District

Numbered sequentially from 1 within LGA

Children to existing marriage, No. of

- 1-10 0-9 children
- 11 10 and more children
- 12 not stated
- 13 Total number of children to existing marriage of all married women in Stat. Div. x Section of State x Age cell.

Dwelling class (1-3)

- 1 Private houses, including Principal Shares of private houses
- 2 Self-contained flats, including Principal Shares of flats
- 3 Other private dwelling

Dwelling class (1-2)

Codes 1 and 2 above

Education (1-8)

- 1 University
- 2 Other tertiary
- 3 Leaving or Matriculation passed
- 4 Intermediate or junior passed
- 5 Attended High School
- 6 Attended Primary
- 7 No education
- 8 Not stated

Inhabitants, No. of (1-5)

- 1 1-3
- 2 4 and 5
- 3 6 and 7
- 4 8 and 9
- 5 10 or more

LGA, Local Government Area

LGA's in metropolitan areas are coded according to the 1966 Census Alphabetical Code List of Local Government Areas.

Marital Status (1-5)

- 1 Never married
- 2 Married
- 3 Married but permanently separated
- 4 Divorced
- 5 Widowed

Nature of Occupancy (1-4)

- 1 Owner
- 2 Tenant of Govt Authority
- 3 Tenant - other
- 4 Caretaker, other & Not stated

Occupation (1-100)

The ANU 1 occupation classification developed from the Australian census classification, for details see:

Broom, Leonard, F. Lancaster Jones and Jerzy Zubrzycki (1965). An occupation classification of the Australian workforce. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology, 1, Supplement.

The codes 1-100 correspond to the ANU codes 0-99 respectively.

Occupation (1-9)

A condensed form of the Occupation (1-100) code based on the Sixteen Occupational Groups described in:

Broom, Leonard and F. Lancaster Jones (1969). Career mobility in three societies: Australia, Italy, and the United States. American Sociological Review, 34, 650-8.

1	Professional	(Groups 1, 3)
2	Managerial	(Groups 4, 5)
3	Clerical	(Group 7)
4	Skilled	(Group 9)
5	Semi-skilled and Service	(Groups 10-12, 8)
6	Unskilled	(Groups 13, 14, 16)
7	Farmers-Graziers	(Groups 2, 6)
8	Farm-Workers	(Group 15)
9	Unstated	

Period of residence (1-7)

1	Before 1947
2	1947-54
3	1954-61
4	1961-64
5	1964-65
6	1965-66
7	Not stated

Rooms, No. of (1-6)

1	1 and 2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6 and 7
6	8 and more

Section of State (Metro, Urban, Rural)

1	Metropolitan area
2	Urban
3	Rural

Section of State (Urban, Rural)

- 1 Urban
- 2 Rural

Sex (1-2)

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Statistical Division: Tables 11-20

For States, coded according to the 1966 Census Alphabetical Code List of Local Government Areas. Number of Statistical Divisions within each State are NSW = 14, Vic. = 10, Qld = 14, SA = 8, WA = 10, Tas = 9.

For the Northern Territory and ACT, each of which comprise only one Statistical Division, the code refers to LGA, where codes are allocated sequentially from 1 in alphabetic order of LGA name. For the NT, codes range from 1-32 and for the ACT, from 1-35.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Dwellings definitions

The following definitions were used as a basis for the Census of Dwellings.

- (a) an 'occupied dwelling' is any habitation occupied by a 'household group' and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building.
- (b) A 'household group' is a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements.

The number of 'occupied dwellings' and the number of 'households' are therefore identical by definition.

The lack of a structural definition of a dwelling is not considered a significant disadvantage in Australia as the majority of households do in fact each occupy one distinct dwelling structure (i.e. a house or a self-contained flat).

Class of dwelling

Details of the numbers of each class of dwelling have been obtained from householder's statements made in accordance with the following instructions.

State below whether the dwelling is a—

Private house (including semi-detached and terrace house).

• Share of a private house.

† Self-contained flat (including home unit).

• Share of a flat.

Room(s), apartment or flat (not self-contained).

Shed, hut, caravan, tent, boat, etc.

Licensed hotel, motel, hostel, boarding house, institution, barracks, staff quarters, etc.

• Where a private house or flat is shared without structural subdivision by two or more household groups each householder should fill in a separate Householder's Schedule.

† 'Self-contained' means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.

Dwellings are classified as follows:

Private dwellings—private house

share of private house

self-contained flat

share of self-contained flat

tent, shed, hut, garage, caravan

other private dwellings

Non-private dwellings—licensed hotel

motel

boarding house

educational institution

religious institution

charitable institution

hospital

staff barracks, etc.

Where the class of dwelling was 'not stated' a class was allocated prior to tabulation on the basis of other information in the Householder's Schedule or answers given for neighbouring dwellings.

Persons not enumerated in dwellings

Persons, who on Census night were camping out, travelling on board ships in Australian waters, or ships which had left an Australian port prior to Census night with a next port of call in Australia, or were enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches or aircraft, are not regarded as living in a dwelling for census purposes. Persons classified as 'camping out' include those living temporarily (e.g. on holidays) in tents, caravans or houseboats, or who were 'camped out' on Census night. If a tent, caravan or houseboat constituted a semi-permanent dwelling it was classified as a dwelling and is included as such in this publication.

Number of inmates

The number of inmates of a dwelling relates to the number of persons actually enumerated in that dwelling (i.e. the number of persons who spent the night of 30 June 1966 in the dwelling, or who returned to or arrived at the dwelling on 1 July 1966, without having been counted elsewhere) and does not include persons who normally reside at that dwelling but spent Census night, and were enumerated, elsewhere.

Number of rooms

Each householder was asked to state the number of rooms in the dwelling in accordance with the following instructions.

State below the number of rooms in this dwelling. Count all rooms (including permanently enclosed sleep-out) except bathroom, toilet, pantry, laundry or storeroom.

Note: Rooms in non-attached buildings should be included only if used for living or sleeping purposes by members of this household. A combined living-dining room or combined kitchen-living or kitchen-dining room should be counted as one room.

A shared kitchen or shared living room in a shared house should be included only by the owner or principal tenant.

The specific instructions relating to non-attached buildings were included at the 1961 Census but those relating to combined-usage rooms were introduced at the 1966 Census.

Where the number of rooms in a dwelling was not stated a number was allocated prior to tabulation, on the basis of the answer given for the geographically nearest dwelling of the same class except in the case of tents, sheds, huts, garages, caravans and houseboats, where allocation was made by the use of a series of random numbers. The random numbers, which ranged from 1 to 8 rooms, were based upon the distribution of the number of rooms recorded in these types of dwellings at the 1961 Census.

The number of cases for which number of rooms was not stated was relatively small.

Material of outer walls

At the 1966 Census each householder was asked to state the material of which the outer walls of the dwelling were built, in accordance with the following instructions.

State below whether brick, brick veneer, fibro-cement, wood, stone, concrete, iron, or other material (please specify). If more than one material state the one most largely used.

In the small number of cases where the material of outer walls was not stated, a material was selected during the processing of the Householder's Schedules. Selection was based upon the answer given for the geographically nearest dwelling of the same class as the dwelling for which material of outer walls was not stated.

Nature of occupancy

At the 1966 Census each householder was asked to state the nature of occupancy of the dwelling according to the following instructions.

Indicate the basis on which the dwelling is occupied (mark with a cross in the appropriate box) —

Owner (including persons buying or paying off the dwelling) ☐

Tenant or Subtenant

of Government Authority ☐

of other Landlord ☐

Caretaker ☐

Other (please specify)

Weekly rent

Each householder was asked to state the weekly rent of the dwelling in accordance with the following instructions.

If rented, state weekly rent. Include any rates payable separately by the tenant or subtenant; e.g. sanitation, garbage or water rates (other than excess water, etc.).

\$ c

Unfurnished

(If so rented)

Furnished

(If so rented)

Facilities

At the 1966 Census each householder was asked to state the facilities installed in the dwelling according to the following instructions.

State 'Yes' or 'No' whether the dwelling has the following facilities;

(a) Gas (i) Mains

(ii) Bottled

(b) Electricity (i) Mains

(ii) Home generated

(c) Television Set

(d) Kitchen *

(e) Bathroom *

* If shared with another household add 's'.

Data relating to kitchens and bathrooms were sought for office use only and have not been tabulated.

Dwellings for which electricity was not stated but which had television have been classified as having electricity and therefore included as such in this volume.

Number of motor vehicles

At the 1966 Census each householder was asked to state the number of motor vehicles at the dwelling in accordance with the following instructions.

State below the number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles and scooters) used by members of this household that were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling for the night of Thursday, 30 June. If no motor vehicles, write 'NIL'.

Note: This question need not be answered in respect of hotels, motels, boarding houses, hospitals and other institutions.

Unoccupied dwellings

For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Schedule the reasons why the dwelling was unoccupied.

Unoccupied dwellings include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting; dwellings such as weekenders or holiday homes and seasonal workers' quarters which were not occupied on Census night; dwellings normally occupied but whose occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on Census night; dwellings described as 'to be demolished', 'condemned', 'exhibition home', etc. The total number of unoccupied dwellings does not, therefore, represent the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

Households and Family Units

At the 1966 Census, answers to the question on relationship to the head of the household were used for the first time to produce data on the composition of families and households. At the 1961 and previous censuses data had been produced on the size of households but for the 1966 Census a family and household classification was developed which not only enabled data to be produced on the size of households but also classified separate families within households according to their structural composition.

A 'household group' is defined in the census as 'a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements'. An 'occupied dwelling' is 'any habitation occupied by a "household group" and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building'. Households are used as a basic unit of collection in the census and a separate schedule is completed in respect of each household. Within a household, however, there can be more than one distinct family unit and these were identified by using two basic characteristics of blood and marriage relationship as indicated by the answers to relationship to head, and other information such as name, age, sex, marital status, etc.

Following the separation of households into distinct family units, these units were classified into two types:

Primary Family Units (PFU's) were those family units where the head of the family was also the head of the household. Such families can consist of only one person.

Secondary Family Units (SFU's) were all other family units within the household which comprised at least two persons of immediate family relationship (see Note below).

Within these two broad family types a detailed classification showing 16 family classes was devised based on the following relationships:

- (i) **Head.** The head of the household (and of the PFU) is in general the person claiming to be the head. Where present, this is usually the husband unless the wife claims to be head and is engaged in an industry *and* the husband is a pensioner or is engaged as a helper in his wife's business. With the same exceptions, for SFU's comprising a husband and wife, the husband is head of the family. For SFU's comprising only one parent and child (or children), the parent is classed as the head.
- (ii) **Spouse.** As implied in (i) above, the spouse is generally the wife of the head. Where the husband is absent at the time of the census, the wife is classed as head of the family and the family is then recorded as being without a spouse.
- (iii) **Issue children.** These are children, of any age, with one or both currently *married* (i.e. excluding separated, widowed or divorced) parents present. Children, who are themselves married, are not included in this category. Adopted children are treated in the same manner as issue children.
- (iv) **Other children.** Are: (a) children, of any age, with a *separated, divorced or widowed parent* present providing they are unmarried and not accompanied by children of their own, and (b) all children under 16 years of age without a parent present.

NOTE. In the family classification shown on page 7, 'Issue children' and 'other children' are classed as 'children' only if they are under 16 years of age. 'Issue children' and 'other children' aged 16 years or over are included as 'other adults'.
- (v) **Ancestors.** These comprise direct ancestors of the head or spouse of the PFU, e.g. father, grandmother, etc. but not aunts, uncles, etc. Ancestors are included in the PFU whether or not they are married or accompanied by children of their own and are included as 'other adults' in the family classification. Because of the difficulty of identifying ancestors of the head or spouse of SFU's, a separate category was not designed for such persons. They have either been treated as separate SFU's or, if they do not constitute a separate family, are excluded from the family analysis.
- (vi) **Other family members.** These comprise brothers and sisters of the head or spouse of the PFU. However, brothers and sisters are not included in this category if they are married or accompanied by children of their own or are under 16 years of age. Other family members are included as 'other adults' in the family classification. Because of the difficulty of identifying brothers and sisters of the head or spouse of SFU's, a separate category was not designed for such persons. They have either been treated as separate SFU's or, if they do not constitute a separate family, are excluded from the family analysis.

(vii) Other relatives of the PFU of younger generation. These comprise:

- (a) Sons, daughters, sons/daughters-in-law, grandsons and grand-daughters who are currently married but unaccompanied by their spouse or children.
- (b) Grandsons and grand-daughters, not currently married, aged 16 years and over, and who are unaccompanied by their children or parents.
- (c) Nephews and nieces, of any marital status, aged 16 years or over and unaccompanied by their spouse, children or parents.

These persons are excluded from the family analysis but are included in the household analysis.

(viii) Other relatives of the PFU of older or same generation. These comprise:

- (a) Brothers, sisters, brothers/sisters-in-law, who are married but are unaccompanied by their spouse or children.
 - (b) Uncles or aunts of any marital status and who are unaccompanied by their spouse or children.
 - (c) Cousins of any marital status, aged 16 years or over and unaccompanied by their spouse, children or parents.
- These persons are excluded from the family analysis but are included in the household analysis.

(ix) Boarders. These comprise persons who stated themselves to be boarders and who were unaccompanied by their spouse or children. These persons are excluded from the family analysis but are included in the household analysis.

(x) Other unrelated persons. Comprises persons who stated themselves to be visitors, guests, friends, etc. and who were unaccompanied by their spouse or children.

These persons are excluded from the family analysis but are included in the household analysis.

Primary Families consist of any combination of persons classified to categories (i) to (vi) but because of the difficulty of identifying relationships within Secondary Families only combinations of persons classified to categories (i) to (iv) were included in SFU's.

The Family Classification

1. Single person, aged less than 30 years
2. Single person, aged 30-44 years
3. Single person, aged 45 years or over
4. Head and spouse, head aged less than 30 years
5. Head and spouse, head aged 30-44 years
6. Head and spouse, head aged 45 years or over
7. Head and 1 or 2 children
8. Head and 3 or more children
9. Head, spouse and 1 or 2 children
10. Head, spouse and 3 or more children
11. Head and other adults
12. Head, spouse and other adults
13. Head, 1 child and other adults
14. Head, 2 or more children and other adults
15. Head, spouse, 1 child and other adults
16. Head, spouse, 2 or more children and other adults

Family types 4 to 16 can be with Primary and Secondary Families but since types 1, 2 and 3 contain only one person they can only be Primary Families

Classification of Households

The household classification is derived wholly from the family classification as follows:

Household Classification	Composition of Household
1 . . .	Single family household of one person
2 . . .	Single family household of more than one person
3 . . .	A Primary Family Unit and a related Secondary Family Unit(s) and/or other relatives of the PFU
4 . . .	A PFU of one person and a non-related SFU(s) and/or non-related persons
5 . . .	A PFU of more than one person and a non-related SFU(s) and/or non-related persons
6 . . .	A PFU and related SFU(s) and/or other relatives of the PFU and non-related SFU(s) and/or non-related persons

Individual Characteristics

Age

Persons were asked to state age in accordance with the following instructions.

State age in years and completed months. If aged under one year, state age in completed months (for example, a child of eleven months should be shown as '0' years '11' months). If aged under one month, write '0' years '0' months.

This question is more specific than that asked at the 1961 Census, which sought 'age last birthday' (in years). The change should overcome some mis-statement of age due to rounding. Similarly, it is expected that confusion in the reporting of ages of young children (which are conventionally thought of in 'months' up to the age of about two years) should be now largely obviated.

Prior to the 1954 Census ages 'not stated' were tabulated as such for urban and rural sections of each State and later distributed to specific ages in accordance with the frequency of stated ages. In the 1954 and later Censuses, 'not stated' ages were individually estimated prior to tabulation by first establishing the minimum range of ages within which the 'not stated' age most probably lay (as indicated by other information supplied in the Householder's Schedule) and by then selecting an age from within that range from a table of random ages according to sex. This table had been compiled previously using the latest estimates of the age distribution of the population which were available at the time.

The proportion of persons who failed to state an age is very small.

Marital status

Persons were asked to state marital status in accordance with the following instructions.

If never married, write 'N.M.'; at present married, write 'M'; married but permanently separated (legally or otherwise), write 'P.S.'; divorced and not remarried, write 'D'; widowed and not remarried, write 'W'.

A very small proportion of persons omitted to state any marital status. In such cases, marital status was assessed as follows.

Males under 20 years of age and females under 18 years of age were classified 'never married' unless there was definite evidence of marriage given in the Schedule, in which case they were classified 'married'. All other persons were classified 'married' if there was any evidence of marriage given in the Schedule. Otherwise a marital status was allocated from a random list according to the age and sex of the person concerned. The random list for the allocation of 'not stated' marital status had been compiled previously using the latest available statistics of the distribution of the population by marital status.

Religion

Persons were asked to state their religion in accordance with the following instructions.

State the full name of the religious denomination. (There is no penalty for failure to answer this question).

Section 21 of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966* provides that 'No person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres.'

Owing to the very large numbers of persons who take advantage of the voluntary nature of the question and who failed to give any particulars regarding religion at the 1966 Census and at the three preceding Censuses, it is not possible to define precisely the composition of the population in terms of religious creed; neither is it possible to make entirely satisfactory intercensal comparisons of the numbers of persons adhering to the various religious denominations.

Birthplace

Persons were asked to state birthplace in accordance with the following instructions.

For persons born in Australia write name of the State or Territory where born. For persons born outside Australia write the name of the country where born (not town or locality).

For the small number of cases where no reply was given, the allocation of a birthplace was made in accordance with other information on the Schedule (usually nationality).

Nationality

Persons were asked to state nationality in accordance with the following instructions.

State nationality or citizenship of the person in relation to the country to which he or she owes legal allegiance, for example: 'Australian', 'British', 'French', 'Stateless', etc. If Australian or British by naturalization, write 'Australian' or 'British'.

This section relates to nationality rather than to citizenship and consequently the category 'British' includes all persons who, by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1966*, are deemed to be British subjects. Under Section 7 of the Act this includes citizens of: (a) the United Kingdom and Colonies; (b) Canada; (c) New Zealand; (d) the Union of South Africa; (e) India; (f) Pakistan; (g) Ceylon; (h) the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (i) Ghana; (j) the Federation of Malaya; (k) the State of Singapore.

Also included as 'British' are persons who, under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1966*, are Australian citizens or citizens of any other country declared by Regulation 5A of the Citizenship Regulations to be 'a country within the Commonwealth of Nations'. These are the Federation of Nigeria, the Republic of Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Jamaica, and Malaysia.

In the small number of cases where nationality was not stated, allocation of a selected nationality was made in accordance with other information on the Schedule (usually birthplace).

Race

The use of self-enumeration methods in Australian censuses has repeatedly produced problems when attempting to obtain details of an individual's race or racial origin. This stems largely from the inability of most people to readily identify themselves with a particular race defined in ethnic terms. In Australia, this is further complicated by the presence in the population of a large migrant group of diverse ethnic origins. The practice, therefore, has been to seek details of a person's race based on a geographical rather than an ethnological definition. The term "European" is used to cover those ethnic or racial groups (e.g. Caucasian, Slavonic, Celtic, Latin) which have their origins in the countries of Europe while terms such as "Afghan", "Filipino", etc. cover those ethnic groups normally to be found in the countries of Afghanistan and the Philippines, etc.

Form of enquiry

Information relating to the racial composition of the population was collected for the first time at the Census of 1911. At censuses prior to 1966 the instructions relating to race were insufficient to enable respondents to classify themselves according to the degree of racial mixture. For example, from 1933 to 1961 persons were asked the following question :

"For persons of European race, wherever born, write "European". For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong, for example, "Aboriginal", "Chinese", "Negro", "Afghan", etc. If the person is half-caste with one parent of European race, write also "H.C.", for example "H.C. Aboriginal", "H. C. Chinese", etc."

At the 1966 Census the instructions were re-designed as follows in an endeavour to obtain precise data on racial mixture and also to avoid the opprobrium attaching to the term "half-caste":

"State each person's race. For persons of European race, wherever born, write "European". Otherwise state whether Aboriginal, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, etc., as the case may be. If of more than one race give particulars, for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ European- $\frac{1}{2}$ Aboriginal, $\frac{1}{4}$ Aboriginal- $\frac{3}{4}$ Chinese, $\frac{1}{2}$ European- $\frac{1}{2}$ Chinese".

Australian Aborigines

The coverage of Aborigines has improved progressively from census to census as the number of Aborigines in contact with population centres has increased and as improved methods of overcoming the collection problems have been developed.

At the 1966 Census extensive arrangements were made to obtain as full a coverage of Aborigines as possible and to enumerate fully those Aborigines "out of contact". Throughout Australia the assistance of Aboriginal welfare bodies, mission superintendents, station owners, patrol officers and police was sought. In particular, in the Northern Territory, information was obtained from missions and settlements concerning Aborigines normally residing at such locations but absent at the time of the Census, and of Aborigines residing at such locations but who normally resided elsewhere. The two sets of information were reconciled and, together with the normal enumeration in other areas, resulted in a fairly complete and accurate coverage of Aborigines in the Northern Territory.

Prior to the 1966 Census, Aborigines "out of contact" were not enumerated and estimates of these were made by authorities responsible for Aboriginal welfare. It is estimated that at the 1954 Census 12,956 Aborigines (Northern Territory—5,369, Western Australia—3,516, Queensland—2,311 and South Australia—1,760) were not contacted by census collectors and were not included in the census. Increasing numbers came into contact after 1954 and at the 1961 Census it is estimated that only 2,000 Aborigines in Western Australia and 1,944 in the Northern Territory were not contacted.

The reporting by Aborigines in the 1966 Census was insufficiently precise to differentiate persons who were exactly half Aboriginal from those who were more than half Aboriginal. Additionally, the totals

for persons who were half or more than half Aboriginal may be suspect, primarily because of the inclusion of persons who described themselves simply as "Aboriginal" even though they were less than half Aboriginal, and also because of the inclusion under "European" of persons who were half Aboriginal and half European but who stated their race as "European".

Persons reported as full-blood Aborigines at the 1966 Census have been excluded from general Census tables. Details of the totals for each race (including Aborigines) with no dissection into full-blood and half-blood are reported in Volume 1., Part 11, Race.

Education

At the 1966 Census persons were asked to state the highest level of schooling completed in accordance with the instructions below. This question had not been asked at previous censuses.

NEW SOUTH WALES

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Leaving or Matriculation level, write 'M'. If passed at Intermediate level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g. high, technical, non-Government) but passed no examinations at intermediate level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examinations such as Qualifying Certificate (Q.C.), Merit or High School Entrance, write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

VICTORIA

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Leaving or Matriculation level, write 'M'. If passed at Intermediate level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g. high, technical, non-Government) but passed no examinations at intermediate level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examinations such as Qualifying Certificate (Q.C.), or Merit, write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

QUEENSLAND

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Senior or Matriculation level, write 'M'. If passed at Junior level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g. high, technical, non-Government) but passed no examinations at Junior level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examinations such as the Scholarships or High School Entrance, write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Leaving or Leaving Honours level, write 'M'. If passed at Intermediate level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g. high, technical, non-Government) but passed no examinations at Intermediate level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examination such as Qualifying Certificate (Q.C.), Progress Certificate or Inspectors' Examination, write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Leaving or Matriculation level, write 'M'. If passed at Junior level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g. high, technical, non-Government post primary) but passed no examinations at Junior level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examinations such as Qualifying Certificate (Q.C.), or Scholarship, write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

TASMANIA

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Matriculation or Schools Board (A and B certificate) level, write 'M'. If passed at Secondary School Certificate or Schools Board (C certificate) level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g., high, technical, non-Government) but passed no examinations at Secondary School Certificate level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examinations such as Qualifying Certificate (Q.C.), Scholarship or Merit, write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Leaving, Matriculation, Senior or Schools Board (A and B certificate) level, write 'M'. If passed at Intermediate, Junior or Secondary School Certificate level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g. high, technical, non-Government, post primary) but passed no examination at Intermediate, etc., level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examinations such as Qualifying Certificate (Q.C.), Merit, High School Entrance, Scholarship, etc., write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

For each person state the highest level of schooling completed.

If passed at Leaving, Matriculation, Senior or Schools Board (A and B certificate) level, write 'M'. If passed at Intermediate, Junior or Secondary School Certificate level, write 'J'. If attended secondary school (e.g. high, technical, non-Government, post primary) but passed no examination at Intermediate, etc., level or above, write 'H'. If attended or completed infants' or primary school or passed final primary examinations such as Qualifying Certificate (Q.C.), Merit, High School Entrance, Scholarship, etc., write 'P'. If never attended school, write 'N'.

Persons who received their highest level of schooling overseas, or in another Australian State or Territory were asked to give what they considered to be the equivalent in terms of the above categories.

It was intended that persons attending secondary school who had not passed examinations at Intermediate level should answer 'H'. However, this intention was obscured by the use of the past tense in the instruction, with the result that some secondary school students were either recorded as having attended primary school ('P') or the level of schooling was not stated.

To provide for this misunderstanding, all 12, 13 and 14 year olds shown as 'P' were redistributed as 'P' or 'H' in proportion with age distributions obtained from the Department of Education.

In the cases where education level was not stated for children aged 0-16 years the level was determined as follows. Children aged 0-11 years were classified 'never attended school' or 'primary' according to relevant information on the Schedule (particularly activity). Children aged 12-14 years were allocated in accordance with the proportion of children of each age in primary and secondary school as recorded by the Department of Education during the intercensal period. Children aged 15 or 16 years were classified 'secondary' where other information on the Schedule showed them to be still attending school.

Qualifications

In addition to the above, which relates to level of schooling, persons with qualifications received after completion of formal schooling were required to supply information in accordance with the following instructions.

State the person's qualifications, trade training or other qualifications and the institution at which obtained, e.g., Bachelor of Engineering, University of Sydney; Diploma of Architecture, South Australian Institute of Technology; A.A.S.A.; Certificate of Management, Hobart Technical College; Five years' Apprenticeship.

The information obtained was used to determine two additional levels of completed education, namely: University degree and other tertiary qualifications. Particulars of individual qualifications are not available.

Work Force Characteristics

Work force

At the 1961 and previous Censuses the work force was determined as:

- 'Those who are engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service at the time of the Census (including those on long service leave, etc.).....'; and
- '.....those out of a job at time of the Census but who are usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.....'

At the 1966 Census an additional set of four questions was asked in order to obtain information on the basis of which the work force could be determined more precisely. The questions were as follows.

Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'.

Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'. Persons working without pay as a helper in a 'family business' or farm and members of the clergy and of religious orders (other than purely contemplative orders) should answer 'YES' to this question. Persons doing only unpaid housework should answer 'NO'.

Was the person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'.

Did the person look for work last week? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'. (Note: 'Looking for work' means (i) being registered with Commonwealth Employment Service, or (ii) approaching prospective employers, or (iii) placing or answering advertisements, or (iv) writing letters of application, or (v) awaiting the result of recent applications.)

The work force includes all persons for whom the answer 'yes' was given to any one of these four questions. Except that persons helping but not receiving wages or a salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week were excluded from the work force.

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and the information so obtained has been used in determining the work force for the purposes of the 1966 Census.

The net effect of the new definition is to include approximately 108,000 additional persons in the Australian work force i.e. a proportionate increase in the Australian work force of approximately 2.3 per cent. The major factor in this change was females working part-time (sometimes for only a few hours a week) some of whom, in 1961, did not consider themselves as '..... engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service'.

Occupational status

Persons in the work force were asked to state occupational status in accordance with the following instructions.

If working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write 'W'.

If conducting own business or profession and not at present employing others, write 'O'.

If conducting own business or profession and at present employing others, write 'E'.

If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write 'H'.

If looking for first job, write 'F'.

Persons not in the work force were asked to state activity in accordance with the following instructions:

Persons not engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.

For—Children not attending school, write 'C'. Full-time students or children attending school, write 'S'. Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation, write 'P'. Of independent means, write 'M'. Engaged in unpaid home duties, write 'H.D.'. Inmates of institutions (e.g., for invalids and the aged, gaols, reformatories, etc.) write 'I'. Others not engaged in industry, etc., write 'N.A.'. (Young persons seeking work but not previously employed, write 'O' in answer to this question.)

Industry

Persons in the work force were asked to state industry in accordance with the following instructions

State the exact branch of industry, business or service in which mainly engaged last week using two or more words where possible. For example, 'Dairy Farming', 'Coal Mining', 'Woollen Mills', 'Retail Grocery', 'Road Construction', etc. Employees should state the industry of their employer. For example, a carpenter employed by a coal mining company should state 'Coal Mining'. If employed by a Government Department or other public body, state also its name.

For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write 'P.H.'.

From the answers to this question, persons were classified according to the Bureau's 'Classification of Industries' which provides for each person to be classified according to the nature of the business in which mainly engaged, regardless of whether operated by a government authority, corporation or individual.

Occupation

Persons in the work force were asked to state occupation in accordance with the following instructions.

State in precise (or award) terms the person's main occupation last week, using where possible two or more words. For example, 'Builder's Labourer', 'Dairy Farm Hand', 'Clothing Machinist', 'Wood Machinist', 'Motor Mechanic', 'Electrical Fitter', 'Coal Wheeler', 'Dairy Farmer', etc. Employees of Government Departments or Authorities should be described by their official designation, such as 'District Employment Officer', 'Shire Clerk', etc., and not by such terms as 'Public Servant', etc.

The precise classification of persons in the work force according to occupation and industry is extremely difficult but is subject to continuing efforts to improve the quality of the data from census to census. Consequently the comparison of data compiled at the 1966 Census with that obtained at previous censuses is not only influenced by changes in the definition and content of the work force but also by the different responses which may have been evoked by efforts to improve the questions on the census schedule, and by some changes in coding rules designed to rectify known deficiencies in the data. Classification according to occupation and industry is difficult mainly because of the problem of conveying through a printed form the exact nature of the information required (e.g. the conceptual difference between 'occupation' and 'industry') and the consequential inadequacy of many replies.

Classification according to occupation is particularly difficult because: (a) the range of occupations is so extensive; (b) there is a lack of uniformity in occupational terms, which vary between industries, locations and States; and (c) respondents fail to give precise descriptions, especially of other members of the family, either through carelessness or ignorance of occupational designations. Similarly, classification according to industry is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and the splitting and overlapping of previously identifiable fields.

Delimitation of urban centres

The principles and criteria used for the delimitation of urban centres in Australia at the 1966 Census were as follows:

A boundary was defined for all settlements with a population of 1,000 or more and these were named 'urban centres' except for the State capitals and Canberra which were named 'Metropolitan areas'. This boundary is one which, from census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, will be moved outwards to encompass any peripheral urban development.

For urban centres with a population of 30,000 and over and for a few smaller centres, the following criteria were adopted for delimiting the urban centres.

- (a) The Metropolitan Area or urban centre was delimited by including all contiguous census collector's districts with a population density of 500 or more persons per square mile.
- (b) Certain collector's districts, although not reaching the required population density, were also included by virtue of—
 - (i) land use (e.g. factory areas),
 - (ii) being surrounded by urban collector's districts,
 - (iii) forming a 'bridge' between two urban centres less than two miles apart so that they could be regarded as one single urban centre.

For urban centres of less than 30,000 population, local government area boundaries were adopted, unless they contained a large rural component or urban development was known to extend beyond the local government boundary. In these cases they were delimited by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, or by consideration of any other information available, and the boundaries were set as closely as possible to the periphery of the built-up area without regard to local government boundaries.

In areas with large numbers of holiday homes, many of which are unoccupied at the mid-winter census date, dwelling rather than population criteria were used. These criteria were 250 dwellings (in lieu of the 1,000 population mentioned above) and 125 dwellings per square mile (in lieu of the 500 persons per square mile mentioned above). Around each metropolitan area and urban centre with a population of at least 75,000 and a regional population of at least 100,000, a further boundary was defined, designed to circumscribe an area which would contain the urban development of that centre for at least twenty years and which would generally be socially and economically oriented to the centre. These areas were designated 'Statistical Divisions' (for State capital cities) or 'Statistical Districts' (for Canberra, Newcastle, Wollongong and Geelong).

Because the new criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted only shortly prior to the 1966 Census a few collector's districts containing urban growth were not split into their rural and (potentially) urban components, with the result that significant urban population remained included in large, predominantly rural, collector's districts, which did not meet the density criterion. Such cases occurred mainly around the Sydney Metropolitan Area and Urban Toowoomba. The effect on the Sydney Metropolitan Area is small, probably not more than 5,000 urban population having been omitted. In Toowoomba the effect is proportionately much greater, the urban population probably being understated by up to 3,000 persons.

Migratory population

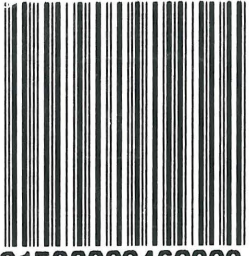
The migratory population consists of persons who, at midnight between 30 June 1966 and 1 July 1966, were enumerated on board ships in Australian ports, or ships which had left an Australian port prior to census night with a next port of call in Australia. It also includes persons enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches or aircraft.

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