

3.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 How to use this section

Section 3 sets out how information is collected, stored and reported for each of the four background characteristics:

- sex
- Indigenous status
- socioeconomic background
- language background.

Each background characteristic is defined in terms of one or more *data elements*.

The data elements contain one or more *question modules* depending on the number of persons from whom information is requested. The question module includes exact wording of both the question and the response options. In some cases, the question modules provide two question options. In those cases, the school or school system may choose between the two options.

In order to maximise comparability, including comparability with other statistical collections, the specifications are based, where possible, on existing ABS statistical standards, with standard definitions, question wording and data coding procedures.

Attachment 3 provides two samples of data collection forms which schools or school systems may wish to use, either as a model for the questions to be included on enrolment forms or, in the case of new schools or schools or school systems collecting information from the parents of secondary students for the first time, special data collection forms.

The following table summarises how the four background characteristics translate into data elements and question modules.

Background characteristic	Indicator	Data Elements	Question Modules	Information sought about
Sex		Sex	Single module	Student
Indigenous status		Indigenous status	Single module Two options provided	Student
Socioeconomic background	Socioeconomic background – education	Parental school education	Two modules	Parents/guardians
		Parental non-school education	Two modules	Parents/guardians
	Socioeconomic background – occupation	Parental occupation	Two modules	Parents/guardians
Language background	Language background	Main language other than English spoken at home	Three modules Two options provided for each module	Student and parents/guardians
	Main language other than English spoken at home			
	Country of birth	Country of birth	Single module Two options provided	Student

The information in Sections 3.2 to 3.8 (one section for each data element) is set out in a standard format with the following common headings on the left hand side:

- *Definition* – provides a description of the data element.
- *Related Indicator(s)* – shows how the data element relates to the background characteristic.
- *Question Module* – sets out the relevant question(s) as they must appear on the enrolment form. In some cases more than one question option is offered. Where this occurs, schools/systems may select the option that suits them best.
- *Rules* – shows how responses should be coded.
- *Guide for Use* – indicates how responses are linked to relevant classifications in the Attachments.
- *Output Requirements* – sets out the form in which the school or school system is to record the data on each student for provision to the testing agent.
- *Information System Requirements* – shows the properties of the fields to be used in information storage and retrieval systems. For more information on the properties of the fields see Glossary.
- *Coding Structure* – lists the allowable codes for responses to the questions.
- *Information for the Testing Agent: Deriving the Indicator* – shows how the testing agent will provide the information for the annual *National Report on Schooling*.

3.1.1 Rules and Principles

The following rules and principles govern the collection and coding of student background information:

- Schools need to adhere exactly to the question modules, response options, instructions and codes contained in the technical specifications. To change any of these in any way will affect the comparability of the information collected.
- Schools are not to override information given by the parent/guardian on an enrolment form. The data given by the parent/guardian should not be altered even if the data provided by the parent is known to be incorrect. This includes where the parent has chosen not to provide the information.
- Every effort should be made to contact the parent/guardian in order to obtain missing information on the enrolment form or to chase up a missing form.
- Where a parent/guardian does not provide a response to a question, and the information is still not obtained after efforts to follow up, the question is **not** to be left blank: it should be coded to the 'not stated' category.
- Once information is obtained from parents, it does not need to be updated unless schools choose to do so for their own purposes or there is a requirement under privacy legislation applicable to the State/Territory or sector that it be updated.

3.2 Technical specifications - Sex

Definition:	'Sex' is the distinction 'male' and 'female', as reported by a person.
Related Indicator(s):	'Sex' of student is required to report on student's performance by male and female.
Question Module:	For the collection of data on 'Sex' the following question module should be used: Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Guide for Use:	'Sex' is regarded as the physical and biological distinction between male and female. It is not the socially expected/perceived dimensions of behaviour associated with male and female (masculinity and femininity).
Output Requirements:	The following output code needs to be recorded for each student and provided to the testing agent as and when required: 1 Male 2 Female
Information System Requirements:	It is necessary to store 'Sex' data that will enable output according to the following: Form of representation: Code Datatype: Numeric character Size of data element values: 1 Permissible data element values: Code values represented in the 'Sex' classification. Where 'sex' is Not stated/inadequately described, the code should be '9'.
Coding Structure:	'Sex' is a flat classification having only one level with the two categories 'male' and 'female'. The code structure is simply: 1 Male 2 Female 9 Not stated/inadequately described
Information for the Testing Agent:	'Sex' of student is to be reported by male and female.

Technical specifications - Indigenous status

Definition: A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. The term 'origin' is considered to relate to people's Australian Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent and for some, but not all, their cultural identity.

Related Indicator(s): 'Indigenous status' of the student is used to derive the Indigenous status indicator.

Question Module: One of the following questions should be used to collect 'Indigenous status':

Question Option One:

Is the student of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

(For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.)

No.....
Yes, Aboriginal.....
Yes, Torres Strait Islander.....

Question Option Two:

A response category for 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' can be included if the data collection practices of the department/school system/school cannot accommodate more than one category being ticked at the same time. In that case, the following question can be used:

Is the student of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

No.....
Yes, Aboriginal.....
Yes, Torres Strait Islander.....
Yes, Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander.....

Rules: The 'Indigenous status' question allows for more than one response. The procedure for coding multiple responses is as follows:

- If the respondent marks 'No' and either 'Aboriginal' or 'Torres Strait Islander', then the response should be coded to either 'Aboriginal' or 'Torres Strait Islander' as indicated (i.e. disregard the 'No' response).
- If the respondent marks both the 'Aboriginal' and 'Torres Strait Islander' boxes, then the response should be coded to 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Origin'.

3.3 Technical specifications - Indigenous status (continued)

- If the respondent marks all three boxes ('No', 'Aboriginal' and 'Torres Strait Islander'), then the response should be coded to 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Origin' (i.e. disregard the 'No' response).

Where 'Indigenous status' is not stated or unknown, the code should be '9'.

Output Requirements:

The following output code needs to be recorded for each student and provided to the testing agent as and when required:

- 1 Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander Origin
- 2 Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal Origin
- 3 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Origin
- 4 Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander Origin
- 9 Not stated/Unknown

Information System Requirements:

It is necessary to store 'Indigenous status' data that will enable output according to the following:

Form of representation:	Code
Datatype:	Numeric character
Size of data element values:	1
Permissible data element values:	All codes represented in the 'Indigenous status' classification.
	Where 'Indigenous status' is 'Not stated/Unknown' the code should be '9'.

Coding Structure:

'Indigenous status' has a hierarchical structure comprising two levels. There are four categories at the detailed level of the classification that are grouped into two categories at the broader level. The classification is as follows:

- 1 Indigenous
 - 11 Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander Origin
 - 12 Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal Origin
 - 13 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Origin
- 2 Non-Indigenous
 - 24 Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander Origin
- 9 Not stated/Unknown

Only the second digit of the two-digit code needs to be used for data input and storage purposes. Responses should be coded to the appropriate category of the classification. For example, '24 Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander Origin' would have an input code of '4'.

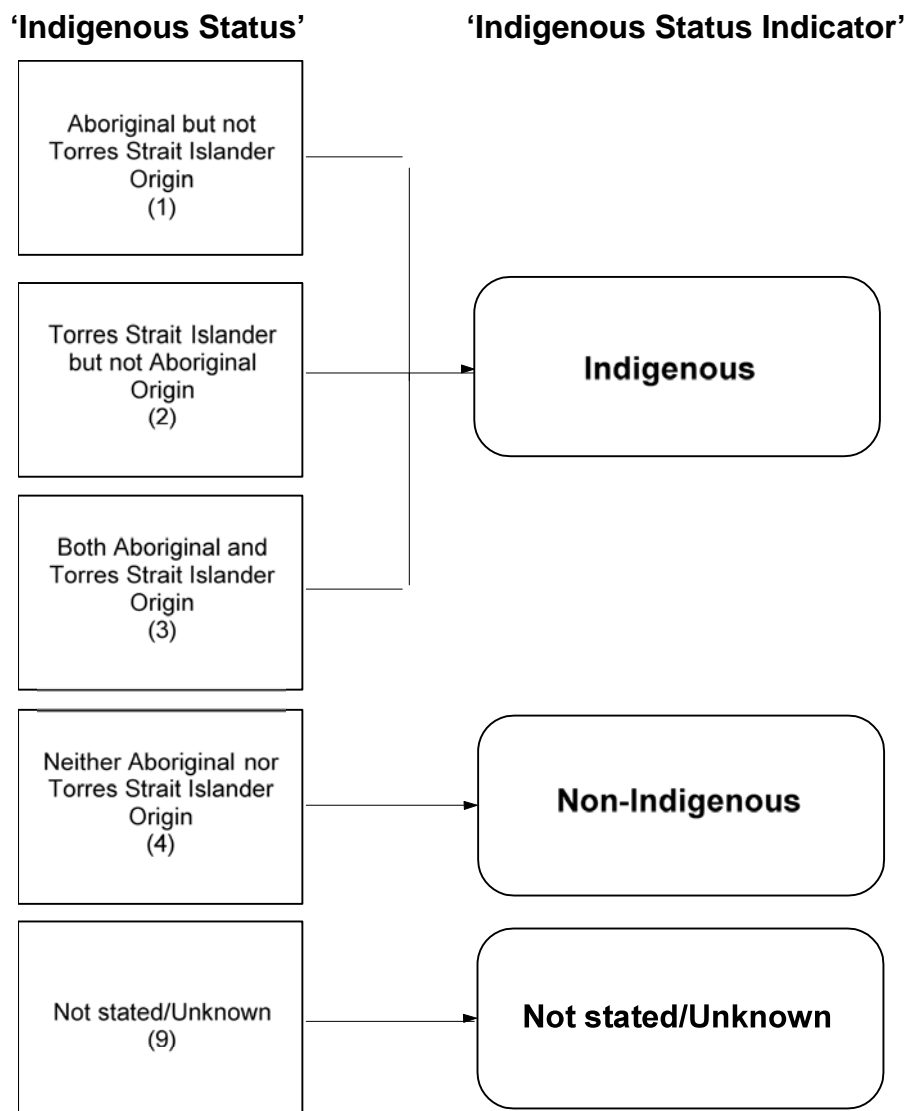
3.3 Technical specifications - Indigenous status (continued)

'Not stated/Unknown' 'Indigenous status' is to be uniquely represented in information management systems using the code '9'. **The 'Not stated/Unknown' category should not, however, appear as a response option on enrolment forms.**

**Information for the Testing Agent:
Deriving 'Indigenous Status Indicator'**

For the purpose of nationally comparable reporting on student outcomes in the annual National Report on Schooling in Australia (see Glossary), the testing agent will be asked to provide tables on the learning outcomes of students, including Indigenous students.

For the purpose of providing such tables, testing agents will need to recode the data provided to enable reporting of outcomes for Indigenous students and for non-Indigenous students, as illustrated in the following flowchart:



3.4 Technical specifications - Parental school education

Definition: 'Parental school education' is the highest year of primary or secondary education a parent/guardian has completed.

Related Indicator(s): 'Parental school education' of mother/parent1/guardian1 and father/parent2/guardian2 are required to derive the Socio-economic background – education indicator.

Question Module: For the collection of data on 'Parental school education' the following two question modules should be used:

What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the mother/parent1/guardian1 has completed?
(For persons who have never attended school, mark 'Year 9 or equivalent or below'.)

Mark one box only

Year 12 or equivalent.....

Year 11 or equivalent.....

Year 10 or equivalent.....

Year 9 or equivalent or below.....

What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the father/parent2/guardian2 has completed?
(For persons who have never attended school, mark 'Year 9 or equivalent or below'.)

Mark one box only

Year 12 or equivalent.....

Year 11 or equivalent.....

Year 10 or equivalent.....

Year 9 or equivalent or below.....

See Glossary for advice on the terminology to use for mother/father/parent/guardian.

Rules: For the purposes of this data element, school education means primary and secondary education, regardless of the location or institution where it is undertaken. It therefore includes study at a secondary education level that might, for example, be undertaken at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institution.

For the purposes of this data element, persons who have never attended school should be included in the 'Year 9 or equivalent or below' category.

3.4 Technical specifications - Parental school education (continued)

Output Requirements: The following output code needs to be recorded for each student and provided to the testing agent as and when required:

- 1 digit 'Parental school education' code for mother/parent1/guardian1; and
- 1 digit 'Parental school education' code for father/parent2/guardian2.

Information System Requirements: It is necessary to store 'Parental school education' data that will enable output according to the following:

Form of representation:	Code
Datatype:	Numeric character
Size of data element values:	1
Permissible data element values:	All relevant categories of the coding structure specified below.

Coding Structure: The coding structure for 'Parental school education' is:

4	Year 12 or equivalent
3	Year 11 or equivalent
2	Year 10 or equivalent
1	Year 9 or equivalent or below
0	Not stated/Unknown

**Information for the Testing Agent:
Deriving Socio-economic background – education indicator**

For the purpose of nationally comparable reporting on student outcomes in the annual National Report on Schooling in Australia (see Glossary), the testing agent will be asked to provide tables on the learning outcomes of students including their Socio-economic background – education.

For the purpose of providing such tables, the testing agent will need to combine 'Parental school education' data and 'Parental non-school education' to derive the Socio-economic background-education indicator.

The derivation requirements are set out in the specifications for the next data element (3.5 Technical specification – Parental non-school education).

3.5 Technical specifications - Parental non-school education

Definition: 'Parental non-school education' identifies the highest qualification attained by a parent/guardian in any area of study other than school education.

Related Indicator(s): 'Parental non-school education' of mother/parent1/guardian1 and father/parent2/guardian2 are required to derive the Socio-economic background– education indicator.

Question Module: For the collection of data on 'Parental non-school education' the following two question modules should be used:

What is the level of the *highest* qualification the mother/parent1/guardian1 has completed?

- Mark one box only
- Bachelor degree or above.....
- Advanced diploma/Diploma.....
- Certificate I to IV (including trade certificate).....
- No non-school qualification.....

What is the level of the *highest* qualification the father/parent2/guardian2 has completed?

- Mark one box only
- Bachelor degree or above.....
- Advanced diploma/Diploma.....
- Certificate I to IV (including trade certificate).....
- No non-school qualification.....

See Glossary for advice on the terminology to use for mother/father/parent/guardian and for definitions on what constitutes Bachelor degree or above, Advanced diploma/Diploma and Certificate I to IV.

Rules: Primary and secondary education are not non-school qualifications, regardless of the location or institution where the study is undertaken. Secondary education undertaken for example as a mature-age student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institution is considered school education. However non-school qualifications completed by parents/guardians when at school, e.g. Certificate I, should be included as non-school qualifications.

Output Requirements: The following output codes need to be recorded for each student and provided to the testing agent as and when required:

- 1 digit 'Parental non-school education' code for mother/parent1/guardian1; and
- 1 digit 'Parental non-school education' code for father/parent2/guardian2.

3.5 Technical specifications - Parental non-school education (continued)

Information System Requirements:

It is necessary to store 'Parental non-school education' data that will enable output according to the following:

Form of representation:	Code
Datatype:	Numeric character
Size of data element values:	1
Permissible data element values:	All relevant categories of the coding structure specified below.

Coding Structure:

The coding structure for 'Parental non-school education' is:

7	Bachelor degree or above
6	Advanced diploma/Diploma
5	Certificate I to IV (including trade certificate)
8	No non-school qualification
0	Not stated/Unknown

Information for the Testing Agent: Deriving Socio-economic background - education indicator

For the purpose of nationally comparable reporting on student outcomes in the annual *National Report on Schooling in Australia* (see Glossary), the testing agent will be asked to provide tables on the learning outcomes of students including their Socio-economic background – education.

For the purpose of providing such tables, the testing agent will need to combine 'Parental school education' data and 'Parental non-school education' data to derive the Socio-economic background - education indicator.

Therefore, the derivation requires the combination of

FSE	Father's School Education
MSE	Mother's School Education
FNSE	Father's Non-School Education, and
MNSE	Mother's Non-School Education

to determine a single value, the Socio-economic background – education indicator. In general, this will be the highest educational attainment of either parent, as shown in the following table.

3.5 Technical specifications - Parental non-school education (continued)

Derivation Conditions	Socio-economic Background – Education Indicator
1. FNSE = 8 MNSE = 8 FSE = 4,3,2,1,0 MSE = 4,3,2,1,0	Parental Education Indicator = highest response of FSE, MSE
2. FNSE = 8 MNSE = 7,6,5,0 FSE = 4,3,2,1,0 MSE = 4,3,2,1,0	Parental Education Indicator = highest response of MNSE, FSE, MSE
3. FNSE = 7,6,5,0 MNSE = 8 FSE = 4,3,2,1,0 MSE = 4,3,2,1,0	Parental Education Indicator = highest response of FNSE, FSE, MSE
4. FNSE = 7,6,5,0 MNSE = 7,6,5,0 FSE = 4,3,2,1,0 MSE = 4,3,2,1,0	Parental Education Indicator = highest response of FNSE, MNSE, FSE, MSE

Example 1: Where the Parental non-school education (father) response code is '6' and the Parental non-school education (mother) response code is '8', the Parental school education (father) is '4' and the Parental school education (mother) response code is '3', the derived Socio-economic background – education indicator code will be '6'.

Example 2: Where the Parental non-school education (father) response code is '0' and the Parental non-school education (mother) response code is '8', the Parental school education (father) is '0' and the Parental school education (mother) response code is '3', the derived Socio-economic background – education indicator code will be '3'.

Example 3: Where the Parental non-school education (father) response code is '8' and the Parental non-school education (mother) response code is '8', the Parental School Education (father) is '0' and the Parental school education (mother) response code is '0', the derived Socio-economic background – education indicator code will be '0'.

Example 4: Where the Parental non-school education (father) response code is '0' and the Parental non-school education (mother) response code is '0', the Parental school education (father) is '0' and the Parental school education (mother) response code is '0', the derived Socio-economic background – education indicator code will be '0'.

The coding structure for 'Parental non-school education', represented above by FNSE (Father's Non-School Education) and MNSE (Mother's Non-School Education) is:

7	Bachelor degree or above
6	Advanced diploma/Diploma
5	Certificate I to IV (including trade certificate)
8	No non-school qualification
0	Not stated/Unknown

The coding structure for 'Parental school education', represented above by FSE (Father's School Education) and MSE (Mother's School Education) is:

4	Year 12 or equivalent
3	Year 11 or equivalent
2	Year 10 or equivalent
1	Year 9 or equivalent or below
0	Not stated/Unknown

3.6 Technical specifications - Parental occupation group

Definition: 'Parental occupation group' is defined as the occupation group which includes the main work undertaken by the parent/guardian. If a parent/guardian has more than one job, report the occupation group which includes their main job.

Related Indicator(s): 'Parental occupation group' of mother/parent1/guardian1 and father/parent2/guardian2 are required to derive the Socio-economic background – occupation indicator.

Question Module: For the collection of data on 'Parental occupation group' the following two question modules should be used:

What is the occupation group of the mother/parent1/guardian1?

Please select the appropriate parental occupation group from the attached list.

- *If the person is not currently in paid work but has had a job in the last 12 months or has retired in the last 12 months, please use the person's last occupation.*
- *If the person has not been in paid work in the last 12 months, enter '8' above.*

What is the occupation group of the father/parent2/guardian2?

Please select the appropriate parental occupation group from the attached list.

- *If the person is not currently in paid work but has had a job in the last 12 months or has retired in the last 12 months, please use the person's last occupation.*
- *If the person has not been in paid work in the last 12 months, enter '8' above.*

3.6 Technical specifications - Parental occupation group (continued)

LIST OF PARENTAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

<p><u>Group 1: Senior management in large business organisation, government administration and defence, and qualified professionals</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Senior executive/manager/department head in industry, commerce, media or other large organisation. Public service manager (Section head or above), regional director, health/education/police/fire services administrator Other administrator [school principal, faculty head/dean, library/museum/gallery director, research facility director] Defence Forces Commissioned Officer Professionals generally have degree or higher qualifications and experience in applying this knowledge to design, develop or operate complex systems; identify, treat and advise on problems; and teach others. Health, Education, Law, Social Welfare, Engineering, Science, Computing professional Business [management consultant, business analyst, accountant, auditor, policy analyst, actuary, valuer] Air/sea transport [aircraft/ship's captain/officer/pilot, flight officer, flying instructor, air traffic controller]</p>
<p><u>Group 2: Other business managers, arts/media/sportspersons and associate professionals</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Owner/manager of farm, construction, import/export, wholesale, manufacturing, transport, real estate business Specialist manager [finance/engineering/production/personnel/industrial relations/sales/marketing] Financial services manager [bank branch manager, finance/investment/insurance broker, credit/loans officer] Retail sales/services manager [shop, petrol station, restaurant, club, hotel/motel, cinema, theatre, agency] Arts/media/sports [musician, actor, dancer, painter, potter, sculptor, journalist, author, media presenter, photographer, designer, illustrator, proof reader, sportsman/woman, coach, trainer, sports official] Associate professionals generally have diploma/technical qualifications and support managers and professionals. Health, Education, Law, Social Welfare, Engineering, Science, Computing technician/associate professional Business/administration [recruitment/employment/industrial relations/training officer, marketing/advertising specialist, market research analyst, technical sales representative, retail buyer, office/project manager] Defence Forces senior Non-Commissioned Officer</p>
<p><u>Group 3: Tradesmen/women, clerks and skilled office, sales and service staff</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Tradesmen/women generally have completed a 4 year Trade Certificate, usually by apprenticeship. All tradesmen/women are included in this group. Clerks [bookkeeper, bank/PO clerk, statistical/actuarial clerk, accounting/claims/audit clerk, payroll clerk, recording/registry/filing clerk, betting clerk, stores/inventory clerk, purchasing/order clerk, freight/transport/shipping clerk, bond clerk, customs agent, customer services clerk, admissions clerk] Skilled office, sales and service staff. Office [secretary, personal assistant, desktop publishing operator, switchboard operator] Sales [company sales representative, auctioneer, insurance agent/assessor/loss adjuster, market researcher] Service [aged/disabled/refugee/child care worker, nanny, meter reader, parking inspector, postal worker, courier, travel agent, tour guide, flight attendant, fitness instructor, casino dealer/supervisor]</p>
<p><u>Group 4: Machine operators, hospitality staff, assistants, labourers and related workers</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Drivers, mobile plant, production/processing machinery and other machinery operators. Hospitality staff [hotel service supervisor, receptionist, waiter, bar attendant, kitchenhand, porter, housekeeper] Office assistants, sales assistants and other assistants. Office [typist, word processing/data entry/business machine operator, receptionist, office assistant] Sales [sales assistant, motor vehicle/caravan/parts salesperson, checkout operator, cashier, bus/train conductor, ticket seller, service station attendant, car rental desk staff, street vendor, telemarketer, shelf stacker] Assistant/aide [trades' assistant, school/teacher's aide, dental assistant, veterinary nurse, nursing assistant, museum/gallery attendant, usher, home helper, salon assistant, animal attendant] Labourers and related workers Defence Forces ranks below senior NCO not included above Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, mining worker [farm overseer, shearer, wool/hide classer, farm hand, horse trainer, nurseryman, greenkeeper, gardener, tree surgeon, forestry/logging worker, miner, seafarer/fishing hand] Other worker [labourer, factory hand, storeman, guard, cleaner, caretaker, laundry worker, trolley collector, car park attendant, crossing supervisor]</p>

3.6 Technical specifications - Parental occupation group (continued)

Rules: 'Parental occupation group' is used to derive the Socio-economic background – occupation indicator. It is necessary therefore to uniquely identify in the collection and storage processes (e.g. on student enrolment forms and in information management systems) the:

- 'Parental occupation group' of the mother/parent1/guardian1; and
- 'Parental occupation group' of the father/parent2/guardian2.

Output Requirements: The following output codes need to be recorded for each student and provided to the testing agent as and when required:

- 1 digit 'Parental occupation' code for mother/parent1/guardian1; and
- 1 digit 'Parental occupation' code for father/parent2/guardian2.

Information System Requirements: It is necessary to store 'Parental occupation group' data that will enable output according to the following:

Form of representation:	Code
Datatype:	Numeric character
Size of data element values:	1
Permissible data element values:	All relevant categories of the coding structure specified below.

Where the occupation group of the parent/guardian is not stated or unknown the code should be '9'.

Coding Structure: 'Parental occupation' is a flat classification having only one level with six categories. The code structure is simply:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Senior management in large business organisation, government administration and defence, and qualified professionals |
| 2 | Other business managers, arts/media/sportspersons and associate professionals |
| 3 | Tradesmen/women, clerks and skilled office, sales and service staff |
| 4 | Machine operators, hospitality staff, assistants, labourers and related workers |
| 8 | Not in paid work in last 12 months |
| 9 | Not stated or unknown |

3.6 Technical specifications - Parental occupation group (continued)

**Information for the Testing Agent:
Deriving Socio-economic background - occupation indicator**

For the purpose of nationally comparable reporting on student outcomes in the annual National Report on Schooling in Australia (see Glossary), the testing agent will be asked to provide tables on the learning outcomes of students including their Socio-economic background – occupation.

For the purpose of providing such tables, the testing agent will need to compare 'Parental occupation group' data from the father and the mother to derive the Socio-economic background-occupation indicator. Based on the above code values for each of the mother/parent1/guardian1 and father/parent2/guardian2, the testing agent will determine the higher 'Parental occupation group'.

Therefore, the derivation requires the combination of

FOCC Father's Occupation, and
MOCC Mother's Occupation

to determine a single value, the Socio-economic background – occupation indicator. This is illustrated in the following table:

Derivation Conditions	Socio-economic Background – Occupation Indicator
1. FOCC = 9	Occupation Indicator = MOCC
2. FOCC = 8 and MOCC = 9	Occupation Indicator = FOCC
3. FOCC = 8 and MOCC = 8,4,3,2,1	Occupation Indicator = MOCC
4. FOCC = 4,3,2,1 and MOCC = 9,8	Occupation Indicator = FOCC
5. FOCC = 4,3,2,1 and MOCC = 4,3,2,1	Occupation Indicator = lowest response code of FOCC and MOCC

Example 1: Where the Parental occupation (father) response code is '4' and the Parental occupation (mother) response code is '1', the derived Socio-economic background – occupation indicator code will be '1'.

Example 2: Where the Parental occupation (father) response code is '9' and the Parental occupation (mother) response code is '1', the derived Socio-economic background – occupation indicator code will be '1'.

Example 3: Where the Parental occupation (father) response code is '9' and the Parental occupation (mother) response code is '8', the derived Socio-economic background – occupation indicator code will be '8'.

Example 4: Where the Parental occupation (father) response code is '8' and the Parental occupation (mother) response code is '8', the derived Socio-economic background – occupation indicator code will be '8'.

The categories to be used in reporting will be drawn from the six Socio-economic background - occupation indicator codes listed in the Coding Structure.

3.6 Technical specifications - Parental occupation group (continued)

The coding structure for 'Parental occupation', represented above by Father's Occupation (FOCC) and Mother's Occupation (MOCC) is:

- 1 Senior management in large business organisation, government administration and defence, and qualified professionals
- 2 Other business managers, arts/media/sportspersons and associate professionals
- 3 Tradesmen/women, clerks and skilled office, sales and service staff
- 4 Machine operators, hospitality staff, assistants, labourers and related workers
- 8 Not in paid work in last 12 months
- 9 Not stated or unknown

3.7 Technical specifications - Main language other than English spoken at home

Definition: 'Main language other than English spoken at home' is defined as the main language other than English, spoken in the home by the respondent.

If the respondent speaks more than one language at home (not including English), report the language the respondent speaks most often.

Information is to be sought in relation to the student, mother/parent1/guardian1 and father/parent2/guardian2.

Related Indicator(s): 'Main language other than English spoken at home' is required to derive the 'Language background' and 'Main language other than English spoken at home' indicators.

Question Module: 'Main language other than English spoken at home' can be collected in two ways.

Clear instructions, as provided below, must be included regarding the choice of only one language (the language spoken most often), other than English, when the respondent speaks multiple languages at home.

Question Option One:

For the collection of data on 'Main language other than English spoken at home' the following three question modules should be used:

Does the student speak a language other than English at home?

(If more than one language, indicate the one that is spoken most often.)

- No, English only
- Yes, Arabic
- Yes, Cantonese
- Yes, Italian
- Yes, Vietnamese
- Yes, Mandarin
- Yes, Greek
- Yes, Spanish
- Yes, Tagalog
- Yes, Hindi
- Yes, Other - please specify

**3.7 Technical specifications - Main language other than English spoken at home
(continued)**

Does the mother/parent1/guardian1 speak a language other than English at home?

(If more than one language, indicate the one that is spoken most often.)

- No, English only
- Yes, Arabic
- Yes, Cantonese
- Yes, Italian
- Yes, Vietnamese
- Yes, Mandarin
- Yes, Greek
- Yes, Spanish
- Yes, Tagalog
- Yes, Hindi
- Yes, Other - please specify

Does the father/parent2/guardian2 speak a language other than English at home?

(If more than one language, indicate the one that is spoken most often.)

- No, English only
- Yes, Arabic
- Yes, Cantonese
- Yes, Italian
- Yes, Vietnamese
- Yes, Mandarin
- Yes, Greek
- Yes, Spanish
- Yes, Tagalog
- Yes, Hindi
- Yes, Other - please specify

Schools or school systems can choose to use either the above list; a list of the main languages spoken for their State/Territory provided at [Attachment 5](#); or another list of main languages spoken developed by the school or school system. Regardless of the list of languages used, the question format must not be changed and the coding needs to be consistent with ABS standards.

Lists of main languages spoken for each State/Territory provided at [Attachment 5](#) were derived using Census 2006 data for 'Parents with students 5-19 years of age'.

3.7 Technical specifications - Main language other than English spoken at home (continued)

Question Option Two:

For the collection of data on 'Main language other than English spoken at home' the following three question modules should be used:

Does the student speak a language other than English at home?

(If more than one language, indicate the one that is spoken most often.)

No, English only.....
Yes, Other - please specify

Does the mother/parent1/guardian1 speak a language other than English at home?

(If more than one language, indicate the one that is spoken most often.)

No, English only.....
Yes, Other - please specify

Does the father/parent2/guardian2 speak a language other than English at home?

(If more than one language, indicate the one that is spoken most often.)

No, English only.....
Yes, Other - please specify

Question Option Two involves a more complex and time consuming coding process compared with the tick box layout of Question Option One, which is designed to enable direct coding of the majority of responses.

Rules:

The 'Main language other than English spoken at home' by the respondent is used to derive the 'Language background' and the 'Main language other than English spoken at home' indicators. It is necessary therefore to uniquely identify in the collection and storage processes (e.g. on student enrolment forms and in information management systems):

- 'Main language other than English spoken at home' of the student; and
- 'Main language other than English spoken at home' of the mother/parent1/guardian1; and
- 'Main language other than English spoken at home' of the father/parent2/guardian2.

3.7 Technical specifications - Main language other than English spoken at home (continued)

The procedures for coding multiple language responses are:

- If the respondent specifies that more than one language other than English is spoken, then the response should be coded to the first language other than English specified.
- If the respondent specifies that they speak both English and another language(s), then the response should be coded to the first language other than English specified.

The above coding rules will result in some misreporting, as the first language specified might not be the main language (other than English) spoken at home.

Guide for Use:

The ABS coding index to link responses to the 'Main language other than English spoken at home' question to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages Second Edition is described at [Attachment 6](#) and can be accessed on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1267.02005-06?OpenDocument> or as a link to this manual on the MCEETYA website. This coding index facilitates data being accurately coded to the appropriate ASCL code by providing an alphabetical listing of possible question responses that can be coded to the relevant ASCL code.

Correspondence tables published by the ABS allow users to convert data from the 1997 ASCL First Edition to the 2005 ASCL Second Edition. The tables are provided at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1267.02005-06?OpenDocument>.

Output Requirements:

The following output codes need to be recorded in respect of each student and provided to the testing agent as and when required:

- 4 digit ASCL code for the student;
- 4 digit ASCL code for the mother/parent1/guardian1; and
- 4 digit ASCL code for the father/parent2/guardian2.

Information System Requirements:

It is necessary to store 'Main language other than English spoken at home' data that will enable output according to the following:

Form of representation:	Code
Datatype:	Numeric character
Size of data element values:	4
Permissible data element values:	All codes represented in the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition</i> , ABS cat. no. 1267.0.

Where the language spoken by the respondent is not stated the code should be '0002'.

The code for the most common response '*No, English only*' is 1201.

3.7 Technical specifications - Main language other than English spoken at home (continued)

Four-digit codes ending with two or three zeros are described as 'not further defined' (n.f.d.) codes. These codes are used to code responses that cannot be coded to the most detailed level of the classification but can be coded to a higher level of the classification.

For example: a response 'Celtic' does not contain sufficient information to be coded to a particular language but it can be coded to the Narrow Group 'Celtic' (11) as 'Celtic n.f.d.' (1100), which includes all languages in this Group.

Coding Structure:

The ASCL Second Edition (ABS cat. no. 1267.0) is a 4-digit, three-level hierarchical coding structure. The following example illustrates the coding scheme:

Broad Group:	1	Northern European Languages
Narrow Group:	11	Celtic
Detailed Level:	1101	Gaelic (Scotland)
	1102	Irish
	1103	Welsh
	1199	Celtic, n.e.c.

The ASCL Second Edition comprises nine Broad Groups, 51 Narrow Groups and 364 Detailed Levels. For a complete list of Language codes refer to the *Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition, ABS cat. no. 1267.0*. The coding index is described at [Attachment 8](#) and can be accessed on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1267.02005-06?OpenDocument> or as a link to this manual on the MCEETYA website.

Correspondence tables published by the ABS allow users to convert data from the 1998 SACC First Edition to the 2008 SACC Second Edition. The tables are also provided at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1267.02005-06?OpenDocument>.

Information for the Testing Agent: Deriving 'Language background' and 'Main language other than English spoken at home' indicators

For the purpose of nationally comparable reporting on student outcomes in the annual National Report on Schooling in Australia (ANR), the testing agent will be asked to provide tables on the learning outcomes of students including their Language background. Generally, for the language background indicator, if either the student or parent/guardian1 or parent/guardian2 speaks a language other than English at home, the derived language background indicator code will be 'LBOTE'.

For the purpose of providing such tables, the testing agent will need to compare 'Main language other than English spoken at home' data from the student, the father and the mother to derive the Language background indicator. Based on the above code values for each of the student, the mother/parent1/guardian1 and father/parent2/guardian2, the testing agent will determine the 'Language background'.

Therefore, the derivation requires the combination of Students' Language (SLG), Father's Language (FLG) and Mother's Language (MLG) to determine a single value, the Language background indicator. This is illustrated in the following table:

Derivation Conditions	Language background Indicator
1. SLG= 1201, FLG = 1201, 0002, 0001, 0000 MLG = 1201, 0002, 0001, 0000	Language background Indicator = Not LBOTE
2. FLG (not =) 1201, 0002, 0001, 0000	Language background Indicator = LBOTE
3. SLG = 1201, FLG = 0002, 0001, 0000, MLG (not =) 1201, 0002, 0001, 0000	Language background Indicator = LBOTE
4 SLG = 0002, 0001, 0000, FLG = 1201, 0002, 0001, 0000, MLG = 1201	Language background Indicator = Not LBOTE
5. SLG = 0002, 0001, 0000 FLG = 1201, 0002, 0001, 0000, MLG (not =) 1201, 0002, 0001, 0000	Language background Indicator = LBOTE
6. SLG = 0002, 0001, 0000, FLG = 1201, MLG = 0002, 0001, 0000	Language background Indicator = Not LBOTE
7. SLG = 0002, 0001, 0000, FLG = 0002, 0001, 0000, MLG = 0002, 0001, 0000	Language background Indicator = Not stated/Non verbal/Inadequately described

Example 1: Where the Language (student) response code is '1201', the Language (father) response code is '2101' and the Language (mother) response code is '0002', the derived Language background indicator code will be 'LBOTE'.

Example 2: Where the Language (student) response code is '1201', the Language (father) response code is '1201' and the Language (mother) response code is '2101', the derived Language background indicator code will be 'LBOTE'.

Example 3: Where the Language (student) response code is '0002', the Language (father) response code is '1201' and the Language (mother) response code is '1201', the derived Language background indicator code will be 'Not LBOTE'.

Example 4: Where the Language (student) response code is '0002', the Language (father) response code is '0002' and the Language (mother) response code is '0002', the derived Language background indicator code will be 'Not stated/Non verbal/Inadequately described'.

The coding structure for Main Language Other Than English Spoken At Home, represented above by Student's Language (SLG), Father's Language (FLG) and Mother's Language (MLG) is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Languages Second Edition where:

0000 Inadequately described
0001 Non verbal, so described
0002 Not stated
1201 English

All other 4 digit languages as specified in ASCL Second Edition.

There is also the potential to report by main language spoken at home.

3.8 Technical specifications - Country of birth

Definition: 'Country of birth' of a student is defined as being the one in which the student was born.

Related Indicator(s): 'Country of birth' of student may be used in relation to understanding the 'Language background' and 'Main language other than English spoken at home' indicators.

Question Module: Either one of the following two question options should be used to collect 'Country of birth' data for the student:

Question Option One:

In which country was the student born?

- Australia
- New Zealand
- England
- South Africa
- China (excludes SARs & Taiwan).....
- Philippines
- India
- United States of America
- South Korea.....
- Hong Kong (SAR of China)
- Other - please specify.....

Schools or school systems can choose to use either the above list; a list of the main countries of birth for their State/Territory provided at [Attachment 7](#); or another list of countries developed by the school or school system. Regardless of the list of countries used, the question format must not be changed and the coding needs to be consistent with ABS standards.

Lists of countries for each State/Territory provided at [Attachment 7](#) were derived using Census 2006 data for 'Students 5-19 years of age'.

Question Option Two:

In which country was the student born?

- Australia
- Other – please specify:

3.8 Technical specifications - Country of birth (continued)

Question Option Two involves a more complex and time consuming coding process compared with the tick box layout of Question Option One, which is designed to enable direct coding of the majority of responses.

Rules:

It is necessary to uniquely identify in the collection and storage processes (e.g. on student enrolment forms and in information management systems), the 'Country of birth' of the student.

Guide for Use:

The ABS coding index to link responses to the 'Country of birth' question to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries* (SACC) Second Edition is described at Attachment 8 and can be accessed on the ABS website at [http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1269.0 Second%20Edition?OpenDocument](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1269.0%20Second%20Edition?OpenDocument) or as a link to this manual on the MCEETYA website. This coding index facilitates data being accurately coded to the appropriate SACC code by providing both alphabetical and numeric listings of possible question responses and the relevant SACC code.

Correspondence tables published by the ABS allow users to convert data from the 1998 SACC First Edition to the 2008 SACC Second Edition are also provided at [http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1269.0 Second%20Edition?OpenDocument](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1269.0%20Second%20Edition?OpenDocument).

Output Requirements:

A 4-digit SACC Second Edition code needs to be recorded for each student and provided to the testing agent as and when required.

Information System Requirements:

It is necessary to store 'Country of birth' data that will enable output according to the following:

Form of representation:	Code
Datatype:	Numeric character
Size of data element values:	4
Permissible data element values:	All codes represented in the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries</i> (SACC) Second Edition (ABS cat. no. 1269.0).

Where the 'Country of birth' is not stated, the code should be '0003'.

Four-digit codes ending with two or three zeros are described as 'not further defined' (n.f.d.) codes. These codes are used to code responses that cannot be coded to the most detailed level of the classification but can be coded to a broader level of the classification.

For example: a response 'United Kingdom' does not contain sufficient information to be coded to a particular country but it can be coded to the Minor Group 'United Kingdom' (21) as 'United Kingdom n.f.d.' (2100) which includes all countries in this Group.

The code for the most common response 'Australia' is 1101.

3.8 Technical specifications - Country of birth (continued)

Coding Structure:

The SACC (*ABS cat. no. 1269.0*) is a four-digit, three-level hierarchical structure (Major Group, Minor Group and Detailed Level). It comprises nine Major Groups, 27 Minor Groups and 252 Detailed Levels. The following example illustrates the coding scheme:

Major Group:	2	North-West Europe
Minor Group:	21	United Kingdom, Channel Islands & Isle of Man
Detailed Level:	2102	England
	2103	Isle of Man
	2104	Northern Ireland
	2105	Scotland
	2106	Wales
	2107	Guernsey
	2108	Jersey

For a complete list of Country codes refer to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries* (SACC) Second Edition (ABS cat. no.1269.0) at [http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1269.0 Second%20Edition?OpenDocument](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1269.0%20Second%20Edition?OpenDocument) or as a link to this manual on the MCEETYA website..

Information for the Testing Agent:

In reporting student outcomes in the annual *National Report on Schooling (ANR)*, information on students' country of birth may be used to supplement data on 'Language background' and 'Main language other than English spoken at home'.