

Life in Australia™ methods

Documentation

October 2024

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Wurundjeri People who are the Traditional Custodians of the lands on which our company is located, and all the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia, where we conduct our business. We pay our respects to Elders, past, present and emerging. The Social Research Centre is committed to honouring First Nations peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas and their rich contribution to society.

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Contents

List of abbreviations and terms	iii
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Accreditation.....	1
2. Sample design	2
2.1. Sample design for recruitment to Life in Australia™	2
2.1.1 Target population	2
2.1.2 Recruitment to Life in Australia™	2
2.2. Sample selection for surveys	4
2.2.1 General population samples	4
2.2.2 Special populations	4
2.2.3 Coordinated selections	5
3. Field methods	6
3.1. Frequency and timing of waves	6
3.2. Surveys per wave.....	6
3.3. Omnibus surveys	6
3.4. Contact methodology	6
3.5. Language of interview	7
3.6. Incentives	7
3.7. CATI fieldwork.....	7
3.7.1 Interviewer briefing	7
3.7.2 Fieldwork quality control procedures.....	8
4. Response outcomes	9
4.1.1 Completion rate	9
4.1.2 Cumulative response rate	9
5. Panel profile	10
5.1. Standard data file inclusions	10
5.2. Additional profile items	10
6. Data processing and outputs	12
6.1. Coding	12
6.2. Data quality checks for online completes.....	12
6.3. Weighting	12
6.3.1 Panel weights	13
6.3.2 Probability of selection weight	17
6.3.3 Response propensity weights	17
6.3.4 Post-stratification weights.....	18
Appendix 1 Burden control sampling	20
Appendix 2 Invitations and reminders	21
Appendix 3 Recruitment and profile update questionnaire	27
References	28

List of tables

Table 1	Summary of Life in Australia™ recruitment	2
Table 2	Summary of contact schedule	6
Table 3	Indicative panel outcome rates at July 2024	9
Table 4	Level of imputation of variables.....	13
Table 5	Covariates used in bias assessment	15
Table 6	Covariates used in model for establishment weights, with population distributions and data sources.....	16
Table 7	Characteristics used for adjusting base weights, with benchmark totals and data sources	18

List of abbreviations and terms

A-BS	Address-based sampling
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
CAWI	Computer-assisted web interviewing (i.e. online)
COMR	Completion Rate
CUMRR	Cumulative Response Rate
G-NAF	Geo-coded National Address File
IVR	Interactive voice response
PROR	Profile Rate
RDD	Random digit dialling
RECR	Recruitment Rate
RETR	Retention Rate
SMS	Short Messaging Service (i.e. text message)

1. Introduction

Established by the Social Research Centre in November 2016, Life in Australia™ is Australia's first and only national probability-based online panel. The panel is the most methodologically rigorous online panel in Australia and is one of only a small number of probability-based online panels worldwide.¹ Members of Life in Australia™ are randomly recruited via traditional, high coverage sampling frames such as random digit dialling (RDD) of mobile phone and landline phone numbers or residential addresses and agree to provide their contact details to take part in surveys on a regular basis.

Unlike other research panels, Life in Australia™ includes people with and without internet access. Those without internet access, or who are not comfortable completing surveys over the internet, are able to complete surveys by telephone (about 1% of completed interviews).

Research conducted by the Social Research Centre shows Life in Australia™ produces survey estimates of comparable accuracy to other major approaches for conducting probability surveys and superior to estimates derived from opt-in online panels, the most frequently used method of undertaking surveys (Pennay et al., 2024).

Life in Australia™ hosts surveys every two weeks and comprises around 10,000 adults aged 18 years and over from across Australia.

This paper documents the survey methodology used in Life in Australia™, as of August 2024.

1.1. Accreditation

All aspects of research conducted by the Social Research Centre are undertaken in accordance with ISO 20252:2019 Market, Opinion and Social Research Standard, the Research Society (formerly AMSRS) Code of Professional Behaviour, the Australian Privacy Principles, and the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*.

The Social Research Centre is an accredited Company Partner of The Research Society with all senior staff as full members and several senior staff QPR accredited. The Social Research Centre is also a member of the Australian Data and Insights Association (ADIA, formerly known as AMSRO) and bound by the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*.

¹ Others include the Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel, NORC's AmeriSpeak, and the GESIS Panel in Germany.

2. Sample design

2.1. Sample design for recruitment to Life in Australia™

2.1.1 Target population

The target population for Life in Australia™ is adults aged 18+ years resident in Australia.

2.1.2 Recruitment to Life in Australia™

Life in Australia™ panellists have been recruited using a variety of probability sampling frames and survey modes. These are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Life in Australia™ recruitment

Year	Sampling frame	Recruitment mode(s)	Panel members profiled (n)	Recruitment Rate* %	Profile Rate %
2016	DFRDD	CATI	3,322	20.0	77.7
2018	Mobile RDD	CATI	267	12.1	69.7
2019	A-BS	CAWI / CATI	1,810	10.8	100.0
2020	A-BS	Mail push-to-web / CATI	309	6.1	100.0
2020	Mobile RDD	IVR	158	1.6	100.0
2020	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	145	3.1	100.0
2021	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	510	3.4	100.0
2021	A-BS	CAWI / CATI	3,715	7.7	100.0
2023	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	4,164	2.6	100.0
2024	Mobile RDD	SMS push-to-web	3,267	1.8	100.0

Notes: A-BS = address-based sampling; CATI = computer-assisted telephone interviewing; CAWI = computer-assisted web interviewing; DFRDD = dual-frame (landline and mobile) RDD; IVR = interactive voice response; RDD = random digit dialling; SMS = short message service (i.e., text message).

* American Association for Public Opinion Research (2023) Response Rate 3. See Callegaro and DiSogra (2008) for details on outcome rates for online panels; profile rates are of questionable relevance for non-CATI modes and are set at 100%.

Dual-frame RDD (2016)

Initial recruitment in 2016 used a dual-frame random digit dialling sample design, with a 30:70 split between the landline RDD sample frame and mobile phone RDD sample frame. For the landline sample, an alternating next / last birthday method was used to randomly select respondents from households where two or more in-scope persons were present. For mobile sample, the phone answerer was the selected respondent, provided they were eligible to join Life in Australia™. Only one person per household was invited to join the panel. RDD sample was supplied by SamplePages.² Mobile and landline coverage in Australia in 2017–18 was 98% (Phillips et al., 2019), including the 1% error rate from RDD vendor checks for number working status.

² SamplePages selects numbers randomly from the Australian Communication and Media Authority's register of numbers, which shows all allocated (i.e. potentially in use) blocks of mobile numbers. For mobile RDD, SamplePages does not use a list-assisted approach (Brick et al., 1995); a pure RDD sample is drawn. A list-assisted approach is used for landline RDD. Before release to the Social Research Centre, sampled numbers undergo HLR/SS7 look-up to check for active status (a process sometimes called 'pulsing' or 'pinging'), with inactive numbers not being provided to the Social Research Centre. SamplePages reports a 1% false negative rate for these checks for active status.

[Mobile RDD \(2018\)](#)

In 2018, the panel was refreshed using only mobile RDD sample. Only online participants that were under 55 years old were recruited, in order to balance the demographics of the panel (the age profile of panel members was older than that of the Australian population). The recruitment rate (RECR) for the replenishment was 12.1%. For both the recruitment in 2016 and panel refreshment in 2018, the RDD sample was provided by SamplePages. Mobile coverage in Australia in 2017–18 was 93% (Phillips et al., 2019), again with a 1% error rate from working number look-up as part of SamplePages' processes.

[Address-based sampling \(2019, 2020, 2021\)](#)

Between October-December 2019, the panel was expanded. This recruitment used address-based sampling (A-BS; Link et al., 2005) with push-to-web methodology (Dillman, 2017).³ In order to help re-balance the demographic profile of the panel (the panel was older and more educated than the Australian population), recruitment was limited to persons able to complete Life in Australia™ questionnaires online. The sampling frame used was the Geo-coded National Address File (G-NAF), Australia's authoritative list of addresses, and was assumed to cover all Australian addresses.⁴ An 'any adult' approach to selection was applied; i.e. one adult per household with no attempt to impose a selection routine.⁵ The G-NAF is an open-source file that is built and maintained by Geoscape Australia (Australian Government, 2023). Later rounds of recruitment took place in 2020 (with IVR and SMS push-to-web as described below) and 2021. Offline respondents were recruited in 2021 (a call-in number was provided). Coverage is estimated at 96.1% of addresses due to the Social Research Centre's exclusion of certain addresses that have a low probability of being residential.

[Interactive voice response \(2020\)](#)

Interactive voice response (IVR) push-to-web makes use of IVR (an automated call) to briefly describe the reason for the call; people who are interested are then sent a link to the profile survey via SMS. IVR coverage is estimated at 97%, based on 98% mobile coverage (Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2023a) and the 1% working number look-up error rate referred to above.⁶

[SMS push-to-web \(2021, 2023, 2024\)](#)

SMS push-to-web uses SMS as the mode of invitation, with respondents invited to click a link to complete the profile survey online. As described in footnote 4, above, no up-to-date official statistics on internet access are available, apart from those derived from Life in Australia™; the Australian Communications and Media Authority (2023b) estimates 99% internet coverage, using Life in Australia™ data; we assume that non-internet users overlapped with those without mobile phones.

³ Addresses matched to telephone numbers received reminder calls; respondents who received a reminder call could join the panel via telephone, with the panel profile being collected via CATI.

⁴ The homeless population in 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023b) living in improvised dwellings ($N = 7,636$), supported accommodation ($N = 24,291$) and boarding houses ($N = 22,137$) are assumed inaccessible via ABS, amounted to 0.2% of the Total Australian population of all ages ($N = 25,422,788$) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023b). The most recent official statistics on internet usage other than those collected from Life in Australia™ (Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2023b) are for the 2016-17 financial year, when 86.1% of adults used the internet (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018). Indicative of trends since then, internet usage was excluded from the 2021 Census of Population and Housing on the rationale that internet access via smartphones was effectively universal (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2020).

⁵ In the interest of response maximisation, a decision was made to allow any responsible adult within the household to complete the survey rather than apply a within-household selection procedure. This decision was based on the knowledge that within-household selection methods have been found to add a layer of complexity that increases non-response (Battaglia et al., 2008). Thus, while a within-household selection method may be desired as a means of minimising coverage error, this is overshadowed by the potential to increase non-response error. The accuracy of within-household selection procedures applied to address-based sampling studies has also been questioned (Olson, Stange, & Smyth, 2014).

⁶ SamplePages was the mobile RDD sample supplier.

In April 2021, the panel was replenished. This recruitment used an RDD mobile sample frame with SMS invitation. Only online participants were recruited. SMS coverage is estimated at 95%, based on 96% mobile coverage (Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2023a) and the 1% working number look-up error rate referred to above.⁷

In February–March 2023 and February–March 2024, the panel was expanded (2023) and replenished (2024) using an RDD mobile sampling frame and SMS push-to-web, as described above. Coverage is as described above.

Over time some panellists have withdrawn from future participation in the panel, while others are retired due to non-response or poor-quality responses.

2.2. Sample selection for surveys

2.2.1 General population samples

Our standard approach in sample selection for general population surveys fielded on Life in Australia™ is as follows. Stratified random samples of Life in Australia™ panellists are defined by age (18–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65+), gender, education (less than a bachelor's degree, bachelor's degree or above) and speaking a language other than English at home. To come as close as possible to population norms on the stratification variables, target numbers of completed surveys by stratum are set based on population proportions.

Because there may not be sufficient numbers of Life in Australia™ panellists within some strata given expected completion rates, we use non-linear optimisation to determine the number of cases selected that will minimise the sum of squared error between population proportions and the expected proportion of completed interviews, while satisfying constraints including that selections within a stratum may not exceed the available sample and that completed surveys equal the target number of completed surveys.

Once stratum targets have been assigned, individual respondents are selected using a novel procedure designed to control burden across panel members. See Appendix 1 for technical details. As a simple summary, panel members are assigned a burden score based on recent history with respect to number of survey invitations and length of survey, where the burden score is transformed into a probability of selection such that the most burdened panel members have the lowest probabilities of selection. Sample selection within stratum then uses the cube method (Deville & Tillé, 2004, 2005), balancing on the following auxiliary variables: country of birth group, education, moved address in prior year, age group, citizenship, employment status, family structure, gender, health, housing tenure, use of language other than English at home, marital status, recruitment year and mode, capital city / rest of state, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas quintile, and state.

2.2.2 Special populations

A variety of approaches are used for sample selection for special populations based on the target population and client needs. Examples of surveys of special populations that have been fielded on Life in Australia™ include:

- State or territory specific samples
- Samples focusing on a particular demographic (e.g. people who were recorded female at birth, parents, particular age groups)
- Longitudinal samples

In order to identify special populations for which there are no profile variables (see section 5), it is necessary to either screen panellists in a prior wave or ask the screening questions within the current survey. Our preferred approach to screen for eligibility in prior waves as it avoids inviting panellists only to screen them

⁷ SamplePages was the mobile RDD sample supplier.

out, as well as providing more certainty about likely achievable sample sizes. This can be potentially challenging when there is no full-panel wave in which each panellist's eligibility can be determined. When it is not possible to screen for eligibility in a prior wave, we typically offer a lottery incentive to screened-out panellists as a token of appreciation for the panellist's time.

2.2.3 Coordinated selections

On rare occasions, a Life in Australia™ wave may include surveys on similar topics that may give rise to context effects: systematic differences in answers given to questions in the second survey based on having answered questions in the first survey, compared to the counter-factual scenario in which the panellist only completed the second survey. In cases where it is not possible to schedule the surveys to be fielded in different waves, our approach is to draw a single sample covering both surveys and then split the sample between the surveys, using a balanced sampling approach, ensuring that panellists see only one survey.

3. Field methods

3.1. Frequency and timing of waves

Typically, 2 Life in Australia™ waves are fielded per month, except for the second half of December and first half of January, where waves are not fielded due to the Christmas / summer holidays. Life in Australia™ is in field for 2 weeks. Waves are usually released to field on a Monday afternoon and closed out two Mondays later. Occasionally, a wave will be fielded while another wave is in field, either due to the need to collect data immediately after an event (e.g. the Voice to Parliament referendum) or to allow sufficient time for sample selection after screening in a prior wave.

3.2. Surveys per wave

Waves may include multiple, independent surveys on behalf of different clients to different samples of panellists. Sample selected for surveys in a wave may overlap, although as described on p. 4, above, we use a burden control technique to ensure that invitations are spread as evenly as possible. Invitations, reminders, and the panel dashboard list of open surveys include a short form of the survey name to allow panellists invited to more than one survey in a wave to distinguish one from the other. As described in section 2.2.3, we occasionally select sample to ensure that panellists do not receive invitations to two specific surveys.

3.3. Omnibus surveys

Life in Australia™ occasionally runs brief so-called ‘omnibus’ surveys at the end of a primary survey. The introduction to the omnibus module clearly identifies the client for each question.

3.4. Contact methodology

The standard contact methodology adopted for online Life in Australia™ members is an initial survey invitation via email and SMS (where available), followed by multiple email reminders and a reminder SMS. Up to 5 reminders in different modes (including email, SMS, and telephone) are administered within the fieldwork period. Telephone non-response follow-up of online panel members who have not yet completed the survey commences in the second week of fieldwork and consists of reminder calls encouraging completion of the online survey. Offline members with a valid mobile telephone number are also sent a short SMS invitation that contained a link to the survey as well as the reminder SMS halfway through fieldwork. We may deviate from this protocol in cases where the number of completed surveys midway through fieldwork appears likely to exceed the budgeted number by reducing the number of contacts or where the number of completed surveys appears likely to be below the budgeted number by increasing the number of contacts. An example of a contact sequence shown below in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of contact schedule

Contact type	Date	Population
Phone interviews	Days 1–14	Offline only
Email	Day 2	Online only
SMS	Day 2	Both
Email	Day 4	Online only
Email	Day 6	Online only
SMS	Day 9	Both
Reminder calls	Days 9–14	Online only
Email	Day 12	Online only

The following call procedures are typically implemented:

- A 4-call regime for mobile sample with an upper limit of 6 calls and a 6-call regime for landline sample, with an upper limit of 9 call attempts
- For mobile phones, capping the maximum number of unanswered call attempts to no more than 4 so as to avoid appearing overzealous in our attempts to achieve interviews
- Contact attempts are spread over weekday evenings (6:30 pm to 8:30 pm), weekday late afternoon/early evening (4:30 pm to 6:30 pm), Saturdays (11:00 am to 5:00 pm) and Sundays (11:00 am to 5:00 pm) (weekdays between 9:00 am to 4:30 pm are typically reserved to fulfill appointments)
- Leaving messages on answering machines and voicemails
- Appointments are set for any time that the call centre is operational (weekdays between 9 am to 8:30 pm; weekends 11:00 am to 5:00 pm)
- A 1800 number is in operation to address sample member queries and support the response maximisation effort. There is also a respondent page on our website (with responses to frequently asked questions).

See Appendix 2 for examples of communications material.

3.5. Language of interview

Interviewing is conducted in English only. Under-coverage due to linguistic isolates, defined as adults who speak English either not well or not all, is estimated at 3.6% based on the 2021 Census.

3.6. Incentives

All members are offered an incentive to complete the survey. The incentives offered for completing the survey have a value of \$10 for surveys up to 20 minutes in length and are incremented by \$5 for every 5 minutes beyond that. The incentive options are:

- Coles / Myer gift card (offline panellists only)
- Points redeemable as an electronic gift card from GiftPay
- Charitable donation to a designated charity out of five selected charities offered which are purposively selected to include a range of causes and interests and changed on an annual basis.

All members can choose to donate the amount to a nominated charity or could opt out of receiving an incentive.

3.7. CATI fieldwork

3.7.1 Interviewer briefing

All interviewers and supervisors selected to work on a survey with CATI administration attend a two-hour briefing session, which focuses on all aspects of survey administration, including:

- Survey context and background, including a detailed explanation of Life in Australia™
- Survey procedures and sample management protocols
- The importance of respondent liaison procedures
- Strategies to maintain co-operation
- Detailed examination of the survey questionnaire, with a focus on the use of pre-coded response lists and item-specific data quality issues.

After the initial briefing session, interviewers engage in comprehensive practice interviewing.

For online-only surveys where the only use of telephone calls is for reminders, a shortened and simplified briefing is given.

3.7.2 Fieldwork quality control procedures

The in-field quality monitoring techniques applied to Life in Australia™ waves include:

- Monitoring (by remote listening) of each interviewer within their first three shifts, where the supervisor listens in to at least 75% of the interview and provided comprehensive feedback on data quality issues and respondent liaison technique
- Validation of a minimum of 5% of the telephone surveys conducted via remote monitoring (covering the interviewers' approach and commitment-gaining skills, as well as the conduct of the interviews)
- Field team de-briefing after the first shift and, thereafter, whenever there is important information to impart in relation to data quality, consistency of interview administration, techniques to avoid refusals, appointment-making conventions, or project performance
- Examination of 'Other (specify)' responses (if any)
- Monitoring of timestamps for segments of the survey and overall time taken to complete the survey
- Monitoring of the interview-to-refusal ratio by interviewer.

4. Response outcomes

4.1.1 Completion rate

The Social Research Centre uses standard industry definitions for calculating outcome rates (American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2023; Callegaro & DiSogra, 2008). The completion rate (COMR) represents completed interviews as a proportion of all Life in Australia™ members invited to participate in each survey. The overall completion rate for a full panel survey is approximately 75% to 80%, resulting in a possible final sample size up to 8,000 (assuming all panel members are invited).⁸

4.1.2 Cumulative response rate

Completion rates only tell part of the story. The panellists invited to participate in a given survey had to agree to participate in Life in Australia™ in the first place, then provide essential details in order to join the panel by completing the panel profile and finally remain in the panel until they were invited to complete a specific survey.

The cumulative response rate (CUMRR2) takes account of non-response at each point. It is the product of the recruitment rate (RECR), the profile rate (PROR), the retention rate (RETR) and the completion rate: $CUMRR2 = RECR \times PROR \times RETR \times COMR$ (Callegaro & DiSogra, 2008). The recruitment rate is the rate at which eligible individuals agree to join the panel. The profile rate is the rate at which initially consenting individuals complete the panel profile, thus joining the panel. The retention rate is the proportion of active panellists at the time of this survey out of all those who joined the panel.

Because Life in Australia™ is made up of panellists recruited at different points in time, the recruitment, profile, and retention rates shown are weighted in proportion to the composition of the panellists who completed the specific survey.

An indicative cumulative response rate as of July 2024 for a general population survey targeting part of the panel is 4.5% (see Table 3).

Table 3 Indicative panel outcome rates at July 2024

Code	Name	%
RECR	Recruitment rate	9.4
PROR	Profile rate	92.0
RETR	Retention rate	69.4
COMR	Completion rate	74.8
CUMRR2	Cumulative response rate 2	4.5

⁸ Surveys sampled as described in section 2.2 will have lower completion rates due to probability of selection being inversely proportional to expected completion rates. This approach maximises representativeness of sample at the price of lower headline completion rates. The 75% to 80% completion rate applies in a whole-of-panel sample.

5. Panel profile

Life in Australia™ collects extensive information on panellists as part of the recruitment profile survey. In addition, we refresh profile information about once a year. The 2024 recruitment and profile questionnaire can be found in Appendix 3.

5.1. Standard data file inclusions

The following panel variables are included as standard with full length surveys:

- State/territory of residence
- Resident in capital city or rest of state (Greater Capital City Statistical Areas)
- State/territory of residence x capital city or rest of state
- Socio-economic indexes for areas (Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage, national quintiles)
- Gender
- Age group (18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65–74, 75+)
- Country of birth group (Australia, main English-speaking countries [Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, UK, USA], non-English-speaking countries [other countries])
- Citizenship status
- Uses a language other than English at home
- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status
- Family household composition
- Highest level of education attained

5.2. Additional profile items

Other data captured in the profile includes the following (please note that questions are added or dropped every year). These data are available at additional charge and may require clients to execute a data use agreement due to sensitivity or reidentification risk:

- Suburb of residence
- Australian Remoteness Indexes for Areas
- Local Government Area
- Sex recorded at birth
- Single-year age
- Country of birth
- Mother's country of birth
- Father's country of birth
- Year of arrival in Australia for a period of one year or more
- Language other than English used at home (up to two languages recorded)
- Ancestry (up to cultural and ethnic groups recorded)
- Religion
- Marital status

- Sexual orientation
- Housing tenure
- Whether lived at same address one year ago
- Number of adults in household and relationship to respondent
- Number and age of children in household more than 50% of the time and whether the respondent is their parent or guardian
- Self-assessed health
- Smoke tobacco
- Use e-cigarettes or vapes
- Employment status
- Vote choice in the 2022 Australian federal election and the 2023 Australian referendum
- Highest educational qualification
- Highest level of schooling completed
- Receipt of various government benefits: Age Pension, Newstart Allowance / JobSeeker Payment, Disability Support Pension, Carer Allowance / Payment, Parenting Payment
- Frequency of use of internet for various purposes
- Amount of time spent watching various sources of entertainment and news
- Disability status (Census Disability Module)
- Carer status
- Selected health conditions: arthritis, asthma, cancer (including remission), dementia, diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease, lung condition, mental health condition, stroke, other long-term condition, no long-term condition
- Various types of betting
- Political ideology (0–10 left to right spectrum)
- Currently paying or receiving child support

6. Data processing and outputs

6.1. Coding

Open-ended questions and back-coding of questions with an 'Other (specify)' option will be undertaken by experienced, fully briefed coders. Outputs will be validated in accordance with ISO 20252 procedures, using an independent validation approach.

6.2. Data quality checks for online completes

Data quality checks for online completes consist of checks for the following, where the specific checks made will depend on questionnaire content:

- Logic checks
- Proportion of 'don't know' and 'refused' responses
- Speeding
- Straightlining
- Verbatim responses to open-ended questions

We consider all these indicators when determining whether a respondent is removed for poor data quality. Data quality indicators other than verbatim responses are used to identify potentially problematic cases. Generally, verbatim responses are decisive, with those indicating thoughtful engagement with the survey being kept and others being removed (e.g. nonsense responses like 'asdfgh,' *non sequiturs*, profanities).

Data quality is tracked for panel members over time and those with repeated issues are retired from the panel.

After these checks, cases are removed due to poor data quality and are not counted toward the completion rate.

6.3. Weighting

As a high-level overview, Life in Australia™ weights are created in four steps:

1. Panel weights. Weights are created for the probability of selection into the panel and retention in the panel (the latter for existing panellists only) using a model-based approach. A large number of candidate weighting solutions are evaluated with respect to variance and bias before selecting the preferred solution.
2. Probability of selection weights. Weights adjust for the likelihood of selection from the panel to be invited to a specific survey.
3. Response propensity weights. For the sample invited to complete a specific survey, response propensity weights are created. A logistic regression model is used to predict the likelihood of each panel member completing the specific survey, conditional on characteristics available for both respondents and non-respondents. The model incorporates a wide range of demographic, attitudinal, and behavioural characteristics collected from all panel members. Weights are calculated for propensity classes.
4. Post-stratification weights. The weights are then adjusted to population benchmarks. For general population surveys, in most cases a 'streamlined' approach is used, which calibrates the sample to number of adults in the household, age by highest educational attainment, gender, use of a language other than English at home, region (capital city, rest of state), and state or territory.

The weighting process is described in more detail below.

6.3.1 Panel weights

As more panellists were recruited over time through multiple rounds and mechanisms and from multiple sampling frames, the calculation of selection probabilities grew increasingly cumbersome. Declining response rates combined with differential response and attrition rates meant that the initial design-based assumptions of known probability of selection could no longer be justified as a basis for weighting. As a result a model-based approach to calculating panel weights was introduced in 2020. The model-based approach to the calculation of weights is described by, for example, Valliant, Dorfman, and Royall (2000) and Elliott and Valliant (2017) has been increasingly recognised as the appropriate methodology for contemporary probability samples like Life in Australia™ (see, e.g., Mercer, 2024).

Model-based approaches avoid the assumptions of a random selection mechanism and do not require calculation of inclusion probabilities, instead using a model to 'project' the responding sample to the population (Valliant, 2020). Covariates used in the predictive model need to be known for sample cases but only totals need to be available for non-sample cases.

Life in Australia™ collects more than 20 characteristics about respondents for which population totals can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics or from other official sources. Having such a wealth of available data means that we can try a range of model covariates with a view to aligning the weighted sample as closely as possible with the population totals for the available characteristics. Refer to Kreuter et al. (2009) and Peytchev, Presser, and Zhang (2018) for more details about the choice and use of characteristics for non-response and weighting adjustments.

Imputation of missing values

The model-based weighting approach required that no missing values were present for variables used in the model. As in nearly all surveys, this was not the case here. To overcome this situation, a statistical model (Stekhoven & Bühlmann, 2012) was applied to each item with missing values to impute the most likely value for a respondent, conditional upon their other responses, using the R package missRanger. Given the very low prevalence of missing values overall (generally much less than 5% for most items), the imputation process was expected to have a negligible impact on weighted estimates made from the dataset.⁹

The variables used in the imputations, along with the number and percentage of missing values imputed for each variable, are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Level of imputation of variables

Covariate	#	%
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status	30	0.28
Address 1 year ago	54	0.50
Number of adults living in the household	162	1.50
Age group	6	0.06
Number of children living in the household	366	3.38
Citizenship status	4	0.04
Country of birth	20	0.18
Family Structure	559	5.16
Gender	111	1.03
Highest education	218	2.01
Highest schooling	22	0.20
Homeownership	67	0.62

⁹ There were 3 variables with greater than 5% missing values. Most of the missingness for voting in the referendum and family structure were due to non-response of the panel refresh. The missingness of voting in the 2022 election was item-level non-response.

Covariate	#	%
Part of state	30	0.28
Labour force status	576	5.32
Language other than English spoken at home	9	0.08
Marital status	48	0.44
Remoteness	30	0.28
SEIFA	30	0.28
State	0	0.00
Voting – House of Representatives 2022	618	5.71
Voting – Referendum	809	7.47

[Model specification](#)

For weighting the 2024 Life in Australia™ expansion, a number of covariates were considered for inclusion and expanded into a large number of combinations. Each set of covariates, referred to as a ‘weighting solution’, was assessed for its ability to align the responding sample as closely as possible with the population of Australian adults on the available characteristics.

In order to rapidly consider a large set of candidate solutions, a time- and resource-efficient weighting strategy was implemented using raking (Deming & Stephan, 1940) from the R package *survey*, instead of generalised regression, also known as calibration (Deville, Särndal, & Sautory, 1993). At this stage, no attempt is made to enforce bounds on the weights.¹⁰

A small number of weighting solutions were considered candidates to use as the panel weight, using the metrics described in the following section. Once the number of weighting solutions had been reduced to a candidate shortlist, a generalised regression model (Deville et al., 1993) was used. This method replaces raking and bounds were enforced. The calibration models were ultimately evaluated on the same metrics as the raking solutions to find the preferred model from the shortlist of candidates.¹¹

[Choice of weighting solution](#)

There were two criteria for the choice of shortlist model candidates, reflecting the aim of producing a weighting solution that balances bias and variance:

1. Maximising the effective sample size, measured here by the weighting efficiency (Kish, 1965, 1992) (primary consideration).
2. Minimising the bias, defined here as the trimean of the absolute percentage point differences between the model predictions and the population totals (Tukey, 1977) (secondary consideration).

Weighting efficiency

Weighting efficiency was used to describe the amount of variation in a set of weights. Low efficiency indicates that the weights adjust for many differences between the benchmarks and the sample. Higher weighting efficiency is generally preferred since it is associated with lower variance in the survey estimates, but is not necessarily an indicator of the quality of the weighting solution. If the solution only includes variables whose distribution in the sample is already consistent with the population, the result would be a highly efficient solution that does little to reduce the bias across other variables.

¹⁰ Bounds are maximum and minimum values for weights, typically enforced to increase weighting efficiency (Kish, 1965, 1992). Raking includes the ability to not enforce bounds on weights. Rather, bounds are included only after creating a shortlist of candidate weighting solutions. Bounds are parameters that are unique to each weighting solution, meaning it is not something that can be easily specified when dealing with the large number of models being calculated.

¹¹ The method used for these candidates was logit calibration, and the bounds were determined using the percentiles of unbounded raked weights.

Weighting efficiency (wt_{eff}) was defined using the formula:

$$wt_{eff} = 100 \times \frac{\frac{1}{n} (\sum_{i=1}^n w_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2}$$

w_i was the weight for the i th panellist (where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). Weighting efficiency has some well-known limitations (Valliant et al., 2013) but is useful for comparing weighting solutions within a single dataset.

Trimean of absolute bias

The trimean of absolute bias is a measure of the difference between the weighted survey estimates and the population benchmarks. The closer this measure is to zero, the better the sample aligns with the population on the benchmark characteristics. The trimean of absolute bias was used as it was a robust measure of bias that was less impacted by the inclusion of model covariates in the bias calculations. This approach was preferred over the alternate course of excluding model covariates from the bias calculations. Since many combinations were used, excluding the covariates would significantly limit the covariates remaining for bias assessment.

The trimean of bias was calculated as follows:

$$Bias = \frac{Q1 + 2 \times Q2 + Q3}{4}$$

where Q_m was the m th quartile of set **B**, which contained all of B_j . B_j was the average absolute bias of weighted estimates for variable j , as determined by the following:

$$B_j = \frac{\sum_k |E(x_{jk}) - \bar{x}_{jk}|}{K_j}$$

where:

$E(x_{jk})$ denotes the benchmark value of the k th category (where $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$) of the j th variable;
and

\bar{x}_{jk} denotes the weighted estimate of category k in variable j .

Variables used in bias assessment

The set of demographic variables used in the bias calculation is shown in Table 5. These included variables which are considered for inclusion in the set of weighting variables, along with other non-weighting demographics. Including a wide range of variables for bias assessment ensured that the weighted solution aligned with the population in numerous aspects. For each potential weighting solution, the bias was calculated using the set of variables in Table 5.

Table 5 Covariates used in bias assessment

Covariate	Benchmark categories	Benchmark source
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status	2	(A)
Address 1 year ago	2	(A)
Number of Adults living in the household	3	(B)
Age group	5	(A)
Number of children living in the household	4	(B)
Citizenship status	2	(A)
Country of birth	4	(A)
Family structure	7	(A)
Gender	2	(A)

Covariate	Benchmark categories	Benchmark source
Highest education	5	(A)
Highest schooling	6	(A)
Homeownership	3	(A)
Part of state	2	(A)
Labour force status	2	(C)
Language other than English spoken at home	2	(A)
Marital status	5	(A)
Remoteness	3	(A)
SEIFA	5	(A)
State	8	(A)
Voting – House of Representatives 2022	6	(D)
Voting – Referendum	3	(E)

A. Census 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

B. National Health Survey 2020-21 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2022) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

C. Labour Force Survey (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023). Adjusted using Australian Bureau of Statistics (2024), Labour Force Status (LFSP) by age (AGEP).

D. Federal election results (Australian Electoral Commission, 2022).

E. Federal referendum results (Australian Electoral Commission, 2023).

Model selection

Ideally, the panel would be perfectly aligned with the population on all characteristics (average absolute bias = 0%) and there would be no variability introduced through weighting (weighting efficiency = 100%). In reality, these two measures worked against each other; bias was reduced when further variables were added to the solution, but the variability in the weights then increased. A compromise between the two was required to choose the optimal set of variables. Bias and efficiency were calculated for each candidate model. The solution chosen yielded a satisfactory balance between bias and efficiency and contained a wide range of model covariates. The final set of covariates selected for the model were as follows:

- Age group by highest education
- Gender
- Language spoken at home
- State

The categories and population totals corresponding to the covariates used in option chosen are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Covariates used in model for establishment weights, with population distributions and data sources

Characteristic	Benchmark target (#)	Benchmark target (%)	Source
Age group by Highest education			(A)
18-34 years	6,273,085	30.04	
34-44 years x Below Bachelor	2,078,040	9.95	
35-44 years x Bachelor or higher	1,639,326	7.85	
45-54 years x Below Bachelor	2,195,779	10.52	
45-54 years x Bachelor or higher	1,098,068	5.26	

Characteristic	Benchmark target (#)	Benchmark target (%)	Source
55-64 years x Below Bachelor	2,272,832	10.89	
55-64 years x Bachelor or higher	766,722	3.67	
65+ years x Below Bachelor	3,736,597	17.90	
65+ years x Bachelor or higher	819,259	3.92	
Gender			(A)
Man or male	10,614,696	50.84	
Woman or female	10,265,012	49.16	
Uses a language other than English at home			(A)
Yes	5,041,131	24.14	
No	15,838,577	75.86	
State or Territory of residence			(A)
New South Wales	6,641,340	31.81	
Victoria	5,372,461	25.73	
Queensland	4,193,691	20.09	
South Australia	1,489,153	7.13	
Western Australia	2,158,828	10.34	
Tasmania	468,157	2.24	
Northern Territory	181,025	0.87	
Australian Capital Territory	375,054	1.80	

A. Census 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

6.3.2 Probability of selection weight

Sample selection is usually completed using a stratified sample design (see section 2.2.1). This stratification is enforced to ensure representation across the four demographic variables but has the consequence of altering the probability of selection for different groups. As such, panel weights need adjustment to reflect the selection process. Within each stratum, the probability of selection is equal to the number of selections in the stratum divided by the population of the stratum. The panel weight is divided by this probability of selection to adjust for the selection process. This results in a weight which captures both the probability of inclusion in the panel, and selection in the survey.

6.3.3 Response propensity weights

As is typical for a panel survey, not all members respond to all waves, some withdraw or are retired from the panel and new members are recruited. To limit the impact of such events on the representativeness of estimates made from respondents, enrolment weights are adjusted through the use of propensity scores (Rosenbaum & Rubin, 1983). These are calculated by means of a logistic regression model predicting the likelihood of a panel member participating in the current wave, conditional on characteristics available for both respondents and non-respondents. The model incorporates a wide range of demographic, attitudinal, and behavioural characteristics collected from all panel members.

To reduce the impact of very low or very high values, the predicted probabilities are collapsed into classes (after Cochran, 1968), with propensity scores assigned as the mean probability within each class. The base weights are then calculated as the ratio of the enrolment weight to the propensity class score.

6.3.4 Post-stratification weights

To ensure that estimates made from a survey dataset are representative of Australians aged 18 years or older, the base weights are adjusted using calibration (Deville et al., 1993) so that, as described above, their distribution matches external benchmarks for the key demographic parameters. The adjustment variables were determined from a number of considerations:

- Which variables are most associated with response propensity?
- Which variables are most associated with key outcome variables?

With these in mind, the characteristics used for adjustment in the standard Life in Australia™ weighting approach are shown in Table 7.¹² Benchmarks for these variables were sourced from official Australian Bureau of Statistics sources including the 2021 Census, supplemented by the latest Demographic Statistics, and the 2020-21 National Health Survey.

Table 7 Characteristics used for adjusting base weights, with benchmark totals and data sources

Category	Benchmark Target (#)	Benchmark Target (%)	Source
Number of adults in the household			(B)
One	2,921,060	13.99	
Two	11,776,407	56.40	
Three or more	6,182,241	29.61	
Age group by Highest education			(A)
18-24 years	2,369,446	11.35	
25-34 years x Below Bachelor	2,177,914	10.43	
25-34 years x Bachelor or higher	1,725,725	8.27	
35-44 years x Below Bachelor	2,078,040	9.95	
35-44 years x Bachelor or higher	1,639,326	7.85	
45-54 years x Below Bachelor	2,195,779	10.52	
45-54 years x Bachelor or higher	1,098,068	5.26	
55-64 years x Below Bachelor	2,272,832	10.89	
55-64 years x Bachelor or higher	766,722	3.67	
65+ years x Below Bachelor	3,736,597	17.90	
65+ years x Bachelor or higher	819,259	3.92	
Gender			(A)
Man or male	10,614,696	50.84	
Woman or female	10,265,012	49.16	
Language other than English used at home			(A)
Yes	5,041,131	24.14	
No	15,838,577	75.86	
Geographic location			(A)
Capital city	13,995,263	67.03	
Rest of state	6,884,445	32.97	
State or territory of residence			(A)
NSW	6,641,340	31.81	
VIC	5,372,461	25.73	

¹² Some surveys fielded on Life in Australia™ will use different weighting approaches. These can be for reasons including continuity with methods used in prior surveys, special populations, or longitudinal samples.

Category	Benchmark Target (#)	Benchmark Target (%)	Source
QLD	4,193,691	20.09	
SA	1,489,153	7.13	
WA	2,158,828	10.34	
TAS	468,157	2.24	
NT	181,025	0.87	
ACT	375,054	1.80	

Sources:

A. Census 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021) with population updates (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

B. National Health Survey, 2020-21 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2022).

Large differences in weights may lead to large variances in survey estimates, and so limiting these variations can improve the precision of estimates. The use of constraints in calibration aims to reduce the variance at the same time as limiting increases in the bias. The method applied is incorporated directly in the calibration process. The impact of setting bounds on the weights is assessed by comparing the weighting efficiency (Kish, 1992) of adjusted weights for different constraints. Bounded weights are generally preferred when their efficiency is close to that of the unbounded weights.

The regression weighting approach used to adjust the base weights requires that there are no missing values across the adjustment variables or values other than those for which there are reliable benchmarks. Like most surveys, however, some Life in Australia™ respondents do not provide answers to all questions commonly used for weighting. The imputed values used in establishment weights are used in this adjustment (see p. 13). Given the very low prevalence of missing values overall (see Table 4), the imputation process is expected to have a negligible impact on weighted estimates made from the dataset.

Appendix 1 Burden control sampling

SRC Burden control sampling

Daniel Fryer and Jack Barton

January 2024

1 The burden score

Each panellist p , who is a candidate for being sampled to a survey, has been previously sampled to some number k_p of surveys over the last H days (where k_p may be equal to 0). Label the sampling dates d_1, \dots, d_{k_p} where d_i is the date that panellist p was sampled to their i th survey. Let t be today's date (or the current sampling date), and define the i th date difference (in units of days) $\delta_i(t) = t - d_i$. Also, let ℓ_i denote the expected length of survey i . Then, the current burden due to survey i for panellist p is given by

$$F_i(p, t) = \frac{C\ell_i}{\delta_i(t)},$$

where $C > 0$ is a constant parameter. The burden score of panellist p , for $k_p > 0$, is then given by

$$B_p(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{k_p} F_i(p, t), & \text{if } k_p > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } k_p = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

1.1 Burden score examples

Example 1.1 (Burden score example 1). *To understand the burden score formula, consider this: with $H = 20$ and $C = 1$, if a panellist is sampled to a 10 minute survey today, then their burden score will be 10 today. Tomorrow it will be 5, the next day it will be 2.5, etc. After 20 days, the horizon will be crossed, and the burden score will become zero (see Figure 1). The parameter C allows one to adjust the impact of each minute of survey length (or, equivalently, of each day duration since being sampled). Note that to modify the decay rate of the burden score in practical applications, the denominator $\delta_i(t)$ can be raised to a constant power parameter.*

Example 1.2 (Burden score example 2). *For this example, we choose horizon $H = 60$ and scale $C = 1$. Consider the four surveys in Table 1, and the sampling histories in Table 2 for five panellists. We see that:*

- *Panellist 1 participated in none of the 5 surveys. It follows from (1) that $B_1(t) = 0$.*

- Panellist 2 participated in Survey 2, with expected length 10 minutes, which was 14 days ago. Hence, $B_2(t) = 10/14 \approx 0.72$.
- Panellist 3 participated in Surveys 1 and 3. Hence the burden score is $B_3(t) = 10/14 + 10/42 \approx 0.95$.
- The burden scores for the remaining panellists are provided in Table 2.

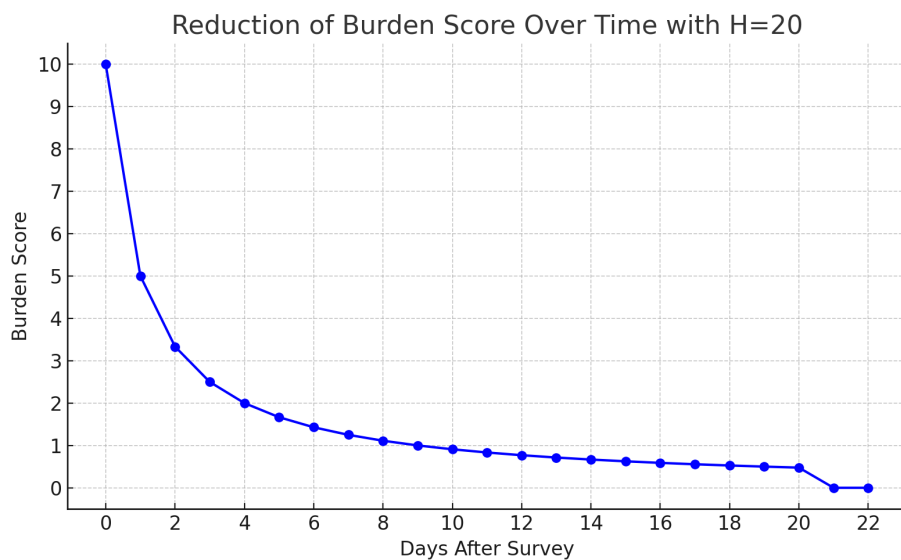


Figure 1: Reduction in burden score over time for a panellist sampled to one 10 minute survey at day 0, with $C = 1$ and $H = 20$.

Table 1: Days since survey and survey lengths for Example 1.2

	Days Since Survey	Expected Length (min)
Survey 1	14	10
Survey 2	28	10
Survey 3	42	10
Survey 4	56	10

Table 2: Survey participation and burden scores for Example 1.2. See Table 1 for details about the surveys.

	Panellist 1	Panellist 2	Panellist 3	Panellist 4	Panellist 5
Survey 1		✓	✓		
Survey 2				✓	
Survey 3			✓	✓	
Survey 4				✓	✓
Burden score	0	0.72	0.95	0.77	0.18

2 From burden score to balanced sampling

The burden score gives us a number greater than zero, which must then be converted to an inclusion probability. There are a number of considerations in this process:

- The sampling specification is provided as a target sample size n_s for each stratum $s = 1, \dots, N$, where N is the number of strata.
- Sampling within each stratum is balanced with respect to a number of auxiliary variables using the `sampling::samplecube` method in R, which implements the Cube Method. The Cube Method requires the inclusion probabilities in the target population to sum to the target sample size (in our case n_s for stratum s).
- The burden score is a non-negative number (often greater than 1), and it can be zero. The burden score increases with the level of burden, though we would like probability of inclusion to decrease with the level of burden.

The above considerations lead to the following definitions for probabilities of inclusion. Recalling (1), let the *ease score* be defined

$$\mathcal{E}_p(t) = \frac{1}{B_p(t) + 1}.$$

Note, $\mathcal{E}_p(t)$ is a number between 0 and 1, which takes value 1 when $B_p(t) = 0$, and $\mathcal{E}_p(t)$ is decreasing in $B_p(t)$. Now, let G denote the set of indices of panellists belonging to stratum s , assuming that $n_s < |G|$ (i.e., the sample size required by the specification is less than the number of people in the stratum). For any panellist $p \in G$, we define the probability of inclusion for Panellist p as the scaled normalised ease score,

$$P_p(t) = n_s \frac{\mathcal{E}_p(t)}{\sum_{i \in G} \mathcal{E}_i(t)}. \quad (2)$$

It follows that $\sum_{i \in G} P_p(t) = n_s$, as required for the Sample Cube method. However, it is now possible that $P_p(t) > 1$, i.e., not a probability. This is

particularly likely when n_s is close to $|G|$. To see this, consider the simple case of a stratum with two panellists, having ease scores

$$\mathcal{E}_1(t) = 0.75 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}_2(t) = 0.25.$$

Then, (2) gives

$$P_1(t) = 2 \frac{0.75}{0.75 + 0.25} = 1.5 > 1.$$

There are a number of algorithmic approaches to remedy this problem. The simplest approach is to set uniform inclusion probabilities for all panellists in any stratum in which this violation is observed. A less dramatic solution is what we will call *shave and redistribute*. The shave and redistribute method first shaves any probability greater than 1 back to 1, and then redistributes the excess amongst the remaining panellists, proportional to their initial probability of inclusion. In other words for panellist j with $P_j \geq 1$ we take the excess

$$e_j = 1 - P_j,$$

setting $P_j^{(2)} = P_j - e_j = 1$ to shave off a total excess of $\eta = \sum_j e_j$, and then for all other panellists i , distribute their share of the total excess via

$$P_i^{(2)} = P_i + \eta \frac{P_i}{\sum_{P_k < 1} P_k}.$$

Since the shave and redistribute method is not guaranteed to return $P^{(2)}_i < 1$, we can default to uniform probabilities after successive failures of shave and redistribute.

Appendix 2 Invitations and reminders

Email communications

Email Invitation

Subject: Life in Australia™ survey – <survey name> is now open



Dear ^firstname^,

You are invited to participate in the <survey name> on *Life in Australia*™. By completing this survey, you will earn a \$<amount> reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the below link. If you're having trouble accessing the survey copy and paste it into your web browser.

[Start Survey](#)

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. **This survey will close on Sunday the <date>**. The survey will only be open for two weeks, so make sure you get in quickly!

Remember that by being part of the study, your views and experiences will influence Australian researchers, policymakers and academics.

Don't forget, you can now log in to your portal to view all of your surveys and rewards at [Life in Australia Member Home \(srcentre.com.au\)](http://srcentre.com.au) **If this is your first time logging in, you can set your password from the 'Login' page using this email address.**

If you have any queries about the study, you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au. The *Life in Australia* webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The *Life in Australia* team

To not receive any further emails from us regarding this survey, please click [here](#). To opt-out from all future Life in Australia™ surveys, please call 1800 023 040. Your privacy is important to us. Please review our [Privacy Policy](#).

Email Reminder 1

Subject: Earn a \$10 reward by completing the Life in Australia™ <survey name> survey.



Dear ^firstname^,

From our records, it looks like you haven't completed the Life in Australia™ <survey name> survey. If you recently completed the survey please disregard this email.

By participating in this survey you will earn a \$<amount> reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the button below:

[Start Survey](#)

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. **This survey will close on Sunday the <date>.**

Thank you very much for being part of Life in Australia™. Your participation is appreciated.

If you have any queries about the study you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au. The [Life in Australia™](#) webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The Life in Australia™ team

To not receive any further emails from us regarding this survey, please click [here](#). To opt-out from all future Life in Australia™ surveys, please call 1800 023 040. Your privacy is important to us. Please review our [Privacy Policy](#).

Email Reminder 2

Subject: Survey reminder for the Life in Australia™ <survey name> survey.



Dear ^firstname^,

From our records, it looks like you haven't completed the Life in Australia™ <survey name> survey. If you recently completed the survey please disregard this email.

By participating in this survey you will earn a \$<amount> reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the button below:

[Start Survey](#)

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. **This survey will close on Sunday the <date>.**

Thank you very much for being part of Life in Australia™. Your participation is appreciated.

If you have any queries about the study you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifinAus@srcentre.com.au. The [Life in Australia™](#) webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The Life in Australia™ team

*Don't forget, you can now log in to your portal to view all of your surveys and rewards at [Life in Australia Member Home \(srcentre.com.au\)](http://Life in Australia Member Home (srcentre.com.au))

Email Reminder 3

Subject: Last chance to complete the Life in Australia™ <survey name> survey – closing <date>!



Dear ^firstname^,

The Life in Australia™ survey will be closing at midnight on <date>.

We need to hear from you for our results to be representative of the Australian population. If you recently completed the survey please disregard this email.

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete. By participating in this survey you will earn a \$10 reward.

To complete the survey, please click on the button below:

[Start Survey](#)

The survey will take about <length> minutes to complete.

Thank you very much for being part of Life in Australia™. Your participation is appreciated.

If you have any queries about the study you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au. The [Life in Australia™](#) webpage also has lots of information about the study.

Yours sincerely,

The Life in Australia™ team.

* Don't forget, you can now log in to your portal to view all of your surveys and rewards at [Life in Australia Member Home \(srcentre.com.au\)](#).

To not receive any further emails from us regarding this survey, please click [here](#). To opt-out from all future Life in Australia™ surveys, please call 1800 023 040. Your privacy is important to us. Please review our [Privacy Policy](#).

SMS communications

SMS invitation (online)

The Life in Australia survey is now open. Go to [^slink^](#) for a \$<amount> reward. To opt out call 1800023040.

SMS Invitation (offline)

The Life in Australia survey is now open. We will call you soon or go to [^slink^](#) for a \$<amount> reward. To opt out call 1800023040.

SMS Reminder (online)

The Life in Australia study closes on <date>. To access the survey, click [^slink^](#). To opt out call 1800023040.

SMS Reminder (offline)

Sorry we keep missing you. The Life in Australia study closes on <date>. Call 1800 023 040 to complete so you don't miss out on your reward

Appendix 3 Recruitment and profile update questionnaire

9105-9106 LinA – 2024 Expansion Recruitment and Profile Refresh Survey

March 2023

RECRUITMENT QUESTIONNAIRE INTRO

*(POPTYPE = 2, EXPANSION)

ONLINE_WELCOME_SCREEN. Thank you for your interest in the Life in Australia™ study.

By participating in the Life in Australia study, you will be able to share your views on a range of social issues relevant to Australians such as health and wellbeing, education, law and politics, media and communication, drugs and alcohol, the environment, ethnicity and migration, and many more. We need to hear from as many people as possible to ensure the results accurately reflect the views of all Australians.

Being part of Life in Australia is easy. Study participants are invited to do short surveys about once a month. The surveys are about important social issues, so this is a real opportunity to have your views heard and represented.

The results are used by researchers, policy makers, and academics to improve our understanding of Australian society.

You will be paid \$<amount> just for agreeing to be part of the study. In addition, you will receive a reward each time you complete a survey. If you prefer, instead of receiving the reward yourself we can donate it to one of our nominated charities on your behalf.

To join the study and qualify for your reward, please complete the following questions. Your answers to these questions are saved so that we don't have to re-ask them in each survey.

For most questions, you will only need to click in a tick box with your mouse. Other questions will require you to type in a response or a value.

How to answer this survey:

- Please read each question and follow the instructions to record your reply.
- Please DO NOT use the 'Back' and 'Forward' buttons in the browser.
- Please use the buttons at the bottom of each screen.
- If you would like to pause the survey to return to it later, simply click the 'Save and close' button and click on your original link to return.
- **If you don't wish to answer any question, you can just click 'Next' to move to the next question.**
- The information collected will be treated in strict confidence.

For more information on the Life in Australia™ study visit www.srcentre.com.au/lifeinaustralia/study

Please click 'Next' to start the questionnaire.

PROFILE REFRESH/UPDATE

Location, gender, sex, and age

*(ALL)

SRC_INTRO The first set of questions are standard demographic questions we ask about once a year so that we don't need to keep re-asking them in each survey. Answers to these questions are included with the data of other surveys you complete as part of the Life in Australia study. [IF poptype = 1: Some of the questions may seem repetitive but we need to ask you again to make sure we have the most accurate and up to date information.]

*(ALL)

P_STATE Which state do you currently live in?

1. NSW
2. VIC
3. QLD
4. SA
5. WA
6. TAS
7. NT
8. ACT

98. (Don't know) / Not sure

99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_STATE=98,99, did not provide state)

STATECHK We need to know the state and postcode of where you live. Some surveys on Life in Australia™ are only for people who live in particular places. In most cases, we only provide information on what state people live in, whether they live in the capital city or rest of state, how [remote](#) the place they live is and the broad [socio-economic status](#) of the place where they live. More detailed information about where Life in Australia™ members live is only shared under special restrictions.

All information is kept confidential and is bound by the Privacy Act.

1. Go back to provide state

99. Prefer not to provide state *(IF poptype =2, 'and exit from the study') *(IF poptype =2, GO TO TERM2, *(IF poptype =1, Continue)

*(ALL)

POSTCODE What is the postcode or name of the suburb or town where you live?

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: We want the postcode of where they live, *not* work or postal address.)

1. [predictive text entry list – FORCE TO SELECT FROM THE LIST]

98. (Don't know) / Not sure

99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_POSTCODE=98,99, did not provide postcode)

PCODECHK We need to know the state, postcode, and suburb of where you live. Some surveys on Life in Australia™ are only for people who live in particular places. In most cases, we only provide information on what state people live in, whether they live in the capital city or rest of state, how [remote](#) the place they live is and the broad [socio-economic status](#) of the place where they live. More detailed information about where Life in Australia™ members live is only shared under special restrictions on who has access to the data and what they can use it for.

All information is kept confidential and is bound by the Privacy Act.

1. Go back to provide postcode
99. Prefer not to provide postcode *(IF poptype =2, 'and exit from the study') *(IF poptype =2, GO TO TERM2, *(IF poptype =1, Continue)

*(ALL)

P_GENDER Now, to ensure we have a cross-section of people in our survey, we ask a few general questions about you.

How do you describe your gender?

Gender refers to your current gender, which may be different to sex recorded at birth and may be different to what is indicated on legal documents.

Man or male
Woman or female
Non-binary
I use a different term (please describe)

98. [\(Don't know\)](#) / [Not sure](#)
99. [\(Refused\)](#) / [Prefer not to say](#)

*(ALL)

P_SEX What was your **sex recorded at birth**?

Recorded at birth means what it said on your original birth certificate.

1. Male
2. Female
3. Another term (please specify)

98. [\(Don't know\)](#) / [Not sure](#)
99. [\(Refused\)](#) / [Prefer not to say](#)

*(askageflag=1, MISSING AGE ON PROFILE)

P_BIRTHMTHYR What month and year were you born?

(IF NEEDED: We want this information so that we know your age at each survey without having to ask you each time.)

1. Month:
2. Year: (ALLOWABLE YEAR 1904-2023 AS OF 1st OF THE MONTH)

99. [\(Refused\)](#) / [Prefer not to say](#)

*(P_BIRTHMTHYR=99 OR P_BIRTHMTHYR_2=>2006, REFUSED P_BIRTHMTHYR, OR UNDER 18)

P_AGE How old are you today?

1. (____) years *(PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF POPTYPE=2 AND P_AGE_1=<17, GO TO TERM1) *(ALLOW WHOLE NUMBERS 1-120)

999. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_AGE=999, REFUSED AGE)

P_AGE_GROUP Which age group would you fall into?

0. Under 18 *(PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF POPTYPE=2 (new panellist) GO TO TERM1)
1. 18-24 years
2. 25-34 years
3. 35-44 years
4. 45-54 years
5. 55-64 years
6. 65-74 years
7. 75 or more years

99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say [IF POPTYPE=2 (new panellist) GO TO TERM2]

Communication and gambling

Thank you for answering those questions. Next, I / we would like to ask you some questions about what you watch, what you do online, and any betting you might do.

*(ALL)

P_INTERNET How often do you...?

- a) Look for information over the Internet
- b) Comment or post images or videos to social media (Facebook, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat, X— formerly known as Twitter, etc.)
- c) Post to blogs / forums / interest groups
- d) Read comments or view posts, images, and videos on social media sites

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]

1. More than once a day
2. About once a day
3. Three to five days a week
4. One to two days a week
5. Every few weeks
6. Once a month
7. Less than once a month
8. Never

98. (Don't know) / Not sure

99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_TV_TIME On **average**, how many **hours per week** do you spend watching each of the following?

[STATEMENTS]

- a) **Free video streaming services** - e.g., YouTube, Twitch, Vimeo
- b) **Online subscription services** - e.g., Netflix, Disney+, Amazon Prime Video, Stan, Binge, YouTube Premium
- c) **Pay TV** - e.g., Foxtel, Fetch TV, including recorded content but excluding streaming
- d) **Free on-demand TV** - e.g., ABC iView, SBS On Demand, 7plus, 9Now, 10 play, ABC Kids
- e) **Publicly owned free-to-air TV** - e.g., ABC, SBS, including recorded content but excluding on-demand TV
- f) **Commercial free-to-air TV** - e.g., Seven, Nine, 10, WIN, Imparja, NBN Television, GWN, including recorded content but excluding on-demand TV

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]

1. 0 hours per week
2. 1-5 hours per week
3. 6-10 hours per week
4. 11-15 hours per week
5. 16-20 hours per week
6. More than 20 hours per week

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_BET

In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following gambling activities **for money**?

[STATEMENTS]

1. Played poker machines or gaming machines at a venue or on the internet
2. Bet on horse or greyhound races, including trackside virtual racing (*do not include sweeps*)
3. Bought **instant** scratch tickets
4. Played a lottery game like Tattsлото or Powerball
5. Played Keno
6. Played casino games, such as blackjack, poker, or roulette, at a casino or on the internet
7. Played bingo or housie for money
8. Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket, or tennis (*do not include sweeps, fantasy sports, and eSports*)
9. Bet on eSports like CS:GO, League of Legends, or DOTA2 (*eSports means betting on professional video game tournaments*)
10. Bet on Fantasy sports games like Draftstars, Moneyball, or SportChamps (*fantasy sports is a type of online game, where participants assemble virtual teams of real sports players; betting on fantasy sports involves spending money*)
11. Bet on a non-sporting event, such as who will win an Academy Award, election, or a reality TV show
12. Bet on informal private games like cards, mah-jong, or snooker for money
13. Bought raffle tickets, sweeps or other competitions (*this includes sweeps on the Melbourne Cup, spring racing carnival, footy tipping, spinning wheels or sporting events*)
14. Played any other gambling activity **not** including raffles or sweeps

[CODE FRAME]

1. Yes
2. No

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(NONE OF P_BET_1 through P_BET_14 EQUAL TO 1, DID NOT GAMBLE)

P_BET_CHECK Just to confirm, in the **last 12 months** have you spent any money on gambling activities?

Do not read out

1. Yes—have spent money gambling
2. No—have **not** spent any money on gambling

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Cultural diversity

*(COBFLAG=1, DO NOT HAVE RESPONDENT COB ON PROFILE)

P_COB The next few questions are about your background.

In which country were you born?

1. <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING COUNTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 4 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(COB_MOTHERFLAG=1, DO NOT RESPONDENT'S MOTHER'S COB ON PROFILE)

P_COB_MOTHER In which country was your **mother** born?

1. <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING COUNTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 4 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(COB_FATHERFLAG=1, DO NOT RESPONDENT'S FATHER'S COB ON PROFILE)

P_COB_FATHER And, in which country was your **father** born?

1. <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING COUNTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 4 IN THIS DOCUMENT>

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF P_COB=2-9 OR (COBFLAG=0 AND COB NOT AUSTRALIA ON PROFILE)), NOT BORN IN AUSTRALIA)

P_YR_ARRV In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live for one year or more?

1. <RANGE 1920 TO 2024, WHOLE NUMBERS>

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_CITIZEN Are you...?

1. An Australian citizen
 2. Not an Australian citizen but a permanent resident of Australia (IF NECESSARY: a permanent visa that allows you to remain in Australia indefinitely)
 3. Another status, like on a bridging visa, family visa, work visa, or student visa
 4. Other (specify)
98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_LOTE Do you use a language other than English **at home**?

1. Yes
 2. No
98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_LOTE=1, USES LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME)

P_LANG Which language or languages other than English do you use **at home**?

If you use more than two languages other than English, select the two languages you use most often.

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1. Most used language other than English: <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING LANGUAGE LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 1 IN THIS DOCUMENT>
 2. Second most used language other than English, if any: <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING LANGUAGE LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 1 IN THIS DOCUMENT> DO NOT SHOW DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED IF ONLY SECOND MOST USED LANGUAGE IS BLANK.
98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_ATSI Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

(IF YES, PROBE TO FRAME)

1. Yes – Aboriginal
 2. Yes – Torres Strait Islander
 3. Yes – both
 4. No
98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_ANCESTRY What is your ancestry?

*Provide up to **two** ancestries only.*

Examples: Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, Croatian, Serbian, Filipino, Tamil, Sinhalese, Hmong, Māori, Pitcairn, Australian South Sea Islander.

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1. <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING ANCESTRY LOOK-UP LIST FROM VOICES OF AUSTRALIA SHOWN IN APPENDIX 2 IN THIS DOCUMENT>
 2. <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING ANCESTRY LOOK-UP LIST FROM VOICES OF AUSTRALIA SHOWN IN APPENDIX 2 IN THIS DOCUMENT> DO NOT SHOW DON'T KNOW AND REFUSED IF ONLY SECOND ANCESTRY IS BLANK.
98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_RELIGION What is your religion?

Examples: Catholic, Anglican (Church of England), Uniting Church, Islam, Buddhism, Presbyterian, Hinduism, Greek Orthodox, Baptist.

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

1. <PREDICTIVE TEXT INPUT USING ANCESTRY LOOK-UP LIST SHOWN IN APPENDIX 3 IN THIS DOCUMENT>
98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Health and well-being

*(ALL)

P_HEALTH In general, would you say that your health is...?

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]

1. Excellent
 2. Very good
 3. Good
 4. Fair
 5. Poor
98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_HELP_CARE Do you ever need someone to help with, or be with you for, **self-care activities**?

For example: doing everyday activities such as eating, showering, dressing or toileting.

(READ OUT)

- 1. Yes, always
- 2. Yes, sometimes
- 3. No

- 98. (Don't know) / Not sure
- 99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_HELP_MOVE Do you ever need someone to help you with, or be with you for, **body movement activities**?

For example: getting out of bed, moving around at home or at places away from home.

(READ OUT)

- 1. Yes, always
- 2. Yes, sometimes
- 3. No

- 98. (Don't know) / Not sure
- 99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_HELP_COMM Do you ever need someone to help you with, or be with you for, **communication activities**?

For example: understanding, or being understood by others.

(READ OUT)

- 1. Yes, always
- 2. Yes, sometimes
- 3. No

- 98. (Don't know) / Not sure
- 99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(HELP_CARE=1,2 OR HELP_MOVE=1,2 OR HELP_COMM=1,2; needs help with care, movement or communication always or some of the time)

HELP_STRING SYSTEM VARIABLE CONTAINING TEXT FILL FOR HELP_REASON

HELP_CARE	HELP_MOVE	HELP_COMM	HELP_REASON
1,2	3,98,99	3,98,99	"self-care activities"
3,98,99	1,2	3,98,99	"body movement activities"
3,98,99	3,98,99	1,2	"communication activities"
1,2	1,2	3,98,99	"self-care and body movement activities"
1,2	3,98,99	1,2	"self-care and communication activities"
3,98,99	1,2	1,2	"body movement and communication activities"
1,2	1,2	1,2	"self-care, body movement and communication activities"

*(HELP_CARE=1,2 OR HELP_MOVE=1,2 OR HELP_COMM=1,2; needs help with care, movement or communication always or some of the time)

HELP_REASON What are the reasons you need assistance with <FILL FROM HELP_STRING>?

Please select all that apply.

(READ OUT)

*ALL MULTIPLES

1. Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months)
2. Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more)
3. Disability (lasting six months or more)
4. Old or young age
5. Difficulty with English language
6. Other reason (specify) [TEXT BOX]

98. *^(Don't know) / Not sure*

99. *^(Refused) / Prefer not to say*

*(ALL)

HEALTHCON Have you been told by a doctor or nurse that you have any of these long-term health conditions?

Please select all that apply.

(READ OUT)

1. Arthritis
2. Asthma
3. Cancer – including remission
4. Dementia – including Alzheimer's
5. Diabetes – excluding gestational diabetes
6. Heart disease – including heart attack or angina
7. Kidney disease
8. Lung condition – including COPD or emphysema
9. Mental health condition – including depression or anxiety
10. Stroke
11. Any other long-term health condition(s)
12. No long-term health condition *(EXCLUSIVE)

98. *(Don't know) / Not sure*

99. *(Refused) / Prefer not to say*

*(ALL)

P_SMOKE How often do you now...?

[STATEMENTS]

- a) Smoke cigarettes, pipes or other tobacco products (exclude cannabis)
- b) Use e-cigarettes or vapes

(READ OUT)

[CODE FRAME] [CODE FRAME ORDER BASED ON 'S_ORDER' VARIABLE]

1. Daily
2. At least weekly (but not daily)
3. At least monthly (but not weekly)
4. Less often than monthly
97. Not at all

98. *(Don't know) / Not sure*

99. *(Refused) / Prefer not to say*

*(ALL)

P_UNPAIDCARE In the last two weeks, did you spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long-term health condition or problems related to old age?

If you receive Carer Allowance or Carer Payment, please select 'Yes'.

*If you sometimes provide help (such as shopping), please select 'Yes' **only** if the person needs it because of their condition.*

Do not include volunteer work.

(READ OUT)

1. Yes, did provide unpaid care, help or assistance
2. No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_CHILDSUP Now a question about child support.

Do you currently **pay** or **receive** any child support, or are meant to be paying or receiving any child support?

Child support is money paid by one parent to the other parent (or carer) living elsewhere to support the cost of raising children under 18 years.

(READ OUT)

1. Yes
2. No

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Voting

*(ALL)

VOTE22_ELI Now some questions about voting and politics

Some people were unable to vote or chose not to vote in the last federal election.

Did you vote in the federal election held on Saturday 21 May 2022?

1. Yes
2. No

3. Not eligible to vote

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(VOTE22_ELI =1
P_VOTE_PARTY_2022

In the Federal election for the House of Representatives on Saturday 21 May 2022, which party did you vote for **first** in the **House of Representatives**?

1. Liberal Party
2. National Party
3. Labor Party (ALP)
4. Greens
5. Liberal National Party (LNP) [ONLY DISPLAY FOR P_STATE='QLD']
96. Some other party (please specify) <text box>
97. Did not vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTE22_ELI=2)
95. Not eligible to vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTE22_ELI=3)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF PREDICTIVE TEXT ENTRY LIST USED IN POSTCODE)

VOTELOC1 Where were you living on Saturday 14 October 2023, when the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice was held?

1. In <fill from p_suburb>
2. In different suburb in <fill from p_state>
3. In a different state or territory
4. Overseas (not in Australia)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF PREDICTIVE TEXT ENTRY LIST NOT USED IN POSTCODE AND WE DON'T HAVE AN UP-TO-DATE VALUE IN p_suburb)

VOTELOC2 Where were you living on Saturday 14 October 2023, when the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice was held?

1. In <fill from p_state>
2. In a different state or territory
3. Overseas (not in Australia)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF VOTELOC1=3 OR VOTELOC2=2, LIVES IN DIFFERENT STATE OR TERRITORY)

VOTESTATE In which state or territory were you living on Saturday 14 October 2023, when the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice was held?

1. NSW
2. VIC
3. QLD
4. SA
5. WA
6. TAS
7. NT
8. ACT

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

IF VOTELOC1=1 AND ELECTORATE_LOOKUP_TABLE_2022 RETURNS ONLY ONE MATCH TO ELECTORATE, AUTOFILL P_ELECTORATE

*(VOTELOC1≠4 & VOTELOC2≠3, EITHER LIVING IN AUSTRALIA OR LIVING OVERSEAS)
P_ELECTORATE In which electorate were you living on Saturday 14 October 2023, when the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice was held?

To find your electorate, visit <https://electorate.aec.gov.au/>

We would like to know the electorate you live even if you were not enrolled to vote.

IF VOTELOC1=1 & LOOKUP_TABLE_2022≠NULL: SHOW ELECTORATES FROM
LOOKUP_TABLE_2022 FOR SUBURB
IF (VOTELOC1=2 OR VOTELOC2=1) AND p_state=1-8: SHOW ELECTORATES FOR
p_state
IF VOTELOC1=3 OR VOTELOC2=2: SHOW ELECTORATES FOR VOTESTATE
IF (VOTELOC1=4 OR VOTELOC2=3) OR (VOTELOC1=1 &
LOOKUP_TABLE_2022=NULL): SHOW ENTIRE LIST BELOW

NSW

- 1 Banks
- 2 Barton
- 3 Bennelong
- 4 Berowra
- 5 Blaxland
- 6 Bradfield
- 7 Calare
- 8 Chifley
- 9 Cook
- 10 Cowper
- 11 Cunningham
- 12 Dobell
- 13 Eden-Monaro
- 14 Farrer
- 15 Fowler
- 16 Gilmore
- 17 Grayndler
- 18 Greenway
- 19 Hughes
- 20 Hume
- 21 Hunter
- 22 Kingsford Smith
- 23 Lindsay
- 24 Lyne
- 25 Macarthur
- 26 Mackellar
- 27 Macquarie
- 28 McMahon
- 29 Mitchell
- 30 Newcastle
- 31 New England
- 32 North Sydney
- 33 Page
- 34 Parkes
- 35 Parramatta
- 36 Paterson
- 37 Reid
- 38 Richmond
- 39 Riverina
- 40 Robertson
- 41 Shortland
- 42 Sydney
- 43 Warringah

44 Watson
45 Wentworth
46 Werriwa
47 Whitlam
VIC
48 Aston
49 Ballarat
50 Bendigo
51 Bruce
52 Calwell
53 Casey
54 Chisholm
55 Cooper
56 Corangamite
57 Corio
58 Deakin
59 Dunkley
60 Flinders
61 Fraser
62 Gellibrand
63 Gippsland
64 Goldstein
65 Gorton
152 Hawke
66 Higgins
67 Holt
68 Hotham
69 Indi
70 Isaacs
71 Jagajaga
72 Kooyong
73 Lalor
74 La Trobe
75 Macnamara
76 Mallee
77 Maribyrnong
78 McEwen
79 Melbourne
80 Menzies
81 Monash
82 Nicholls
83 Scullin
84 Wannon
85 Wills
QLD
86 Blair
87 Bonner
88 Bowman
89 Brisbane
90 Capricornia
91 Dawson
92 Dickson
93 Fadden
94 Fairfax
95 Fisher
96 Flynn
97 Forde
98 Griffith
99 Groom
100 Herbert

- 101 Hinkler
- 102 Kennedy
- 103 Leichhardt
- 104 Lilley
- 105 Longman
- 106 Maranoa
- 107 McPherson
- 108 Moncrieff
- 109 Moreton
- 110 Oxley
- 111 Petrie
- 112 Rankin
- 113 Ryan
- 114 Wide Bay
- 115 Wright
- SA
- 116 Adelaide
- 117 Barker
- 118 Boothby
- 119 Grey
- 120 Hindmarsh
- 121 Kingston
- 122 Makin
- 123 Mayo
- 124 Spence
- 125 Sturt
- WA
- 126 Brand
- 127 Burt
- 128 Canning
- 129 Cowan
- 130 Curtin
- 131 Durack
- 132 Forrest
- 133 Fremantle
- 134 Hasluck
- 135 Moore
- 136 O'Connor
- 137 Pearce
- 138 Perth
- 140 Swan
- 141 Tangney
- TAS
- 142 Bass
- 143 Braddon
- 144 Clark
- 145 Franklin
- 146 Lyons
- ACT
- 147 Bean
- 148 Canberra
- 149 Fenner
- NT
- 150 Lingjari
- 151 Solomon

- 997. Other (specify: TEXT)
- 998. (Don't know) / Not sure
- 999. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

VOTEREF_ELI Did you vote in the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice on Saturday 14 October?

1. Yes
2. No

3. Not eligible to vote

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(VOTEREF_ELI =1)

P_VOTE_REFERENDUM_2023 In the referendum about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice on Saturday 14 October, how did you vote?

1. Yes to the Voice
2. No to the Voice
96. Voted informal
97. Did not vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTEREF_ELI=2)
95. Not eligible to vote *(PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW, FILL IN FROM VOTEREF_ELI=3)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_POLVIEW In politics people sometimes talk of left and right. Where would you place yourself on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?

0. 0 – Left
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10 – Right

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Education, Employment, and Benefits

*(ALL)

P_HIGHEST_SCHOOLING Now, some questions about your education.

What is the highest year of primary or secondary school you have **completed**?

If you are currently at school, select the highest year of school you have completed, not the year you are currently in.

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If respondent is currently at school, select the highest year of schooling they have completed, not the year they are currently in.)

1. Year 12 or equivalent
2. Year 11 or equivalent
3. Year 10 or equivalent
4. Year 9 or equivalent
5. Year 8 or below
6. Did not go to school

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_HIGHEST_QUALIFICATION What is the level of the highest educational qualification you have completed, if any?

(PROBE TO CODE FRAME)

0. Have not completed a qualification
1. Postgraduate Degree Level (incl. master degree, doctoral degree, other postgraduate degree)
2. Graduate Diploma and/or Graduate Certificate Level
3. Bachelor Degree Level
4. Advanced Diploma and/or Diploma Level
5. Certificate III and/or IV Level
6. Certificate I and/or II Level
96. Other (please specify)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_EMP1 Last week, did you have a job of any kind?

1. Yes, worked for payment or profit
2. Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down
3. Yes, unpaid work in a family business
4. Yes, other unpaid work
5. No, did not have a job

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_BENTYPE Do you currently receive any of the following government pensions, benefits or allowances?

(READ OUT)

[STATEMENTS]

1. Age pension
2. Newstart Allowance / Jobseeker Payment
3. Disability Support Pension
4. Carer Allowance / Carer Payment
5. Parenting payment

[CODE FRAME]

1. Yes
2. No

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Personal status

*(ALL)

P_MARITAL What is your current marital status?

(READ OUT)

1. Never married
2. Widowed
3. Divorced
4. Separated but not divorced
5. Married

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_SEXID How do you describe your sexual orientation?

(READ OUT)

1. Heterosexual or straight
2. Gay
3. Lesbian
4. Bisexual
5. Asexual
6. Pansexual
7. Queer
8. I use a different term (please specify)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Dwelling tenure, residential mobility, and household structure

*(ALL)

P_HOMEOWNER Is the dwelling in which you live...?

This question asks about your household. A person who lives rent free with a parent who owns the dwelling with a mortgage should answer 'Owned with a mortgage'. A person who is renting from a landlord should answer 'Rented'.

(READ OUT)

1. Owned outright
2. Owned with a mortgage
4. Rented
5. Occupied rent free
3. Purchased under a shared equity scheme (IF NEEDED: A shared equity scheme is a way to share the cost of buying a home with an equity partner, such as a private investor, not-for profit organisation or government housing authority.)
6. Occupied under a life tenure scheme (IF NEEDED: A life tenure scheme is a contract to live in the dwelling for the term of your life without the full rights of ownership. This is a common arrangement in retirement villages.)
7. Some other arrangement (please specify)

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_ADDRESS1YEAR Were you living at your current address this time last year?

1. Yes
2. No

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_NO_OF_ADULTS And now for some questions about your household.

Including yourself, how many people **aged 18 years and over** live in your household?

[PROGRAMMER NOTE: ALLOW RESPONSES 1-20. DISPLAY 'That seems like an unlikely response. Please check and re-enter.' IF ANSWER IS GREATER THAN 10]

1. <RANGE 1 TO 20, WHOLE NUMBERS>

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF P_NO_OF_ADULTS=2)

P_RELATION1 What is the other adult in your household relationship to you?

Examples of other relationships: son-in-law, grand-daughter, uncle, boarder

1. Husband or wife
2. De facto partner
3. Child
4. Brother or sister
5. Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant
6. Other relationship (specify)

PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW CODES 11-21, THESE ARE RESERVED FOR BACK-CODING

11. Grandson or granddaughter
12. Nephew or niece
13. Step-child or foster child
14. Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
15. Cousin
16. Parent, step-parent or partner or parent
17. Uncle or aunt
18. Grandfather or grandmother
19. Other relative
21. Friend
22. Boarder
23. Other non-relative

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(IF P_NO_OF_ADULTS=3-20)

ADULT_INTRO The next questions are about your relationship with each of the other adults aged **18 years and over** who live in your household, starting with the youngest.

PROGRAMMER: LOOP THROUGH P_NO_OF_ADULTS-1. PLEASE SHOW ADULT_LOOP_INTRO THROUGH P_RELATION ON ONE SCREEN.

ADULT_FILL BY LOOP SEQUENCE

- 1 youngest
- 2 second
- 3 third
- 4 fourth
- 5 fifth
- 6 sixth
- 7 seventh
- 8 eighth
- 9 ninth
- 10 tenth
- 11 11th
- 12 12th
- 13 13th
- 14 14th
- 15 15th
- 16 16th
- 17 17th
- 18 18th
- 19 19th
- 20 20th

*(IF P_NO_OF_ADULTS=3-20)

P_RELATION Thinking about the <ADULT_FILL> adult aged 18 years and older living in your household.

What is this person's relationship to you?

Examples of other relationships: son-in-law, grand-daughter, uncle, boarder

1. Husband or wife (DO NOT SHOW IF SELECTED IN PREVIOUS LOOP ITERATION)

2. De facto partner (DO NOT SHOW IF SELECTED IN PREVIOUS LOOP ITERATION)
3. Child
4. Brother or sister
5. Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant
6. Other relationship (specify)

Do not show the below: reserved codes for other relationships

PROGRAMMER: DO NOT SHOW CODES 11-21, THESE ARE RESERVED FOR BACK-CODING

11. Grandson or granddaughter
12. Nephew or niece
13. Step-child or foster child
14. Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
15. Cousin
16. Parent or step-parent or partner or parent
17. Uncle or aunt
18. Grandfather or grandmother
19. Other relative
21. Friend
22. Boarder
23. Other non-relative

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(ALL)

P_NO_OF_CHILDREN How many children **under age 18** are currently living in your household (at least 50% of the time)?

If there are no children under age 18 currently living in your household at least 50% of the time, please enter the number 0.

1. <RANGE 0-10, WHOLE NUMBERS>
2. None

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=1, ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

PROGRAMMER: PLEASE SHOW P_CHILD_AGE AND P_PARENT ON ONE SCREEN.

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=1, ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

P_CHILD_AGE How old is this child?

For children less than 1 year old, please enter the number 0.

NUMERIC PUNCH WITH VALID RANGE 0-17

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=1, ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
P_PARENT Are you the parent, step-parent, or guardian of this child?

1. Yes
2. No

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=2-10, HAVE MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
CHILD_INTRO The next questions are about the children **under age 18** are currently living in your household (at least 50% of the time). Because some surveys will ask questions about children of particular ages, we will ask a few questions about each child, starting with the **youngest**.

PROGRAMMER: LOOP THROUGH P_NO_OF_CHILDREN. PLEASE SHOW CHILD_LOOP_INTRO THROUGH P_PARENT ON ONE SCREEN.

CHILD_FILL BY LOOP SEQUENCE

- 1 youngest
- 2 second
- 3 third
- 4 fourth
- 5 fifth
- 6 sixth
- 7 seventh
- 8 eighth
- 9 ninth
- 10 tenth

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=2-10, HAVE MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
P_CHILD_AGE Thinking about the <CHILD_FILL> child under 18 currently living in your household (at least 50% of the time).

How old is this child?

For children less than 1 year old, please enter the number 0.

<NUMERIC PUNCH WITH VALID RANGE 0-17>

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

*(P_NO_OF_CHILDREN=2-10, HAVE MULTIPLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)
P_PARENT Are you the parent, step-parent, or guardian of this child?

1. Yes
2. No

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

Social desirability

*(ALL)
BIDR24

Using the scale below of 1-7 where 1 is not true, 4 is somewhat true, and 7 is very true, please indicate the extent to which the following statements are true of you.

[STATEMENTS TO BE PRE-ALLOCATED FROM BIDR24_ALLOC. THERE WILL BE TWO FIXED AND THREE RANDOM FROM EACH ST DISPLAY ORDER SHOULD FOLLOW THE QUESTIONNAIRE>]

* (DO NOT SHOW: *Self-Deception*)

2. It would be hard for me to break any of my bad habits
5. I always know why I like things
6. When my emotions are aroused, it biases my thinking
9. I am fully in control of my own fate
10. It's hard for me to shut off a disturbing thought
11. I never regret my decisions
12. I sometimes lose out on things because I can't make up my mind soon enough
15. I am a completely rational person
16. I rarely appreciate criticism
17. I am very confident in my judgements
19. It's all right with me if some people happen to dislike me
20. I don't always know the reasons why I do the things I do

* (DO NOT SHOW: *Impression management*)

21. I sometimes tell lies if I have to
22. I never cover up my mistakes
23. There have been occasions when I have taken advantage of someone
24. I never swear
25. I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget
27. I have said something bad about a friend behind his or her back
28. When I hear people talking privately, I avoid listening
30. I always declare everything at customs
33. I sometimes drive faster than the speed limit
37. I have taken sick-leave from work or school even though I wasn't really sick
39. I have some pretty awful habits
40. I don't gossip about other people's business

READ OUT

[CODE FRAME]

- 1 1 – Not true
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5
- 6 6
- 7 7 – Very true

98. (Don't know) / Not sure
99. (Refused) / Prefer not to say

CLOSING SCRIPT FOR NEW PANELLISTS

*(POPTYPE=2, NEW PANELLISTS)

CLOSENEW Thank you again for agreeing to be part of the Life in Australia™ study, you are now completely enrolled.

[DISPLAY IF EMAIL IS NOT NULL: We'll send you a confirmation email shortly.]

[DISPLAY IF EMAIL IS NULL: We'll send you a confirmation SMS shortly.]

The next survey is planned to start in April 2024, so we'll be in touch closer to that time.

This research study has been carried out in compliance with the *Privacy Act 1988* and the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*, and the information you have provided will only be used for research purposes. Our Privacy Policy is available via our website, <http://www.srcentre.com.au/research-participants#privacy>

Please visit the [Life in Australia](http://www.lifeinAustralia.com.au)™ webpage for further information, or you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au.

If you would like to talk to someone about how you have been feeling or have any concerns about your mental health, please visit: <https://www.lifeline.org.au/> or call *Lifeline* on 13 11 14.

Your answers have been submitted. You may now close this page.

CLOSING SCRIPT FOR EXISTING PANELLISTS

*(POPTYPE =1, EXISTING PANELLISTS)

CLOSEOLD Thank you for being part of the Life in Australia study.

This research study has been carried out in compliance with the *Privacy Act 1988* and the *Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021*, and the information you have provided will only be used for research purposes. Our Privacy Policy is available via our website, <http://www.srcentre.com.au/research-participants#privacy>

Please visit the [Life in Australia](http://www.lifeinAustralia.com.au)™ webpage for further information, or you can contact the Social Research Centre on 1800 023 040 or LifeinAus@srcentre.com.au.

If you would like to talk to someone about how you have been feeling or have any concerns about your mental health, please visit: <https://www.lifeline.org.au/> or call *Lifeline* on 13 11 14.

Your answers have been submitted. You may now close this page.

APPENDIX 1: LANGUAGE LOOK-UP LIST

8998 Aboriginal English
6513 Acehnese
9201 Acholi
8901 Adnymathanha
1403 Afrikaans
9203 Akan
8121 Alawa
3901 Albanian
8315 Aingith
8603 Alyawarr
9214 Amharic
8156 Amurdak
8101 Anindilyakwa
8607 Antekerrepenh
8703 Antikarinya
9241 Anuak
8902 Arabana

4202 Arabic
4901 Armenian
3903 Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)
8629 Arrernte
5213 Assamese
4206 Assyrian Neo-Aramaic
9701 Auslan
4302 Azeri
8946 Baanbay
8947 Badimaya
6514 Balinese
4104 Balochi
8903 Bandjalang
8904 Banyjima
8948 Barababaraba
8801 Bardi
9242 Bari
2901 Basque
9243 Bassa
8905 Batjala
3401 Belorussian
9215 Bemba
5201 Bengali
8906 Bidjara
6515 Bikol
8504 Bilinarra
6501 Bisaya
9402 Bislama
3501 Bosnian
3502 Bulgarian
8802 Bunuba
8181 Burarra
6101 Burmese
7101 Cantonese
2301 Catalan
6502 Cebuano
8611 Central Anmatyerr
4207 Chaldean Neo-Aramaic
9232 Chichewa (Nyanja)
6102 Chin Haka
3503 Croatian
3601 Czech
3604 Czechoslovakian
8233 Daatiwuy
8951 Dadi Dadi
8122 Dalabon
9244 Dan (Gio-Dan)
1501 Danish
4105 Dari
8221 Dhalwangu
8907 Dhanggatti
8952 Dharawal
5214 Dhivehi
8291 Dhuwaya
9216 Dinka
8908 Diyari
8305 Djabugay
8953 Djabwurrung
8231 Djambarrpuynu
8292 Djangu

8232 Djapu
8222 Djarrwark
8262 Djinba
1401 Dutch
8306 Dyirbal
8612 Eastern Anmatyerr
8621 Eastern Arrernte
1601 Estonian
9217 Ewe
9301 Fijian
5217 Fijian Hindustani
6512 Filipino
1602 Finnish
2101 French
1402 Frisian
9245 Fulfulde
9218 Ga
1101 Gaelic (Scotland)
8211 Galpu
8813 Gambera
8911 Gamilaraay
8261 Ganalbingu
8157 Garrwa
8913 Garuwali
4902 Georgian
1301 German
9302 Gilbertese
9244 Gio-Dan
8307 Girramay
8914 Githabul
8212 Golumala
8803 Gooniyandi
2201 Greek
8123 Gudanji
8954 Gudjal
5202 Gujarati
8242 Gumatj
8915 Gumbaynggir
8148 Gunavidji (Ndjebbana)
8171 Gundjeihmi
8182 Gun-nartpa
8243 Gupapuyngu
8505 Gurindji
8506 Gurindji Kriol
8183 Gurr-goni
8302 Guugu Yimidhirr
8244 Guyamirrilili
7102 Hakka
9221 Harari
9222 Hausa
9403 Hawaiian English
4107 Hazaraghi
4204 Hebrew
6517 Hiligaynon (Ilonggo)
5203 Hindi
9503 HiriMotu (Motu)
6201 Hmong
3301 Hungarian
6516 Iban
1502 Icelandic

9223 Igbo
6503 Ilokano
6517 Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)
6504 Indonesian
1102 Irish
2401 Italian
8127 Iwaidja
8128 Jaminjung
7201 Japanese
8507 Jaru
6518 Javanese
8814 Jawi
8131 Jawoyn
8132 Jingulu
8401 Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya
8916 Kanai
5101 Kannada
8917 Karajarri
6103 Karen
8918 Kariyarra
8704 Kartujarra
5215 Kashmiri
8921 Kurna
8922 Kayardild
8606 Kaytetye
8955 Keerray-Woorroong
9702 Key Word Sign Australia
6301 Khmer
8815 Kija
9224 Kikuyu
9246 Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)
9247 Kirundi (Rundi)
9502 Kiwai
8308 Koko-Bera
5204 Konkani
7301 Korean
9248 Kpelle
9251 Krahn
9225 Krio
8924 Kriol
8316 Kugu Muminh
8705 Kukatha
8706 Kukatja
9254 Kuku Lumun (Lumun)
8301 Kuku Yalanji
8133 Kunbarlang
8172 Kune
8173 Kuninjku
8174 Kunwinjku
4101 Kurdish
8311 Kuuk Thayorre
8303 Kuuku-Ya'u
8158 Kuwema
8956 Ladji Ladji
8312 Lamalama
6401 Lao
8925 Lardil
8136 Larrakiya
2902 Latin
3101 Latvian

1302 Letzeburgish
9252 Liberian (Liberian English)
8508 Light Warlpiri
9262 Lingala
3102 Lithuanian
8235 Liyagalawumirr
8236 Liyagawumirr
9253 Loma (Lorma)
9253 Lorma (Loma)
9226 Luganda
9254 Lumun (Kuku Lumun)
9227 Luo
8707 Luritja
3504 Macedonian
8293 Madarrpa
9255 Madi
8137 Malak Malak
6505 Malay
5102 Malayalam
8511 Malngin
2501 Maltese
4208 Mandaean (Mandaic)
4208 Mandaic (Mandaean)
7104 Mandarin
9256 Mandinka
8926 Mangala
8138 Mangarrayi
8246 Manggalili
9257 Mann
8263 Manyalpingu
8708 Manyilyjarra
9303 Maori (Cook Island)
9304 Maori (New Zealand)
5205 Marathi
8166 Maridan (Marridan)
8141 Maringarr
8142 Marra
8161 Marramaninyshi
8234 Marrangu
8166 Marridan (Maridan)
8143 Marrithiyel
8711 Martu Wangka
8144 Matngala
8111 Maung
9205 Mauritian Creole
8175 Mayali
8402 Meriam Mir
7107 Min Nan
8804 Miriwoong
8957 Mirning
6303 Mon
7902 Mongolian
9258 Moro (Nuba Moro)
8317 Morrobalama
9503 Motu (HiriMotu)
8512 Mudburra
8146 Murrinh Patha
8927 Muruwari
8147 Na-kara
8928 Narungga

9306 Nauruan
9228 Ndebele
8148 Ndjebbana (Gunavidji)
5206 Nepali
8712 Ngaanyatjarra
8151 Ngalakgan
8152 Ngaliwurru
8162 Ngandi
8113 Ngan'gikurunggurr
8514 Ngardi
8805 Ngarinyin
8515 Ngarinyman
8931 Ngarluma
8932 Ngarrindjeri
8958 Ngatjumaya
8281 Nhangu
9307 Niue
9404 Norfolk-Pitcairn
1503 Norwegian
9231 Nuer
8153 Nungali
8114 Nunggubuyu
8933 Nyamal
8934 Nyangumarta
9232 Nyanja (Chichewa)
8806 Nyikina
8935 Nyungar
5216 Oriya
9206 Oromo
8936 Paakantyi
8937 Palyku/Nyiyaparli
6521 Pampangan
4102 Pashto
4106 Persian (excluding Dari)
9504 New Guinea Pidgin English (Tok Pisin)
8713 Pintupi
8714 Pitjantjatjara
3602 Polish
2302 Portuguese
5207 Punjabi
8115 Rembarrnga
8295 Rirratjingu
8271 Ritharrngu
6104 Rohingya
3904 Romanian
3905 Romany
9312 Rotuman
9247 Rundi (Kirundi)
3402 Russian
9308 Samoan
1101 Scots Gaelic
3505 Serbian
3507 Serbo-Croatian
9238 Seychelles Creole
9233 Shilluk
9207 Shona
5208 Sindhi
5211 Sinhalese
3603 Slovak
3506 Slovene

9405 Solomon Islands Pijin
9208 Somali
2303 Spanish
9211 Swahili
1504 Swedish
6511 Tagalog
5103 Tamil
4303 Tatar
5104 Telugu
6507 Tetum
6402 Thai
8318 Thaynakwith
9261 Themne
7901 Tibetan
9234 Tigre
9235 Tigrinya
6508 Timorese
8117 Tiwi
8322 Tjungundji
8722 Tjupany
9504 Tok Pisin
9313 Tokelauan
9311 Tongan
8403 Torres Strait Creole (Yumplatok)
9236 Tswana
5105 Tulu
4301 Turkish
4304 Turkmen
9314 Tuvaluan
3403 Ukrainian
5212 Urdu
4305 Uygur
4306 Uzbek
6302 Vietnamese
8163 Waanyi
8272 Wagilak
8164 Wagiman
8938 Wajarri
8516 Walmajarri
8961 Waluwarra
8154 Wambaya
8715 Wangkajunga
8962 Wangkangurru
8716 Wangkatha
8213 Wangurri
8517 Wanyjirra
8155 Wardaman
8963 Wargamay
8518 Warlmanpa
8521 Warlpiri
8717 Warnman
8294 Warramiri
8522 Warumungu
1103 Welsh
8964 Wergaia
8622 Western Arrarnta
8304 Wik Mungkan
8314 Wik Ngathan
8941 Wiradjuri
8807 Worla

8808 Worrorra
7106 Wu
8247 Wubulkarra
8811 Wunambal
8251 Wurlaki
9237 Xhosa
8718 Yankunytjatjara
8282 Yan-nhangu
8165 Yanyuwa
9315 Yapese
8812 Yawuru
1303 Yiddish
8313 Yidiny
8943 Yindjibarndi
8944 Yinhawangka
8945 Yorta Yorta
9212 Yoruba
8965 Yugambeh
3507 Yugoslavian
8721 Yulparija
8403 Yumplatok (Torres Strait Creole)
8321 Yupangathi
6105 Zomi
9213 Zulu

APPENDIX 2: ANCESTRY LOOK-UP LIST

5208 Acehnese
9111 Acholi
7201 Afghan
903 African
8101 African American
9201 Afrikaner
9101 Akan
3201 Albanian
4101 Algerian
8102 American
9222 Amhara
5101 Anglo-Burmese
7101 Anglo-Indian
9202 Angolan
4100 Arab
8201 Argentinian
7202 Armenian
4201 Ashkenazi
902 Asian
4908 Assyrian
1101 Australian
1102 Australian Aboriginal
1103 Australian South Sea Islander
2301 Austrian
7207 Azeri
4116 Bahraini
8404 Bajan
5211 Balinese
7118 Bangladeshi
8404 Barbadian
4301 Bari
3101 Basque
9223 Batswana

3301 Belarusan
2311 Belgian
7102 Bengali
4902 Berber
8107 Bermudan
7121 Bhutanese
8202 Bolivian
3202 Bosnian
8203 Brazilian
2100 British
5212 Bruneian
3203 Bulgarian
7103 Burgher
5102 Burmese
9233 Burundian
5104 Cambodian
9112 Cameroonian
8103 Canadian
8400 Caribbean Islander
3102 Catalan
905 Caucasian
8300 Central American
9100 Central or West African
7200 Central Asian
4911 Chaldean
2104 Channel Islander
8204 Chilean
5112 Chin
6101 Chinese
8205 Colombian
9113 Congolese
1501 Cook Islander
4903 Coptic
8304 Costa Rican
3204 Croatian
8401 Cuban
3215 Cypriot
3302 Czech
2401 Danish
4302 Darfur
4303 Dinka
2303 Dutch
9299 East African
3300 Eastern European
8206 Ecuadorian
4102 Egyptian
4117 Emirati
2101 English
9203 Eritrean
3303 Estonian
9204 Ethiopian
901 Eurasian
904 European
1502 Fijian
7122 Fijian Indian
5201 Filipino
2402 Finnish
2304 Flemish
2305 French
8104 French Canadian

2312 Frisian
9102 Fulani
7203 Georgian
2306 German
9103 Ghanaian
3107 Gibraltarian
9114 Gio
3205 Greek
8305 Guatemalan
7104 Gujarati
8207 Guyanese
1506 Hawaiian
7208 Hazara
8105 Hispanic North American
5103 Hmong
3304 Hungarian
9225 Hutu
2403 Icelandic
9115 Igbo
1401 I-Kiribati
7106 Indian
7128 Indian Tamil
5202 Indonesian
4904 Iranian
4103 Iraqi
2201 Irish
3103 Italian
9106 Ivorean
8402 Jamaican
6901 Japanese
5203 Javanese
4201 Jewish
4104 Jordanian
5213 Kadazan
5108 Karen
7123 Kashmiri
7204 Kazakh
9205 Kenyan
5104 Khmer (Cambodian)
6902 Korean
9116 Krahn
9234 Kunama
4905 Kurdish
4105 Kuwaiti
7215 Kyrgyz
5105 Lao
3305 Latvian
4106 Lebanese
9107 Liberian
4107 Libyan
3306 Lithuanian
2313 Luxembourg
3206 Macedonian
9235 Madi
5204 Madurese
5100 Mainland South-East Asian
9206 Malawian
5205 Malay
7107 Malayali
7117 Maldivian

3104 Maltese
4912 Mandaean
9117 Mandinka
2105 Manx
1201 Maori
5200 Maritime South-East Asian
9226 Masai
9207 Mauritian
8306 Mayan
1300 Melanesian and Papuan
8301 Mexican
1400 Micronesian
4201 Mizrachi
3207 Moldovan
5111 Mon
6903 Mongolian
3208 Montenegrin
4108 Moroccan
9208 Mozambican
9211 Namibian
8106 Native North American Indian
1402 Nauruan
7111 Nepalese
1301 New Caledonian
1200 New Zealand Peoples
1202 New Zealander
8302 Nicaraguan
9104 Nigerian
1503 Niuean
1302 Ni-Vanuatu
4000 North African and Middle Eastern
8100 North American
6000 North-East Asian
2000 North-West European
2400 Northern European
2404 Norwegian
4913 Nubian
4304 Nuer
1000 Oceanian
9236 Ogaden
4118 Omani
9212 Oromo
7112 Pakistani
4111 Palestinian
1303 Papua New Guinean
8213 Paraguayan
7124 Parsi
7205 Pathan
8000 Peoples of the Americas
4300 Peoples of the Sudan
8208 Peruvian
1512 Pitcairn
3307 Polish
1500 Polynesian
3105 Portuguese
8405 Puerto Rican
7113 Punjabi
4121 Qatari
5113 Rohingya
3212 Roma Gypsy

3211 Romanian
3308 Russian
9237 Rwandan
8303 Salvadoran
1504 Samoan
4112 Saudi Arabian
2102 Scottish
9118 Senegalese
4201 Sephardi
3213 Serbian
9213 Seychellois
9238 Shona
9108 Sierra Leonean
7114 Sikh
7125 Sindhi
5214 Singaporean
7115 Sinhalese
3311 Slovak
3214 Slovene
1304 Solomon Islander
9214 Somali
3313 Sorb/Wend
9215 South African
8200 South American
7199 South Asian
3200 South Eastern European
4305 South Sudanese
5000 South-East Asian
9200 Southern and East African
7000 Southern and Central Asian
3000 Southern and Eastern European
7100 Southern Asian
3100 Southern European
3106 Spanish
7126 Sri Lankan
7127 Sri Lankan Tamil
4306 Sudanese
5206 Sundanese
9241 Swahili
9242 Swazilander
2405 Swedish
2307 Swiss
4113 Syrian
1507 Tahitian
6102 Taiwanese
7211 Tajik
7131 Tamil
9216 Tanzanian
7212 Tatar
7132 Telugu
5215 Temoq
5106 Thai
9121 Themne
6904 Tibetan
9228 Tigrayan
9231 Tigre
5207 Timorese
9122 Togolese
1508 Tokelauan
1505 Tongan

1104 Torres Strait Islander
8403 Trinidadian Tobagonian
4114 Tunisian
4907 Turkish
7213 Turkmen
1511 Tuvaluan
9217 Ugandan
7214 Uighur
3312 Ukrainian
8211 Uruguayan
7206 Uzbek
8212 Venezuelan
5107 Vietnamese
3216 Vlach
2103 Welsh
3313 Wend/Sorb
9199 West African
2300 Western European
907 White
4115 Yemeni
4914 Yezidi
9105 Yoruba
9218 Zambian
9221 Zimbabwean
9232 Zulu

APPENDIX 3: RELIGION LOOK-UP LIST

2801 Aboriginal Evangelical Missions
2416 Acts 2 Alliance
7201 Agnosticism
2231 Albanian Orthodox
6051 Ancestor Veneration
2222 Ancient Church of the East
2019 Anglican
2013 Anglican Catholic Church
2012 Anglican Church of Australia
6131 Animism
2232 Antiochian Orthodox
2401 Apostolic Church (Australia)
2901 Apostolic Church of Queensland
2212 Armenian Apostolic
2402 Assemblies of God (Australian Christian Churches)
2220 Assyrian Apostolic
2221 Assyrian Church of the East
7202 Atheism
6011 Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religion
2402 Australian Christian Churches (Assemblies of God)
6011 Australian Indigenous Traditional Religion
6031 Baha'i
2031 Baptist
2403 Bethesda Churches (Bethesda Ministries International)
2403 Bethesda Ministries International (Bethesda Churches)
2802 Born Again Christian
2051 Brethren
1011 Buddhism
2404 C3 Church Global (Christian City Church)
6991 Caodaism
2079 Catholic
2075 Chaldean Catholic

6050 Chinese Religion
2902 Christadelphians
2000 Christian
2803 Christian and Missionary Alliance
2417 Christian Church in Australia
2404 Christian City Church (C3 Church Global)
2811 Christian Community Churches of Australia
2406 Christian Outreach Centres (International Network of Churches)
2407 Christian Revival Crusade (CRC International)
2903 Christian Science
2112 Church of Christ (Non-denominational)
6992 Church of Scientology
2804 Church of the Nazarene
2110 Churches of Christ
2111 Churches of Christ (Conference)
2152 Community of Christ
6052 Confucianism
2805 Congregational
2214 Coptic Orthodox Church
2407 CRC International (Christian Revival Crusade)
6132 Druidism
6071 Druse
2230 Eastern Orthodox
6993 Eckankar
2216 Ethiopian Orthodox Church
2806 Ethnic Evangelical Churches
2411 Foursquare Gospel Church
2253 Free Reformed
2412 Full Gospel Church of Australia (Full Gospel Church)
2904 Gnostic Christians
2915 Grace Communion International (Worldwide Church of God)
2233 Greek Orthodox
3011 Hinduism
7203 Humanism
2807 Independent Evangelical Churches
2113 International Church of Christ
2406 International Network of Churches (Christian Outreach Centres)
4011 Islam
6997 Jainism
6110 Japanese Religion
2131 Jehovah's Witnesses
5011 Jewish
5011 Judaism
2150 Latter-day Saints
2151 LDS (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints)
2905 Liberal Catholic Church
2171 Lutheran
2234 Macedonian Orthodox
6901 Mandaean
2072 Maronite Catholic
2073 Melkite Catholic
2812 Methodist
7301 Multi Faith
4011 Muslim
6130 Nature Religion
7302 New Age
2906 New Apostolic Church
2907 New Churches (Swedenborgian)
7101 No Religion
2210 Oriental Orthodox

2900 Other Christian
 2800 Other Protestant
 7300 Other Spiritual Beliefs
 7303 Own Spiritual Beliefs
 6133 Paganism
 2400 Pentecostal
 2418 Pentecostal City Life Church
 2251 Presbyterian
 2250 Presbyterian and Reformed
 2912 Quakers (Religious Society of Friends)
 6994 Rastafari
 2908 Ratana (Maori)
 7204 Rationalism
 2252 Reformed
 2911 Religious Science
 2912 Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
 2413 Revival Centres
 2421 Revival Fellowship
 2414 Rhema Family Church
 2071 Roman Catholic
 2235 Romanian Orthodox
 2236 Russian Orthodox
 2271 Salvation Army
 6995 Satanism
 7200 Secular Beliefs
 2237 Serbian Orthodox
 2311 Seventh-day Adventist
 6111 Shinto
 6151 Sikhism
 6171 Spiritualism
 6112 Sukyo Mahikari
 2907 Swedenborgian (New Churches)
 2215 Syrian Orthodox Church
 2076 Syro Malabar Catholic
 6053 Taoism
 2913 Temple Society
 6113 Tenrikyo
 2151 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS)
 7304 Theism
 6996 Theosophy
 2074 Ukrainian Catholic
 2238 Ukrainian Orthodox
 7305 Unitarian Universalism
 2813 United Methodist Church
 2415 United Pentecostal
 2331 Uniting Church
 2422 Victory Life Centre
 2423 Victory Worship Centre
 2808 Wesleyan Methodist Church
 2071 Western Catholic
 6135 Wiccan (Witchcraft)
 6135 Witchcraft (Wiccan)
 2915 Worldwide Church of God (Grace Communion International)
 2424 Worship Centre Network
 6902 Yezidi
 6998 Zoroastrianism

APPENDIX 4: COUNTRY AND TERRITORY LOOK-UP LIST

1601 Adelie Land (France)

7201 Afghanistan
2408 Aland Islands
3201 Albania
4101 Algeria
1506 American Samoa
3101 Andorra
9201 Angola
8401 Anguilla
8402 Antigua and Barbuda
8201 Argentina
1602 Argentinian Antarctic Territory
7202 Armenia
8403 Aruba
1101 Australia
1603 Australian Antarctic Territory
2301 Austria
7203 Azerbaijan
8404 Bahamas
4201 Bahrain
7101 Bangladesh
8405 Barbados
3301 Belarus
2302 Belgium
8301 Belize
9101 Benin
8101 Bermuda
7102 Bhutan
8202 Bolivia
8433 Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
3202 Bosnia and Herzegovina
9202 Botswana
8203 Brazil
1604 British Antarctic Territory
5201 Brunei Darussalam
3203 Bulgaria
9102 Burkina Faso
9203 Burundi
9104 Cabo Verde
5102 Cambodia
9103 Cameroon
8102 Canada
8406 Cayman Islands
9105 Central African Republic
9106 Chad
922 Channel Islands
8204 Chile
1605 Chilean Antarctic Territory
6101 China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)
706 Christmas Island
707 Cocos (Keeling) Islands
8205 Colombia
9204 Comoros
9108 Congo, Democratic Republic of
9107 Congo, Republic of
1501 Cook Islands
8302 Costa Rica
9111 Cote d'Ivoire
3204 Croatia
8407 Cuba
8434 Curacao

3205 Cyprus
3302 Czechia
914 Czechoslovakia
6202 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North)
9108 Democratic Republic of Congo
2401 Denmark
9205 Djibouti
8408 Dominica
8411 Dominican Republic
6202 DPRK
8206 Ecuador
4102 Egypt
2201 Éire
8303 El Salvador
2102 England
9112 Equatorial Guinea
9206 Eritrea
3303 Estonia
9226 Eswatini
9207 Ethiopia
8207 Falkland Islands
714 Falkland Islands (includes South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands)
2402 Faroe Islands
1404 Federated States of Micronesia
1502 Fiji
2403 Finland
613 Former Soviet Union
613 Former USSR
913 Former Yugoslavia
2303 France
716 French Antilles (Guadeloupe and Martinique)
8208 French Guiana
1503 French Polynesia
9113 Gabon
9114 Gambia
4202 Gaza Strip and West Bank
7204 Georgia
2304 Germany
9115 Ghana
3102 Gibraltar
3207 Greece
2404 Greenland
8412 Grenada
8413 Guadeloupe
1401 Guam
8304 Guatemala
2107 Guernsey
9116 Guinea
9117 Guinea-Bissau
8211 Guyana
8414 Haiti
6102 HK (SAR of China)
3103 Holy See
8305 Honduras
6102 Hong Kong (SAR of China)
3304 Hungary
2405 Iceland
7103 India
5202 Indonesia
4203 Iran

4204 Iraq
2201 Ireland
2103 Isle of Man
4205 Israel
3104 Italy
8415 Jamaica
6201 Japan
2108 Jersey
4206 Jordan
7205 Kazakhstan
9208 Kenya
1402 Kiribati
6202 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)
6203 Korea, Republic of (South)
3216 Kosovo
915 Kurdistan
4207 Kuwait
7206 Kyrgyzstan
5103 Laos
3305 Latvia
4208 Lebanon
9211 Lesotho
9118 Liberia
4103 Libya
2305 Liechtenstein
3306 Lithuania
2306 Luxembourg
6103 Macau (SAR of China)
9212 Madagascar
9213 Malawi
5203 Malaysia
7104 Maldives
9121 Mali
3105 Malta
1403 Marshall Islands
8416 Martinique
9122 Mauritania
9214 Mauritius
9215 Mayotte
8306 Mexico
1404 Micronesia, Federated States of
3208 Moldova
2307 Monaco
6104 Mongolia
3214 Montenegro
8417 Montserrat
4104 Morocco
9216 Mozambique
5101 Myanmar
1201 N.Z.
9217 Namibia
1405 Nauru
7105 Nepal
2308 Netherlands
924 Netherlands Antilles
1301 New Caledonia
1201 New Zealand
8307 Nicaragua
9123 Niger
9124 Nigeria

1504 Niue
1102 Norfolk Island
6202 North Korea
3206 North Macedonia
2104 Northern Ireland
1406 Northern Mariana Islands
2406 Norway
1201 NZ
4211 Oman
7106 Pakistan
1407 Palau
4202 Palestine
4202 Palestinian Territories
8308 Panama
1302 Papua New Guinea
8212 Paraguay
8213 Peru
5204 Philippines
1513 Pitcairn Islands
1302 PNG
3307 Poland
3106 Portugal
8421 Puerto Rico
4212 Qatar
1606 Queen Maud Land (Norway)
9107 Republic of Congo
6203 Republic of Korea (South)
9218 Reunion
6203 ROK
3211 Romania
1607 Ross Dependency (New Zealand)
3308 Russian Federation
9221 Rwanda
1505 Samoa
1506 Samoa, American
3107 San Marino
9125 Sao Tome and Principe
4213 Saudi Arabia
2105 Scotland
9126 Senegal
3215 Serbia
921 Serbia and Montenegro
9223 Seychelles
9127 Sierra Leone
5205 Singapore
8435 Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
3311 Slovakia
3212 Slovenia
1303 Solomon Islands
9224 Somalia
9225 South Africa
6203 South Korea
4111 South Sudan
3108 Spain
4108 Spanish North Africa
7107 Sri Lanka
8431 St Barthelemy
9222 St Helena
8422 St Kitts and Nevis
8423 St Lucia

8432 St Martin (French part)
8103 St Pierre and Miquelon
8424 St Vincent and the Grenadines
4105 Sudan
8214 Suriname
2407 Sweden
2311 Switzerland
4214 Syria
6105 Taiwan
7207 Tajikistan
9227 Tanzania
5104 Thailand
5206 Timor-Leste
9128 Togo
1507 Tokelau
1508 Tonga
8425 Trinidad and Tobago
4106 Tunisia
4215 Turkey
4215 Türkiye
7208 Turkmenistan
8426 Turks and Caicos Islands
1511 Tuvalu
2100 U.K.
8104 U.S.
8104 U.S.A.
9228 Uganda
2100 UK (United Kingdom)
3312 Ukraine
4216 United Arab Emirates
2100 United Kingdom
8104 United States of America
8215 Uruguay
8104 US
8104 USA
8428 U.S. Virgin Islands
8428 USVI
8428 US Virgin Islands
7211 Uzbekistan
1304 Vanuatu
8216 Venezuela
5105 Vietnam
8427 Virgin Islands, British
8428 Virgin Islands, United States
2106 Wales
1512 Wallis and Futuna
4107 Western Sahara
4217 Yemen
9231 Zambia
9232 Zimbabwe

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