



# WE ARE FAMILY

An example of a poster reflecting this year's International Day of Families theme 'the impact of migration on families around the world.'

## CLASS CENSUS

This is an example of a type of census you could hold in your classroom to gather information about the families in your class group.

- If you live in more than one home, choose one for this census.
- If there are more than 6 people living at the same residence add more columns to the table.
- Include yourself in this census.
- Do not write your name on the form as information should be anonymous.

### CLASS \_\_\_\_\_ CENSUS FORM

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many people live in your household? \_\_\_\_\_

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6
2. What is the person's gender? Male or Female						
3. What is the age of this person?						
4. What is this person's country of birth?						

5. What is the postcode of your residence? \_\_\_\_\_

6. How many languages are spoken at home? \_\_\_\_\_

7. How many televisions are there in your home? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How many cars are there? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How many pets? \_\_\_\_\_

When your class has gathered the data, it will need to be organised. The Australian Bureau of Statistics uses measures such as mean, median, mode and range to describe the data it collects. You can use the information your class has collected to develop your own household statistics. You could present the data on graphs or use the following 'statistic boxes' to organise the information.

### **STATISTIC BOX 1 - Average Number of People per Household**

The **mean** is the average of all the numbers in a set of numbers. Follow these steps to find the mean number of people in your group's households:

1. Write down the number of people in everyone's household.
2. Add all the numbers then divide the sum by the number of addends.  
(In this case, the total number of households in your group.)  
If necessary, round your answer to the hundredths place.  
This number is the mean number of people per household for your group.
3. Write the mean here: \_\_\_\_\_

### **STATISTIC BOX 2 – Percentage of Male and Females**

A percentage means a part of something. Find the proportion or percentage of males and females in your classes' households.

1. Write down the number of people in everyone's household and add them.
2. Count how many are male and how many are female out of the whole group.  
e.g. Total number of people= 116 No. of males = 52 No. of females= 74
3. Write this information as a percentage.  
e.g. Male = 45% Female= 55%

### **STATISTIC BOX 3- Mode of Ages**

The **mode** is the number that occurs most often in a group of numbers. There can be more than one mode. Find the mode of the ages of household members in your group. Here's how:

1. On separate pieces of paper write down the age of each person in your household.
2. Have a class member collect the pieces of paper and sort them by age. Make a stack for each age.
3. Which stack (or stacks) has the most? That age (or ages) is your group mode.
4. Write the mode here: \_\_\_\_\_

## STATISTIC BOX 4 – Median number of Pets

The median is the middle number in a set of numbers. If there is an even number of numbers, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers. To figure out the median age of pets in your classes' household, follow these steps:

1. Write down the number of pets in each person's household in order from smallest to largest.

e.g. **0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4**

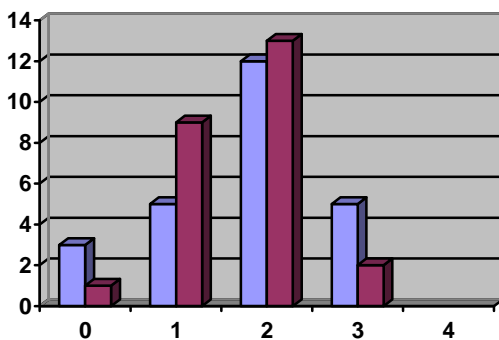
2. Find the middle number or numbers. You might want to remove numbers in pairs, one from each end, until only one number is left. If two numbers are left, find the mean of the two.

e.g. **1 1**

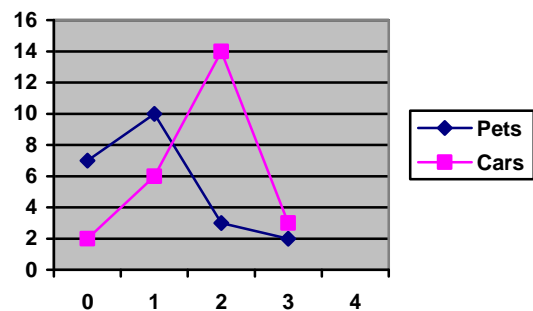
3. What is the median number of your group's household pets? e.g. **1**

## STATISTIC BOX 5 – Number of televisions / cars per household

Construct graphs showing the number of televisions and cars in each household. Here are some different types of graphs you could use.

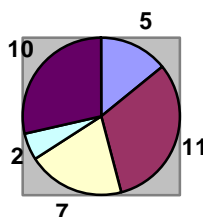


pets  
cars



Pets  
Cars

Number of pets



0  
1  
2  
3  
4

