## Family languages and origins: Student worksheet

## What languages other than English are spoken at home?

Your class may have people whose families speak a language other than English at home.

Create a pie graph of the data collected. Write a brief paragraph about your findings.

## How does our class data on languages compare to the data from the 2011 Australian census?

The five most common languages other than English are Mandarin, Italian, Arabic, Cantonese and Greek. The data in the table comes from the 2011 Australian census.

| Language top responses (other than English) | Australia | $\%$ | 2006 | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mandarin | 336410 | 1.6 | 220604 | 1.1 |
| Italian | 299834 | 1.4 | 316894 | 1.6 |
| Arabic | 287174 | 1.3 | 243662 | 1.2 |
| Cantonese | 263673 | 1.2 | 244558 | 1.2 |
| Greek | 252217 | 1.2 | 252227 | 1.3 |
| English only spoken at home | 16509291 | 76.8 | 15581334 | 78.5 |
| Households where two or more languages are spoken | 1579949 | 20.4 | 1267797 | 17.7 |

Construct a pie graph of these five languages. What do you notice? How does this compare to the class data?
Now construct a pie graph of the five most common languages including English. What do you notice?

## Where do our families come from?

Use your class results to construct a fraction bar graph.
Draw a rectangle, as many centimetres long as the number of people in your class (e.g., if there are 23 students, the rectangle would be 23 cm long). Group all the people from the same country together, and choose a colour to show that country.
Your fraction bar graph might look like this:
yellow - Vietnam, orange - Italy, green - China, blue - Australia
Write a brief paragraph about the origins of the families in your class.
How does our class data on family origins compare to the data from the 2011 Australian census?

Use the data in the table to draw a bar graph to show the ancestry of the Australian population.

| Ancestry top responses | Australia | $\%$ | 2006 | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| English | 7238533 | 25.9 | 6283647 | 24.7 |
| Australian | 7098486 | 25.4 | 7371823 | 29.0 |
| Irish | 2087758 | 7.5 | 1803736 | 7.1 |
| Scottish | 1792622 | 6.4 | 1501200 | 5.9 |
| Italian | 916121 | 3.3 | 852421 | 3.3 |
| Country of birth | Australia | $\%$ | 2006 | $\%$ |
| Australia | 15017847 | 69.8 | 14072945 | 70.9 |
| England | 911593 | 4.2 | 856939 | 4.3 |
| New Zealand | 483398 | 2.2 | 389465 | 2.0 |
| China (excludes SARs and Taiwan) | 318969 | 1.5 | 206588 | 1.0 |
| India | 295362 | 1.4 | 147106 | 0.7 |
| Italy | 185402 | 0.9 | 199124 | 1.0 |
| Birthplace of parents, stated responses | Australia | $\%$ | 2006 | $\%$ |
| Both parents born overseas | 6876586 | 34.3 | 5868729 | 32.0 |
| Father only born overseas | 1407270 | 7.0 | 1299784 | 7.1 |
| Mother only born overseas | 989220 | 4.9 | 879691 | 4.8 |
| Both parents born in Australia | 10757087 | 53.7 | 10282282 | 56.1 |

Imagine that the Australian population is the same as your class. Construct a fraction bar graph to show this. How many people would be in each category? How does this compare to the actual class data?

Ask your teacher how to turn your fraction bar graph into a pie graph!

