

2001 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS

*Definitions
and
Questionnaires*

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Preface

The 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings was held on 6 March 2001. *Definitions and Questionnaires* is intended for use as a reference document for users of data from that census.

This report will complement the range of topic-based reports which are scheduled to be produced in 2002. It provides users with definitions of output variables and terms used in this important national data source. Similar definitions are used in other survey information. This enables census information to be used to benchmark a wide range of other information from these surveys.

I express my appreciation for the work of the staff in the Population Statistics and Classifications and Standards Sections in producing this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'B. Pink', written in a cursive style.

Brian Pink
Government Statistician
STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND

Acknowledgement

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Contents

	Page
<i>Chapter 1: Introduction</i>	9
<i>Chapter 2: Personal definitions</i>	11
<i>Chapter 3: Family definitions</i>	19
<i>Chapter 4: Household definitions</i>	21
<i>Chapter 5: Dwelling definitions</i>	23
<i>Chapter 6: Geographic definitions</i>	25
<i>Chapter 7: General definitions</i>	29
<i>Chapter 8: Historical summary of the scope of the census</i>	31
<i>Chapter 9: New Zealand census dates</i>	37
<i>Chapter 10: Individual and dwelling forms, historical</i>	39
<i>Chapter 11: Individual and dwelling forms, 2001</i>	162
Index	179

Chapter 1:

Introduction

This publication is intended for use as a basic reference document for the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 6 March 2001.

This report will complement the range of outputs that are to be produced from the 2001 Census. It provides users of census statistics with definitions for terminology used in outputs from the 2001 Census. It also provides a copy of questionnaires from the 2001 Census and censuses dating back to 1906, where they are available.

When planning for the 2001 Census commenced, a decision was made to produce this information report prior to the release of detailed data. This will help people plan for using data from the 2001 Census.

The definitions in this publication are grouped into six parts. These are: personal definitions, family definitions, household definitions, dwelling definitions, geographic definitions and general definitions. Within each part, the definitions are arranged alphabetically.

Chapter 2:

Personal definitions

Absentee

Absentees are people who usually live in a particular dwelling, but are absent on census night and do not complete a census individual form at that dwelling. There are two types of absentees: those who are elsewhere in New Zealand at the time of the census and those who are overseas at the time of the census.

Included as absentees in the census are children away at boarding school, and people away on business, on holiday, in hospital and so on. Excluded are long-term hospital patients and university and other tertiary students who live away from the dwelling for most of the year.

Activities

The 2001 Census activities question is used to provide information on the level of unpaid work that is carried out in New Zealand households and also to provide an indication of the number of people participating in education and training.

Age

Age is the length of time a person has been alive measured in complete, elapsed years. It is measured as the difference between 'date of birth' and '6 March 2001'.

Age imputation

Age imputation supplies an age in years where the value for the age variable is missing. Age will be missing if an age cannot be calculated from the response to the date of birth question.

Age is imputed using various other responses from the individual, for example whether they are legally married, and the known distribution of ages in the population.

Availability for work

Availability for work refers to whether the respondent would have started a paid job in the week ended 4 March 2001, had a job been available. Available for work is one of the variables that contributes to the derivation of the labour force status.

Birthplace

Birthplace refers to the country where the respondent was born. A country is the current name, either short or official, of a country, dependency or other area of particular geopolitical interest. The term country is defined to include:

- independent countries recognised by the New Zealand government
- units which are recognised geographic areas
- administrative subdivisions of Australia and the United Kingdom
- overseas dependencies, external territories of independent countries.

Census night address

Census night address is the meshblock of the dwelling where a respondent is located on census night. For passengers on overnight trains and buses, it is recommended that census night address be the destination of the passenger.

Census night population count

The census night population count is all people counted in New Zealand on census night including overseas visitors but excluding New Zealand residents temporarily overseas.

The census night population count includes all people in New Zealand on census night, 6 March 2001 who were:

- on New Zealand soil
- on a vessel in New Zealand waters, or
- on a passage between New Zealand ports.

Overseas residents and other people in diplomatic residences in New Zealand, including housekeeping staff, uniformed military personnel or members of diplomats' families are included in the census night population count, as are foreign military personnel and their families located in New Zealand on census night (including foreign warships in New Zealand territorial waters on census night).

New Zealand military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside New Zealand on census night are not included.

At a sub-national level the census night population count refers to all people who were, for example, in Auckland on census night. This includes overseas visitors and New Zealand residents who were temporarily visiting Auckland, but excludes people who usually live in Auckland but are elsewhere on census night. This differs from the census usually resident population count, which refers to people who usually live in Auckland.

Census usually resident population count

The census usually resident population count is all people counted in New Zealand on census night excluding overseas visitors and New Zealand residents temporarily overseas.

At a sub-national level, the census usually resident population count refers to people who usually reside in a given subject area. The census usually resident population count is obtained by relocating people who are normally resident in an area of New Zealand, but who were enumerated elsewhere in New Zealand on census night, back to the meshblock of their usual address. For example, if a person usually lives in Christchurch but was in Wellington on census night, they will be included in the census usually resident population count for Christchurch and the census night population count for Wellington.

Employed

A person is employed if they are in the working-age population (aged 15 years and over) and during the week ended 4 March 2001:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work that contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a relative
- had a job but were not at work due to:
 - own illness or injury
 - personal or family responsibilities
 - bad weather or mechanical breakdown
 - direct involvement in industrial dispute
 - leave or holiday.

Full-time: People who are employed full time usually work 30 or more hours per week.

Part-time: People who are employed part time usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Ethnicity/Ethnic group

Ethnicity is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Thus, ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship.

An ethnic group is a social group whose members have the following four characteristics:

- share a sense of common origins
- claim a common and distinctive history and destiny
- possess one or more dimensions of collective cultural individuality
- feel a sense of unique collective solidarity.

Highest qualification

Highest qualification combines highest school qualification and post-school qualification to derive a single highest qualification by category of attainment.

Refer also to 'qualification'.

Highest secondary school qualification

This is the highest secondary school qualification gained by category of attainment, and is collected for people aged 15 years and over.

Refer also to 'qualification'.

Hours worked in employment

Hours worked in employment is the total number of hours usually worked in employment per week by all people aged 15 and over who at the time of the census:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit or payment in kind in a job, business, farm or professional practice, or
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work that contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice operated by a relative, or
- had a job or business they were temporarily absent from.

Industry

Industry is the type of activity undertaken by the organisation, enterprise, business or unit of economic activity within which a person is employed.

Internal migrants

This term refers to all people usually resident in New Zealand aged five years and over who had changed their usual (permanent) address and had moved between subject areas during the intercensal period, 5 March 1996 to 6 March 2001. These people are required to have specified a New Zealand residential address for both of these dates.

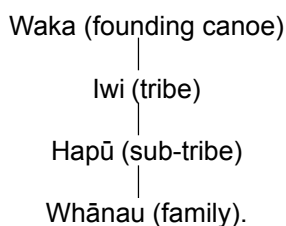
Internal migration

Internal migration is the movement of population within the national boundaries of a country, resulting from changes of usual residence.

Internal migration relates to people usually resident in New Zealand aged five years or more at the 2001 Census who were not living in the same subject area five years prior to the census. Excluded are people who did not specify a usual New Zealand address for census night 2001 or five years earlier (1996) and were classified as having 'no fixed abode', or had an 'overseas' or 'New Zealand not further defined' address.

Iwi

The concept of iwi has changed over time. Today it is the focal economic and political unit of the traditional Māori descent and kinship based hierarchy of:



Job search methods

Job search methods determines all the ways the respondent looked for paid work in the four weeks prior to the census including:

- looked at job advertisements
- wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer
- contacted Department of Work and Income to look for a job
- contacted friends or relatives for help in finding a job

- contacted career advisers or vocational guidance officers
- other job search methods.

Labour force

The labour force consists of members of the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) who during the week ended 4 March 2001 were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Labour force participation rate

The percentage of the population aged 15 years or over who were either employed or unemployed and seeking work. The calculation for labour force participation rate excludes people with a work labour force status of 'unidentifiable'.

Language spoken

This variable provides information on whether a person can speak and understand spoken or sign language.

Living arrangements

Living arrangements is a variable that describes the familial, and non-familial relationships of a person to all of the other people with whom they usually reside.

Main means of travel to work

Main means of travel to work is the method by which the respondent travelled the longest distance to their main employment on 6 March 2001, eg, bicycle, bus, walked or jogged.

Māori descent

A person has Māori descent if they are of the Māori race of New Zealand; this includes any descendant of such a person.

Māori ethnic group population

Those people who specified 'Māori' as either their sole ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups in the Census of Population and Dwellings.

Marital status

Marital status is a person's reported status with respect to the marriage laws or customs of the country.

There are two types of marital status: legal marital status and social marital status. Legal marital status is a person's status with respect to registered marriage. Social marital status is a person's status with respect to consensual union. People who are in

a consensual union are partnered; people who are not in a consensual union are non-partnered.

Refer to 'consensual union' in Chapter 3, Family definitions.

Occupation

An occupation is defined as a set of jobs which involve the performance of a common set of tasks.

A job is a set of tasks performed or designed to be performed by one individual. Two jobs are similar if they require the performance of a similar set of tasks or to fulfil the technical requirements of an occupation.

Skill is defined as the ability of an individual to perform a set of tasks or to fulfil the technical requirements of an occupation.

Overseas visitor population

The overseas visitor population is defined as those people in New Zealand on census night whose usual residence is overseas.

Post-school qualification

Highest post-school qualification is the highest qualification gained, apart from school qualifications, and is collected for people aged 15 years and over. Included are qualifications awarded by training and educational institutions as well as those gained from on the job training. Post-school qualifications data is produced by category of attainment and by field of study.

Refer also to 'qualification'.

Qualification

A qualification is a formally recognised award for attainment resulting from a full-time (20 hours per week) learning course of at least three months, or from part-time study for an equivalent period of time or from on the job training.

Formal recognition means that the qualification is:

- awarded by a New Zealand secondary school or institution as defined by the Education Act, or
- awarded under the auspices of the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA), ie by a registered qualifications provider, or
- awarded by a publicly recognised New Zealand authority of a profession, academic discipline or trade, or

- awarded by a New Zealand recognised overseas authority of a profession, academic discipline or trade.

Category of attainment is an indication of the amount and type of learning required to gain a qualification.

The amount of learning is the total learning time usually necessary to obtain a qualification. Included are any previous learning or educational attainment required for admission to the educational course leading to the qualification and the amount of learning time necessary to complete the qualification.

The type of learning is the blend of theoretical knowledge and understanding and the attainment of practical skills. For example, academic qualifications have greater theoretical content than vocational qualifications; vocational qualifications have a greater applied skills content than do academic qualifications.

Refer also to 'highest secondary school qualification', 'post-school qualification' and 'highest qualification'.

Reference person

The reference person is the individual who completes the dwelling form on census day. They are therefore the one person whose relationship(s) to all the other people in a group of people is collected.

Relationship to reference person

Relationship to reference person is a variable that describes the familial and non-familial relationships of each person in a defined group of people to one person (the reference person).

Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation is the self-identified association of a person with a religion, denomination or sub-denominational religious group.

A denomination is the church or religious sect that forms a sub-group of a religion. Denominations of a particular religion share the same principles but differ from each other in aspects such as the form of worship used and the way in which they are governed.

Sector of ownership

The sector of ownership variable identifies the sector of the economy that owns an organisation or business.

The classification criteria of sector of ownership are based on partitioning of the economy into institutional sectors. Statistical units are categorised according to who they are owned by, and their function, control and behaviour. The sector of ownership classification has four categories:

- central government
- local government
- private
- not stated.

Seeking work

To be actively seeking work a person must use job search methods other than reading job advertisements. Examples of actively seeking work are: writing, phoning, contacting using electronic mail or applying in person to an employer; contacting a private employment agency; contacting the Department of Work and Income about a job; placing an advertisement to find a job; contacting friends or relatives about a job; taking steps to set up your own business or contacting a careers advisor or vocational guidance officer.

Sex

Sex is the distinction between males and females based on the biological differences in sexual characteristics.

Sex imputation

Sex imputation supplies a value of male or female where the response for the sex variable is missing.

If they are available, the name of the person, or their relationship to others in the household may be used to impute a value. Otherwise a value is assigned randomly, with 49 percent being imputed as male.

Sources of personal income

This variable identifies the various sources from which an individual received their total personal income.

In the census, it is generally only realistic to collect information on money income. This is what the individual respondent can normally recall or can readily retrieve from their financial records.

Money income is money flow from the deployment of one's labour, entrepreneurial skills and assets, and transfers received. The concept of money income therefore relies on identifying the sources from which money income is derived.

Excluded is income in kind, imputed, unrealised and contingent. Contingent income is that dependent on the unknown income of a course of action, eg to sue. Money received by borrowing, making withdrawals from savings and receiving repayments of loan principal are excluded. Tax credits and reimbursements of expenses are also excluded.

Status in employment

Status in employment classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are working for themselves or for other people.

The two main criteria underlying the classification of status in employment are:

Economic risk – a worker who assumes some or all of the 'risk' in operating an economic entity is likely to be either an employer or a self-employed person, otherwise a worker is likely to be an employee.

Economic control – who decides how and when an employed person's work is to be performed. For example, if a particular worker decides for himself or herself they are probably either self-employed or an employer, whereas if some other person makes these decisions a worker is most likely to be an employee.

Tenure holder

Tenure holder measures whether an individual owns or partly owns the dwelling they usually live in.

Total personal income

Information on total personal income received is collected from individuals in the 2001 Census. It represents the before-tax income for the respondent in the 12 months ended 31 March 2001. To overcome collection difficulties total personal income is collected as an income range rather than an actual dollar income.

Total personal income is aggregated to form a number of other income outputs including:

- total household income
- total family income
- combined parental income for couples with child(ren)
- total extended family income.

Unemployed

All people in the working-age population who, during the week ended 4 March 2001, were without a paid job, were available for work and:

- had actively sought work in the past four weeks ended 4 March 2001, or
- had a new job to start within four weeks.

A person whose only job search method in the previous four weeks has been to look at job advertisements in the newspapers is not considered to be actively seeking work.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unpaid work

Unpaid work covers activities performed in the four weeks prior to census which are either:

- for people living in the same household as the respondent, or
- for people outside the respondent's household for which the performance of those activities is not paid.

Usual residence

Usual residence is the meshblock of the dwelling where a person considers himself or herself to usually reside, except in the following cases:

- people who board at another residence to attend primary or secondary school, and return to their parent's(s') or guardian's(s') home for the holidays, usually reside at the address of their parent(s) or guardian(s). Post-secondary students usually reside at the address where they live while studying
- children in joint custody usually reside at the place where they spend more nights, or if they spend equal amounts of time at each residence, they usually reside at the place where they are at the time of the census
- people who are in rest homes, hospitals, prisons or other institutions, usually reside where they consider themselves to live, and this may include the institution
- a person whose home is on any ship, boat or vessel permanently located in any harbour shall be deemed to usually reside at the wharf or landing place (or main wharf or landing place) of the harbour
- a person from another country who has lived, or intends to live, in New Zealand for 12 months or more usually resides at his or her address in New Zealand (as in external migration)

- people who spend equal amounts of time residing at different addresses, and can not decide which address is their usual residence, usually reside at the address they were at on census night, or
- if none of the above guidelines apply, the person usually resides at the address he or she was surveyed at.

The definition of usual residence does not include a time-criterion and instead uses the approach of self-definition. This is because a time criterion can lead to households and families being classified on an arbitrary basis. Furthermore, most people know where they usually live (reside) and as such this involves feelings of belonging, association and participation in and with a household.

Usual residence five years ago

Usual residence five years ago is the usual residence of a respondent on 6 March 1996.

Usual residence five years ago indicator

The usual residence five years ago indicator provides general information on where people usually resided five years ago in relation to their present usual residence. A question on usual residence five years ago, in conjunction with a question on usual residence, provides information on the migration of people within New Zealand and from overseas to New Zealand.

Usual residence five years ago summary

This is a derived variable that summarises the usual residence five years ago of people by combining the usual residence five years ago indicator with the usual residence five years ago and the usual residence.

Usual residence imputation

The usual residence imputation supplies a value for the usual residence meshblock, where a meshblock cannot be coded from the address information supplied by the respondent.

The usual residence meshblock imputation uses whatever level of geographic information that has been given, and various other responses from the individual. A usual residence meshblock is then imputed based on the distribution of known usual residence meshblocks for similar people.

Usual residence indicator

The usual residence indicator describes the relationship between a respondent's usual residence and their census night address. The standard output categories for usual residence indicator are:

- same as census night address
- elsewhere in New Zealand
- overseas
- no fixed abode.

Usual resident

Usual residents are people who usually live in the surveyed dwelling.

There are two types of usual residents:

- people who usually live in the dwelling and are present at the time of the census; and
- people who usually live in the dwelling but are absent at the time of the census ('absentees').

There are two types of absentees: those who are elsewhere in New Zealand during the census and those who are overseas during the census.

Usual residents in households

Usual residents in households are people who were enumerated at home in a private occupied dwelling on census night or who were recorded as absent.

Usual residents in non-private occupied dwellings

Usual residents in non-private occupied dwellings are people who were enumerated at home in a non-private occupied dwelling on census night.

Usual residents in occupied dwellings

Usual residents in occupied dwellings are people who were enumerated at home in private and non-private occupied dwelling on census night or who were recorded as absent in a private occupied dwelling.

Usually resident population

Refer also to 'census usually resident population count'.

Visitor

A visitor to a dwelling is a person who is present in a dwelling at the time of the census but does not usually reside in that dwelling.

Work and labour force imputation

Work and labour force status imputation supplies a value for work and labour force status, where this cannot be derived from the labour force information supplied by the respondent.

The work and labour force status imputation uses whatever labour force information has been given, and various other responses from the individual (for example, age and income). A work and labour force status is then imputed to equal the known work and labour force status of a similar person.

Work and labour force status

Work and labour force status classifies people aged 15 years and over according to their inclusion or exclusion from the labour force. For people who are employed, it distinguishes whether they are employed full-time (30 hours or more per week) or part-time (fewer than 30 hours per week).

Working age population

The usually resident population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

Workplace

A workplace is a respondent's place of paid employment, except for those respondents who work unpaid in a family business, in which case it refers to the place at which the respondent works unpaid for that business.

Workplace address

Workplace address is the meshblock of the respondent's workplace.

Year of arrival in New Zealand

Year of arrival in New Zealand is the year that a respondent who was born outside of New Zealand first arrived in New Zealand as a permanent or long-term resident.

Years at usual residence

Years at usual residence is the length of time up to the census, expressed in completed elapsed years (including short-term absences, but excluding long-term absences), that a respondent has lived at their usual residence.

Years since arrival in New Zealand

The length of time up to census day in completed years (including any intervening absences, whether temporary or long-term) since a respondent who was born outside of New Zealand first arrived to live in New Zealand as a permanent or long-term resident.

Chapter 3:

Family definitions

Adult child

A 'child in a family nucleus' who is aged less than 18 years and is employed full-time, or a 'child in a family nucleus' who is aged 18 years or over. Refer also to 'child(ren) in a family nucleus' and 'employed full-time'.

Child in a family nucleus

To be a 'child in a family nucleus' a person must have usual residence with at least one parent, and have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. Note that 'child(ren) in a family nucleus' can be a person of any age. Refer also to 'parent'.

Child(ren) in a family nucleus are divided into two sub-groups: 'dependent child(ren)' and 'adult child(ren)'.

Combined parental income for couples with children

Combined parental income for couples with children is derived by aggregating the total personal income for the couple.

Consensual union

Two people usually resident in the same dwelling who:

- share mutual concern for each other
- have a degree of economic, social and emotional interdependence, and
- consider their relationship to be akin to marriage.

Couple

Two people who usually reside together and are legally married, or two people who are in a consensual union.

Couple type

Couple type is a derived variable that indicates whether a couple or individual is in an opposite-sex or same-sex (male or female) couple.

Dependent child

A 'child in a family nucleus' who is aged less than 18 years and who is not employed full time. Refer also to 'child in a family nucleus' and 'employed – full-time'.

Extended family

An extended family is a group of related persons and consists of:

- a family nucleus and one or more other related persons, or
- two or more related family nuclei, with or without other related persons.

Familial relationship

A relationship in which a person is related to another person by blood, registered marriage, consensual union, fostering or adoption.

Family nucleus

A couple, with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren). The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household.

Family type

The derived variable that classifies family nuclei according to the presence or absence of couples, parents and children.

Non-familial relationship

A relationship in which a person is not related to another person by blood, registered marriage, consensual union, fostering or adoption.

Number of children

Number of children is a derived variable that identifies the number of 'children in a family nucleus'.

Number of dependent children

Number of dependent children is a derived variable that identifies the number of 'dependent children'.

Parent

The mother, father (natural, step, adopted or foster), or 'person in a parent role' of a 'child in a family nucleus'.

Parent role

A 'person in a parent role' is a person who is not a mother or father (natural, step, adopted or foster) of the young person (as defined by the survey) but who nevertheless usually resides with that young person. The young person does not have a partner or child of their own and does not usually reside with their mother or father – natural, step, adopted or foster.

Partner

A person with whom another person is:

- in a registered marriage, or
- in a consensual union.

Related

People who have a familial relationship.

Same-sex partners

Two people of the same-sex who are in a consensual union.

Sole parent

A sole parent is the parent in a one parent family.

Sources of extended family income

This variable identifies the various sources from which an extended family received their total extended family income.

In statistical surveys of people, it is generally only realistic to collect money income. This is what the individual respondent can normally recall or can readily retrieve from their financial records.

Money income is money flow from the deployment of one's labour, entrepreneurial skills and assets, and transfers received. The concept of money income therefore relies on identifying the sources from which money income is derived.

Excluded is income in kind, imputed, unrealised and contingent. Contingent income is that which depends on the unknown outcome of a course of action, eg suing. Money received by borrowing, making withdrawals from savings and receiving repayments of loan principal are excluded. Tax credits and reimbursements of expenses are also excluded.

Sources of family income

This variable identifies the various sources that a family received their total family income from.

In the census, it is generally only realistic to collect money income. This is what the individual respondent can normally recall or can readily retrieve from their financial records.

Money income is money flow from the deployment of one's labour, entrepreneurial skills and assets, and transfers received. The concept of money income therefore relies on identifying the sources from which money income is derived.

Excluded is income in kind, imputed, unrealised and contingent. Contingent income is that dependent on the unknown outcome of a course of action, eg to sue. Money received by borrowing, making withdrawals from savings and receiving repayments of loan principal are excluded. Tax credits and reimbursements of expenses are also excluded.

Total extended family income

Total extended family income is derived by aggregating the total personal income of all members of the extended family.

Total family income

Total family income is derived by aggregating the total personal income of all members of the family nucleus.

Unrelated

People who have a non-familial relationship.

Chapter 4:

Household definitions

Access to telecommunication systems

Access to telecommunication systems measures whether residents in a private dwelling have access to telephone, fax and or the internet, to communicate with people outside the dwelling and to use services provided through these media. This requires the machine to be in working order and for there to be a working connection.

Household

A household is either one person who usually resides alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area).

Household characteristics

A general term referring to the nature of a household including: number of household members, household composition, number of children in the household by age, and total household income.

Household composition

The derived variable that classifies households according to the presence, number and type of family nuclei, and the presence of related and unrelated people.

Number of motor vehicles

Number of motor vehicles is the number of motor vehicles which are mechanically operational, but not necessarily licensed or having a current warrant of fitness, that are available for private use by the usual residents of private dwellings.

Motor vehicles include:

- cars, station-wagons, vans, trucks, four-wheel drive vehicles and other vehicles used on public roads
- business vehicles available for private use by people in the dwelling
- vehicles hired or leased, and
- vehicles temporarily under repair.

They do not include:

- motor bikes or scooters
- vehicles used only for business
- farm vehicles not licensed for road use
- vehicles that belong to visitors
- vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

Sector of landlord

Sector of landlord is the institutional unit to which the owners of rented or leased private dwellings belong. Landlord refers to the type of organisation or person from whom households rent or lease private occupied dwellings.

Sources of household income

This variable identifies the various sources from which a household received their total household income.

In the census, it is generally only realistic to collect money income. This is what the individual respondent can normally recall or can readily retrieve from their financial records.

Money income is money flow from the deployment of one's labour, entrepreneurial skills and assets, and transfers received. The concept of money income therefore relies on identifying the sources from which money income is derived.

Excluded is income in kind, imputed, unrealised and contingent. Contingent income is that which depends on the unknown outcome of a course of action, eg suing. Money received by borrowing, making withdrawals from savings and receiving repayments of loan principal are excluded. Tax credits and reimbursements of expenses are also excluded.

Tenure of household

Tenure of household refers to the nature of the occupancy of a private household in a dwelling, at the time of the survey. Tenure of household seeks to ascertain if the household rents or owns the dwelling and whether payment is made by the household for that right. It does not refer to the tenure of the land on which the dwelling is situated.

Total household income

Total household income is derived by aggregating the total personal income of all members of the household.

Weekly rent paid by households

Weekly rent paid by households is the total weekly monetary amount spent by the household on obtaining shelter in a private dwelling.

Ideally the weekly rent paid should exclude payments for the use of furniture and utilities such as electricity, gas and water and for the provision of special services like washing, cooking, etc.

Chapter 5:

Dwelling definitions

Dwelling

A dwelling is any building or structure, or part thereof, that is used (or intended to be used) for the purpose of human habitation. It can be of a permanent or temporary nature and includes structures such as motels, hotels, prisons, motor homes, huts, and tents. At the highest level, dwellings are classified as private or non-private.

A private dwelling accommodates a person or a group of people, but is not available to the public. A private dwelling may be permanent or temporary. Permanent private dwellings include houses and flats, residences attached to a business or institution, and baches, cribs and huts. Caravans, cabins, tents and other makeshift dwellings that are the principal or usual residence of households are classified as temporary private dwellings.

All other dwellings, used for human habitation (or intended to be used), are non-private and are available to the public. They may be available for use generally, or by virtue of occupation or study, special needs, or legal requirements, ie prisons. Such dwellings may have facilities (such as a dining room) that are for shared use.

Dwelling occupancy status

Dwelling occupancy status is the variable that classifies all dwellings according to whether they were occupied or not and why they were unoccupied on the date of the census.

For the census a dwelling is defined as occupied if it is:

- occupied at midnight on the date of the census, or
- occupied at any time during the 12 hours following midnight, on the night of the census unless the occupant(s) completed a questionnaire at another dwelling during this period.

Dwelling type

Dwelling type classifies dwellings according to their structure, location and function.

Dwelling under construction

All houses, flats, groups or blocks of flats being built.

Fuel types used to heat dwelling

Fuel types used to heat dwelling measures the type of fuel used to heat an occupied private dwelling. More than one fuel type may be used to heat the dwelling. Fuel type examples are electricity, coal, wood, etc. Insulation is not a fuel type.

Non-private dwelling

Non-private dwellings are available to the public. They may be available for use generally, or by virtue of occupation or study, special need, or legal requirement. Such dwellings may have facilities (such as a dining room) that are for shared use. These dwellings include: hotels and motels; guest houses and boarding houses; hostels; public and private hospitals; homes for the elderly; educational, welfare, religious and charitable institutions; prisons and penal institutions; defence establishments; work camps, staff quarters and seasonal quarters; motor camps; and other communal dwellings. Private residences that are attached to non-private dwellings are, however, considered to be separate private dwellings.

Number of bedrooms

A bedroom is defined as a room in a dwelling which is used, or intended for sleeping in.

The following rules apply:

- A room is considered to be a bedroom if it is furnished as a bedroom even if it is not being used at the time of the census. A room furnished as a bedroom should include a sleeping facility such as a bed or mattress, and could include items such as a dresser and chest of drawers.
- Room equivalents should not be counted for one-roomed dwellings (ie bed-sitting room). A one-roomed dwelling should be counted as having one bedroom and therefore one total room.
- A sleepout adjacent to a private dwelling should be counted as a bedroom if it is used and/or furnished as a bedroom and is occupied by members of the same household as occupy the dwelling.
- A caravan adjacent to a private dwelling should be counted as a bedroom only if it is used as a bedroom and is occupied by members of the same household as occupy the dwelling.

- A room (such as a living room) that is used as a bedroom at night, either short-term or long-term, should not be counted as a bedroom unless the only bedroom facilities in the dwelling are in that room. If the only bedroom facilities in a dwelling are in a room that is also used for another purpose (ie in a living room), this room should be counted as a bedroom.

Number of occupants

Number of occupants on census night is the number of people who are present in a particular dwelling on the designated census night and who complete a census individual form at that dwelling.

Number of occupants on census night therefore includes:

- people who usually live in the dwelling and are present at the time of the census
- people who usually reside overseas but are present in the dwelling at the time of the census
- people who usually reside elsewhere in New Zealand, but are present in the dwelling at the time of the census.

Number of occupants on census night excludes:

- people who usually live in the dwelling but are absent at the time of the census.

Number of rooms

A room is defined as a space in a dwelling which is used, or intended for habitation, and is enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering. Service areas are excluded.

The total number of rooms includes habitable spaces such as bedrooms, kitchens, dining rooms, living rooms, lounge rooms, studies, games rooms, studios, hobby rooms, habitable cellars and attics. However, service areas such as pantries, hallways, spa-rooms, walk-in wardrobes, corridors, verandahs, garages, laundries, toilets and bathrooms should not be counted as rooms.

If a dwelling is built in an open-plan style, then room equivalents should be counted as if they had walls between them.

Room equivalents should not be counted for one roomed dwellings (ie bed-sitting rooms). A one-roomed dwelling should be counted as having one room only.

Ideally, habitable rooms should be at least two metres in height and of at least four square metres in area. However, due to operational difficulties this is not a critical requirement. Service areas are excluded from the count of rooms even if they meet the criteria concerning walls and floor space.

Occupied dwelling

For the census a dwelling is defined as occupied if it is:

- occupied at midnight on the night of the census, or
- occupied at any time during the 12 hours following midnight on the night of the census unless the occupant(s) completed a questionnaire at another dwelling during that period.

Permanent private dwelling

A permanent private dwelling is any private dwelling that is both fixed in location and of durable or permanent construction.

Private dwelling

A private dwelling accommodates a person or a group of people, but is not available to the public.

Private dwellings include: houses, flats, and apartments; residences attached to a business or institutions; baches, cribs, and holiday homes; and dwellings of the above types that are under construction. Garages; caravans, cabins and tents; vehicles; and vessels are also included.

Exclusions: a private dwelling with five or more boarders or lodgers, which should be classified as a boarding house.

Temporary private dwelling

Caravans, cabins, tents and other makeshift dwellings that are the principal or usual residence of households are classified as temporary private dwellings, whether they are occupied or unoccupied. Park benches and other types of improvised shelter are counted as a dwelling if they are occupied by a person on census night.

Unoccupied dwelling

A dwelling is defined as unoccupied if it is:

- unoccupied at all times during the 12 hours following midnight on the night of the census, and
- suitable for habitation.

Chapter 6:

Geographic definitions

Area unit

Area units are aggregations of meshblocks. They are non-administrative areas in between meshblocks and territorial authorities in size. Area units must either define or aggregate to define, regional councils, territorial authorities, urban areas and statistical areas.

Each area unit must be a single geographic entity with a unique name referring to a geographical feature. Area units of main or secondary urban areas generally coincide with suburbs or parts thereof.

Area units within urban areas normally contain a population of 3,000–5,000, though this can vary due to such things as industrial areas, port areas, and rural areas within the urban area boundaries.

In rural areas, the straddling of some territorial authorities over regional boundaries has resulted in a number of area units having only two or three meshblocks and a very low population count.

City

A city, as defined in the Local Government Act 1974, must have a minimum population of 50,000, be predominantly urban in character, be a distinct entity and a major centre of activity within the region.

Community board

Provision to create community boards was set up at the time of the 1989 local government restructuring. Their purpose is to administer the affairs of communities with a population of not less than 1,500 within rural, urban or metropolitan districts of a territorial authority. A community board's functions, powers and duties are delegated at the discretion of its parent territorial authority and these may differ from community board to community board. Community boards replace some of the community and district community councils.

Constituency

Regional council constituencies were established in November 1989. They are subdivisions of regional council areas which are created on population based criteria to be voting areas within regional councils.

Regional council constituencies are defined at meshblock level, and do not coincide with area units. Constituencies are required to reflect communities of interest and their boundaries, and, so far as is practicable, coincide with those of territorial authorities or wards.

The boundaries of regional council constituencies may be reviewed prior to each triennial local government election. The provisions for such a review are contained in the Local Government Act 1989.

District

Refers to a territorial authority that is neither wholly urban nor wholly rural and which is under the jurisdiction of a district council.

Electoral boundaries

The Electoral Representation Commission is responsible for defining the boundaries of New Zealand's parliamentary electoral districts. The Government Statistician is required by section 35(6) of the Electoral Act 1993 to "... report the results of the census and his or her calculations of the Māori electoral population ...". The Government Statistician's report and maps prepared by the Surveyor-General are the basic material used by the Representation Commission in determining the revised boundaries of electoral districts.

Electoral district

After census, General and Māori electoral districts are constituted in terms of the Electoral Act 1993.

Electorate boundaries are defined at meshblock level.

The number of electoral districts and electoral populations for each electorate is controlled by the criteria specified in the Electoral Act. Within these criteria, when setting the boundaries, the Representation Commission must also consider existing boundaries, community of interest, facilities of communications, topographical features, and any projected variation in the electoral population of those districts during their life.

Main urban area

Main urban areas are very large urban areas centred on a city or major urban centre. Main urban areas have a minimum population of 30,000.

Refer also to 'urban area'.

Meshblocks

The meshblock is the smallest geographic unit for which statistical data is collected and processed by Statistics New Zealand. A meshblock is a defined geographic area, varying in size from part of a city block to large areas of rural land. Each meshblock abuts against another to form a network covering all of New Zealand including coasts and inlets, and extending out to the 200 mile economic zone. Meshblocks are added together to 'build up' larger geographic areas such as area units and urban areas. They are also the principal unit used to draw up and define electoral district and local authority boundaries.

Minor urban area

Minor urban areas are urbanised settlements (outside main and secondary urban areas), centred around smaller towns with a population between 1,000 and 9,999. This complies with international definitions of 'urban' population which include towns with over 1,000 people.

Refer also to 'urban area'.

New Zealand

For statistical purposes the term New Zealand refers to 'geographic New Zealand'. In addition to the North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands, geographic New Zealand includes the following offshore islands: Kermadec Islands, Three Kings Islands, Mayor Island, Motiti Island, White Island, Moutohora Island, Bounty Islands, Snares Islands, Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands and Campbell Island. The Taranaki and Southland oil rigs are also included in New Zealand. For the purposes of the 2001 Census, counts of the number of males and females at Ross Dependency were recorded, but questionnaires were not collected from these people. Geographic New Zealand does not include the Cook Islands, Niue or the Tokelau Islands.

Regional council

Regional councils were established in November 1989 after the abolition of the 22 local government regions. A total of 14 were defined by the local government commission. In 1992 this was increased to 16.

The Local Government Amendment Act (No. 3) 1988 requires the boundaries of regions to conform as far as possible to one or more water catchments. When determining regional boundaries, the Local Government Commission also gave consideration to regional communities of interest, natural resource management, land use planning and environmental matters.

Regional councils are defined at meshblock and area unit level. The seaward boundary of the regions is the twelve mile (19.3km) New Zealand territorial limit.

Regional councils cover every territorial authority in New Zealand with the exception of Chatham Islands District. Generally, regional councils contain complete territorial authorities. Where territorial authorities straddle regional council boundaries, the affected area has been statistically defined in complete area units. For 2001 boundaries there are eight instances of territorial authority boundaries straddling regional council boundaries.

Rural area

The rural areas of New Zealand are those which are not specifically designated as 'urban'. They include rural centres, and district territories where these are not included in main, secondary or minor urban areas, and inlets, islands, inland waters and oceanic waters which are outside urban areas.

Rural centre

Rural centres were established during the 1989 review of geostatistical boundaries. Rural centres have no administrative or legal status but are statistical units defined by complete areas units. They have a population between 300 and 999. These are not termed 'urban' under standard international definitions but identifying these settlements enables users to distinguish between rural dwellers living in true rural areas and those living in rural settlements or townships.

Secondary urban area

Secondary urban areas were established at the 1981 Census of Population and Dwellings. They have a population between 10,000 and 29,999 and are centred on the larger regional centres.

Refer also to 'urban area'.

Statistical area

These are broad geographic regions which do not conform to any legal or administrative boundaries, nor do they have any predetermined population size. There are 13 statistical areas many of which conform to the old provincial districts. These areas include islands outside regions but part of 'geographic New Zealand'.

The major importance of statistical areas is in historical comparability of data from these areas.

Territorial authority

There are a total of 74 territorial authorities (including 15 cities and 59 districts).

When defining the boundaries of territorial authorities in 1989, the Local Government Commission placed considerable weight on the 'community of interest'. While the size of the community was a factor, the relevance of the components of the community to each other and the capacity of the unit to service the community in an efficient manner, were the factors on which the commission placed most emphasis.

Territorial authorities are defined at meshblock and area unit level.

Urban area

Urban areas are statistically defined areas with no administrative or legal basis. There is a three part hierarchical sub-division of urban areas into:

- main urban areas
- secondary urban areas
- minor urban areas.

Together the populations in main, secondary and minor urban areas comprise the statistically defined 'urban' population of New Zealand. The urban area classification is designed to identify concentrated urban or semi-urban settlements without the distortions of administrative boundaries.

Refer also to 'main urban area', 'minor urban area' and 'secondary urban area'.

Ward

Territorial authorities may for electoral purposes, be divided into wards.

The ward system was designed to allow for the recognition of communities within a district and to increase community involvement in the local government system.

The boundaries of wards and their parent territorial authorities may be reviewed in the year immediately preceding the triennial local government elections. The review is conducted by the territorial authority under provisions contained in the Local Government Act.

Ward boundaries are defined at meshblock level, but are not area unit definable.

Chapter 7:

General definitions

Don't know

The use of a category capturing don't know responses is most applicable to household surveys where don't know may be a legitimate response to certain questions.

Not elsewhere classified

A not elsewhere classified (nec) category is a type of residual category that appears within a classification for responses that are infrequent or unanticipated. These categories never appear within classifications as stand-alone descriptors, but are combined with descriptors, often taken from a higher level in the classification.

Not elsewhere included

The categories 'not stated', 'response outside scope', 'response unidentifiable', 'refused to answer' and 'don't know' may be output separately.

Where a combination item of residuals is to be used in output, this item should be labelled 'not elsewhere included' and should have a footnote indicating its composition.

Not further defined

This is an alternative definition found in some statistical standards. A 'not further defined' (nfd) category is a type of residual category that appears within a hierarchical classification for responses that cannot be coded to the most detailed level of the classification but can be coded to a higher level of the classification. These categories never appear within classifications as stand-alone descriptors, but are combined with descriptors, often taken from a higher level in the classification.

Not stated

This category is only used where a respondent has not given any response to the question asked, ie it is solely for non-response.

Refused to answer

This category is only used when it is known that the respondent has purposefully chosen not to respond to the question.

Response outside scope

This category is used for responses that are positively identified (ie the meaning and intent are clear) but which clearly fall outside the scope of the classification/topic as defined in the standard.

Response unidentifiable

This category is used when there is a response given, but:

- the response is illegible, or
- it is unclear what the meaning or intent of the response is – this most commonly occurs when the response being classified contains insufficient detail, is ambiguous or is vague, or
- the response is contradictory, eg both the yes and no tick boxes have been ticked, or
- the response is clear and seemingly within the scope of the classification but can not be coded because no suitable option (particularly other residual category options such as 'not elsewhere classified' or 'not further defined') exists in the classification or codefile.

Total responses

Several census variables allow people to provide more than one response to the question. When a person has reported more than one response they will be counted in each group they reported. In output tables this is presented as 'total responses', for example, ethnic group (total responses). This means that the total population will be greater than the usual subject population for that variable, as individuals may be counted more than once.

Variables that may be output on the basis of total responses are:

- ethnic group
- language spoken
- iwi
- religious affiliation
- sources of personal income
- job search methods
- unpaid activities
- sources of family income
- sources of extended family income
- sources of household income
- fuel type used to heat dwellings
- access to telecommunication systems.

Multiple responses may also be reported as a combination of response categories. For example, for outputs of ethnic group, categories may include European/Māori, Māori/Pacific peoples, etc.

Chapter 8:

Historical summary of the scope of the census

The following is a brief summary of the personal and dwelling questions that have been asked in European, Māori and general New Zealand censuses from 1916 to 2001. The table also has a column for pre-1916 censuses. When using the list it is important

to remember that the same personal questionnaire has only been issued to both Māori and others since 1951. When referring to earlier years, unless otherwise stated, the questions applied to both the Māori and European questionnaires.

Definitions and Questionnaires

Historical Summary of the Scope of the Census																		
INDIVIDUAL FORM Question	pre-1916	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	Comments
Address on census night	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Age	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911)
Children																		
- born alive																		Resident females 15+ (1981); voluntary (1996)
- born alive within marriage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1911), only married women, only existing marriages, E (1911-1921); E, MCI (1945); all marriages (1945, 1971-1976)
- deceased	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1911), only married women, E
- dependant (under 16)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951)
- still living	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1911), only married women, E
Cigarette smoking																		15+
Country of birth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911), E (pre-1951)
- of father	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E
Descent																		
- Māori descent																		Included in 1976 in response to Māori Affairs Act 1974, Electoral Act 1974 and Electoral Act 1975 changes of definition of Māori; included in 1991-2001 when ethnic group rather than ethnic origin question was asked.
- race/ethnic origin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1874-1911), E (pre-1951)
Education																		15+
- courses for personal interest																		15+
- duration and level																		15+
- establishments attended in past																		15+
- establishments being attended	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911), E (pre-1916: 1874-1911), E (pre-1951)
- qualifications																		15+
- study/training course attendance (see also Unpaid work/activities)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1858-1911), E
Sunday schooling																		
Employment																		
- address of workplace																		15+
- hours worked																		E (1945); 15+ (1971-1981); distinction between first, second and other jobs (1981-1996)
- industry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911), E (pre-1951), 15+ (1971-2001)
- intended industry in peace-time																		E, Armed forces
- intended occupation in peace-time																		E, Armed forces or 'manpowered' individuals only
- means of travel to work																		15+
- name of employer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951), 15+ (1971-1986)
- occupation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1874-1911), E (pre-1921), 15+ (1971-1986)
- postponement of retirement																		E
- status in employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1891-1911), E (pre-1951), 15+ (1971-2001)
- time taken to travel to work																		E (1945), 15+ (1971)
- working time lost through other causes																		E
- working time lost through sickness/injury																		E
Ethnic group																		
Health																		
- disability																		
- limitations due to health problems																		Health problem or condition lasting six months or more
- sugar diabetes																		Treatment methods used
Income																		
- income from Social Security benefits																		15+
- income group																		E (pre-1951), from 1981 15+
- income support payments																		15+
- sources of																		15+

Definitions and Questionnaires

Historical Summary of the Scope of the Census																		
Question	pre-1916	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	Comments
INDIVIDUAL FORM																		
Infirmities	*	*																(pre-1916: 1851-1911), E
Iwi	*														*	*	*	Asked in 1991 for the first time since 1901
Languages																		E
Life insurance sum assured			*															(pre-1916: 1851-1911), E
Literacy	*	*	*															
Marital status																		
- duration of current marriage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1911); E. only married women (pre-1916: 1851-1911); E (pre-1926); 15+ (1851-1916, 1971-1986, 2001); 16+ (1921-1966)
- legal marital status																		
- social marital status																		
- whether married to a European	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	MCI
Name (full name)																		(pre-1916: 1851-1911)
Nationality																		
- how acquired	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1901-1911), E, British subjects only (pre-1921), all Europeans (1921)
- whether British or foreign	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1874-1911), E, actual nationality asked in 1921
Orphanhood			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E
Relationship to occupier or person in charge of the dwelling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911), E (pre-1945)
Relationship to other members of the household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911), E (pre-1926), voluntary
Religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911)
Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1911)
Tenure holder																		
Unemployment																		
- availability for work			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E
- duration of																		(pre-1916: 1851, 1861-1911), E
- infirmities causing inability to work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1896-1911), E
- job search methods																		Includes methods used to look for work
- persons unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E
- seeking work in last four weeks					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15+: study/training course attendance asked as an unpaid activity (1986, 1991 and 2001)
- whether registered					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid work / activities (see also Education - study/training course attendance)																		
Usual residential address																		
- no. of years lived at																		
- usual address			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (1936, 1945)
- one year ago											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
- five years ago											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
War services																		
- forces in which served					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (1936)
- wars in which served					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (1936); 15+ (1971)
- whether receiving war pension					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E
Years since arrival in NZ/years lived in NZ	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(pre-1916: 1851-1858, 1901-1911), E (pre-1951)
Abbreviations:																		
E	General European Census only																	
15+	Asked of those 15 years of age and older																	
16+	Asked of those 16 years of age and older																	
MCI	Asked of Māori living in North Island or Chatham Islands only																	

Definitions and Questionnaires

Historical Summary of the Scope of the Census																		
DWELLING FORM	pre-1916	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	Comments
Question																		
Absentees																		
- details of each absentee											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	P, including full name, age, sex, relationship to person filling out dwelling form, whether in New Zealand on census night and, if not, how long away from New Zealand (2001)
- number of											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	P, E, number of each sex (E 1926)
Address of dwelling																		
Amenities (see also Telephone, Telecommunication systems)																		
- bath or shower						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
- bathroom																		
- clothes washing machine																		
- cooking facilities																		
- cooking, means of																		
- deep freeze																		
- electric clothes dryer																		
- electric light						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
- electrical supply, source of																		Census of Māori (1945); for flats only (1951)
- flush toilet																		Electric (1956-1971); Fully automatic (1976-1981); Not fully automatic (1981)
- motor powered lawn mower																		For flats only
- radio																		E (1945)
- refrigerator																		
- telephone/access to telecommunication systems																		
- television																		
- vacuum cleaner																		
Water supply																		
- hot-water service						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
- piped water supply						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
- rain-water tanks						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
- water supply, principal source of																		Census of Māori (1945)
Bees																		Census of Māori
Bicycles/power cycles																		E
Caravans																		P
Date dwelling constructed																		
Distance to nearest (see also Post Office)																		
- public primary school																		
- shopping facilities																		
- transport services																		
Domestic servants, number of																		
Flat built as such																		
Heat insulation (ceiling and outer walls)																		
Heating of dwelling																		
- principal means of																		
- source of energy for																		
- water heating of main supply																		
- water heating of secondary supply																		

Definitions and Questionnaires

Historical Summary of the Scope of the Census																			
DWELLING FORM	pre-1916	1916	1921	1926	1936	1945	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	Comments	
Question																			
Holiday residence, address of								*			*		*						P (1971)
Home vegetable production							*		*	*	*	*	*						(pre-1916) 1851-1911; E (pre-1951); P (1976-1981)
Material of outer walls	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						P (1976-1981)
Material of roof																			E (1926-1936)
Name of non-private dwelling							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (1945)
Name of occupier or person filling out dwelling form																			
Number of bedrooms																			
- guest beds in non private dwelling											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	P (1981-2001)
- in private dwellings											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Number of rooms											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951)
- in non-private dwellings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951)
- in private dwellings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Part of 'Type of dwelling' question in 2001
Number of storeys																			
Occupants																			
- names																			
- number of		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951)
- relationship to person filling out dwelling form																			
Permanent or temporary dwelling				*															E (1926)
Pleasure boats											*		*						P (1981)
Post office																			
- distance to nearest post office		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951); rural areas only
- name of nearest post office		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951); rural areas only
Poultry		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1945); P (1971)
Rent																			Rented or leased dwellings only
- amount paid	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1951); P (1911-2001)
- from whom rented																			P
- furnished / unfurnished																			E (1936); P (1971-1986)
Tenure		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1926); P (1971-2001)
Type of dwelling - non-private		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	E (pre-1926); not asked in the 1996 questionnaire - the enumerator coded it
Type of dwelling - private																			Not asked in the 1996 questionnaire - the enumerator coded it
Vehicles available for use																			
- motor cars											*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
- motor cycles or scooters												*	*	*	*	*	*	*	P
Abbreviations:																			
E General European Census only																			
P Private dwellings only																			

Chapter 9:

New Zealand census dates

The following table gives details of the dates of New Zealand Censuses of Population and Dwellings, together with the lengths of the intervening periods.

Date of Census	1851	Period Since Previous Census (Years)
November-December	1851	-
Friday 24 December	1858	2 ¹
Monday 16 December	1861	3
Thursday 1 December	1864	3
Thursday 19 December	1867	3
Monday 27 February	1871	3
Sunday 1 March	1874	3
Sunday 3 March	1878	4
Sunday 3 April	1881	3
Sunday 28 March	1886	5
Sunday 5 April	1891	5
Sunday 12 April	1896	5
Sunday 31 March	1901	5
Sunday 29 April	1906	5
Sunday 2 April	1911	5
Sunday 15 October	1916	5.5
Sunday 17 April	1921	4.5
Tuesday 20 April	1926	5
Tuesday 24 March	1936	10
Tuesday 25 September	1945	9.5
Tuesday 17 April	1951	5.5
Tuesday 17 April	1956	5
Tuesday 18 April	1961	5
Tuesday 22 March	1966	5
Tuesday 23 March	1971	5
Tuesday 23 March	1976	5
Tuesday 24 March	1981	5
Tuesday 4 March	1986	5
Tuesday 5 March	1991	5
Tuesday 5 March	1996	5
Tuesday 6 March	2001	5

¹ Period since incomplete enumeration of March 1857.

In the interests of uniformity a Census Act was passed in 1858 which repealed the 1851 Ordinance and instituted three-yearly general censuses. The first was taken in December 1858 and the series continued up to and including the census of 1874. The abolition of the provinces in 1876 made new legislation necessary, and a Census Act passed in 1877 provided for general censuses to be taken in 1878, 1881 and every fifth year from then on. The 1931 Census was abandoned under direction of the Census Postponement Act 1931 because of the depressed state of the economy, and the census due to be taken in 1941 (during World War II) was postponed until 1945, the census due in 1946 was not held.

It had become customary to hold the census in the autumn but in 1945 this sequence was broken. The Labour Government was anxious to introduce legislation abolishing the 'country quota' which had existed previously. Under this system a loading of 20 percent was added to rural populations which meant that there were more country electorates, in relation to population, than urban. Government wished to have the redefinition of electorates available in time for the election in 1946, and so advanced the date of the census to September 1945.

Chapter 10:

Individual and dwelling forms, historical

Chapter 11:

Individual and dwelling forms, 2001

Index

absentee	11	main means of travel to work	13
access to telecommunication systems	21	main urban area	25
activities	11	Māori ethnic group population	13
adult child	19	marital status	13
age	11	meshblocks	26
age imputation	11	minor urban area	26
area unit	25	New Zealand	26
availability for work	11	non-familial relationship	19
birthplace	11	non-private dwelling	23
census night address	11	not elsewhere classified	29
census night population count	11	not elsewhere included	29
census usually resident population count	12	not further defined	29
child in a family nucleus	19	not stated	29
city	25	number of bedrooms	23
combined parental income for couples with children	19	number of children	19
community board	25	number of dependent children	19
consensual union	19	number of motor vehicles	21
constituency	25	number of occupants	24
couple	19	number of rooms	24
couple type	19	occupation	14
dependent child	19	occupied dwelling	24
district	25	overseas visitor population	14
don't know	29	parent	19
dwelling	23	parent role	20
dwelling occupancy status	23	partner	20
dwelling type	23	permanent private dwelling	24
dwelling under construction	23	post-school qualification	14
electoral boundaries	25	private dwelling	24
electoral district	25	qualification	14
employed	12	reference person	14
ethnicity/ethnic group	12	refused to answer	29
extended family	19	regional council	26
familial relationship	19	related	20
family nucleus	19	relationship to reference person	14
family type	19	religious affiliation	14
fuel types used to heat dwelling	23	response outside scope	29
highest qualification	12	response unidentifiable	29
highest secondary school qualification	12	rural area	26
hours worked in employment	12	rural centre	26
household	21	same-sex partners	20
household characteristics	21	secondary urban area	26
household composition	21	sector of landlord	21
industry	13	sector of ownership	14
internal migrants	13	seeking work	15
internal migration	13	sex	15
iwi	13	sex imputation	15
job search methods	13	sole parent	20
labour force	13	sources of extended family income	20
labour force participation rate	13	sources of family income	20
language spoken	13	sources of household income	21
living arrangements	13	sources of personal income	15
		statistical area	26
		status in employment	15

Definitions and Questionnaires

temporary private dwelling	24	usual residence indicator	17
tenure holder	15	usual resident	17
tenure of household	21	usual residents in households	17
territorial authority	27	usual residents in non-private occupied dwellings	17
total extended family income	20	usual residents in occupied dwellings	17
total family income	20	usually resident population	17
total household income	22	visitor	17
total personal income	15	ward	27
total responses	29	weekly rent paid by households	22
unemployed	15	work and labour force imputation	17
unemployment rate	16	work and labour force status	17
unoccupied dwelling	24	working age population	17
unpaid work	16	workplace	17
unrelated	20	workplace address	17
urban area	27	year of arrival in New Zealand	17
usual residence	16	years at usual residence	17
usual residence five years ago	16	years since arrival in New Zealand	17
usual residence five years ago indicator	16		
usual residence five years ago summary	16		
usual residence imputation	16		