

2001 Census Information

The 2001 Census is a snapshot of all people and occupied dwellings in New Zealand on 6 March 2001. This guide covers a selection of the information that has become available from the census. Key variables are listed below and grouped by four topics:*

- personal** – about groups of individuals
- household** – about groups of households and families
- dwellings** – about housing and living conditions
- geographic** – about different areas

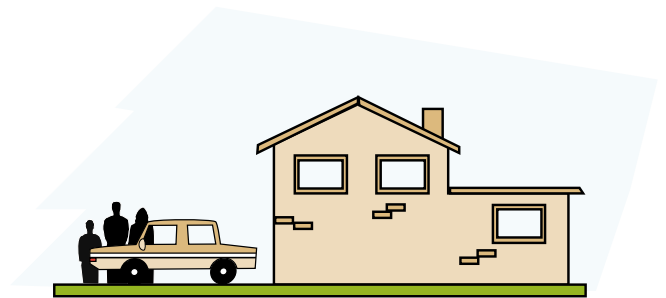
A vast amount of detailed information can be accessed:

- Numbers of persons and households and dwellings information are generally available down to the meshblock (neighbourhood block) level.
- Cross-tabulations (combinations of data, such as 'age by sex by area') are generally available down to the area unit (suburb) level.

With all information, policies are enforced to protect the confidentiality of all respondents.

Personal – about groups of individuals

- Number of persons
- Age
- Sex
- Location
- Years at usual address
- Address five years ago
- Date of birth
- Country of birth
- Years since arrival in New Zealand – applies when born overseas
- Duration of residence in New Zealand
- Ethnic group



- Māori descent
- Iwi
- Religion
- Language(s) spoken
- Marital – legal and social status
- Personal income – total and sources of income
- Unpaid work activities, such as household work, childcare, care of the disabled, voluntary work and others.

Education

- Studying – part-time or full-time
- Highest school qualification gained
- Post school qualification gained – level of attainment and field of study
- Highest qualification gained.

Work related

- Labour force status – employed, unemployed and not seeking work
- Unemployed – by the job seeking methods used recently: job advertisements, friends/relatives and others
- Employment status, such as paid employee, self employed and others

*There are four main groups of key variables



- Employment – occupation, industry(ies) employed in, number of hours worked and number of jobs
- Location of workplace
- Means of travel to work, for example private bus, train, private car and others.

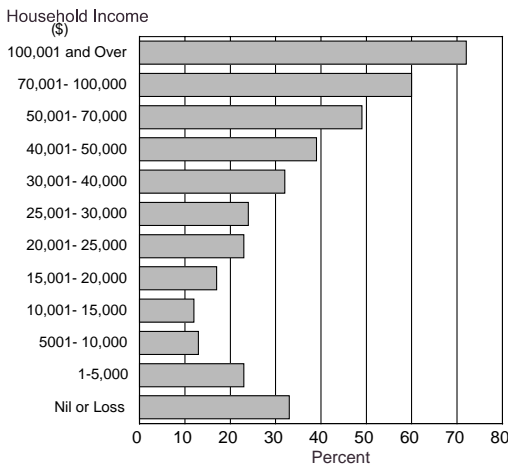
Household – about groups of households or families

- Number of households (a household is a group of people sharing one residence)
- Household size
- Household composition
- Household income – total and sources of
- Number of families
- Family type, for example one parent with dependent children
- Number of adults, dependent children and adult children in a family
- Couples – either married or de facto
- Family income – total and sources of.

Dwelling – housing and living conditions

EXAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Household Access to the Internet
By Household Income



Source: 2001 Census

- Number of dwellings (a dwelling is a building or substitute in which people live)
- Dwelling type: detached house or townhouse, house or flat, bach, crib or holiday home, home for the elderly and others such as a yacht
- Number of occupants
- Private or non-private

- Houses or flats – by number of storeys
- Dwelling ownership type: private person, private trust, Housing New Zealand and others
- Tenure – whether house is rented or owned either freehold or owned with a mortgage
- Rent – the amount regularly paid when applicable
- Number of rooms – bedrooms and/or other rooms
- Number of motor vehicles available for use
- Access to telecommunications – phone, fax and internet
- Means of heating: electricity, bottled gas, solar heating and others
- Non-private dwellings by type: hotels, motor camps, rest home and others.

Geographic – about different areas

Below are selected standard geographic areas which you can obtain data for. You can also customise your area of interest provided you use meshblocks as your base.

Meshblocks are the smallest geographic unit for collecting and providing data. An urban meshblock typically encompasses around 110 people. There are 38,366 meshblocks covering New Zealand.

Area units are groupings of meshblocks that form a specific area. Urban area units typically encompass around 2,000 to 5,000 people. There are 1,860 area units covering New Zealand.



Urban areas are concentrated settlements based on central groupings of people.

Wards are areas used for local government electoral purposes and are based on meshblocks.

Territorial authorities are cities or districts. There are 74, which cover all of New Zealand.

Regions are areas covered by regional councils. There are 16 in total.

The **national area** covers all of New Zealand.

For further information contact our Information Centre.



For more information

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