

2006 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS

Preliminary Views on Content

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Preface

The 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings saw a significant expansion of the range of data made available free on the Statistics New Zealand website. This has greatly increased the uses and users of population census data. Wide use of this resource is being made by governments (central and local), researchers and academics in the planning of services, development and monitoring of policy, and support of a wide range of research projects. Businesses and communities are also increasingly deriving value by using population census information in their own planning and evaluation processes.

It is therefore appropriate that the first report on the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings describes our initial views on the proposed content. This document will enable those with an interest in the information collected each census, to help us shape the content of the next census (scheduled for March 2006). A summary of our preliminary topic assessments can be found in chapter 3 and provides a starting point for further discussion on the content of the 2006 Census. Details of how you can become involved in the consultation process are outlined in appendix 1.

Statistics New Zealand wants to ensure that the 2006 Census reflects the wider information needs of government and the community. One major feature of the census is the fact that it not only provides a 'snapshot' of the nation at a particular point in time but also, by comparison with earlier censuses, enables us to trace the evolution of our nation over time. Therefore, the desire to provide data that is relevant to our most current information needs has to be balanced against the desire to maintain a significant degree of continuity over time, and the need to minimise respondent burden. All participants in the consultation phase will need to think about wider issues such as continuity, data quality and the limitations of the census, when preparing submissions on their topics of interest.

As the census is only one of a range of data sources (others include administrative as well as survey data), this report also seeks to inform participants about the availability of additional data sources. While recognising the pivotal role the population census plays in New Zealand's system of social and economic statistics, it is important to understand that the census may not always be the best source of data to meet a particular information need.

For a population census to be successful, the full participation and support of New Zealand society is required. One way in which Statistics New Zealand seeks to encourage this is by informing the widest possible audience of the opportunity to discuss the proposals contained in this report.

I encourage you to make your views known and to become involved in the 2006 Census planning process, either by completing the submission form included with this report, or online at www.stats.govt.nz. All completed submissions should be returned to Statistics New Zealand by 27 June 2003.

By providing your input into the process of determining the content of the 2006 Census, you will be helping us to ensure the 2006 Census will be of great value to our nation as it continues to evolve.



Brian Pink
Government Statistician

Acknowledgement

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Household Economic Statistics	Regional and Environmental Statistics
Inflation Measures	Social Statistics
Labour Market Statistics	

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Preliminary Views on Content represents Statistics New Zealand's initial views on content for the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. This report is intended as a guide to the discussion and consultation necessary to help decide which topics will be included in the 2006 Census. Consultation with users is an integral part of determining census content. The content of the census is reviewed in each census cycle to ensure that it remains relevant and meets users' needs.

Statistics New Zealand is inviting comment on the proposed content for the 2006 Census. The proposed content involves minimal change from the 2001 Census, with a focus on improving quality while minimising respondent burden. Users have indicated that they would prefer data continuity to enable change over time to be measured. In order to improve data quality in an environment where data collection is becoming increasingly difficult, Statistics New Zealand would like to put resources into encouraging participation and improving the quality of existing topics, rather than adding new topics. More detail on this approach is detailed in chapter 2.

The population census is the cornerstone of official social statistics in New Zealand and it is important that it continues to provide a quality benchmark for other data sources. There are a wide range of users of and uses for census data, ranging from funding allocation at the central government level to use by community groups for their own planning purposes. Population census data, in conjunction with the many other data sources available, is vital for fulfilling the needs of these groups.

2006 Census Consultation Process

Consultation for the 2006 Census will focus on continuity, data quality and outcomes. The scope for changes to the range of topics included in the 2006 Census is limited. It is more likely that content changes will involve minor changes to existing topics rather than the addition of new topics.

The aim of the consultation is to assess what users want to achieve from census data, in order to evaluate how the census might best fulfil these needs. In some instances, users' needs may be best met through data sources other than the census. This document also seeks to inform users of the availability of additional sources of data.

Guidelines have been provided at the end of this report to help users make a submission. Submissions on census content can be made by completing the form online at www.stats.govt.nz, or by filling in the form in appendix 1. All submissions should be completed and returned to Statistics New Zealand by **27 June 2003** in order to receive full consideration. The deadline is necessary to ensure all submissions can be assessed thoroughly before a final decision on content is made. All topics considered for inclusion in the 2006 Census will be evaluated against the criteria for determining census content outlined in chapter 4.

The Government Statistician will make the final decision on the proposed content for the 2006 Census, and this will be published by Statistics New Zealand in October 2003 (*Final Report on Content*). A copy of this report will be made available to all participants in the consultation process. Once content is determined, Statistics New Zealand will develop relevant questions and begin a testing programme to ensure the satisfactory performance of the census questions and questionnaires. It is possible that this process will result in some re-evaluation of census content. Users will be informed of any changes to the content through a census newsletter published on the Statistics New Zealand website.

Statistics New Zealand intends to hold a full dress rehearsal for the 2006 Census during 2005, using tested enumeration and processing procedures. The census questionnaires will not be finalised until the completion of this testing phase in mid-2005.

Planning of the output products will commence in 2004 and Statistics New Zealand will consult with users on their requirements.

The Role of the Census

The five-yearly population census is the only source of a complete count of New Zealand's population, legislated for by the Statistics Act 1975. The data produced in the census is essential to support the government's social, economic and regional programmes and, in particular, its reliance on population-based funding and commitment to community capacity building and development. The population census is also a key element in determining the electoral process.

The central government agencies' Social Statistics Strategy identifies the census as playing a pivotal role in New Zealand's system of social statistics. As the only collection of social statistics on the whole population in New Zealand at a point in time, the census provides a unique source of information about small geographic areas and small population groups, in addition to allowing analysis at the national level. This ability to provide information about small areas and small population groups is one key strength of the census. Another major strength of the census is that the range of variables collected means that it is possible to cross-classify a particular variable with a range of other variables, making the census a rich source of information. The five-yearly cycle means that it can also be useful in measuring changes across time. The majority of data about people, provided from the census, is about the census usually resident population count, ie the population that usually lives in New Zealand and was present on census night. However, all people in the country on census night are expected to complete a census form; therefore, some information is also collected about people visiting from overseas. New Zealanders overseas on census night are not included.

The census contributes to New Zealand's wider system of social statistics by providing:

- a base population from which population estimates and projections can be derived
- denominator data for calculating a wide range of measures (eg mortality rates)
- information which can be used to select samples for other surveys
- a base for calculating derived statistics (eg income indexes).

The census is always subject to a small proportion of non-response. To make it as easy as possible to complete the census forms, encourage maximum participation and thus ensure quality data, restrictions are placed on the size of the questionnaires and the complexity of the questions. Because the entire population in New Zealand on census night is required to complete the questionnaires, largely without assistance, it is not possible to ask complex questions. Nor is it desirable to include topics that will require respondents to access records in order to complete the questionnaires. The nature, and particularly the size, of the census means that a certain amount of time is also required to capture, process and release the data.

These limitations mean that the census is not always the best source of data to meet some information needs, such as:

- complex or sensitive information
- information to determine underlying causes of a trend or event
- data that needs to be available within six months or so of the collection date, or
- current data that is needed on a regular basis.

Managing Quality of Census Data

The 2001 Census was the first census in which Statistics New Zealand adopted a formal Quality Management Strategy (QMS). A similar approach to quality management is proposed for 2006. Users' views on this approach to managing data quality are sought.

The QMS aimed to define the quality of census output and to ensure that minimum quality levels were met. This strategy was applied throughout the census development and operational phases. A key aspect of the QMS was to differentiate between different levels of output quality. This acknowledged that Statistics New Zealand could not produce all outputs at the highest level of quality with a limited budget and timeframe. The QMS outlined three levels of data quality. The distinction between – and implications of – differing levels of quality were to be considered in all processes for Census 2001. This approach helped to prioritise resources at all phases of the census.

Four core census variables (age, sex, location and ethnicity) were identified as the foremost census variables, and resources were applied to those variables to ensure that outputs were of the highest possible quality. For other census variables, the QMS aimed to provide census outputs that were of at least a minimum standard to be suitable for use. This minimum quality level was identified in fitness for use specifications, which reflected user requirements, and were made available to users.

Additional Data Sources

The census is just one of a range of data sources that includes administrative data as well as survey data. Survey takers (not only Statistics New Zealand) rely on information from the census to target their sample selection to areas of interest, usually using variables such as socio-economic status, income, employment, age and ethnicity. They also adjust their survey results to census benchmarks, in particular, age, sex and ethnicity.

The table below (Strengths of Data Sources) shows some other data sources available and the type of information requirements they can meet. These additional data sources can complement the information that can be provided by the census and may offer users other ways of meeting data needs. Information about additional data sources for specific topics is provided in appendix 4. Discussion on each type of data source follows.

Household Sample Surveys

Household surveys provide a portrait of a sample at a precise point in time, or a series of 'snapshots'. These surveys are suitable for providing current data on a regular basis as they can be conducted within relatively little time. Household surveys can cover complex topics because they are usually administered by skilled interviewers and the topics can be covered in greater detail than the census allows.

A shortcoming of sample surveys is that the sample size can limit the usefulness of the data. For example, the sample size of the Household Labour Force Survey limits the amount of analysis that can be done by small geographic area.

An example of a household survey in New Zealand is the 2001 Household Savings Survey, which was commissioned by the Office of the Retirement Commissioner to provide information that will help develop retirement policy.

A post-censal survey is also an example of a sample survey. Post-censal surveys take place after the census. They typically focus on a relatively small or dispersed population, and the sample for the survey is drawn using variables collected in the census. Using the census to draw the sample greatly reduces the need for time-consuming and expensive screening for the target population. The use of trained interviewers on post-censal surveys allows more complex questions to be included, which is one of the benefits of this kind of survey. Another advantage of this type of survey is that the data collected can be supplemented with the information collected in the census.

An example of a post-censal survey is the Māori Language Survey, which was carried out after the 2001 Census. The sample for this survey was drawn from adult Māori ethnic group respondents to the ethnicity question.

Longitudinal Data Sources

A longitudinal data source collects information on the same sample of respondents at repeated intervals. This type of survey indicates how people's circumstances change over time.

An example of this kind of survey is the Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE), which aims to build a picture of how individual and family circumstances and lifestyles change over time. It began in October 2002 and is planned to run for eight years. Information is collected by Statistics New Zealand interviewers and includes questions on living arrangements, children, education, income and employment. People at 15,000 randomly selected addresses are involved.

Administrative Data Sources

Organisations other than Statistics New Zealand collect data for their own purposes, often to facilitate the operation of government processes. These administrative files often provide information at very small geographic levels. By making use of this data, the costly collection and capture stages can be avoided and respondent burden can be reduced. Administrative data also enables users to have information on complex topics that would not easily be collected in a survey environment, for example: migration records; birth, death and marriage registrations; and property ownership registers.

However, administrative data has some major shortcomings:

- incomplete coverage. It only applies to the population of interest and no information is available on those that don't enter the system. For example, information from ACC includes only those people currently receiving payments, and may therefore exclude some people who have had accidents.
- a lack of useful contextual data. Tax records, for example, have no information about ethnic groups or family relationships.
- classifications, definitions and concepts may not be consistent over time or across data sources.

Strengths of Data Sources

Data Requirement	Data Sources					
	Census of Population and Dwellings	Sample Surveys		Longitudinal Data Sources (eg SoFIE)	Administrative Data Sources	
		One-off Cross-sectional (eg HSS)	Repeated Cross-sectional (eg HES)		Cross-sectional (eg Birth Registrations)	Longitudinal (eg Tax Data)
	Does this data source meet this data requirement?					
Provides data on small geographic areas	yes				yes	yes
Provides data on small and sparse population groups	yes	yes			yes	yes
Meets legislative requirements	yes				sometimes	sometimes
Uses time series analysis with consistent concepts and coverage	yes		mostly	yes	sometimes	yes
Meets ongoing need for current data			yes		yes	yes
Contains complex questions requiring interviewer assistance		yes	yes	yes		
Provides data which show underlying causes of a trend or event (causal links)				yes		

Descriptions of additional sources of information traditionally included in the population census, particularly those topics included in recent censuses, can be found in appendix 3: Survey Information Table. Detail within this table includes type of data, frequency of availability, geographic unit and the types of products and services available.

Chapter 2

Change in 2006 Census Content

It is proposed that there will be minimal change to the content of the 2006 Census. Several factors have driven this approach:

- The importance of maintaining continuity. The census is the cornerstone of official social statistics in New Zealand and it is important that a consistent census dataset be maintained as a benchmark for other datasets. A consistent time series is also a key demand by users of census data. Users have indicated that they prefer continuity to enable them to measure change. This conflicts with the need to ensure that the census remains relevant to current information needs. Statistics New Zealand considers that maintaining the current range of census topics will maximise continuity with past censuses. However, some changes within census topics may be required to ensure the data remains relevant.
- The focus on improving data quality. Resources need to be put into working on the data quality of existing topics (eg response rates) rather than into adding new topics. By focusing on data quality, Statistics New Zealand will be able to build on the role of the census as a sound base dataset, reinforcing the position of census as a key element of the wider statistical system.
- The need to minimise the load on respondents and encourage participation. Part of Statistics New Zealand's commitment to being responsive to respondents involves ensuring that the time taken to answer the questionnaires in 2006 will not increase from 2001. This means that users should be aware that if they wish to add new topics, other topics will need to be dropped.
- New initiatives being made for the 2006 Census – the beginning of a shift away from traditional collection methods to electronic collection, and much stronger links with local government and communities. These new initiatives are responses to changes in society. The environment for collecting data is becoming more complex and challenging while at the same time users' needs for information are becoming more detailed and specific. For 2006 we must respond to these changes while maintaining and/or improving the quality of census data.

Proposed Changes to the Range of Topics

The proposed changes to the range of topics follow. These proposed changes are in line with the expectation that cyclical topics excluded from the 2001 Census will be included in the 2006 Census.

Cigarette smoking – Questions on cigarette smoking have been included on a cyclical basis. A question was first asked in 1976 and then repeated in 1981 and 1996. It is proposed that a question be included in the 2006 Census.

Fertility – The topic of fertility is also considered a cyclical topic and has been included in eight censuses since 1911, including 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1996. It is proposed that the topic of fertility be included in the 2006 Census.

Disability – This topic is recommended for removal from the 2006 Census. Questions on disability were included in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. They were used to select samples for post-censal disability surveys, and no disability information from the census was published. Results from the 1996 and 2001 Disability Surveys indicate that the small amount of change has been such that the topic of disability is better included on a cyclical basis rather than five-yearly. It is unlikely that there will be a post-censal survey on disability following the 2006 Census unless there are major changes in government policy that are likely to have a significant impact on the well-being of people with disabilities.

Changes Within Topics

Although it is proposed that there be minimal change to the range of topics included, some changes within topic areas may be required to reflect current information needs. Users should note that any changes within topic areas may disrupt continuity of historic time series. A summary of areas in which changes may be appropriate follows. Further details are provided in the separate topic discussions in chapter 3.

Education and training – The level of attainment portion of the standard classification of educational attainment is currently under review. This reflects the impact of such changes as the introduction of the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) framework. Possible changes being considered are combining the school and post-school qualifications questions and using tick-box response options. There are a number of issues relating to the information on participation in study, such as the reference period used. Possible changes to improve the usefulness of the information on study need to be explored.

Work – An issue with this topic is whether the census should continue to match the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions so closely. Matching the ILO definitions has resulted in additional questions and more complicated routing. Whether a simplified approach involving less respondent burden would suffice needs to be looked at. There are also issues with the scope and nature of the travel to work topic. Currently this topic only covers travel to paid employment on census day, which is of limited value for traffic flow and civil defence planning. Options for broadening this topic need to be considered.

Income – The level of non-response to the income topic is of concern. Review of this topic will involve looking at the reasons for non-response and ways of improving response rates and data quality. The income bands used also need to be reviewed.

Families and households – The main issue with this topic is that the population census data does not reflect the complex realities of contemporary families. The major specific issue to come out of this is that situations in which children have two active parents living in separate households ('two-household children' or 'two-home children') are being misrepresented. Review of this topic will include looking at whether it is possible to improve the way families and households are measured in the census. The difficulties and limitations of deriving data on families from the census will be discussed with users.

Housing – A review of the dwelling type classification has occurred in response to users' requests for more accurate dwelling type data in the future. It is proposed that the 2006 Census will incorporate this review. The two new classifications code dwellings according to their structure and function and will represent a break in time series.

Chapter 3

Topic Discussions

This chapter contains information about the issues affecting each census topic and recommendations about each topic's inclusion in the census. There are also recommendations about further work that is required or changes that may be needed. The topics have been grouped into broad areas, rather than being dealt with individually.

Information about additional sources of data for each topic is included in appendix 4. The purpose of including this information is to raise awareness of these additional sources of data. In some instances, these additional data sources may meet users' needs better than the census.

In general, Statistics New Zealand is not yet able to provide access to additional sources of data that it does not collect. Enquiries about obtaining access to data that is not collected by Statistics New Zealand should be directed to the collection agency.

The following table lists the topics Statistics New Zealand is proposing for inclusion in the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Topics Proposed for 2006

Statutory (must be asked by law)	Recommended for inclusion in 2006
Address on census night Address of dwelling Age Ethnicity Māori descent Name Number of occupants on census night Number of rooms Sex Tenure of household Usual residence	<p>Population Structure Fertility Marital status Absentees</p> <p>Location Usual residence five years ago Years at usual residence</p> <p>Ethnicity and Culture Birthplace Iwi affiliation Language spoken Religious affiliation Years since arrival in New Zealand</p> <p>Health Cigarette smoking</p> <p>Education and Training Field of study Highest secondary school qualification Highest qualification Level of post-school qualification</p> <p>Work Hours worked per week Industry Labour force status Main means of travel to work Occupation Sector of ownership Status in employment Unpaid activities Workplace address</p> <p>Income Personal income Sources of personal income</p> <p>Families and Households Extended families Family type Household composition</p> <p>Housing Access to telecommunication systems Dwelling type Fuel type used to heat dwellings Number of bedrooms Number of motor vehicles Rent paid by household Sector of landlord Tenure holder</p>

Population Structure

Data Uses

Information collected in the census that relates to population structure includes name, age, sex, absentees, marital status and fertility.

All social sciences and social services are influenced at the most basic levels by demographic change. Thus an informed society must monitor basic changes in population structure and composition. Virtually all users of census data seek some information on population structure. Age and sex are two of the most commonly used census variables, regularly being cross-classified with all other census variables. Census age and sex data also provides (either directly or indirectly via population estimates) the base population for many derived series, including fertility, mortality, morbidity, suicide, accident and crime statistics.

Users of population structure data include central government agencies, local authorities, private organisations and businesses, researchers, communities and individuals.

There is a statutory requirement under the Statistics Act 1975 for the census to collect name, age (date of birth) and sex information. Unlike age and sex, which are key variables for analysis, names are important in the enumeration phase of census and also in the processing phase where they are used to help establish family and household structures. The datasets that are produced do not contain respondents' names.

Information on absentees is needed for enumeration purposes, such as working out family and household composition, and is an important input to population estimates methodology.

Legal and social marital status responses provide valuable information on how society is structured and have implications for family size and changes in family structures. Thus, along with fertility data, this information indirectly contributes to the quality of population projections and our understanding of present and future society.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

The recent discussions and debate on population ageing have focussed attention on population age structure, changing sex ratios, family structure and family care networks for elderly people. Users have signalled a need for more information using single year of age, rather than age group categories.

While the population census produces information for the census usually resident population, it collects it on a de facto basis. Therefore, changes in travel patterns affect the ability of the population census to accurately measure the usually resident population. An increase in international travel has resulted in a rise in the number of New Zealand residents who are temporarily absent overseas on census night, affecting the total counts of the New Zealand usually resident population. Increased domestic travel similarly affects the reliability of subnational figures. Increasingly – with smaller households – it is likely that entire families and households are away from home, either in New Zealand or overseas. This means that while absentees are recorded in dwellings with at least one person present (who may be a visitor), there are none recorded in dwellings where everyone is away because no household form is completed. While the timing of the census is designed to minimise this, it is not known how many families and households are missed by the census because they were absent within New Zealand or overseas.

Census data on marital status relates to a person's current legal and social marital status. It does not include any information about the formation and duration of partnerships. Although the shift to first marriage at older ages may now have stabilised, the move away from legal marriage altogether appears to be continuing and increasing. A related issue is that how people describe their marital arrangements may not fit with the definitions and classifications used in the census. Increasingly, the distinction between legal and social marital status is becoming blurred. For example, non-legal but ceremonial marriages are rising. Many of these couples refer to their partner as their spouse and do not consider themselves to be living in a de facto relationship. Government too, is increasingly treating people living in de facto relationships as if they were married couples.

In contrast, a husband and wife living together in the same dwelling may not consider themselves as still being married (ie they are living as flatmates), so their social marital status may appear to contradict their legal marital status. Alternatively, a couple (married or de facto) need not be living in the same dwelling but can still have a very strong partnership.

Census data on fertility provides information on the number of children born (live births). However, it does not include any direct comprehensive information about the timing of births. In general, the onset of childbearing is now occurring at older ages, which has implications for inter-generational age gaps and could potentially have implications for child spacing. There has also been an increase in the proportion of women of all ages who have not had children. In common with a rapidly growing number of countries, the fertility of New Zealand women is currently below the replacement level. This shift to sub-replacement fertility is a contributing factor in population ageing. Natural increase (excess of births over deaths) at the national level is projected to drop 16 percent between 2001 and 2006 and become negative within about 40 years, as deaths begin to exceed births. However, for many subnational areas, the crossover of births and deaths will occur much sooner. Since much of New Zealand has traditionally relied on fertility for population growth, there is also likely to be renewed interest in fertility research.

There is growing interest in the topic of sexual orientation. Statistics Canada has done extensive testing of this topic and Statistics New Zealand is currently reviewing its findings. The testing done by Statistics Canada indicates that this topic is best suited to inclusion in surveys that have a particular context (eg health surveys) and is not suited to inclusion in the census. In light of this, the topic of sexual orientation is not recommended for inclusion in the census.

The topic of citizenship has been identified as an emerging data need. With increased international migration, settlement issues are important and there is a perceived need to distinguish between different migrant groups – temporary, long-term and permanent. The inability of a population census to disaggregate the residence status of the overseas born is a significant limitation. A measure of settlement is how strongly people associate themselves with the new country of settlement. One component of this is the adoption of New Zealand citizenship. However, a number of difficulties in measuring this exist. Some people not born in New Zealand have citizenship of right (eg people born in the Cook Islands). Others have lived in New Zealand for many decades and have never taken – or needed to take – citizenship (eg people under assisted passage provisions in the 1950s). Many people are here on a range of other residence provisions and it is also of interest how many people are usually resident on a permanent residence basis, or have student or other types of visas. People who are permanent residents in particular are equivalent to New Zealand citizens for almost all administrative purposes. Related concepts such as birthplace, religious affiliation, and ethnicity are collected in the census and may be used as alternative measures.

Recommendations for Inclusion

Name, age and sex information must be collected by the census. Information on absentees is also essential, although not required by law.

It is recommended that both the legal and social marital status topics continue to be included in each census as they clearly have considerable public interest and research value. A specialist survey could provide marital status statistics, but it would be complementary rather than a substitute for census data, because of the wider coverage of census.

It is also recommended that the topic of fertility continue to be included on a cyclical basis, and that it be included in the 2006 Census. Given the localised impact of sub-replacement fertility on population growth, it is unlikely that a specialist survey would be an appropriate alternative source of information on fertility. Moreover, the wider range of variables collected in the census provides a significantly more effective and efficient vehicle for analysing fertility.

Location

Data Uses

Information collected in the census relating to location includes address on census night, address of dwelling, usual residence, usual residence five years ago and years at usual residence.

The census is New Zealand's most valuable resource for providing information about the varying characteristics of New Zealand's population at a subnational level. Alternative data sources are not always able to provide subnational data due to the constraints of our small population. The location information collected in the census enables us to better understand and appreciate the variances within our communities, and to target resources where they are needed. Such information is therefore an essential component of the census.

Location information is used to formulate, monitor and evaluate central and local government policy. It is a critical input to population estimates and projections, providing information on how communities are changing. Users of location data include central government agencies, local authorities, private organisations and businesses, researchers, communities and individuals.

The Electoral Act requires the derivation of census-based electoral populations for the revision of electoral boundaries. Similarly, local authorities, the Local Government and Higher Salaries Commissions and health authorities have specific legal requirements for census populations or census-based population estimates at the local level.

While there is increasing general interest in internal migration, it is of particular importance to local authorities for planning and development. An understanding of population movement is also critical to the preparation of post-censal population estimates and projections. These in turn have a number of administrative, legal and research applications.

The inclusion of topics about address and dwelling location are statutory requirements of the New Zealand census. There is no statutory requirement to collect information on years at usual residence or usual residence five years ago. However, this data directly contributes to the quality of population estimates and projections, on which a number of democratic, funding and research processes depend, as well as contributing to a more general understanding of community dynamics.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

Over recent decades New Zealand society has become increasingly mobile. More New Zealanders are away from home (in hotels, motels, motor camps, private houses, etc) or temporarily overseas on census night. There are also more overseas visitors temporarily in New Zealand on census night. Another change that is occurring is that there are more New Zealanders with two or more usual residences or seasonal lifestyles.

Usual residence questions can prove difficult for some respondents to answer. Students whose term-time address differs from their home address, people whose working-week address differs from their home address, children whose week is split between parental homes, long-term visitors to New Zealand, and people who have seasonal lifestyles are among those for whom some judgement decisions are required when completing the usual residence question.

New Zealanders who complete their census forms away from home present some additional limitations on usual residence data. A small proportion fail to adequately specify their usual address information. The importance of this location information is reflected in Statistics New Zealand's decision to impute a meshblock of usual residence for these people (based on available information).

Boundary changes mean that geographical rebasing of historical census data is necessary to maintain comparability with the latest census. This can pose some limitations for historical comparisons as well as significant maintenance costs.

Collecting internal migration data in the census also has limitations. Some respondents have problems recalling previous addresses and the timing of moves, and multiple or return migration goes unrecorded. Moreover, the census cannot provide information on intermediate moves or the reasons why people move or choose not to move.

Internal migration is an increasingly important factor in regional growth. National natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is projected to drop 16 percent between 2001 and 2006 and become negative within a few decades, increasing the competition for population gains.

Another issue is how to define communities. Increased ease of travel means that it is increasingly difficult to put boundaries of common interest around population groups. Increasingly, communities of interest tend to mix and overlap geographically. Boundary changes and the need to maintain long time series are adding to the costs of maintaining the current geographic collection unit (meshblock).

Recommendations for Inclusion

Information on census night address, dwelling address and usual residence are required by law and so must be collected by census.

Given the increasing importance of internal migration as a component of population growth, and the role of this information in preparing post-censal population estimates and projections, it is recommended that the 2006 Census continues to collect information on years at usual residence and usual residence five years ago.

Ethnicity and Culture

Data Uses

Recent censuses have included several topics related to ethnicity and culture: ethnicity, Māori descent, iwi affiliation, birthplace, years since arrival in New Zealand, language and religious affiliation.

Ethnicity is a basic socio-demographic variable and is used extensively by government agencies, non-government organisations and individual ethnic groups. It is used to compile a wide range of demographic estimates and projections, and to derive measures for monitoring the well-being of ethnic groups, particularly in the health sector (eg morbidity rates). The census is also an important source of ethnicity data for small areas and small ethnic groups. The data is widely used with other characteristics of the population to inform research and policy development.

Māori descent data is used in conjunction with electoral registration data to calculate Māori electoral populations which are used in determining the boundaries of Māori electoral districts. In previous censuses, Māori descent has been used as a filter question to collect information on iwi affiliation. The census provides the most comprehensive source of information on the size and distribution of the Māori descent and iwi populations, with data being used to monitor Treaty of Waitangi obligations, allocate funds and resources to iwi, and assist with economic and social planning by iwi.

Data on birthplace and years since arrival in New Zealand is used to develop, monitor and evaluate settlement programmes for immigrants, and analyse the socio-economic status of immigrants.

Census data on religious affiliation is not widely used by government agencies, but there is a continuing demand for this topic from religious organisations, academic researchers and Māori and Pacific communities. The increasing ethnic diversity of New Zealanders indicates that interest in this topic is also likely to increase.

Data on language is used to monitor knowledge of languages other than English among different groups. It can also assist in measuring the impact of language revitalisation programmes, such as the government's Māori language revitalisation programme. Language information from the 2001 Census was also used to help select the sample for a survey about knowledge of te reo Māori. Local authorities have also used language information to determine what languages to provide services in.

The collection of data on Māori descent is a statutory requirement under the Electoral Act 1993. The topic of ethnic origin is also a statutory requirement under the Statistics Act 1975, although 'ethnic origin' is a different concept to that of 'ethnicity', which is the current concept adopted by Statistics New Zealand. Collection of data on other ethnicity and culture topics such as language and religion are not statutory requirements.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

New Zealand's growing cultural diversity reflects an immigration shift away from traditional (European) sources toward the Asia/Pacific region. The growth of global labour markets and the New Zealand market for international students have also contributed to the growing ethnic diversity of the population. These trends are expected to increase in the future. It is therefore important that the census is able to measure the key characteristics of that diversity, particularly through the topics of ethnicity, birthplace, years since arrival in New Zealand, Māori descent and iwi affiliation. Although information about language and religious affiliation is less critical, it does provide an added dimension of cultural affiliation that is not available through any other source.

The practical value of census information on religious affiliation is questionable, particularly in view of the fact that it does not provide an indication of participation (eg church attendance) or the depth of a person's commitment to their specified religion. This type of information is too complex and detailed to ask in the census. However, census data on religious affiliation does add to the measurement of cultural diversity.

A limitation of obtaining information from the census on languages spoken is that respondents' interpretations of what is meant by being able to have "a conversation about a lot of everyday things" may vary. An interviewer-administered survey could get more accurate information by asking a series of more specific questions to gauge a person's language ability.

The recent Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity (RME) indicates that the concept of ethnicity is not well understood by respondents, users and producers of ethnicity data. The frequent changes to question wording, both within and across data collections, have made it difficult to produce consistent and accurate measurements of ethnicity over time.

A key finding from the RME was that users require consistent time series data on ethnicity and comparability with data from other collections, including administrative collections. The draft recommendations from the review (January 2003) proposed that the current question used to collect ethnicity data in the 2001 Census be retained for the 2006 Census. The full report from the RME will be published by the end of May 2003.

The census is an important source of information about iwi affiliation, and is the only source of information about those Māori who do not know their iwi affiliation. In the 2001 Census, respondents provided information on up to six affiliations. Responses may therefore represent varying levels of strength of affiliation, which the census does not measure.

Consideration needs to be given in 2006 to the relationship between iwi affiliation and Māori descent. The number of apparently valid responses to iwi affiliation for people who did not specify Māori descent suggests that it may be better to treat iwi affiliation and Māori descent data separately rather than to provide iwi affiliation data only for people who stated that they are of Māori descent, as has been done previously. Statistics New Zealand has commenced a review of the iwi classification, which may address these and some related data quality issues.

Iwi affiliation has been included in the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses, but there have been changes in each census. Improvements to the 2001 question included better layout and a list of iwi provided with the census help notes.

Recommendations for Inclusion

It is recommended that the topics of ethnicity, Māori descent, iwi affiliation, birthplace, years since arrival in New Zealand, language and religious affiliation be included in the 2006 Census.

Whether it is appropriate to provide iwi affiliation information only for people who say they are of Māori descent needs to be looked at, and strategies for improving the quality of iwi affiliation data need to be explored.

Health

Data Uses

Information collected in the census relating to health includes cigarette smoking and disability.

Data on smoking prevalence is used by those working in the health sector. Information on current and ex-smokers is used to identify at-risk groups, to target health education programmes and evaluate the success of these programmes, and to monitor changes in smoking prevalence among high-risk groups in New Zealand. A question on cigarette smoking was first asked in the 1976 Census, and repeated in the 1981 and 1996 Censuses.

Disability data is used by government agencies and community groups to plan the delivery of services to people with disabilities. Service providers are interested in the location of people with disabilities, the nature of their disabilities, and the effect disability has on an individual's ability to participate in work, education, and society in general. There is also interest in the pool of potential carer support in the community for people with disabilities. Questions on disability were asked in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses to identify individuals for post-censal disability surveys.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

In spite of a wide range of policies, programmes and advertising campaigns aimed at reducing cigarette consumption, smoking continues to be a major health issue. The prevalence of smoking is particularly high among young women and Māori. The under-enumeration of young people (those in their late teens and early 20s), especially Māori and Pacific peoples, may affect the quality of the data. Young people may be reluctant to answer the smoking question because in New Zealand it is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone aged under 18. (Past censuses have asked the cigarette smoking question of people aged 15 and over.) However, as long as the prevalence of smoking remains high, particularly among high-risk groups, smoking will remain an important public health issue.

A key issue in the disability area has been the shift from institutional-based care to community-based care. This has resulted in changes for both people with disabilities and those who provide services for them, and raised questions around the coordination and adequacy of support services.

Although census data on disability can be used to select samples for post-censal disability surveys, testing has shown that the census itself is not a suitable vehicle for providing accurate information on disability. Data produced from a simple question in a self-administered survey may not be based on a consistent concept as the term disability is open to different interpretations. Interviewer-administered surveys can provide more accurate information because they can include a series of questions to determine whether or not a person has a disability.

It is unlikely that there will be a post-censal disability survey following the 2006 Census unless there are major changes in government policy that are likely to have a significant impact on the well-being of people with disabilities. As the sole purpose of including disability in the census is to select samples for post-censal disability surveys, the topic of disability is not recommended for inclusion in the 2006 Census.

Recommendations for Inclusion

As the topic of cigarette smoking has not been asked since the 1996 Census, it is recommended that this topic be included in the 2006 Census.

Education and Training

Data Uses

Information collected in the census relating to education and training includes highest secondary school qualification, highest qualification, level of post-school qualification, field of study and participation in study.

On its own, census data on educational qualifications is used by government agencies to measure highest qualifications and how these are broken down by population group. It is also used to measure change over time. In conjunction with other variables, educational qualifications are often used as a measure of socio-economic status.

More generally, data on educational qualifications is used to measure the impact of educational reforms; to develop, implement and evaluate immigration policy; and to identify over- and under-supply in skill areas.

Field of study data is important in identifying skill shortages and over-supply, and mismatches between people's skills and occupations (eg the current occupation of those with teaching qualifications). It is also used in conjunction with level of attainment information for human capital analysis.

Participation in study data could (with improved quality) be used to obtain the total number of people participating in education and training provided by both the public and private sectors. It could then be used to monitor changes over time and plan the provision and location of training courses, as well as targeting at-risk groups. Participation in study information was collected under unpaid activities in the 2001 Census.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

An emerging data need is the desire to know about people's skills as opposed to their qualifications. However, ideas around concepts, definitions and measurement of skills are still in the very early stages and qualifications are typically being used as a proxy in the interim, particularly for human capital measurement (the measurement of knowledge, skills, competencies and other attributes embodied in individuals that are relevant to economic activity).

A key issue is the blurring of the division between school and post-school qualifications. Typically, the census has asked separate questions on each, and the derivation for highest qualification assumes that a post-school qualification is always higher than a school qualification. However, the New Zealand Qualifications Framework offers a seamless transition that allows people to gain qualifications at the same level at both school and post-school institutions.

The level of attainment portion of the standard classification of educational attainment is currently under review. Among the proposals being considered are the possibility of combining the school and post-school qualifications questions, and the possibility of providing tick-box response options. Given the major change to the classification between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, and consequent negative impact on time series comparability, the potential impact on time series will be an important consideration.

Some users have asked if all qualifications can be collected. In the 1996 Census there was an attempt to collect the two highest qualifications, but this proved to be extremely complicated for a small portion of the population (only 10 percent of the population has more than one post-school qualification). A specialist, interviewer-administered survey would be a better vehicle for collecting such detailed information.

It has been proposed that general study questions be incorporated in the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). If this eventuates, then the census and HLFS study questions could be designed so that they provide complementary information.

The continuity of information on participation in study is an issue. Over the past three censuses there have been a number of changes in the question format, question wording and reference period. The timing of the census in relation to the return of students to universities has affected time series comparability and data quality. However, although improved data quality may not be addressed, it may be necessary (largely for reasons of lack of space on the questionnaire, and for continuity) to continue including the topic of participation in study within the unpaid activities questions.

Recommendations for Inclusion

It is recommended that the topics of school qualifications and post-school qualifications be included in the 2006 Census.

Work

Data Uses

In the census, information is collected on several topics relating to paid work: labour force status, occupation, industry, status in employment, sector of ownership (central government, local government, private), hours worked, travel to work and workplace address. Information is also collected on unpaid activities.

Paid work information from the census is used extensively by a variety of organisations, from central and local government to community groups and businesses, to analyse the labour market position of population groups and small geographic areas. The data can be used to analyse occupation and industry composition, the size and characteristics of the labour market, the links between income, qualifications and labour market outcomes, and measure changes over time. Labour force status is also used as a broad indicator of socio-economic status.

Statistics New Zealand uses variables from the paid work topic (occupation, industry, status in employment, sector of ownership and hours worked) to re-weight the Labour Cost Index (LCI). This index provides a measure of wage inflation and is used in wage negotiations, contract escalation clauses, economic research and policy making.

Workplace address and travel to work information has several uses. It is used to measure traffic flows between home and work for those who are employed, and to assess daytime populations in specific areas for civil defence purposes. An indication of the number of people working at home is provided by workplace address information, and this data is also used to help derive industry and sector of ownership.

The topic of unpaid activities complements the topic of paid work as it allows people to record the work they do for their own households, relatives, friends, neighbours and the community in general. This information provides indicative data on the nature of unpaid activities undertaken as well as the characteristics and location of those involved. Unpaid work has value in economic statistics, particularly in estimating the extent to which unpaid work underpins total economic activity (gross domestic product). If the unpaid work were removed, certain activities would not take place. Unpaid work also has value in developing social indicators such as social capital (unpaid work as a measure of interconnections between individuals). For some ethnic groups unpaid work is an indicator of their social and cultural capital, which is otherwise missed in the statistics collected.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

One issue with this topic stems from the definitions used. For the 1991 Census, a decision was made to align – as much as possible – the labour market definitions and derivations with those used in the HLFS. These in turn are based on International Labour Organization (ILO) guidelines. This decision resulted in additional questions and more complicated routing in the census questionnaire. This raises the question of whether the census should attempt to match the ILO definitions so closely, or whether a simplified approach would suffice (eg simplifying the job search question).

A continuing trend in the labour market area is the growth in non-standard work – for example part-time work, casual and temporary work, contracting, multiple job holding, length of tenure or shift work. Through the hours worked topic, information about part-time work and multiple job holding can be provided by the census, but the capacity of the census to provide additional information in this area is limited by the amount of space available and its self-administered nature. The HLFS (or supplements to this survey) may be a better vehicle for collecting such information.

There are also issues with the travel to work topic. The information collected relates to a single day only (and so can be affected by the weather or one-off events) and is limited to people who travelled to paid employment on that day. Traffic congestion is a major issue in the Auckland area and a potential problem in other areas. It may be more useful for analysing traffic flow and civil defence planning if travel to places of study was also included, but the resulting added complexity and possible loss of time series comparability need to be taken into account. As it is currently, this topic does provide a useful proxy for traffic congestion, which can be complemented with traffic flow information from other sources.

For the topic of unpaid activities, time series comparisons of census data have been limited by frequent changes to questionnaire wording. It is generally agreed, however, that the 2001 Census questions meet the requirements of international standards, which are now becoming firmer. A major limitation of this data from the census is that in 2001 no information was collected on hours spent in various activities, which in turn limits the value of this data to some users. While recognising that some users have requested information on hours spent in unpaid activities, the census may not be the most appropriate place to collect this sort of detail. In the past, the population census has collected information on hours spent in unpaid activities but the quality has not been reliable. The Time Use Survey offers detailed information about hours spent in unpaid activities, but not necessarily at a fine level of disaggregation.

There is an emerging need for information about work/life balance. The census can provide some information in this area – the activities those in employment undertake in addition to their paid work. There is also a need for information about how the shift from institutional care to community care affects paid work and total work. Similarly, little is known about the shifts between paid and unpaid work when unemployment is high (or low). The census is too infrequent to measure these shifts. Ideally, unpaid work would be measured on a regular basis as a complement to collecting information about paid work.

Currently, questions about paid work are asked of people aged 15 and over only; however, there is interest in getting information on people under 15 years who are in paid work. This information would be useful for examining policies on the minimum working age and the minimum wage. Whether the age cutoff for paid work can be extended needs to be considered.

Another emerging area of interest is the need for information about people who split their time between different dwellings, living at home with their family in the weekend but living in another dwelling during the working week because of proximity to work. However, the census may not be the most appropriate vehicle for the collection of this information.

Recommendations for Inclusion

It is recommended that all the labour market topics that were asked in the 2001 Census be included in the 2006 Census: labour force status, occupation, industry, status in employment, sector of ownership, hours worked, workplace address and unpaid activities. Options for simplifying the actively seeking work question should be explored.

It is recommended that the travel to work topic be included in the 2006 Census, and that options for increasing the usefulness of the information collected be looked at.

Income

Data Uses

Information on annual income and sources of income is collected in the census.

Income and sources of income statistics are used extensively for formulating social and economic policy, planning, monitoring programmes and research, mainly as an explanatory variable. Users of this data include central government agencies, local authorities, private organisations and researchers. The Ministry of Education, for example, uses annual income data at meshblock level when calculating decile ratings for schools. Within Statistics New Zealand, income is a key variable used when designing samples for surveys. Census information about family income is also used in the New Zealand Deprivation Index and New Zealand Socio-economic Index.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

There are many data quality issues with the income and sources of income topics. The census is self-administered and, as such, is subject to misunderstandings and non-response by the public. For many years, the response rate for income questions was very high, but it has fallen in recent censuses. The overall item response rate in 2001 was 89 percent, but it was much lower for some population groups. Poor response rates for Māori, Pacific peoples, Asian and the older population groups make it harder to gather accurate information required for targeting assistance to these groups.

Non-response to the personal income question also affects the information that is available on family and household income. The effects of non-response at the individual level are compounded when family and household income are calculated. This can result in income levels being unknown for a significant proportion of families and households.

Income bands make it easier for respondents to answer the income question and for Statistics New Zealand to process the data. However, the whole area of income analysis has become more complex, and issues such as poverty measurement, income dispersion, and income sharing have become more important. The broad bands of the income question are not ideal for complex analysis and limit the usefulness of the income data. They introduce a degree of inaccuracy that means that the emerging needs of some users – such as the Ministry of Social Development's need for poverty measures – cannot be met. However, asking respondents to write down their actual income would lead to higher non-response and data capture problems. The broad approach of using income bands together with the national coverage of the census, still provides much useful data for users, especially for small population groups that are of particular policy interest. As income levels tend to rise over time, it will be necessary to review the income bands provided in the annual income question, particularly the \$30,001-\$40,000 and \$100,001 or more bands. It may be useful to extend the \$5,000 ranges up to \$40,000, and provide more bands beyond \$100,001.

The income question in the census asks respondents for their gross annual income. There is evidence from previous censuses that some people – particularly beneficiaries – only know what their current net payment is, and this leads to income levels being understated. There is also evidence that response rates for beneficiaries were lower in the 2001 Census, possibly because some beneficiaries, having ticked which benefits they had received, felt they did not need to tick the appropriate income range box.

Wording changes to encourage respondents to answer both questions could be considered. Including weekly net equivalents in the income question (as in the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 Census form) may make it easier for some respondents to answer this question, although there are many people who receive income on other than a weekly basis. The benefits of making such changes would need to be balanced against the potential loss of time series comparability and the cluttering of the questionnaire.

The sources of income question, in which respondents are asked to mark as many boxes as necessary, was introduced in 1981 as a way of encouraging respondents to answer the income question accurately. Since then it has grown into a useful source of data for researchers. However, a limitation of this question is that it is not possible to determine how much income was received from each source. For example, a person could have received income from the unemployment benefit at the beginning of the year and income from wages and salaries later in the year. Information from the Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE) will begin to provide a much better understanding of transitions between different income sources.

An additional issue with sources of income is that, in an attempt to be as comprehensive as possible, the list of potential sources has grown over the years and is now quite substantial. It may be possible to reduce the length of the question, and thereby save space in the questionnaire, by combining some of the options (eg combining the benefit options).

Users often want to analyse income by labour force status, but the time periods of reference for these two topics are different. Labour force status relates to the previous week, while income relates to the previous year. This means, for example, that it cannot be assumed that someone employed in the previous week has been employed all year and received only wage and salary income.

An emerging area of interest relating to this topic is transfers between households, both monetary and 'in kind'. For example, such transfers occur between parents and children who are flatting, and between related groups of people who live in different households.

Recommendations for Inclusion

It is recommended that the annual income and sources of income topics be included in the census. The general format of the questions should remain the same so that comparability with previous data is maintained, but splitting the \$30,001-\$40,000 and \$100,001 or more income bands should be considered.

It is important that the reasons for non-response are investigated, and that efforts are made to improve the response rate, particularly in the Māori, Pacific peoples, Asian and older population groups. Low response rates lessen the usefulness of the data for these groups.

Families and Households

Data Uses

Information on family type, extended families and household composition is produced from the census.

Family and household statistics are used extensively for formulating social policy, planning, monitoring programmes and research. Users of this data include central government agencies, local authorities, private organisations and researchers. Statistics New Zealand uses household and family data to derive household and family projections. Census information about families is also used in the New Zealand Deprivation Index.

Data on families and households is derived from information about relationship to reference person (including that of absentees) and living arrangements. Inclusion of these topics and production of information on family type and household composition is not a statutory requirement. However, the inclusion of a topic about the names of people in a dwelling is a statutory requirement – although they are not captured electronically – and this information is used to help produce family and household data. Information on the number of children may be collected if it is considered in the public interest to do so.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

Issues with this topic stem from the nature of the census and the complexities of families and households.

A limitation of measuring families in the census is that the definition is household-based, so the family data produced relates to families within households and does not provide an indication of family connections that extend beyond households. The same is true of extended families data produced from the census – it relates to extended families within households. The definitions are household-based because the census is a household-based survey. In other words, it is based on surveying people within households (or dwellings), allowing everyone to be counted once and only once. This is an efficient means of measurement because it is both mutually exclusive and exhaustive.

In broad terms, the major issue surrounding this topic is that the statistics from the census do not reflect the complex realities of contemporary families. The major specific issue to come out of this is that situations in which children have two active parents living in separate households ('two-household children' or 'two-home children') are being misrepresented.

The census help notes state that children in joint custody should give the address where they spend most nights as their usual residence, or if they spend equal amounts of time at different addresses, they should give one of those addresses. This means the connection between one of the parents and their joint-custody children is lost. Furthermore, if the parent at the address given as the children's usual residence is not partnered, this parent and the children will be classified as a 'one parent with children' family. So some children classified as being in one-parent families actually have two active parents, which is contrary to the common understanding of what it means to be in a one-parent family. This affects the household composition classification as well as the family type classification because both classifications use the same definition of family. A family which is classified as 'one parent with children' in the family type classification will also appear as a one-parent family somewhere in the household composition classification (eg in the category of 'one parent with children', 'one parent with children and other persons', or 'two related one-parent families', etc as appropriate, depending on who else lives in the household).

There is concern that this misrepresentation is misdirecting users of the data. This is a major issue because there are increasing numbers of two-home children and because one-parent families are of particular interest to users. It has significant implications when studying issues such as income levels and adequacy, child care, housing size and adequacy, and labour mobility, and when undertaking research comparing child well-being in different family types. It is possible that a specialist interviewer-administered survey may be the best way of getting the information that is required.

Another issue is that in the census there is no distinction between situations in which both partners in a couple are the parents of the children who live with them, and those in which people are living with a spouse or partner who has children from a previous relationship and are not in a parent-role to these children. In both of these situations the family would be classified as a 'couple with children' and also referred to as a 'two-parent family' even though in some cases only one parent may be present. This illustrates one of the complexities of contemporary families. It would be difficult to collect information to distinguish between these different family situations in the census.

Currently, there is considerable interest in the birthrate, which is below replacement level, and in the trend of delayed child bearing. The need for information in this area may be largely met by including the topic of fertility in the census.

Another emerging data need is information about grandparents raising children, which appears to be a growing trend. Data on grandparents in a parental role is available from the census, but it does not give a complete indication of the numbers involved because cases in which at least one parent is present in the household are excluded.

Although the census is quite a comprehensive source of information on families and households, there are some families and households which are missed in the census. There is no information about those in non-private dwellings or those where all the household members were away from home on census night and the dwelling was empty.

Recommendations for Inclusion

It is recommended that the topics of family type, extended families and household composition be included in the census as families and households is a key area of information which has many uses.

It is also recommended that solutions for addressing the issues raised above be explored, including looking at whether it is possible to improve the measurement of families and households in the census.

Housing

Data Uses

Information collected in the census relating to housing includes access to telecommunications, dwelling type, fuel type used to heat dwellings, number of motor vehicles, rooms and bedrooms, sector of landlord, tenure holder, tenure of household and weekly rent.

Housing statistics are used to help central and regional government formulate and evaluate housing policy and legislation with respect to the six dimensions of housing adequacy: affordability, suitability, habitability, tenure security, freedom from crowding and freedom from discrimination. The main users of this data are central government agencies, local authorities, private organisations, housing providers, policy analysts and researchers.

Census housing information also provides a benchmark against which housing administrative data is assessed and developed. Census information is used to calculate household size, bedroom occupancy and various crowding measures that are essential for monitoring housing adequacy in New Zealand. Census tenure, bedroom occupancy, communication and transport information are used, in conjunction with other census variables, to create the New Zealand Deprivation Index. Current census data also has the potential to provide a framework and supplementary data for the proposed New Zealand Survey of Housing.

Information on the number of motor vehicles is used to assist in the location of public transport services, commercial and welfare facilities, the study of energy conservation and as a measure of deprivation.

The inclusion of topics on dwelling location, number of rooms, ownership of the dwelling, and number of occupants on census night are statutory requirements at every census.

Key Issues and Emerging Data Needs

While the census is currently the major source of both regional and national housing statistics, there are certain limitations in the housing data that is produced from the census. For example, measures of bedroom occupancy are limited since bedroom size information is not collected by the census, nor can actual room or bedroom usage be ascertained. Each household also varies in its need for space and perception of crowding. Crowding may be understated in census data due to the self-completed nature of the form. In a self-administered survey such as the census, respondents may not accurately record the true number of usual residents in a household.

It is often difficult to make reliable comparisons between census variables over time due to differing collection methods, questionnaire design, and processing and methodological changes. The classification of dwelling type has been reviewed in response to user requests for improved quality. The two new classifications code dwellings according to their structure and function and represent a break in time series. However, this break is a necessary outcome of the need to obtain more accurate dwelling type data from census in the future.

Housing policy increasingly requires an understanding of the underlying causes of situations. Rather than measuring points in time, policy makers need to understand the reasons for change, the cause and effect of change and people's perceptions of change. The census has limited scope to measure this and is largely confined to quantifying data. There is also a need to understand the housing life-cycle that people experience.

In addition, there are many other housing-related issues that require further investigation: the link between housing and health, the growing trend toward working from home, the quality of housing stock and housing habitability, the increase in retirement villages and the blurring of the lines between private and non-private dwellings. While it is acknowledged that the census may not be the most appropriate vehicle to address all of these information needs, it is also acknowledged that the census provides the most comprehensive source of information on New Zealand's housing stock.

Access to telecommunication systems is of importance in areas such as the measurement of deprivation and the monitoring of technology usage, with access to the internet being of wide interest. Currently this data is collected at a household level, but users are also interested in this at an individual level. Thought needs to be given to which measure is the most appropriate.

There are some concerns regarding the ability of the census to deal with the increasingly complex nature of the New Zealand housing situation. It is possible that undertaking a specialist survey may be the best way of collecting the additional information required. The self-completed nature of the census and the restrictions on space limit the complexity of the data that can be obtained from it.

Recommendations for Inclusion

It is recommended that the current housing topics: access to telecommunications, dwelling type, fuel type used to heat dwellings, number of motor vehicles, rooms and bedrooms, sector of landlord, tenure of household and weekly rent be included in the census, as these provide key information that has many applications. Also recommended is the topic of tenure holder, which was first introduced in the 2001 Census and has the potential to provide valuable home ownership information over time.

Chapter 4

Criteria for Determining Census Content

In some instances the census may be seen as the best way of satisfying a new data requirement. When assessing this, it is important to be aware that there are certain criteria that must be met. There are also constraints on the type and number of topics that can be asked in the census. All topics submitted for inclusion in the census will be carefully evaluated against these criteria and constraints.

Criteria for Inclusion

Because there are limits on both the number of topics which can be covered by a census and the amount of detail which can be sought on any topic, a set of guidelines is essential for evaluating the suitability of topics for inclusion. The factors that will be taken into consideration when evaluating topics are:

Is the census the most appropriate information source?

The census should be the most appropriate source for the information. Important points to note about the census in this regard are:

- it is a survey of the entire population so topics need to have wide relevance
- it can provide information on small areas and small population groups and allow comparisons with the total population where data of sufficiently robust quality is gathered to facilitate these comparisons
- it is carried out once every five years
- it allows analysis of trends over time if concepts and coverage are consistent
- it may not provide timely information as there is a delay between data collection and output
- it cannot provide information about underlying causes of a trend or event.

It is possible that information to meet a particular data requirement may already be available from an alternative source.

Is there public acceptance of the topic?

A topic should be widely accepted by the New Zealand public, as the success of a census depends on the cooperation of the whole population. Also, as completion of the census is mandatory, it is important that it excludes topics that may be perceived as intrusive or offensive and avoids complex questions.

Will the topic produce quality information?

When considering a proposed topic, it must be possible to formulate a question that will provide information of an acceptable quality. This needs to take account of the fact that the census is completed largely without assistance by the entire population of New Zealand.

Questions need to be formulated in simple language and be easy to answer. They should not depend on respondent memory nor require respondents to refer to documents.

When considering whether quality information can be produced, the complexity of the processing required also needs to be taken into account. If the information will be complex to process, it is likely to be more difficult to produce data of high quality.

Does the topic have significant community value?

The Statistics Act 1975 requires that a census topic should provide information of “significant community value”. Such statistics should be used “for the purpose of making policy decisions” and provide government departments, local authorities, businesses and the general public with an “appreciation of economic, social, demographic and other matters of interest”.

Constraints

In planning the 2006 Census, it is necessary to consider not only the suitability of individual topics for inclusion, but also the factors that place constraints on census content.

Some topics are required by law

Under the Statistics Act 1975, certain topics must be collected in the census. These are:

- the name and address, sex, age and ethnic origin of every person
- the location, number of rooms, tenure and number of occupants on census night of every occupied dwelling.

Other legislation, such as the Electoral Act 1993, implicitly requires topics to be included in the census. Examples of these are Māori descent and the ‘usually resident’ population.

The collection of data must be cost-effective

The value of the information collected and the cost-effectiveness of the census as a source of information have to be fully demonstrated for each topic. In some cases, for example, it may be more cost-effective to collect the data using a sample survey.

The length of the questionnaire is limited

Factors which limit the length of the questionnaire are the time required to answer it, and the costs and practical issues associated with collecting, processing and disseminating the information. Consequently, the number of questions that can be included in the census is finite. In order to make the best use of limited space, each topic considered for inclusion must be evaluated against all other topics. This evaluation will assist Statistics New Zealand to order the topics by how best they fit the criteria for inclusion. Also, as discussed in chapter 2, Statistics New Zealand’s commitment to providing quality data necessitates a focus on improving existing topics, rather than adding new topics to the census.

Respondent burden and resistance must be minimised

The census forms must be designed so that all people in New Zealand on census night are willing to complete them. This means that topics that offend or annoy, or are complex and difficult to answer, cannot be included in the census. It is also very important that respondents can complete the forms in a reasonable amount of time. For 2006, Statistics New Zealand has made a commitment that the time taken to answer the questionnaires will not increase from 2001.

Continuity and relevance need to be balanced

There is a need to strike a balance between the historical continuity of census data and current relevance. Users of census data require both. The census must retain its ability to monitor demographic, social and economic change over time, while being able to measure new phenomena as they arise.

The frequency with which a topic is included in the census is affected by the rate of change of the data being measured. If the rate of change is slow, it may not be necessary to include the topic in every census. Such topics are referred to as cyclical.

The need for data consistency

As mentioned in chapter 1, the census plays a central role in New Zealand's wider system of social and economic statistics. Data from the census is used together with data from other sources to calculate a wide range of measures. This means that the questions, concepts, definitions and classifications used in the census need to be consistent with those used in other data collections.

*Appendix 1***2006 Census Content Submission Guidelines and Questionnaire**

Before preparing your submission, please refer to the Statistics New Zealand report *2006 Census of Population and Dwellings: Preliminary Views on Content*. This will provide background information that will help you make your submission. A submission form is included with this publication. A summary of the report is also available. Electronic versions of the report and summary can be viewed and downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website **www.stats.govt.nz/2006census**. Printed copies of the report and summary are available from Statistics New Zealand's offices and some public libraries (see our website for a list of libraries which will hold these documents). Contact us by telephone or email to have them sent to you.

Phone: 0508 CENSUS (0508 236 787)
Fax: 03 964 8964

Internet
Home Page: **www.stats.govt.nz/2006census**
E-mail: **census2006@stats.govt.nz**

Your submission should reach Statistics New Zealand by Friday 27 June 2003.

Information and help

If you have any queries or would like help with your submission, please contact the Population and Census Division on 0508 CENSUS (0508 236 787) or send an email to **census2006@stats.govt.nz**.

How to make your submission

You can make an electronic submission by going to the Statistics New Zealand website **www.stats.govt.nz/submission** and filling in the form online. You can also download and print the hard copy version of the submission form from the same site.

If you use the hard copy version, please send your completed submission form to:

2006 Census Submissions
Statistics New Zealand
Private Bag 4741
Christchurch

All submissions received by Statistics New Zealand will be acknowledged; electronic submissions by return email, posted submissions by letter.

Reporting back

Each submission will be considered in the consultation round that formulates the final content of the 2006 Census. Statistics New Zealand's final decisions on the topics to be included in the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings will be outlined in the publication *Final Report on Content*, due for release in October 2003. A copy of this report will be sent to all those who make submissions.

2006 Census Submission Questionnaire

Only ONE topic should be discussed in this submission. If you are making suggestions about more than one topic, use a separate submission form for each one. If you are completing a postal submission and there is not enough room to complete your response, you can attach separate sheets of paper where necessary. Please ensure that any attached sheets are clearly marked with the submission question number to which they belong.

Authority to release information

All submissions received become the property of Statistics New Zealand and may be released or otherwise referred to when publicly explaining the content of questionnaires for the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

1. Details of the person or organisation making this submission

(tick one)

- Organisation/Group
- Individual

<p>Full name of organisation or individual making submission.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Contact person (if different from above):</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Postal address: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Email: _____</p> <p>Phone: (0___) _____</p> <p>Fax: (0___) _____</p>
--	---

2. Topic area of this submission

(Tick one. If unsure of the broad topic area, tick 'Other')

<input type="checkbox"/> Population Structure eg age, sex, marital status, fertility
<input type="checkbox"/> Location eg usual residence, years at usual residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity and Culture eg ethnicity, language, birthplace
<input type="checkbox"/> Health eg cigarette smoking
<input type="checkbox"/> Education and Training eg qualifications, study
<input type="checkbox"/> Work eg unpaid activities, status in employment, occupation
<input type="checkbox"/> Income eg annual income, sources of income
<input type="checkbox"/> Families and Households eg family type, household composition, extended families
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing eg dwelling type, ownership of dwelling, tenure of household, motor vehicles
<input type="checkbox"/> Other

3. Describe the information you want the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings to provide

Please ensure you answer the following questions in your response

A

- Are you proposing a new topic?

Yes *If answer is yes, go to B* No

- Are you supporting or wishing to amend a recommended topic?

Yes *If answer is yes, go to B* No

If the answer to both questions above is No, go to question 4.

B

- What is the topic?

- Detail the information you want from this topic?

Complete Section C

C

- Why do you want this information?

- How will you use this information?

3. Describe the information you want the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings to provide

- continued

Please ensure you answer the following questions in your response

Complete Section D

D

- Why is the population census the best source for this information?

- Is this information available from any other source(s)?

Please describe

4. Are you suggesting the removal of a topic?

Yes No

- If so, what is the topic?

- Why do you think this topic should be excluded from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings?

5. Other comments

Appendix 2

2001 Census Questionnaires

In the 2001 Census, respondents could answer using either a bilingual Māori-English form, or an English-only form. Copies of the bilingual and English versions of the household and individual forms are attached.



Individual Form

New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings

Tuesday 6 March 2001

Office use

DIS

ID Chgd

SD

PES

MB

Posted

LIN

Pr Env

PER

Dbilty

MLS

Te Rārangi Pātai Takitahi

Te Tatauranga o ngā Tāngata Huri i Aotearoa me ō rātou Whare Noho

Te Tūrei te 6 o Maehe 2001

If you need help read the Help Notes or call the Helpline:

0800 80 2001

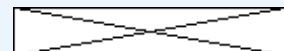
Whānui i ngā Kupu Whakamārama, me waea ki te Waea Āwhina rānei:

0800 80 2001

One of these forms must be filled in for every person in New Zealand on the night of 6 March 2001.

Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see your individual information. They must use it only for statistical purposes, such as the preparation of summary statistics about groups. Census responses may also be used to select people for surveys on disability or the Māori language.

As well, if you agree, your information will be kept and may be released after 100 years.



Dianne Macaskill,
ACTING GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

1 How to answer

- answer questions once only in either Māori or English
- follow one colour through the form
- mark your answers like this:
- if you make a mistake, do this:
- print an answer in capital letters like this: **SHORTLAND ST**

or this: **S H O R T L A
N D S T R E**

2 What is your full name?

first names

family name

3 Are you?

- male
- female

Remember to mark your answer like this:

4 When were you born?

day (eg 15) month (eg 7) year you were born (eg 1966)

Go to the next page in English

1 Ngā tohutohu

- me whakautu i ngā pātai ki te reo Māori, ki te reo Ingarihi **rānei**
- me whaia te tae kotahi i roto i te rārangi pātai
- me pēnei te tohu i ō whakautu:
- ki te hē koe, me pēnei te tohu:
- me pēnei te āhua o tō **TE HUARAHI O SHORTLAND** tuhi whakautu:

ko tēnei rānei: **T E H U A R
A H I O S**

2 Ko wai ō ingoa katoa?

ingoa tuatahi

ingoa whānau

3 He tāne, he wahine rānei koe ?

- tāne
- wahine

Kaua e wareware - me pēnei te tohu i tō whakautu:

4 Tuhia mai tō rā whānau.

rā (hei tauira 15) marama (hei tauira 7) tau (hei tauira 1966)

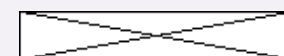
Me haere ki te whārangi e whai ake nei i te reo Māori

Me whakakī mai tētahi o ēnei pukapuka mō ngā tāngata kei Aotearoa i te pō o te 6 o Maehe 2001.

Ko ngā tāngata e tukuna ana kia kite i ō kōrero, ko ngā tāngata kua whakamanatia i raro i te Ture Tatau 1975. Ka whakamahia ēnei kōrero mō ngā take tatauranga anake, hei tauira, kia hangā he whakarāpopototanga o ngā tatau o ngā rōpūtanga tāngata.

Tērā pea, ka tīkina atu i ngā whakautu o te Tatauranga tētahi hunga mō ētahi tiro whānui e pā ana ki te hunga hauā, ki te reo Māori rānei.

Ki te whakaae koe, ka puritia ō kōrero, ka wātea ki te tangata ahakoa ko wai kia hipa te rau tau.



Dianne Macaskill,
TE KAITATAU MATUA
A TE KAWANATANGA
WHAKAKAPI

www.stats.govt.nz

PostScript Picture
A4-setup Stats.FH7

■ **Helpline:** ☎ 0800 80 2001

- 5** Where do you usually live? Print the full address including, if possible, all of these:
- flat number (if it is a flat)
 - street number and name
 - suburb or rural locality
 - city, town or district
 - country

country

- 6** How long have you lived at the address you gave in question **5**?

less than one year **or** number of years

- 7** Where did you usually live 5 years ago on 6 March 1996?

- not born 5 years ago
- at the address you gave in question **5**
- in New Zealand at another address. Print that address, as fully as you can:

NOT living in New Zealand. Print the country you were living in:

- 8** On the night of Tuesday 6 March, what address are you at?

- at the address you gave in question **5**
- at another address. Print the address you are at including, if possible, all of these:
 - flat number (if it is a flat)
 - street number and name
 - suburb or rural locality
 - city, town or district

- 9** Which country were you born in?

- New Zealand, **11**
- Australia
- England
- Scotland
- The Netherlands
- Cook Islands
- Samoa
- Fiji

other. Please print the present name of the country:

- 10** If you live in New Zealand, answer this question. When did you first arrive to live in New Zealand?

month if known (eg 11) year (eg 1945)

- 11** Which ethnic group do you belong to? Mark the space or spaces which apply to you.

- New Zealand European
- Māori
- Samoan
- Cook Island Maori
- Tongan
- Niuean
- Chinese
- Indian
- other (such as DUTCH, JAPANESE, TOKELAUAN). Please state:

- 12** If you live in New Zealand, go to **13**.
If you don't live in New Zealand, go to **43** on the back page.

- 13** Mark as many spaces as you need to answer this question. In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?

- English
- Māori
- Samoan
- New Zealand Sign Language
- other language(s) such as GUJARATI, CANTONESE, GREEK. Print the language(s):

Remember to mark English if you can have a conversation in English.

or
 none (eg too young to talk)

- 14** Mark as many spaces as you need to answer this question.

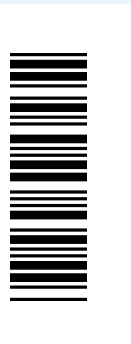
Does a health problem, or a condition, you have (lasting 6 months or more) cause you difficulty with, or stop you doing:

- everyday activities that people your age can usually do
- communicating, mixing with others or socialising
- any other activity that people your age can usually do

or
 no difficulty with any of these

- 15** Do you have any disability or handicap that is long-term (lasting 6 months or more)?

yes no



16 Are you descended from a Māori (that is, did you have a Māori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent, etc)?

- yes, go to **17**
- no, go to **18**
- don't know, go to **18**

Remember to mark your answer like this:

17 Do you know the name(s) of your iwi (tribe or tribes)?

- yes. Print the name and home area, rohe or region of your iwi below:
- no, go to **18**

A list of iwi can be found in the Help Notes.

Iwi	<input type="text"/>
Rohe (iwi area)	<input type="text"/>
Iwi	<input type="text"/>
Rohe (iwi area)	<input type="text"/>
Iwi	<input type="text"/>
Rohe (iwi area)	<input type="text"/>
Iwi	<input type="text"/>
Rohe (iwi area)	<input type="text"/>
Iwi	<input type="text"/>
Rohe (iwi area)	<input type="text"/>
Iwi	<input type="text"/>
Rohe (iwi area)	<input type="text"/>

18 What is your religion?

- no religion
- Christian
- Buddhist
- Hindu
- Muslim
- Jewish
- other religion. Print what it is:

Which of these, if any, are you?

- Anglican
- Catholic
- Presbyterian
- Methodist
- Ratana
- Ringatū
- other. Print what it is:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

or

- object to answering this question

19 Mark as many spaces as you need to show all the people who live in the same household as you.

- my legal husband or wife
- my partner or de facto, boyfriend or girlfriend
- my son(s) and/or daughter(s)
- my mother and/or father
- my sister(s) and/or brother(s)
- my flatmate(s)
- other. Please state: eg MY GRANDMOTHER, MY MOTHER-IN-LAW, MY PARTNER'S FATHER, etc.

or

- none of the above - I live alone

20 If you are aged 15 or older, go to **21**

If you are aged less than 15, go to **42** on the back page.

21 Which one of these statements is true about your legal marital status?

If you have been married more than once, answer for your most recent marriage.

- I have never been legally married
- I am divorced or my marriage has been dissolved
- I am a widow or widower
- I am permanently separated from my legal husband or wife
- I am legally married

22 Do you yourself own, or partly own, the dwelling that you usually live in?

- yes
- no

If you own it with or without a mortgage, mark yes.

23 What is your highest secondary school qualification?

- none
- NZ School Certificate in one or more subjects, or National Certificate Level 1
- NZ Sixth Form Certificate in one or more subjects, or National Certificate Level 2
- NZ University Entrance before 1986 in one or more subjects
- NZ Higher School Certificate, or Higher Leaving Certificate
- University Entrance qualification from NZ University Bursary
- NZ A or B Bursary, Scholarship, or National Certificate Level 3
- other NZ secondary school qualification. Print the qualification below:

<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>

- overseas secondary school qualification

24 Apart from secondary school qualifications, do you have another qualification?

DON'T count

- incomplete qualifications
- qualifications that take less than 3 months of full-time study to get

- yes
- no, go to **25**

Print your highest qualification, and the main subject, for example:

qualification NATIONAL CERTIFICATE LEVEL 4

subject HORTICULTURE

qualification	<input type="text"/>
subject	<input type="text"/>



25 Mark as many spaces as you need to show all the ways you got income in the 12 months ending today:

DON'T count loans because they are not income.

- wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, etc, paid by my employer
- self-employment, or business I own and work in
- interest, dividends, rent, other investments
- regular payments from ACC or a private work accident insurer
- New Zealand Superannuation or Veterans Pension
- other superannuation, pensions, annuities (other than NZ Superannuation, Veterans Pension or War Pension)
- Community Wage - job seeker
- Community Wage - sickness benefit
- Domestic Purposes Benefit
- Invalids Benefit
- Student Allowance
- other government benefits, government income support payments, or war pensions
- other sources of income, counting support payments from people who do not live in my household


or

- no source of income during that time

26 From all the sources of income you marked in question **25**, what will the total income be

- that you yourself got
- before tax or anything was taken out of it
- in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2001?

- loss
- zero income
- \$1 - \$5,000
- \$5,001 - \$10,000
- \$10,001 - \$15,000
- \$15,001 - \$20,000
- \$20,001 - \$25,000
- \$25,001 - \$30,000
- \$30,001 - \$40,000
- \$40,001 - \$50,000
- \$50,001 - \$70,000
- \$70,001 - \$100,000
- \$100,001 or more

Remember to mark your answer like this: 

27 Mark as many spaces as you need to answer this question. In the 7 days that ended on Sunday 4 March, which of these did you do?

- I worked for pay, profit or income for an hour or more, go to **28**
- I worked in a family business or family farm **without pay**, go to **28**
- I work in a job, business or farm, but I was not working last week for some reason, go to **28**

or

- none of these, go to **38**

28 Answer the next six questions **29-34** about the job (for pay, profit or income or in the family business or farm) that you worked the most hours in.

29 In that job, which one of these were you?

- a paid employee
- self-employed and NOT employing others
- an employer of other person(s) in my own business
- working in a family business or family farm **without pay**

30 In that job, what was your occupation, for example: *PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER, CLOTHING MACHINIST, MOTEL MANAGER, WORD PROCESSOR OPERATOR?*

31 In that job, what tasks or duties did you spend the most time on, for example: *RUNNING MOTEL, SERVICING AND REPAIRING CARS, ANSWERING PHONES AND TYPING?*

32 Give the full name of the business or employer that you worked for in that job.

33 What is the main activity of that business or employer, for example: *SHEEP FARMING, SELLING SHOES, MAKING CLOTHES?*

34 In that job, did you mostly:

- work at home? Go to **35**
- work away from home? Print the full address of the place you mostly worked at. Include, if possible, all of these:
 - name of building
 - street number and street name, or name of shopping centre
 - suburb or rural locality
 - city, town or district

35 How many hours, to the nearest hour, do you usually work each week:

- in the job you have answered questions **29-34** about?

--	--	--	--
- in all other jobs (for pay or profit or unpaid in a family business/farm)?

--	--	--	--

36 On Tuesday 6 March, what was the one main way you travelled to work - that is, the one you used for the greatest distance?

- worked at home
- did not go to work on Tuesday 6 March
- public bus
- train
- drove a private car, truck or van
- drove a company car, truck or van
- passenger in a car, truck, van or company bus
- motor bike or power cycle
- bicycle
- walked or jogged
- other (such as taxi, ferry, plane). Print the main way you travelled to work:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Ko te Waea Āwhina:
0800 80 2001

Hei aha noa ngā pūtea tārewa, nō te mea ehara ēnei i te whiwhinga moni.

25 Tohua te katoa o raro nei e hāngai ana ki a koe. Nō hea ngā whiwhinga moni katoa i riro mai i a koe i te 12 marama kua pahure ake?

- ngā utu rā, utu tau, utu huahoko, moni tāpiri, me ētahi atu nā taku kaituku mahi i utu
- ngā hua mai i tāku ake pakihī
- ngā hua moni, hua hea, moni reti, ētahi atu pānga moni rānei
- ngā moni āwhina a ACC, a tētahi atu rūpū inihua pērā rānei
- te Penihana Kaumātua Kāwanatanga, te Penihana Hōia rānei
- ētahi atu penihana motuhake (i tua atu i te Penihana Kaumātua Kāwanatanga, te Penihana Hōia, te Penihana Pakanga rānei)
- te Takuhe Koremahi
- te Takuhe Tahumaero
- te Takuhe Matua Kotahi
- te Takuhe Hāura
- te Tahua Tauira
- ētahi atu momo penihana Kāwanatanga, moni āwhina a te Kāwanatanga, Penihana Pakanga rānei
- ētahi atu whiwhinga moni, tae atu ki ngā moni āwhina a tētahi tangata kāore e noho ana i taku whare

ko tēnei rānei

- kāore kau he whiwhinga moni i te 12 marama kua pahure

26 Mai i ngā momo whiwhinga moni katoa i tohua e koe i te pātai 25, e hia te nui o te katoa o ēnei moni

- i riro mai i a koe
- i mua i te tango mai o ngā tāke, me ētahi atu āhuatanga
- i te 12 marama tae atu ki te 31 o Maehe 2001

- nui ake te tango moni i te whiwhi moni
- kāore he whiwhinga moni
- \$1 - \$5,000
- \$5,001 - \$10,000
- \$10,001 - \$15,000
- \$15,001 - \$20,000
- \$20,001 - \$25,000
- \$25,001 - \$30,000
- \$30,001 - \$40,000
- \$40,001 - \$50,000
- \$50,001 - \$70,000
- \$70,001 - \$100,000
- \$100,001 nui ake rānei

Kaua e wareware - me pēnei te tohu i tō whakautu:

27 Tohua te katoa o raro nei e hāngai ana ki a koe. I ngā rā e whitu tae atu ki te Rātapu te 4 o Maehe, ko ēhea o ēnei e pā ana ki a koe?

- i mahi au i te mahi whai utu, whai hua moni rānei, mō te kotahi hāora, nui ake rānei, *haere ki* 28
- i mahi au **mō te kore utu** i te pakihī whānau, i te pāmu whānau rānei, *haere ki* 28
- e mahi ana au i tētahi mahi, i tētahi pakihī, i tētahi pāmu rānei, engari he take anō kāore au i mahi i **tērā** wiki, *haere ki* 28

ko tēnei rānei

- ehara ko tētahi o ēnei *haere ki* 38

28 Whakautua ngā pātai e ono e whai atu nei (29-34) mō te mahi (te mahi whai utu, whai hua moni rānei, te mahi i te pakihī whānau, i te pāmu whānau rānei) e whakapata ana ki teira te nuinga o ō hāora mahi.

29 I taea mahi mō tēhea o ēnei e hāngai ana ki a koe?

- he kaimahi whiwhi utu ahau
- nāku ake te pakihī, ko ahau ANAKE te kaimahi
- nāku ake te pakihī, he kaimahi āku
- nā te whānau te pakihī, te pāmu rānei, ā, **kāore au e utua ana**

30 I taea mahi, he aha tō tūranga, hei taurira: HE KAIKO KURA TUATAHI, HE KAIMAHI MIHINI KĀKAHU, HE KAIWHAKAHAERE MŌTĒRA, HE KAIMAHI PUNENGA KUPU?

31 I taea wāhi mahi, he aha te nuinga o tō mahi, hei taurira: WHAKAHAERE MŌTĒRA, WHAKATIKA WAKA, WHAKAUTU WAEA ME TE PATOPATO KŌRERO?

32 Tuhia mai te ingoa o te wāhi mahi, o te kaituku mahi rānei i mahi ai koe.

33 He aha te tino mahi o taua wāhi mahi, o taua kaituku mahi rānei, hei taurira: WHAKATIPU HIPI, HOKO HŪ, TUITUI KĀKAHU?

34 I taea mahi, i mahi koe i te nuinga o te wā:

- i tō whare? *haere ki* 35
- i tētahi atu wāhi? Tuhia mai te wāhi mahi i mahi ai koe i te nuinga o te wā. Mehemea ka taea, me hōmai:
 - te ingoa o te whare
 - te nama me te ingoa o te huarahi, te ingoa o te wāhi hokohoko rānei
 - te wāhi o taua huarahi, o taua wāhi hokohoko rānei
 - te tāone, te takiwā rānei

35 E hia ngā hāora e mahi ana koe ia wiki:

- i taea mahi i whakaaturia e koe i ngā pātai 29-34?
- i tētahi atu mahi (mō te whai utu, mō te whai hua moni, mō te kore utu i te pakihī whānau, i te pāmu whānau rānei)?

36 Tohua te tino momo waka i haere ai koe ki te mahi i te Tūrei te 6 o Maehe - arā, tērā i hari i a koe mō te nuinga o tō haerenga.

- i mahi au i taku whare
- kāore au i haere ki te mahi i te Tūrei te 6 o Maehe
- te pahi
- te tereina
- i taraiwa motokā, taraka, pahi-iti (motuhake)
- i taraiwa motokā, taraka, pahi-iti (pakihī)
- mā runga motokā, taraka, pahi-iti, pahi pakihī rānei, **nā tētahi atu i taraiwa**
- motopaika
- paihikara
- i hikoi, i toitoi rānei
- tētahi atu (pērā i te takihī, te kaupuke, te waka rererangi). Tuhia mai te tino momo waka:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Me haere ki te whārangi whakamutunga

37 If you have answered questions about your job, go to 41

Otherwise, go to 38

38 Did you look for paid work in the last 4 weeks?

yes

no, go to 40

39 Mark as many spaces as you need to show all the ways you looked for paid work in the last 4 weeks.

- looked at job advertisements
- wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer
- contacted Department of Work and Income NZ to look for a job
- contacted friends or relatives for help in finding a job
- contacted career advisers or vocational guidance officers
- other method(s), for example:
 - contacted other employment agency
 - placed an advertisement about a job
 - took steps to set up own business

Remember to mark your answer like this:

40 If a paid job had been available, would you have started last week?

yes

no

41 Mark as many spaces as you need to answer this question. In the last 4 weeks, which of these have you done, **without pay**?

- household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for my own household
- looking after a child who is a member of my household
- looking after a member of my household who is ill or has a disability
- looking after a child (who does NOT live in my household)
- helping someone who is ill or has a disability (who does NOT live in my household)
- other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae
- attending or studying for 20 hours or more per week at school or any other place
- attending or studying for less than 20 hours per week at school or any other place

or

none of these

42 If you agree, the information you gave on this form, including your name and address, will be stored securely for 100 years and then anyone who wants to see it will be allowed to. Do you agree?

yes, I agree to allowing people to see my information after 100 years

no, I do NOT agree to allowing people to see my information after 100 years

43 Please sign this declaration. If the person whose details are on this form is unable to sign, then the person who filled in the form should sign.

X

I declare that the information I have given is true and complete as far as I know.

37 Mehemea kua whakautua e koe ngā pātai e pā ana ki tō mahi, haere ki 41

Ki te kore, haere ki 38

38 I kimi mahi whai utu koe i ngā wiki e whā kua pahure ake nei?

āe

kāore, haere ki 40

39 Tohua te katoa o raro nei e hāngai ana ki a koe. He aha te huarahi kimi mahi i whāia e koe i aua wiki e whā?

- i tirohia ngā pānui mahi
- i tuhi atu, i waea atu, i haere-ā-tinana atu rānei ki tētahi kaituku mahi
- i whakapā atu ki Te Hiranga Tangata ki te kimi mahi
- i whakapā atu ki ngā hoa, ki ngā whanaunga rānei ki te kimi mahi
- i whakapā atu ki ngā kaiārahi whiriwhiri mahi
- i tētahi atu huarahi, hei tauira:
 - i whakapā atu ki tētahi rōpū kimi mahi
 - i tuhi pānui kimi mahi
 - i ahuri ki te whakatū i tāku ake pakihi

Kaua e wareware - me pēnei te tohu i tō whakautu:

40 Mehemea i te wātea he mahi whai utu, kua tīmata koe i tērā wiki?

āe

kāore

41 Tohua te katoa o raro nei e hāngai ana ki a koe. Ko (t)ēhea o ēnei i mahi ai koe, **mō te kore utu**, i ngā wiki e whā kua pahure ake nei?

- ko ngā mahi whakapai whare, taka kai, whakatika whare, mahi māra, te mea te mea, i tōku ake whare
- he tiaki i tētahi tamaiti e noho ana i tōku whare
- he tiaki i tētahi tangata māuiui, i tētahi tangata hauā rānei e noho ana i tōku whare
- he tiaki i tētahi tamaiti (KĀORE e noho ana i tōku whare)
- he āwhina i tētahi tangata māuiui, i tētahi tangata hauā rānei (KĀORE e noho ana i tōku whare)
- ētahi atu āwhina, mahi kore utu rānei mō tētahi rōpū whakahaere, tētahi rōpū, tētahi marae rānei
- e haere ana ki te whai i te mātauranga i te kura, i tētahi atu wāhi rānei mō te 20 hāora, nui ake rānei ia wiki
- e haere ana ki te whai i te mātauranga i te kura, i tētahi atu wāhi rānei mō te iti iho i te 20 hāora ia wiki

ko tēnei rānei

ehara ko tētahi o ēnei

42 Ki te whakaāe koe, ka puritia takuhe ngā kōrero e homai ana e koe i tēnei pukapuka, tae atu ki tō ingoa me tō whare noho, mō te rau tau, ā, kātahi ka tukuna he tangata e pīrangī ana, kia kite i ngā kōrero. Kei te whakaāe koe ki tēnei?

āe, ka whakaāe au kia tukuna ngā tāngata kia kite i āku kōrero i muri i te rau tau

KĀORE au e whakaāe kia tukuna ngā tāngata kia kite i āku kōrero i muri i te rau tau

43 Hainatia te rārangi pātai nei. Mehemea kāore e taea te haina e te tangata mōna ēnei kōrero, me haina e te tangata nāna tēnei rārangi pātai i whakaki.

X

E kī ana au, he pono, he tika aku kōrero, ki taku mōhio.

Thank you for your time and effort

Tēna rā koe mōu i aro mai



Census
Tauranga

Dwelling Form

New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings

Tuesday 6 March 2001

Office use

DIS

ID Chgd

SD

PES

MB

Posted

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NPD

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Te Rārangi Pātai mō te Käinga

Te Tauranga o ngā Tāngata Huri i Aotearoa me ō rātou Whare Noho

Te Tūrei te 6 o Maehe 2001

If you need help read the Help Notes or call the Helpline Me pānui i ngā Kupu Whakamārama, me waea ki te Waea Āwhina rānei:

0800 80 2001

0800 80 2001

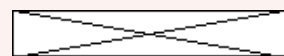
These people fill in an Individual Form here in this dwelling:

● everyone, including babies, who is spending the night of 6 March here; and

● anyone who arrives on 7 March, who has not filled in an Individual Form anywhere else. This includes babies.

One of these forms must be filled in for every dwelling in New Zealand on the night of 6 March 2001.

Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see your individual information. They must use it only for statistical purposes, such as the preparation of summary statistics about groups. Census responses may also be used to select people for surveys on disability or the Māori language.



Dianne Macaskill,
ACTING GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

1 How to answer

One person must fill in this Dwelling Form, and ensure a blue Individual Form is filled in for everyone here on Census night. Answer questions only in either Māori or English. Follow the colour through the form.

It is best if an adult who usually lives here fills it in, but anybody can do it. That person is called Person 1.

- mark your answers like this:
- if you make a mistake, do this:
- print an answer in capital letters like this: **SHORTLAND ST**

2 How many blue Individual Forms (Rārangi Pātai Takitahi) are being filled in, here in this dwelling?

3 Print the full address of this dwelling. Give all of these, if possible:

- flat number (if this is a flat)
- street number
- street or road name
- suburb or rural locality
- city, town or district

Go to the next page in English

1 Ngā Tohutohu

Kia kotahi te tangata māna tenei rārangi e whakakī, ā, me whakahau ia kia whakakīa te Rārangi Pātai Takitahi kahurangi mō tēna, mō tēna kei konei i te pō o te Tauranga.

Me whakautu i ngā pātai ki te reo Māori, ki te reo Ingarihi **rānei**. Me whai te tae kotahi i roto i te rārangi pātai.

He pai ake mā te pakeke e noho ana i konei e whakakī.

Ko taua tangata ko te Tangata 1.

- me pēnei te tohu i ō whakautu:
- ki te hē koe, me pēnei te tohu:
- me pēnei te āhua o ō tuhi whakautu:

TE HUARAHI O SHORTLAND

2 E hia ngā Rārangi Pātai Takitahi kahurangi (Individual Forms) e whakakīa ana i konei, i tēnei whare?

3 Kei hea tēnei whare? Mehemea ka taea, tuhia mai:

- te nama o te whare
- te ingoa o te huarahi
- te wāhi o taua huarahi
- te tāone, te takiwā rānei

Me haere ki te whārangi e whai ake nei i te reo Māori

Me whakakī ēnei tāngata i te Rārangi Pātai Takitahi i tēnei kāinga:

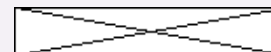
● ko ngā tāngata, tae atu ki ngā pēpi, e moe ana i konei i te pō o te 6 o Maehe

● ko ngā tāngata katoa (tae atu ki ngā pēpi) ka puta ake a te 7 o Maehe, ā, kāore anō kia whakakī i te Rārangi Pātai Takitahi i tētahi atu kāinga.

Me whakakī mai tētahi o ēnei pukapuka mō ngā whare noho katoa, kei Aotearoa i te pō o te 6 o Maehe 2001.

Ko ngā tāngata e tukuna ana kia kite i ō kōrero, ko ngā tāngata kua whakamanatia i raro i te Ture Tatau 1975.

Ka whakamahia ēnei kōrero mō ngā take tauranga anake, hei tauria, kia hanga he whakarāpopototanga o ngā tatau o ngā rōpūtanga tāngata. Tērā pea, ka tikina atu i ngā whakautu o te Tauranga tētahi hunga mō ētahi tiro whānui e pā ana ki te hunga hauā, ki te reo Māori rānei.



Dianne Macaskill,
TE KAITATAU MATUA
A TE KAWANATANGA
WHAKAKAPI

www.stats.govt.nz

PostScript Picture
A4-setup Stats.FH7

Remember to mark your answers like this: —

4 List all the people who are filling in a blue Individual Form here in this dwelling (and people having one filled in for them), starting with yourself as Person 1. Then answer the questions about each person and how they are related to you.

Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
Your full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Your age on your last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<p>Remember to list any babies who live here!</p> <p>If a baby is aged under one year, print <input type="text"/> 0</p>	Person 2 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>	Person 3 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>	Person 4 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>	Person 5 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>

SAMPLE FORM ONLY
DO NOT COMPLETE

Person 6	Person 7	Person 8	Person 9	Person 10
This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's full name is: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	This person's age on their last birthday? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Person 6 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>	Person 7 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>	Person 8 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>	Person 9 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>	Person 10 is: <input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto <input type="radio"/> my mother / father <input type="radio"/> my son / daughter <input type="radio"/> my brother / sister <input type="radio"/> my flatmate <input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, VISITOR). Please state: <input type="text"/>



4 Whakarärangitia ngä tängata katoa ka whakakī i te Rärangi Pätai Takitahi kahurangi i konei (ka whakakīä mö rätou e tētahi atu tangata ränei). Ko koe te Tangata 1. Me haere tonu kia whakautua ngä pätai mö ia tangata, me ö körua whanaungatanga.

Ko te Tangata 1

Ko wai ö ingoa katoa?

E hia ö tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 2

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 3

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 4

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 5

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Kaua e wareware ki ngä pēpi e noho ana i konei!

Mehemea he iti iho i te kotahi tau te pakeke o te pēpi, tuhia

Ko te Tangata 2, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 3, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 4, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 5, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 6

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 6, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 7

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 7, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 8

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 8, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 9

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 9, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

Ko te Tangata 10

Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?

E hia ana tau, i tērä rä whänau?

Ko te Tangata 10, ko:

- täku* wahine / täne märena, *töku* hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei
- töku* whaea / matua
- täku* tama / tamähine
- töku* tuahine / tungäne/tuakana/teina
- töku* hoa noho whare
- tētahi atu (hei tauira, *MOKOPUNA, MANUHIRI*). Tuhia mai:

ko töku

■ **Helpline:** ☎ 0800 80 2001

5 Mark the space by the one that best describes this dwelling.

- a detached house or town house (NOT joined to any other)
- a house or flat joined to one other house/flat
- a house or flat joined to two or more other houses/flats
- a house or flat joined to a business or shop
- bach, crib or holiday home
- other, such as yacht, etc. Print what it is:

Is the building as a whole:

- one or two storeys
- three or more storeys

6 If this is a private dwelling such as your family's house or a council flat, go to **8**

7 If this is a non-private dwelling, such as one of those listed in this question, mark the space by the one that best describes it.

- hotel, motel or guest house
- home for the elderly
- other such as boarding house, public hospital, etc. Print what it is:

8 Does anyone who lives here make mortgage payments for this dwelling?

- yes
- no

9 Do you, or anyone else who lives here, own or partly own, this dwelling?

- yes, go to **13**
- no, go to **10**

10 Who owns this dwelling?

- private person
- private trust
- Local Authority or City Council
- Housing New Zealand
- other state-owned corporation or state-owned enterprise, or government department or ministry
- a business or other organisation
- don't know

11 Do you, or anyone else who lives here, pay rent to the owner (or to their agent) for this dwelling?

- yes, go to **12**
- no, go to **13**

12 How much rent does the household pay to the owner (or to their agent) for this dwelling?

\$

per

- week
- two-week period
- four-week period
- calendar month
- other. Print period: _____

Remember to mark your answer for this

13 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?

Count

- rooms or sleepouts furnished as bedrooms
- any caravan that this household uses as a bedroom

How many?

14 Counting those bedrooms, how many rooms are there in this dwelling?

DON'T count

- bathrooms, showers, toilets
- spa rooms
- laundries
- halls
- garages
- pantries

Count

- bedrooms
- kitchens
- dining rooms
- lounges or living rooms
- rumpus rooms, family rooms, etc
- conservatories you can sit in
- studies, studios, hobby rooms, etc

Count open-plan rooms such as kitchen-lounge-dining as three rooms.

How many?

15 Mark as many spaces as you need to show which of the following are ever used to heat this dwelling.

- never use any form of heating in this dwelling
- electricity
- mains gas (at street)
- bottled gas
- wood
- coal
- solar heating system
- other fuel(s). Print type of fuel(s):

16 Mark as many spaces as you need to show which of these is available here in this dwelling.

DON'T count anything that is disconnected or broken.

- a telephone (or a cell phone that is here all or most of the time)
- fax access
- Internet access
- none of these

17 How many motor vehicles (not counting motor bikes or scooters), do the people who live here have available for their use?

DON'T count

- vehicles that belong to visitors
- vehicles that this household borrows occasionally from another household
- vehicles that can be used ONLY for work
- motor bikes, motor scooters

- none
- 1
- 2
- 3 or more



Go to the next page in English

Ko te Waea Āwhina:

0800 80 2001

5 Tohua te mea tika i raro nei e hāngai ana ki tēnei whare.

- he whare tū wehe (KĀORE e honoa ana ki tētahi atu whare)
he whare e honoa ana ki tētahi atu whare
he whare e honoa ana ki tētahi pakihī, tētahi toa rānei
he whare whakangā, momo whare hararei rānei
tētahi atu, pērā i te waka hēra. Tuhia mai:

E hia ngā papa o te whare katoa?
kotahi, e rua rānei
e toru, nui ake rānei

6 Mehemea he whare ake mō te tangata tēnei, pēnei i te whare ake o tō whānau, nō te kaunihera rānei, haere ki

7 Mehemea he whare-ā-iwi tēnei, pērā i tētahi o ēnei kei roto i tēnei pātai, tohua te mea tika e hāngai ana.

- he hōtēra, he mōtēra, he whare manuhiri rānei
he whare kaumātua
tētahi atu, pērā i te wharenoho, hōhipera mō te katoa. Tuhia mai:

8 Kei te utu mōkete tētahi o koutou mō tēnei whare?

- āe
kāore

9 Nōu ake tēnei whare, tētahi wāhi rānei ōna, nō tētahi atu tangata rānei e noho ana i konei?

- āe, haere ki 13
kāore, haere ki 10

10 Nō wai kē tēnei whare?

- nō tētahi tangata
nō tētahi rōpū kaitiaki motuhake
nō tētahi Mana-ā-rohe, tētahi Kaunihera-ā-tāone rānei
nō Housing New Zealand
nō tētahi atu kaporeihana, hinonga kāwanatanga, tētahi tari, manatū kāwanatanga rānei
nō tētahi whakahaere pakihī
aua

11 E utu reti ana koe, koutou rānei e noho ana i konei, mō tēnei whare?

- āe, haere ki 12
kāore, haere ki 13

12 He aha te utu reti mō tēnei whare?

\$

ia

- wiki
rua wiki
whā wiki
marama
he w... Tuhia mai:

Kaua e wareware: me pēnei te tohu tō whakamātau.

13 E hia ngā rūma moe o tēnei whare?

Kei tēnei anake

- ngā rūma moe tūturu
ngā rūma moe tūturu kei waho i te whare
ngā whare tāwhai e whakamahia ana hei rūma moe

E hia?

14 E hia ngā rūma katoa o tēnei whare? (Kaua e wareware ki ngā rūma moe.)

EHARA ko ēnei

- rūma kaukau, rūma hirere, wharepaku
rūma wai koropupū
rūma horoi kākahu
hōro / araroa
whare waka
pātaka

Ko ēnei anake

- rūma moe
kihini
rūma kai
rūma noho
rūma haututū, rūma whānau
rūma whakatupu, pānaina rānei
tari, rūma mahi, rūma ngahau

Mehemea e toru ngā whakahaere o te rūma kotahi, pēnei i te kihini, te wāhi kai, me te wāhi noho, me tataua kia toru.

E hia?

15 Tohua te katoa o raro nei e hāngai ana ki a koe. Ko ēhea o ēnei e whakamahia ana hei whakamahana i tēnei whare?

- kāore kau he tūmomo whakamahana
he hiko
he kapuni kōrere (i te huarahi)
he kapuni pounamu
he wahie
he waro
he pūngao rā
(t)ētahi atu rānei. Tuhia mai:

16 Tohua te katoa o raro nei e hāngai ana ki a koe. Ko ēhea o ēnei e wātea ana i tēnei whare?

Hei aha noa ngā mea pakaru.

- he waea (tae atu ki te waea pūkoro e wātea ana mō te nuinga o te wā)
he waea whakaahua
he ipurangi
kāore kau o runga nei

17 E hia ngā waka e whakamahia ana e ngā tāngata o tēnei whare?

EHARA ko ēnei

- ngā waka o ngā manuhiri
ngā waka o tētahi atu whare, e whakamahia ana e ngā tāngata o tēnei whare i ētahi wā
ngā waka mō ngā take mahi ANAKE
ngā motopaika

- kāore kau
kotahi
e rua
e toru, nui ake rānei



■ **Helpline:** ☎ 0800 80 2001

Remember
to mark your answers
like this:

- Count as usually living here
 - children away at boarding school
 - people who are away on holiday, away for work, in hospital for a short time, etc
- DON'T count
 - university or other tertiary students who live somewhere else for most of the year



18 Will everyone who usually lives in this dwelling fill in a blue Individual Form here (or have one filled in for them here)?

yes, go to **21** no, go to **19**

19 How many people who usually live here WON'T fill in a blue Individual Form here (and WON'T have one filled in for them here)?

20 Please list everyone who WON'T be filling in a blue Individual Form here (and WON'T have one filled in for them here), and answer the questions about them.

an absent person		an absent person		an absent person		an absent person		an absent person	
This person's full name is:		This person's full name is:		This person's full name is:		This person's full name is:		This person's full name is:	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
This person's age on their last birthday?		This person's age on their last birthday?		This person's age on their last birthday?		This person's age on their last birthday?		This person's age on their last birthday?	
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Is this person:		Is this person:		Is this person:		Is this person:		Is this person:	
<input type="radio"/> male		<input type="radio"/> male		<input type="radio"/> male		<input type="radio"/> male		<input type="radio"/> male	
<input type="radio"/> female		<input type="radio"/> female		<input type="radio"/> female		<input type="radio"/> female		<input type="radio"/> female	
This person is:		This person is:		This person is:		This person is:		This person is:	
<input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto		<input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto		<input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto		<input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto		<input type="radio"/> my wife / husband / partner / de facto	
<input type="radio"/> my mother / father		<input type="radio"/> my mother / father		<input type="radio"/> my mother / father		<input type="radio"/> my mother / father		<input type="radio"/> my mother / father	
<input type="radio"/> my son / daughter		<input type="radio"/> my son / daughter		<input type="radio"/> my son / daughter		<input type="radio"/> my son / daughter		<input type="radio"/> my son / daughter	
<input type="radio"/> my brother / sister		<input type="radio"/> my brother / sister		<input type="radio"/> my brother / sister		<input type="radio"/> my brother / sister		<input type="radio"/> my brother / sister	
<input type="radio"/> my flatmate		<input type="radio"/> my flatmate		<input type="radio"/> my flatmate		<input type="radio"/> my flatmate		<input type="radio"/> my flatmate	
<input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, AUNT). Please state:		<input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, AUNT). Please state:		<input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, AUNT). Please state:		<input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, AUNT). Please state:		<input type="radio"/> other (eg GRANDCHILD, AUNT). Please state:	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Is this person in NZ on Census night?		Is this person in NZ on Census night?		Is this person in NZ on Census night?		Is this person in NZ on Census night?		Is this person in NZ on Census night?	
<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no		<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no		<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no		<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no		<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	
If this person is not in NZ, how long altogether is s/he away from NZ?		If this person is not in NZ, how long altogether is s/he away from NZ?		If this person is not in NZ, how long altogether is s/he away from NZ?		If this person is not in NZ, how long altogether is s/he away from NZ?		If this person is not in NZ, how long altogether is s/he away from NZ?	
<input type="radio"/> less than 12 months		<input type="radio"/> less than 12 months		<input type="radio"/> less than 12 months		<input type="radio"/> less than 12 months		<input type="radio"/> less than 12 months	
<input type="radio"/> 12 months or more		<input type="radio"/> 12 months or more		<input type="radio"/> 12 months or more		<input type="radio"/> 12 months or more		<input type="radio"/> 12 months or more	

SAMPLE FORM ONLY
DO NOT COMPLETE



Go to the back page ■

■ Ko te Waea Äwhina: ☎0800 80 2001

Kaua e wareware: me penei te tohu i ö whakautu: —

- Ko ënei hoki ngä tängata e noho ana i konei
- ngä tamariki e noho ana kei ö rätou kura
- ngä tängata kua haere ki te hararei, ki te mahi ränei; ngä tängata kei te höhipera e noho ana mö tètahi wä poto, te mea te mea
- EHARA ko ënei
- ngä taurira kura tuatoru e noho ana i te wähi kè ki te ako



18 Ka whakakï ngä tängata katoa e noho ana i tenei whare i te Rärangi Pätai Takitahi kahurangi i konei (ka whakakïa mö rätou e tètahi atu tangata i konei ränei)?

äe, haere ki **21** käre, haere ki **19**

19 Tokohia ngä tängata, e noho ana i tenei whare, KÄORE e whakakï i te Rärangi Pätai Takitahi kahurangi i konei (KÄORE e whakakïa mö rätou e tètahi atu tangata ränei)?

20 Whakarärangitia ngä tängata katoa KÄORE e whakakï i te Rärangi Pätai Takitahi kahurangi i konei (KÄORE e whakakïa mö rätou e tètahi atu tangata ränei), ä, whakautua ngä pätai mö ia tangata.

he tangata käre i konei	he tangata käre i konei	he tangata käre i konei	he tangata käre i konei	he tangata käre i konei
Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?	Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?	Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?	Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?	Ko wai ana ingoa katoa?
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E hia ana tau, i tärä rä whänau? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	E hia ana tau, i tärä rä whänau? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	E hia ana tau, i tärä rä whänau? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	E hia ana tau, i tärä rä whänau? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	E hia ana tau, i tärä rä whänau? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
He täne ia, he wahine ränei? <input type="radio"/> täne <input type="radio"/> wahine	He täne ia, he wahine ränei? <input type="radio"/> täne <input type="radio"/> wahine	He täne ia, he wahine ränei? <input type="radio"/> täne <input type="radio"/> wahine	He täne ia, he wahine ränei? <input type="radio"/> täne <input type="radio"/> wahine	He täne ia, he wahine ränei? <input type="radio"/> täne <input type="radio"/> wahine
Ko tenei tangata, ko: <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> wahine / täne märena, <i>töku</i> hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> whaea / matua <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> tama / tamähine <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> tuahine / tungäne / tuakana / teina <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> hoa noho whare <input type="radio"/> tètahi atu (hei taurira, MOKOPUNA, WHAEA). Tuhia mai:	Ko tenei tangata, ko: <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> wahine / täne märena, <i>töku</i> hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> whaea / matua <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> tama / tamähine <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> tuahine / tungäne / tuakana / teina <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> hoa noho whare <input type="radio"/> tètahi atu (hei taurira, MOKOPUNA, WHAEA). Tuhia mai:	Ko tenei tangata, ko: <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> wahine / täne märena, <i>töku</i> hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> whaea / matua <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> tama / tamähine <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> tuahine / tungäne / tuakana / teina <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> hoa noho whare <input type="radio"/> tètahi atu (hei taurira, MOKOPUNA, WHAEA). Tuhia mai:	Ko tenei tangata, ko: <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> wahine / täne märena, <i>töku</i> hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> whaea / matua <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> tama / tamähine <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> tuahine / tungäne / tuakana / teina <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> hoa noho whare <input type="radio"/> tètahi atu (hei taurira, MOKOPUNA, WHAEA). Tuhia mai:	Ko tenei tangata, ko: <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> wahine / täne märena, <i>töku</i> hoa wahine / hoa täne ränei <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> whaea / matua <input type="radio"/> <i>täku</i> tama / tamähine <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> tuahine / tungäne / tuakana / teina <input type="radio"/> <i>töku</i> hoa noho whare <input type="radio"/> tètahi atu (hei taurira, MOKOPUNA, WHAEA). Tuhia mai:
<i>ko töku</i>	<i>ko töku</i>	<i>ko töku</i>	<i>ko töku</i>	<i>ko töku</i>
Kei Aotearoa ia i te pö o te Tauranga? <input type="radio"/> äe <input type="radio"/> käre	Kei Aotearoa ia i te pö o te Tauranga? <input type="radio"/> äe <input type="radio"/> käre	Kei Aotearoa ia i te pö o te Tauranga? <input type="radio"/> äe <input type="radio"/> käre	Kei Aotearoa ia i te pö o te Tauranga? <input type="radio"/> äe <input type="radio"/> käre	Kei Aotearoa ia i te pö o te Tauranga? <input type="radio"/> äe <input type="radio"/> käre
Mehemea käre ia i Aotearoa, pëhea te roa e ngaro atu ana? <input type="radio"/> iti iho i te 12 marama <input type="radio"/> 12 marama, nui ake ränei	Mehemea käre ia i Aotearoa, pëhea te roa e ngaro atu ana? <input type="radio"/> iti iho i te 12 marama <input type="radio"/> 12 marama, nui ake ränei	Mehemea käre ia i Aotearoa, pëhea te roa e ngaro atu ana? <input type="radio"/> iti iho i te 12 marama <input type="radio"/> 12 marama, nui ake ränei	Mehemea käre ia i Aotearoa, pëhea te roa e ngaro atu ana? <input type="radio"/> iti iho i te 12 marama <input type="radio"/> 12 marama, nui ake ränei	Mehemea käre ia i Aotearoa, pëhea te roa e ngaro atu ana? <input type="radio"/> iti iho i te 12 marama <input type="radio"/> 12 marama, nui ake ränei

SAMPLE FORM ONLY
DO NOT COMPLETE

Helpline: ☎ 0800 80 2001

21 Please print a telephone number (at home or at work) where we can contact you. It will be used only if we have any queries related to Census 2001 or if you are selected for a survey on disability or the Māori language.

()

area code

- cannot be reached by telephone
- object to giving telephone number

22 Please check your answers before you sign.

I declare that the information I have given is true and complete as far as I know.

X

Thank you for your time and effort

Ko te Waea Āwhina: ☎ 0800 80 2001

21 Me tuhi tō nama waea (i te kāinga, i te mahi rānei). Koia hei whakapā atu mehemea he pātai ā Te Tari Tatau e pā ana ki te Tātauranga 2001, mehemea ka whiriwhiria koe mō tētahi tino whānui e pā ana ki te hunga hauā, ki te reo Māori rānei.

()

takiwa

- kāore kau he waea
- kāore au e whakaāe ki te whakatuhi

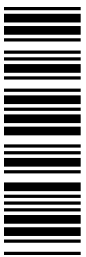
22 Me āta titiro ki ō whakautu i mua i tō haina.

E ki ana au, he pono, he tika aku kōrero, ki taku mōhio.

X

Tēna rā koe mōu i aro mai

PostScript Picture
A4-setup Stats.FH7



Appendix 3

Survey Information Table

This table lists additional data sources for those topics included in recent censuses. More detail at the topic level can be found in appendix 4.

Data Source	Survey or Administrative Data / Type / Sample Size	Frequency	Lowest Levels of Geography	Products and Services
Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)	Administrative data All people receiving regular payments from ACC All ACC levied companies	Nothing specific at present – on request Annual	Territorial authority over the whole country and area unit inside big cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables
Accommodation Supplement (Ministry of Social Development)	Administrative data New Zealand citizens/ permanent residents unable to meet the costs of renting, boarding, or owning, and who apply for Accommodation Supplement	Ongoing (from 1991)	Physical address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No published data
Business Frame	Survey and administrative data All economically significant enterprises	Continuous - updated monthly and annually	Meshblock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data released as Business Demography dataset
Census of Population and Dwellings	Survey – all people in New Zealand on census night	Five-yearly	Meshblock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables Topic reports
Christchurch Health and Development Study	Research study Longitudinal Birth cohort of 1,265 children born in Christchurch during mid-1977	At birth, four months, one year, annual intervals to age 16, and at age 18	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journal articles
Demographic Projections	Derived from census data (adjusted for undercount and New Zealanders temporarily overseas)	Five-yearly (updated after each census, intercensal revisions if circumstances change)	Area unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customised output (at lower levels) Standard tables (at Territorial Authority level)
Disability Survey of Residential Facilities	Survey 90% sample (approximately 120 residential care facilities, 1,020 individuals)	Irregular (1997 and 2001)	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables Analytical report
Divorce (marriage dissolutions)	Administrative data 100%	Date of event Processed annually	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables
Education and Training Survey	Survey Approximately 22,250 individuals (aged 15 to 64 years)	One-off July to September 1996	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables

Survey Information Table - *continued*

Data Source	Survey or Administrative Data / Type / Sample Size	Frequency	Lowest Levels of Geography	Products and Services
External Migration Card	Administrative data Sample of all people entering or leaving New Zealand	Ongoing	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables Media releases Key Statistics Regular series of reports <i>Trends in Residence Approvals</i> (NZ Immigration Service)
Family and Whanau Well-being Study (Christchurch School of Medicine)	Proposed research using existing information from recent censuses and national surveys Size not known at this stage – research programme only in the initial stages			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None available yet
Household Disability Survey 2001	Post-censal survey Sample (approx 7,000) (response rate 73.4%)	Irregular (1996 and 2001)	1996 Regional Health Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables Analytical report
Household Economic Survey (HES)	Survey Sample (approx 5,000 individuals from 3,000 households) Required response rate is 76%	Three-yearly at present (this may change to annual) The next HES will be reported on in October 2004, and the following HES in October 2007	Four regions: - Auckland metropolitan area - Remainder of the upper North Island - Southern North Island - South Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables Media releases Key Statistics
Household Energy End-use Project (HEEP), Building and Research Association of New Zealand (BRANZ)	Research project and survey 400 houses in the Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch regions	Annual (1994 - 2000)	Meshblock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microsoft Access database Annual reports published on the Web for years 1-3
Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	Survey Sample (approx 30,000 individuals in 15,000 households, aged 15 years and over). Required response rate is 90%	Quarterly	Regional council (Territorial authority also possible, as long as the cell count is greater than 1,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customised tables Standard tables Labour Market Annual Volume Key Statistics NZIS tables Media Releases
Household Savings Survey (HSS)	Survey 5,374 people (half individuals/half couples)	One-off Aug/Sept 2002	Auckland/Rest of North Island/ South Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical report Customised tables

Survey Information Table - *continued*

Data Source	Survey or Administrative Data / Type / Sample Size	Frequency	Lowest Levels of Geography	Products and Services
Labour Cost Index	Survey 5,800 positions at 2,600 employers	Wage indexes – quarterly Indexes of non-wage costs and all labour costs - June quarter of each year	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hot Off the Press</i> • Labour Market annual report • INFOS online database • Customised outputs
Income of Persons/IRD Data Warehouse of Persons	Administrative data Sample of all individuals for whom tax information is available in the relevant tax year. All GST registered enterprises	Annual (in August two years following the end of the tax year, eg 1998/99 data published in Aug 2001.	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Customised tables
Land Transport Safety Authority NZ (LTSA) Travel Survey	Survey Sample (approx 14,000 people from 7,000 households)	Approx every 10 years (1989/90 and 1997/98)	Physical dwelling location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997/98 New Zealand Travel Survey Report and Highlights (published on LTSA website)
Low Deposit Rural Lending Programme (LDRL) (Housing New Zealand Corporation - HNZC)	Administrative data Narrow subject population (low income, home buyers, etc who can't get finance elsewhere) Currently covers only 70% of the North Island	Irregular Ongoing	North Island only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No published data, held in Access database at HNZC
Māori Language Survey (Survey on the Health of the Māori Language)	Post-censal survey Sample of 5,000 people of Māori ethnicity	One-off	Eight regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Customised tables
Marriage Registrations	Administrative data 100%	Date of event Processed annually	Territorial Authority (residence of groom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Customised tables
Ministry of Education	Administrative data All students	Annual	Regional Council Chatham Islands Correspondence School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Reports
Ministry of Health Annual Smoking Survey (reported in annual report "Tobacco Facts")	Survey Sample of 11,000 in 2001 aged 15 years and over	Annual	District Health Board Regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report
Ministry of Social Development	Administrative data All beneficiaries and people receiving New Zealand superannuation	Quarterly	Work and Income Service Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Customised tables

Survey Information Table - *continued*

Data Source	Survey or Administrative Data / Type / Sample Size	Frequency	Lowest Levels of Geography	Products and Services
National Population Estimates	Derived from census using vitals, migration and data from the Post-enumeration Survey (PES) (adjusted for undercount and New Zealanders temporarily overseas)	Quarterly	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables
New Zealand Health Survey 1996-1997 (prepared for Ministry of Health)	Survey Cross-sectional survey (11,921 households)	Irregular (also supplement to HLFS 1992-93) Ministry of Health survey 2002-2003 planned to be two-yearly	Regional Health Authority Subregions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data file General documentation
New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS)	Survey 29,000 individuals in 15,000 households	Annual - June quarter of HLFS	Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables
Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships Group (NECBOP) (Housing New Zealand Corporation – HNZC)	Administrative data Fragmented coverage in NECBOP only	Irregular Ongoing	Physical address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No published data
Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)	Survey Data collected on employees of all economically significant businesses (with employees)	Quarterly	Auckland / Wellington / Canterbury / Rest of New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables
Rental Database (HNZC)	Administrative data Income-related Rent applicants People living in HNZC properties (New Zealand residents on low incomes)	Ongoing (from 1993)	Meshblock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customised tables
Residence Approvals / Student Permits / Work Permits	Administrative data Applications approved by New Zealand Immigration Service.	Ongoing	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables Customised tables
Student loans integrated data	Administrative data (Ministry of Education, IRD, Ministry of Social Development) All student loan holders	First publication December 2002	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard tables

Survey Information Table - *continued*

Data Source	Survey or Administrative Data / Type / Sample Size	Frequency	Lowest Levels of Geography	Products and Services
Studylink (Ministry of Social Development)	Administrative data All people claiming student allowances	Quarterly	Could be done by post code but meshblock or other geographic splits would be difficult Can be done by educational provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Customised tables
Subnational Population Estimates	Derived from census using vitals, migration, building consents (adjusted for undercount and New Zealanders temporarily overseas)	Annually	Area Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customised output
Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	Survey Longitudinal survey (approx 20,000 individuals from 10,000 households)	Annual for eight years starting Oct 2002/2003	Larger regional areas: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Rest of North Island, Rest of South Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As at 07/01/03 it is expected that standard tables, an analytical report (income focused) and customised reports will be provided • First data available in March 2004
Survey of Older People (2000)	Survey Cross-sectional survey 3,060 people aged 65 years and over	One-off	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customised output - Consent dataset and full dataset
Tenancy Bonds Data (Ministry of Housing)	Administrative data Those who rent, pay a bond to their landlord and have the bond lodged with the Ministry of Housing Approx 12-13% missing	Ongoing (from 1987)	Physical address Meshblock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregated reports on Web • Customised tables
Time Use Survey	Survey Cross-sectional sample (approx 8,500 people, aged 12 and over)	One-off survey for 12 months ended June 1999	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Customised tables • Analytical report
Valuation & Sales Record Data, Quotable Value New Zealand (QVNZ)	Administrative data Approx 90-95% of property sales in New Zealand Conducts valuations for over 80 percent of New Zealand councils Information for 1.7 million properties in New Zealand	Ongoing	Physical address Meshblock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-line rating database • Customised outputs
Vitals (birth/death registrations)	Administrative data 100%	Date of event Processed quarterly	Meshblock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customised output (at lower levels) • Standard tables (at Regional Council level)

Survey Information Table - *continued*

Data Source	Survey or Administrative Data / Type / Sample Size	Frequency	Lowest Levels of Geography	Products and Services
Work and Income (part of Ministry of Social Development)	Administrative data Registered unemployed Number receiving unemployment benefit Complete coverage of registered unemployed and benefit recipients	Monthly	Work and Income Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time Series Manager (TSM) • Ministerial press release • Work and Income website • Ministry of Social Development customised jobs
Workplace Accident Insurance Report (produced by Statistics New Zealand)	Administrative data Currently people receiving regular payments from ACC after a workplace accident – will be expanded to include all accidents	Annually at present – quarterly later	Territorial Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard tables • Customised tables

Appendix 4

Additional Data Sources Tables

The following tables identify additional data sources for topics included in recent population censuses. Further information on these sources can be found in appendix 3.

Population Structure - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Absentees	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
Age	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Demographic Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census-based (ie not an alternative data source)
	National Population Estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census-based – accuracy deteriorates over five-year post-censal estimation cycle
	Subnational Population Estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census-based – accuracy deteriorates over five-year post-censal estimation cycle
	Vital Statistics (Birth and Death Registrations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Populations based on birth data are only accurate for ages 0-5 years Cohort size can only be calculated when a cohort has completely died (eg in 10 years time we will know how many 100 year-olds were alive today)
Fertility	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly or less often (cyclical topic)
	Vital Statistics (Birth Registration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only provides information on women giving birth in that year (eg no information on childlessness, etc) Cannot be cross-classified by social or economic variables
Marital status (legal and social)	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Divorce (marriage dissolutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only provides information on divorces occurring in that year Incomplete picture of the marital status of the whole population
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to non-response Sampling errors high for certain subgroups Non-standard classification used Classification mixes legal marital status and social marital status
	Marriage Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only provides information on marriages occurring in that year Incomplete picture of the marital status of the whole population

Population Structure - Additional Data Sources - continued

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Sex	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Demographic Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census-based (ie not an alternative data source)
	National Population Estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census-based – accuracy deteriorates over five-year post-censal estimation cycle
	Subnational Population Estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census-based – accuracy deteriorates over five-year post-censal estimation cycle
	Vital Statistics (Birth and Death Registrations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations based on birth data are only accurate for ages 0-5 years. • Cohort size can only be calculated when a cohort has completely died

Location - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Census night address/usual residence address	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
Usual residence five years ago	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
Years at usual residence	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households living in permanent private dwellings only • No regional breakdown
	Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships Group (NECBOP), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and fragmented coverage (NECBOP only) • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • No regional breakdown
	Rental Database (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to HNZC applicants and HNZC's portfolio of properties only • No regional breakdown

Ethnicity and Culture - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Birthplace	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected for major groups only (detailed information cannot be provided) Non-standard classification used Subject to non-response Sampling errors high for certain subgroups
	Migration Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only captures data on arrivals and departures to and from New Zealand (includes visitors and short stays) Sampling error high for other than permanent long-term migrants
Ethnicity	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small sample size No geographic breakdown below national level
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs are prioritised ethnicity Subject to non-response Sampling errors high for certain subgroups Non-standard classification used - outdated descriptors
Iwi affiliation	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
Language	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly Based on spoken language and is not a measure of proficiency
	Māori Language Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-off Provides data on Māori language only, not other languages
Māori descent	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
Religious affiliation	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly Does not measure participation/strength of belonging
Years since arrival in New Zealand	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Accommodation Supplement (MSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covers Accommodation Supplement applicants only No regional breakdown
	External Migration Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collects travel intentions (12 months or more) It is not possible to track individuals and thus monitor actual years in NZ
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to non-response Sampling errors high for certain subgroups
	Residence Approvals / Student Permits / Work Permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These approvals are a statement of intent and do not always translate into actual immigration The duration of a permit may not reflect the length of stay

Health - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Cigarette smoking	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly and at irregular intervals
	New Zealand Health Survey (1996-97) (Prepared for Ministry of Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-off • Subject to non-response and sample error • Sample size insufficient to produce reliable data for small groups and by characteristics such as age and ethnicity
Disability	Disability Survey of Residential Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to sampling error
	Household Disability Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to sampling error

There is a wide range of other health information available that covers topics not usually collected in the population census.

Education and Training - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Highest qualification	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level
	Household Saving Survey (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighting based on individuals • Only one individual per household surveyed • Data from second member of 'couple' given weight of first member • Target population aged 18 years and over
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)
Post-school qualification	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups • Non-standard classification used that mixes level and field • More than one response possible per person – hierarchy of responses gives highest obtained
	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary only • Only relates to ministry-funded outputs • Private tertiary only available from 2000 • Data only available annually
	Student loans integrated data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student loan holders only • Only has date of first qualification • Data may improve (coverage and quality) with addition of student identification number
Highest school qualification	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups • Non-standard classification used – outdated descriptors
	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a snapshot of a year • Currently not possible to identify individuals • Information on how collected is limited
	Student loans integrated data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student loan holders only • Only has date of first qualification • Data may improve (coverage and quality) with addition of student identification number
Study	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly • Changes in question over time • Question asked as part of activities question in 2001

Education and Training - Additional Data Sources - *continued*

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Study - <i>continued</i>	Education and Training supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey confined to private households only but weighted for non-private dwellings • One-off • Data losing relevance over time • High sample errors for some data
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups • Only know if main activity is studying • Only asked of those not in the labour force • Only know if reason left last job was to study • Only asked of those not employed
	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now covers private providers of education, but only if course is eligible to be covered by student loan
	Student loans integrated data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student loan holders only • Date of first qualification only • Data may improve (coverage and quality) with addition of student identification number
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)
	Time Use Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey confined to private households only • One-off • Data losing relevance over time • High sample errors for some data

There is a wide range of other education and training information available that covers topics not usually collected in the population census.

Work - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Activities	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-yearly • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups • Only know if main activity is studying • Only asked of those not in the labour force • Only know if reason left last job was to study • Only asked of those not employed
	Household Savings Survey (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about unpaid work outside of a family business or farm is not collected • Data on participation in training or education is not collected • Weighting based on individuals • Only one individual surveyed per household • Data from second member of 'couple' given weight of first member • Target population aged 18 years and over
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)
	Time Use Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey confined to private households only • One-off • Data losing relevance over time • High sample errors for some data
Hours worked	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly • Target population aged 15 years and over
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-yearly • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level • Usual hours rather than actual • Includes overtime
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups

Work - Additional Data Sources - continued

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Hours worked - continued	Household Saving Survey (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighting based on individuals • Only one individual surveyed per household • Data from second member of 'couple' given weight of first member • Target population aged 18 years and over
	Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only hours paid for • Sample errors may be large for some breakdowns • Incomplete industry coverage
Industry	ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% match with Business Frame • Firm-only industry
	Business Frame (Business Demography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry of multi-geographic enterprises derived from employee counts
	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-yearly • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level • Coded from response – no question on workplace address allowing link to Business Frame
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups • NZSIC coding converted to ANZSIC • Industry not always accurate – rarely coded to Business Frame • Self-completed responses of lower quality • Only for main job
	Household Saving Survey (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighting based on individuals • Only one individual surveyed per household • Data from second member of 'couple' given weight of first member • Target population aged 18 years and over
	IRD data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry can be derived from coding of text field on main activity which could result in a possible difference between industry derived from this means and Business Frame industry • May not be robust for owner operated businesses
Labour Cost Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purposively selected sample • No regional or gender breakdowns 	

Work - Additional Data Sources - continued

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Industry - continued	Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not identify individuals Counts jobs rather than people (ie possible that a person is counted twice) Uses ancillary geographical unit classification from Business Frame which could be different to Enterprise industry classification used in census
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)
Labour force status	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-yearly Small sample size No geographic breakdown below national level
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to non-response Sampling errors high for certain small population groups
	Household Saving Survey (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighting based on individuals Only one individual surveyed per household Data from second member of 'couple' given weight of first member Target population aged 18 years and over
	Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working proprietors only those employing staff Coverage across industries not complete Does not identify individuals Counts jobs rather than people (ie possible that a person could be counted twice)
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)
Main means of travel to work	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly Only covers travel to work, not travel for other reasons (eg study)
	Land Transport Safety Authority New Zealand (LTSA) Travel Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrequent
Occupation	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-yearly Small sample size No geographic breakdown below national level

Work - Additional Data Sources - *continued*

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Occupation - <i>continued</i>	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups • Some inconsistency across time in occupation at unit level • Self completed responses of lower quality
	Household Saving Survey (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighting based on individuals • Only one individual surveyed per household • Data from second member of 'couple' given weight of first member • Target population aged 18 years and over
	Labour Cost Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purposively selected sample • No regional or gender breakdowns
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)
Sector of employment	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Labour Cost Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purposively selected sample • No regional or gender breakdowns
	Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample errors may be large for some breakdowns • Incomplete industry coverage
Status in employment	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-yearly • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups
	Household Saving Survey (HSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighting based on individuals • Only one individual surveyed per household • Data from second member of 'couple' given weight of first member • Target population aged 18 years and over
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)
	Work and Income: (part of Ministry of Social Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work and Income Centre classification inconsistent with Statistics New Zealand classifications

Work - Additional Data Sources - *continued*

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Workplace address	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly • Only relates to main job
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to non-response • Sampling errors high for certain small population groups • Only asked for main job for employed • Only matched to Business Frame where industry cannot be coded from code file
	Land Transport Safety Authority New Zealand (LTSA) Travel Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrequent
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less representative sample of population as time goes on due to sample loss (because survey is longitudinal rather than cross-sectional)

Income - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Annual income	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level
	Income of Persons/IRD Data Warehouse of Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not timely (two years out of date) • Incomplete coverage eg low incomes, investment income • Data for individuals only • Poor demographic data
	New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic detail only to regional level • Weekly income collected – does not give a complete picture of annual income • Sampling errors high for certain subgroups and certain incomes • Certain sources of income are not collected (hobbies, casual work, etc, and inter-household transfers)
	Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage and salary data only • Not linked to data about characteristics of the income earners
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not representative of population over time – representative of population at the beginning (because survey is longitudinal not cross-sectional) • Continuous interviewing – data would have to be annualised
Sources of income	ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not include people receiving income from private insurance advisors (very few by 2006)
	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size • No geographic breakdown below national level
	Income of Persons/IRD Data Warehouse of Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not timely (two years out of date) • Incomplete coverage eg low incomes, investment income • Data for individuals only • Poor demographic data
	Ministry of Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected by Work and Income Service Centre and Work and Income region so not comparable with other data below national level (eg at Regional Council level and below)

Income - Additional Data Sources - *continued*

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Sources of income - <i>continued</i>	New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic detail only to regional level • Sampling errors high for certain subgroups and certain incomes • Certain sources of income are not collected (hobbies, casual work etc and inter-household transfers) • Benefits collected separately but quality not good at an individual level
	Studylink (Ministry of Social Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to provide geographic splits
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not representative of population over time although representative of population at the beginning • Continuous interviewing – data would have to be annualised
	Workplace Accident Insurance Report (produced by Statistics New Zealand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not include people receiving income from private insurance advisors (very few by 2006) • Currently each occurrence is counted, reporting is to be developed in near future to replace this with people being counted.

Families and Households - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Family type/extended families	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to families and extended families within households Doesn't capture the situation of children of separated parents who spend time living with each parent
	Christchurch Health and Development Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small sample size Biased sample attribution
	Family and Whānau Well-being Study (Christchurch School of Medicine) (Under development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown at this stage
	New Zealand Health Survey 1996-1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household-based One-off Subject to sample and non-sample error
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small sample size Will lose children who move and are no longer with an original sample member eg children who move into foster care arrangements
Household composition	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doesn't capture the situation of two-household children Children who spend time living in different households are counted as living in one household only
	Family and Whānau Well-being Study (Christchurch School of Medicine) (Under development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown at present
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-yearly Household based Small sample size
	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar limitations as census Excludes households where all members are outside the ages of 18–64 years Categories not the same as census
	New Zealand Health Survey 1996-1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar limitations as census Irregular Subject to sample and non-sample error
	Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SoFIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small sample size Will lose children who move and are no longer with an original sample member eg children who move into foster care arrangements
	Survey of Older People (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restricted to people aged 65 and over Subject to sample and non-sample error One-off
	Time Use Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small sample size One-off

Housing - Additional Data Sources

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Access to telecommunication systems	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Land Transport Safety Authority New Zealand (LTSA) Travel Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrequent • Information on fax or internet is not collected
Dwelling type	Accommodation Supplement (MSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-standard • Only selected dwelling types are identified to screen people for the Accommodation Supplement • Covers Accommodation Supplement applicants only • No regional breakdown
	Building and Research Association of NZ (BRANZ), Household Energy End-use Project (HEEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size • Monitors residential dwellings only • No regional breakdown
	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households living in permanent private dwellings only • Regional breakdown not available
	Low Deposit Rural Lending Programme (LDRL), Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and fragmented coverage (North Island only) • Non-standard dwelling type classification • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • Subject to non-response • No regional breakdown
	Land Transport Safety Authority NZ (LTSA) Travel Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrequent • Non-private dwellings grouped together (non-standard)
	Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships Group (NECBOP), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and fragmented coverage (NECBOP only) • Non-standard dwelling type classification • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • Subject to non-response • No regional breakdown
	Rental Database (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to HNZC applicants and HNZC's portfolio of properties only • No regional breakdown
	Tenancy Bonds Data (Ministry of Housing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only covers those who lodge a bond (inference cannot be drawn for the general private renting population) • Non-standard classification • No regional breakdown
Valuation and Sales Record Data Quotable Value New Zealand (QVNZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not full coverage • Non-standard • No regional breakdown 	

Housing - Additional Data Sources - *continued*

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Heating fuel types	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Energy End-use Project (HEEP), BRANZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size • Finite project • No regional breakdown
	Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships Group (NECBOP), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and fragmented coverage (NECBOP only) • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • No regional breakdown
Number of motor vehicles	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Land Transport Safety Authority New Zealand (LTSA NZ) Travel Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrequent
Rooms and bedrooms	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households living in permanent private dwellings only • No regional breakdown
	Household Energy End-use Project (HEEP), BRANZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small sample size • Does not collect number of bedrooms • No regional breakdown • Different definition
	Low Deposit Rural Lending Programme (LDRL), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and fragmented coverage (North Island only) • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • Number of rooms not collected • Non-standard definition • No regional breakdown
	Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships Group (NECBOP), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and fragmented coverage (NECBOP only) • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • No regional breakdown • Different definitions
	Rental Database (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to HNZC applicants/clients and HNZC's portfolio of properties only • No regional breakdown • Different definitions
	Tenancy Bonds Data (Ministry of Housing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only covers those who lodge a bond (inference cannot be drawn for the general private renting population) • The bedroom is defined by the parties to the tenancy while the Statistics New Zealand definition is very specific • No regional breakdown

Housing - Additional Data Sources - *continued*

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Sector of landlord	Accommodation Supplement (MSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covers Accommodation Supplement applicants only No regional breakdown
	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households living in permanent private dwellings only Non-standard No regional breakdown Subject to sample and non-sample error
	Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships Group (NECBOP), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited and fragmented coverage (NECBOP only) Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use No regional breakdown
	Rental Database (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HNZC definition much narrower in scope than Statistics New Zealand Applies to HNZC or HNZC landlords only No regional breakdown
	Tenancy Bonds Data (Ministry of Housing) (MoH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only covers those who lodge a bond (inference cannot be drawn for the general private renting population) Ministry of Housing has fewer landlord categories than Statistics New Zealand No regional breakdown
	Valuation and Sales Record Data Quotable Value New Zealand (QVNZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not full coverage Non-standard No regional breakdown
Tenure holder/tenure of household	Accommodation Supplement (MSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covers Accommodation Supplement applicants only No regional breakdown
	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-yearly Tenure holder first collected 2001
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households living in permanent private dwellings only No regional breakdown
	Household Energy End-use Project (HEEP), BRANZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small sample size Finite project No regional breakdown
	Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships Group (NECBOP), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited and fragmented coverage (NECBOP only) Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use No regional breakdown
	Rental Database (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure refers to the dwelling, not the household No regional breakdown

Housing - Additional Data Sources - *continued*

Topic	Data Source	Limitations
Tenure holder/tenure of household - <i>continued</i>	Valuation and Sales Record Data Quotable Value New Zealand (QVNZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not full coverage • Non-standard • No regional breakdown
Weekly rent	Accommodation Supplement (MSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers Accommodation Supplement applicants only • No regional breakdown
	Census of Population and Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly
	Household Economic Survey (HES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households living in permanent private dwellings only • No regional breakdown
	Low Deposit Rural Lending Programme (LDRL), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and fragmented coverage (North Island only) • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • No regional breakdown
	Northland, East Coast, Bay of Plenty Partnerships group (NECBOP), (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optional question • Limited and fragmented coverage (NECBOP only) • Data quality currently unsatisfactory for statistical use • No regional breakdown
	Rental Database (HNZC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to HNZC applicants and HNZC's portfolio of properties only • No regional breakdown
	Tenancy Bonds Data (Ministry of Housing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only covers those who lodge a bond (inference cannot be drawn for the general private renting population) • No regional breakdown