

Standard terms for measures of dwellings, households and families

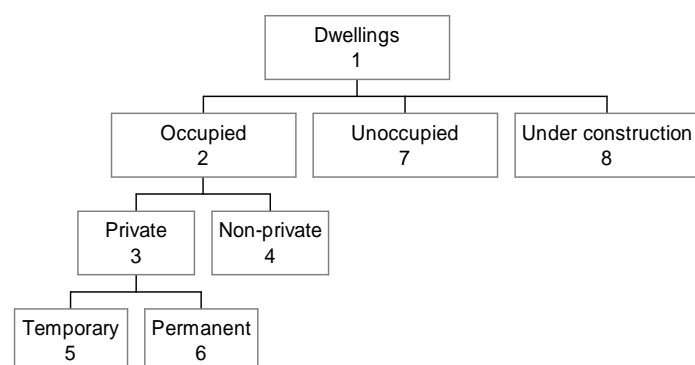
Rationale for standard

Statistics New Zealand collects data on dwellings, households and families primarily through its five-yearly Census of Population and Dwellings. This data is used as a basis for demographic *estimates* of the same variables, with slightly different coverage than that of the census. Standard terms and definitions for measures (counts or estimates) of dwellings, households and families are needed, both to clearly define what is being measured (for example, coverage), and so that users are aware which population measure has been used when comparing data from different sources. It is also important to ensure that the presentation of dwellings, households and families statistics is uniform across outputs.

Dwellings

Census Dwellings - Introduction

Output of dwelling statistics for the Census of Population and Dwellings can be broken down into the following:



Notes

- Numbers relate to the eight standard terms and definitions for dwellings.
- The 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings did not collect information about whether an unoccupied dwelling is 'private'/'non-private', or 'temporary'/'permanent'.
- By definition, all private and non-private dwellings are occupied. For brevity, 'occupied' is not included in the glossary terms 'private dwelling', 'non-private dwelling', 'temporary private dwelling' and 'permanent private dwelling'.
- Further disaggregations using other variables are possible. For example, unoccupied dwellings may be further classified either as an 'empty dwelling' or as 'residents away'. Also, private (occupied) dwellings may be further classified by ownership of the dwelling or tenure of the household. This statistical standard does not provide standard terms or definitions for further disaggregations, but publication of any such output should be guided by this standard.

The following terms are defined in the Glossary:

dwelling	temporary private dwelling
occupied dwelling	permanent private dwelling
unoccupied dwelling	resident
private dwelling	dwelling under construction
non-private dwelling	

Definitions - Census Counts

The eight standard terms and definitions for census counts of dwellings are:

- 1 The **census dwelling count** of New Zealand is a count of all dwellings in New Zealand on a given census night.
 - This count *includes* occupied dwellings: non-private dwellings, permanent private dwellings and temporary private dwellings.
 - This count *includes* unoccupied dwellings (empty dwellings and dwellings where the residents are away) and dwellings under construction.
- 2 The **census occupied dwelling count** of New Zealand is a count of all occupied dwellings in New Zealand on a given census night.
 - This count *includes* private occupied dwellings (both permanent and temporary), and non-private occupied dwellings.
 - This count *excludes* unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
- 3 The **census private (occupied) dwelling count** of New Zealand is a count of all private occupied dwellings in New Zealand on a given census night.
 - This count *includes* private occupied dwellings (both permanent and temporary).
 - This count *excludes* non-private dwellings, unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
- 4 The **census non-private (occupied) dwelling count** of New Zealand is a count of all non-private occupied dwellings in New Zealand on a given census night.
 - This count *excludes* private occupied dwellings (both permanent and temporary), unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
- 5 The **census temporary private (occupied) dwelling count** of New Zealand is a count of all temporary private occupied dwellings in New Zealand on a given census night.

- This count *excludes* permanent private occupied dwellings, non-private occupied dwellings, unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
- 6 The **census permanent private (occupied) dwelling count** of New Zealand is a count of all permanent private occupied dwellings in New Zealand on a given census night.
- This count *excludes* temporary private occupied dwellings, non-private occupied dwellings, unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
- 7 The **census unoccupied dwelling count** of New Zealand is a count of all unoccupied dwellings in New Zealand on a given census night.
- This count *includes* empty dwellings and dwellings where the residents are away.
 - This count *excludes* occupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
- 8 The **census count of dwellings under construction** of New Zealand is a count of all dwellings under construction in New Zealand on a given census night.
- This count *excludes* occupied dwellings (both private and non-private, and permanent and temporary) and unoccupied dwellings.

Terms two through to eight are subsets of term one, the census dwelling count.

Definition – Estimate

The provision of standard terms for different estimates of dwellings does not necessarily mean that such estimates are available. The standard terms are provided to differentiate census counts from estimates, if and when both measures exist.

In the following definitions, the last two bullet points are essentially the same for each definition. Each definition uses the same concept (inclusions and exclusions) as the respective census count, although a different timeframe applies.

The eight standard terms and definitions for estimates of dwellings are:

- 1. Estimated dwellings** of New Zealand is an estimate of all dwellings in New Zealand at a given date.
 - This estimate *includes* occupied dwellings: non-private dwellings, permanent private dwellings and temporary private dwellings.
 - This estimate *includes* unoccupied dwellings (empty dwellings and dwellings where the residents are away) and dwellings under construction.
 - This estimate *includes* an adjustment for dwellings missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
 - The estimated dwellings at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.
- 2. Estimated occupied dwellings** of New Zealand is an estimate of all occupied dwellings in New Zealand at a given date.
 - This estimate *includes* private occupied dwellings (both permanent and temporary), and non-private occupied dwellings.
 - This estimate *excludes* unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
 - This estimate *includes* an adjustment for occupied dwellings missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
 - The estimated occupied dwellings at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.
- 3. Estimated private (occupied) dwellings** of New Zealand is an estimate of all private occupied dwellings in New Zealand at a given date.
 - This estimate *includes* private occupied dwellings (both permanent and temporary).
 - This estimate *excludes* non-private dwellings, unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
 - This estimate *includes* an adjustment for private occupied dwellings missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
 - The estimated private occupied dwellings at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.
- 4. Estimated non-private (occupied) dwellings** of New Zealand is an estimate of all non-private occupied dwellings in New Zealand at a given date.
 - This estimate *excludes* private occupied dwellings (both permanent and temporary), unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
 - This estimate *includes* an adjustment for non-private occupied dwellings missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
 - The estimated non-private occupied dwellings at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.
- 5. Estimated temporary private (occupied) dwellings** of New Zealand is an estimate of all temporary private occupied dwellings in New Zealand at a given date.
 - This estimate *excludes* permanent private occupied dwellings, non-private occupied dwellings, unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
 - This estimate *includes* an adjustment for temporary private occupied dwellings missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
 - The estimated temporary private occupied dwellings at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.
- 6. Estimated permanent private (occupied) dwellings** of New Zealand is an estimate of all permanent private occupied dwellings in New Zealand at a given date.
 - This estimate *excludes* temporary private occupied dwellings, non-private occupied dwellings, unoccupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
 - This estimate *includes* an adjustment for permanent private occupied dwellings missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
 - The estimated permanent private occupied dwellings at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.
- 7. Estimated unoccupied dwellings** of New Zealand is an estimate of all unoccupied dwellings in New Zealand at a given

date.

- This estimate *includes* empty dwellings and dwellings where the residents are away.
- This estimate *excludes* occupied dwellings and dwellings under construction.
- This estimate *includes* an adjustment for unoccupied dwellings missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
- The estimated unoccupied dwellings at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.

8. Estimated dwellings under construction of New Zealand is an estimate of all dwellings under construction in New Zealand at a given date.

- This estimate *excludes* occupied dwellings (both private and non-private, and permanent and temporary) and unoccupied dwellings (empty dwellings and dwellings where the residents are away).
- This estimate *includes* an adjustment for dwellings under construction missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).
- The estimated dwellings under construction at a given date after a census also *includes* an adjustment for new dwellings, minus an adjustment for dwellings that are demolished or destroyed.

Terms two through to eight are subsets of term one, the estimated dwellings.

Explanatory notes

Adjustments

The estimated dwellings of New Zealand at a given date after a census is derived by updating the census dwelling count for:

1. Estimated net census undercount
2. New dwellings, between census night and the date of the estimate
3. Dwellings that are demolished or destroyed between census night and the date of the estimate.

Frequency of dwelling estimates

Estimated private (occupied) dwellings, at the national level, are produced quarterly (reference dates at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December).

Dwelling projections

Dwelling projections are not currently produced (as at January 2004)

Enumeration

In the census dwelling count, a dwelling is generally classed as occupied or unoccupied as determined by the enumerator on census night. The time frame for enumeration in the Census of Population and Dwellings is as at midnight, but a dwelling that was unoccupied on census night may be enumerated up until noon of the following day.

Operational issues

Use of 'census dwelling count'

The term 'census dwelling count' has been so worded to:

- clarify its source as a census count
- differentiate this measure of dwellings from other measures of dwellings.

When presenting data, standard term(s) must be used. For example, "the census dwelling count of New Zealand at 6 March 2001 was ...". The term 'census count of dwellings' may be used in commentary only, where it makes better grammatical sense.

Use of 'estimated dwellings'

The term 'estimated dwellings' has been so worded to:

- clarify its source as a demographic estimate
- differentiate this measure of dwellings from other measures of dwellings.

When presenting data, standard term(s) must be used. For example, "the estimated dwellings of New Zealand at 30 June 2001 was ...". The term 'estimated number of dwellings' may be used in commentary only, where it makes better grammatical sense.

For more information on how to use the standard terms, please refer to the Output section.

Households

Definition – Census Count

The **census household count** of New Zealand is a count of all households in New Zealand where at least one person is present at the usual address of the household on a given census night. Households whose members are all away temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand and/or temporarily overseas on census night are *excluded*, unless there is someone at their usual residence (for example, a visitor) to identify them. In census statistics, a household consists of one person usually residing alone, or two or more people usually residing together in a private dwelling, therefore visitors are *excluded*.

The terms 'household', 'usual residence' and 'visitor' are defined in the section Glossary and References. Refer also to the terms 'resident' and 'resident temporarily overseas'.

Definition – Estimate

The **estimated households** of New Zealand is an estimate of all households usually living in New Zealand at a given date. Households whose members are all away temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand and/or temporarily overseas are *included*. A household consists of one person usually residing alone, or two or more people usually residing together in a private dwelling,

therefore visitors are *excluded* .

The estimated households of New Zealand at a given date after a census is derived by updating the census household count for:

1. Estimated net census undercount
2. The estimated number of households temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand or temporarily overseas on census night
3. The change in the number of households between census night and the date of the estimate.

These adjustments are not derived separately, but are implicitly calculated by applying 'living arrangement type rates' to the estimated resident population, by age and sex, to give the estimated resident population in different living arrangement types. These population estimates are subsequently aggregated to give estimates of families and households.

Explanatory Notes

Frequency of household estimates

The estimated households measure is produced once every five years (reference date at 30 June of the latest census year). It is calculated for the whole of New Zealand.

Household projections

Estimated households form the base for household projections produced by Statistics New Zealand. For example, the base for 2001-base household projections is the estimated number of households at 30 June 2001.

Operational Issues

Use of 'census household count'

The term 'census household count' has been so worded to:

- clarify its source as a census count
- differentiate this measure of households from other measures of households.

When presenting data, standard term(s) must be used. For example, "the census household count of New Zealand at 6 March 2001 was ...". The term 'census count of households' may be used in commentary only, where it makes better grammatical sense.

Use of 'estimated households'

The term 'estimated households' has been so worded to:

- clarify its source as a demographic estimate
- differentiate this measure of households from other measures of households.

When presenting data, standard term(s) must be used. For example, "the estimated households of New Zealand at 30 June 2001 was ...". The term 'estimated number of households' may be used in commentary only, where it makes better grammatical sense.

For more information on how to use the standard terms, please refer to the Output section.

Families

Definitons - Census count

The **census family count** of New Zealand is a count of all families in New Zealand where at least one person is present at the usual address of the family on a given census night. Families whose members are all away temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand and/or temporarily overseas on census night are *excluded* , unless there is someone at their usual residence (for example, another household member, or a visitor) to identify them. In census statistics, a family consists of a family nucleus usually residing together in a household, therefore visitors are *excluded* .

The term 'family (family nucleus)' is defined in the Glossary.

Definition – Estimate

The **estimated families** of New Zealand is an estimate of all families usually living in New Zealand at a given date. Families whose members are all away temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand and/or temporarily overseas are *included* . A family consists of a family nucleus usually residing together in a household, therefore visitors are *excluded* .

The estimated families of New Zealand at a given date after a census is derived by updating the census family count for:

1. Estimated net census undercount
2. The estimated number of families temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand or temporarily overseas on census night
3. The change in the number of families between census night and the date of the estimate.

These adjustments are not derived separately, but are implicitly calculated by applying 'living arrangement type rates' to the estimated resident population, by age and sex, to give the estimated resident population in different living arrangement types. These population estimates are subsequently aggregated to give estimates of families and households.

Explanatory notes

Frequency of family estimates

National family estimates are produced five-yearly (reference date at 30 June) to enable family projections to be produced.

Family projections

Estimated families form the base for family projections produced by Statistics New Zealand. For example, the base for 2001-base family projections is the estimated number of families at 30 June 2001.

Operational issues

Use of 'census family count'

The term 'census family count' has been so worded to:

- clarify its source as a census count
- differentiate this measure of families from other measures of families.

When presenting data, standard term(s) must be used. For example, "the census family count of New Zealand at 6 March 2001 was ...". The term 'census count of families' may be used in commentary only, where it makes better grammatical sense.

Use of 'estimated families'

The term 'estimated families' has been so worded to:

- clarify its source as a demographic estimate
- differentiate this measure of families from other measures of families.

When presenting data, standard term(s) must be used. For example, "the estimated families of New Zealand at 30 June 2001 was ...". The term 'estimated number of families' may be used in commentary only, where it makes better grammatical sense.

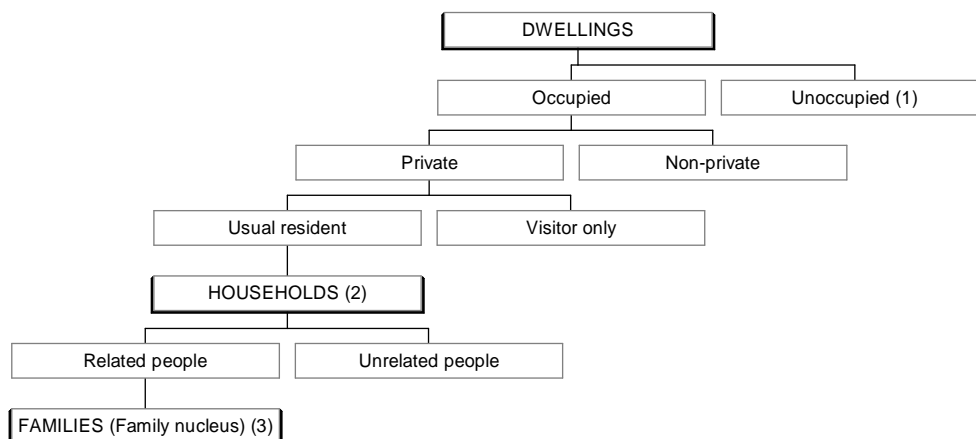
For more information on how to use the standard terms, please refer to the Output section.

Overall relationship

Overview

An overall relationship exists between dwellings, households and families in terms of how data is collected and derived.

Statistics New Zealand's household and family statistics use a physical dwelling (street address) as the basis for census enumeration. There must be someone present in the dwelling on census night for the dwelling to be enumerated as 'occupied', and 'private' or 'non-private'. Whoever completes the census dwelling form acts as the reference person, and is required to list all the people who usually live in that dwelling. Responses about the relationship between that reference person and other people in the dwelling are used to help derive household and family statistics. These statistics also include information given about absentees (people who usually live in that dwelling but are absent on census night, either temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand or overseas). However, only limited information is obtainable about those absent households and families.



1. Unoccupied dwellings

- If a dwelling is unoccupied on census night (that is, the enumerator has attempted to make contact three times but has been unsuccessful), the enumerator records that the dwelling is unoccupied, and whether this is because the residents are away, or because the dwelling is empty (for example, for sale or being renovated).
- The terms 'residents away' and 'empty dwelling' are defined in the Glossary and References section.
- An unoccupied dwelling is not classified as 'private', 'non-private', 'temporary' or 'permanent'.
- Dwellings under construction are noted and recorded.

2. Household composition

- Each private occupied dwelling is classified by its household composition, according to the relationships between the people who usually reside together (for example, "Couple only and other person(s), some or all related").

3. Family type

- Family statistics are a subset of household statistics, and comprise family nuclei made up of couples, parents and children who usually reside together (for example, "One parent with children").

Output

Standard output

Standard output relates to use of the standard terms and definitions for the measures (counts or estimates) of dwellings, households and families.

Standard terms must be used correctly in all output to promote the use of standard terms and definitions, to enhance understanding of the inclusions/exclusions, and to increase user understanding of official statistics.

Guidelines for use

1. Whenever dwellings, households or families data is published, the full standard term must be used, within a table or graph heading, footnote, or header/footer. This technical information prevents the data from being misleading if it is used in isolation from the rest of the publication.
2. When writing about data, each section of text is to refer to the full standard term for the first usage. This technical information prevents the data from being misleading if it is used in isolation from the rest of the publication.
3. In commentary, the standard term and the given alternative format may be used to offer more flexibility in writing. Other variations are not to be used.
4. The standard term is to be used in its entirety. It is not to be shortened, and is not to be split by other variables or terms. For example, when describing dwellings by their ownership, the suggested format is 'private occupied dwellings that are owner-occupied...', assuming that 'census private dwelling count' or 'estimated private dwellings' has been previously used to introduce the measure. The word 'occupied' may be dropped from "private occupied dwellings" to improve readability.
5. In commentary, after the standard term has been given, general words or phrases may be used. For example, 'permanent private (occupied) dwellings', or 'one-person households' or 'two-parent families'. The word 'occupied' may be dropped from 'permanent private occupied dwellings' to improve readability.
6. Any publication of dwellings, households or families data is to be accompanied by the appropriate standard definition, including the (bulleted) inclusions and exclusions. If the definition is included in a footnote, the first sentence only may be used, to clarify the variable.
7. Responses to ad hoc requests for dwellings, households or families data must use the standard term (and preferably include the definition), for example, a footnote may state 'Based on the census permanent private (occupied) dwelling count, 2001 Census'. The word 'occupied' may be dropped from 'permanent private occupied dwelling count' to improve readability.

These guidelines assist users to better understand and compare data from different sources.

Related classifications and standards

New Zealand

Further detail

The standard terms given above refer to the total measure (count or estimate) of the given variable, for example, all households counted in New Zealand on census night. However, the total is usually broken down into more detail, using one of the first four statistical standards and its related classification(s).

Statistical Standard for Dwelling Type (draft)

Dwellings can be classified by dwelling function as 'private' or 'non-private'. Private dwellings can be classified by dwelling structure as 'single' or 'multiple', and then further defined as 'permanent' or 'temporary' etc.

Statistical Standard for Dwelling Occupancy Status, 1999

Dwellings can be classified by the concept of occupancy status as 'occupied', 'unoccupied' or 'under construction'.

Standard terms one to eight for both census counts and demographic estimates of dwellings are based on the three concepts of function, structure and occupancy status; the eight definitions are needed to clarify the inclusions and exclusions.

Statistical Standard for Household Composition, 1999

Household composition is a derived variable that classifies households according to relationships between usually resident people.

Statistical Standard for Family Type, 1999

Family type is a derived variable that classifies family nuclei according to the presence or absence of couples, parents and children, based on the concept of people who have usual residence together.

Related statistical standards

Standard terms for measures of dwellings, households and families follow a similar format to the standard terms for the three main measures of population.

Statistical Standard for Population Terms

There are three main population measures produced by Statistics New Zealand:

1. Census night population count
2. Census usually resident population count
3. Estimated resident population.

Statistical Standard for Usual Residence, 1999

Usual residence (the address of the dwelling where a person considers himself or herself to usually reside) is a key variable for determining the geographic characteristics of the population. This concept is a criterion for household and family statistics.

International

The United Nations Statistical Division and the Australian Bureau of Statistics do not offer comparable standard terms for measures of dwellings, households and families.

Glossary

Dwelling

A structure, part of a structure, or group of structures that is used, or intended to be used as a place where people reside. A dwelling may be permanent or temporary and may function as private or non-private.

Dwellings under construction

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

Empty dwelling

Where a dwelling clearly has no current occupants and new occupants are not expected to move in, on or before the reference date. Unoccupied dwellings being repaired or renovated are defined as empty dwellings. Unoccupied baches or holiday homes are also defined as empty dwellings.

Family (family nucleus)

In census statistics, a couple, with or without children, or one parent and their children, usually living together in a household. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household. Related people, such as siblings, who are not in a couple or parent-child relationship, are therefore excluded from this definition.

Family type

Family nuclei classified according to the presence or absence of couples, parents and children.

Household

In census statistics, one person who usually resides alone, or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, and a living area), in a private dwelling.

Non-private dwelling

A dwelling providing short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation. Non-private dwellings are generally available to the public by virtue of employment, study, special need, legal requirement or recreation.

Occupied dwelling

In census statistics, a dwelling is defined as occupied if it is:

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

For all other data collections, a dwelling is defined as occupied if it is occupied during a sufficient part of the reference period.

Permanent private dwelling

Any private occupied dwelling that is both fixed in location and of durable or permanent construction.

Private dwelling

A dwelling accommodating a person or a group of people and generally unavailable for public use. The main purpose of a private dwelling is as a place of habitation for residents who usually live independently within the community.

Resident

A person who usually lives in an area. This is a statistical, not a legal, definition generally based on a person's self-identified usual address.

In census statistics, a resident is a person who self-identifies on the census individual form that they usually live in an area. People overseas at census date do not complete a census form.

In external migration statistics, a resident is a person who self-identifies:

1. on the departure card that they have lived in New Zealand for 12 months or more
2. on the arrival card that they live in New Zealand and have been away from New Zealand for less than 12 months
3. on the arrival card that they intend to stay in New Zealand for 12 months or more.

The term 'resident' may be used differently in other contexts such as economic statistics.

Refer also to **Resident temporarily overseas** and **Usual residence**.

Residents away

In census statistics, residents away indicates that occupants of a dwelling are known to be temporarily away and are not expected to return by noon on the day after the data collection.

Resident temporarily overseas

A person who usually lives in New Zealand but who is overseas for a period of less than 12 months.

In census statistics, a resident temporarily overseas is a person who is identified on the census dwelling form as usually living in that dwelling but who is overseas for a period of less than 12 months.

In external migration statistics, a resident temporarily overseas is a person who self-identifies on the arrival card that they live in New Zealand and have been away from New Zealand for less than 12 months.

Temporary private dwelling

Caravans, cabins, tents and other makeshift dwellings that are the usual residence of households.

Unoccupied dwelling

In census statistics, a dwelling is defined as unoccupied if it is:

- unoccupied at all times during the twelve hours following midnight on the night of the data collection, and
- suitable for habitation.

For all other data collections, a dwelling is defined as unoccupied if it is not defined as occupied or under construction.

Usual residence

This is a statistical, not a legal, definition generally based on a person's self-identified usual address. The Statistical Standard for Usual Residence (1999) states that usual residence is the address of the dwelling where a person self-identifies that they usually live, except in the specific cases listed below:

1. People who board at another residence to attend primary or secondary school, and return to their parent's(s') or guardian's(s') home for the holidays, usually reside at the address of their parent(s) or guardian(s). Post-secondary students usually reside at the address where they live while studying.
2. Children in joint custody usually reside at the place where they spend more nights, or if they spend equal amounts of time at each residence, they usually reside at the place where they are at the time of the survey.
3. People who are in rest homes, hospitals, prisons or other institutions, usually reside where they consider themselves

to live, and this may include the institution.

4. A person whose home is on any ship, boat or vessel permanently located in any harbour shall be deemed to usually reside at the wharf or landing place (or main wharf or landing place) of the harbour.
5. A person from another country who has lived, or intends to live, in New Zealand for 12 months or more usually resides at his or her address in New Zealand (as in external migration).
6. People of no fixed abode have no usual residence.
7. People who spend equal amounts of time residing at different addresses, and can not decide which address is their usual residence, usually reside at the address they were surveyed at.
8. If none of the above guidelines apply, the person usually resides at the address he or she was surveyed at.

Visitor

A person who usually lives elsewhere. This is a statistical, not a legal, definition generally based on a person's self-identified usual address.

References

The following statistical standards are available on the Statistics New Zealand website:

- Dwelling Occupancy Status
- Dwelling Type
- Household Composition
- Family Type
- Population Terms
- Usual Residence