



2013 QuickStats

About families and households





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1 2013 Census QuickStats about families and households

In the census, information is collected on the relationships between people living in private dwellings. We use this to produce information about families and households.

2013 Census QuickStats about families and households gives you information about a variety of topics relating to families and households in New Zealand, at both a national and subnational level.

Find out about:

- families
 - couples with children
 - one parent with children
 - couples without children
- dependent young people
- grandparents in a parental role
- extended families
- households.



2 Overview of families

The number of families in New Zealand has increased 6.5 percent since the 2006 Census. New Zealand had 1,136,397 families in 2013, compared with 1,067,502 in 2006.

What is a family?

The Statistics New Zealand definition of a family is two or more people living in the same household, who are either a couple with or without children, or one parent and their children. A child in a family is someone of any age who lives with their parent(s) and who does not have a partner or children of their own living in the same household.

This definition of family excludes parents and children who live in different households. Therefore, family data included in this report relates to families within households in private dwellings. A household can contain more than one family.

The family type 'one parent with children' includes many families in which the children are in shared care and alternate between living with one parent and the other in separate dwellings. In the census, the usual residence of children in shared care is the place where they spend most nights. If they spend equal amounts of time at different residences, their usual residence is where they were on census night.

'Couple with children' still most common family type

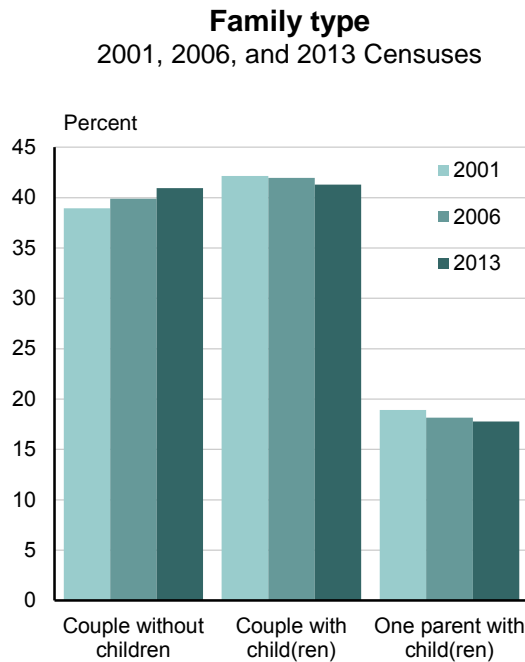
New Zealand's most common type of family in 2013 was a couple with children (41.3 percent). However, the proportion decreased between 2001 and 2013. The trend has been decreasing since 1991, when these families made up 48.0 percent of all families in New Zealand.

'Couple without children' was the second most common family type (40.9 percent). The proportion of this family type increased between 2001 and 2013, and has done so since 1991, when these families made up 34.8 percent of all families in New Zealand.

The proportions of the family types couple with children and couple without children are now very similar. In 1991, almost half of all families were couples with children, and just over one-third were couples without children.

In 2013, 934,593 couples lived in the family types couple with children or couple without children. Of 8,328 same-sex couples, 3,672 were male couples and 4,656 were female couples.

For the third type of family, one parent with children, the proportions were similar in 2013 (17.8 percent) and 2006 (18.1 percent). This is a slight decrease from 2001, when the proportion was 18.9 percent.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Auckland region has highest percentage of couples with children

In 2013, the Auckland region had the highest percentage of 'couple with children' families, at 46.5 percent. Wellington (42.0 percent) and Canterbury (40.5 percent) had the next-highest percentages.

The Marlborough region had the lowest percentage of couples with children (33.9 percent).

Of the territorial authority areas (cities and districts), Selwyn district had the highest percentage of couples with children, at 49.7 percent. The lowest was in Thames-Coromandel district (27.5 percent).

In three Auckland local board areas, at least half of the families were couples with children. These were:

- Upper Harbour – 52.5 percent
- Howick – 52.0 percent
- Puketapapa – 50.0 percent.

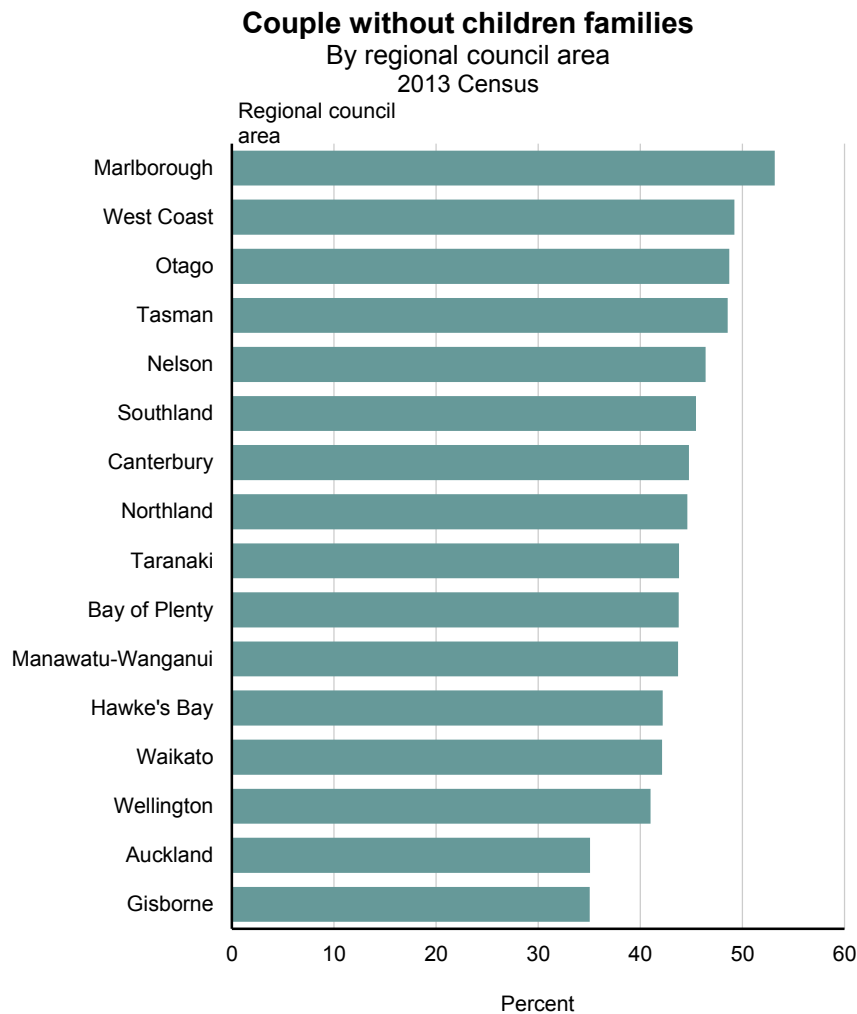
Over half of families in Marlborough region are couples without children

Marlborough was the only region with over half (53.2 percent) of its families being couples without children. Around two-thirds of the people in this family type in Marlborough were aged 55 years and over.

The regions with the next-highest percentages of couples without children were:

- West Coast – 49.2 percent
- Otago – 48.7 percent.

The region with the lowest proportion of couples without children was Gisborne (35.0 percent).



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The territorial authority areas (cities and districts) with the highest percentages of couples without children were:

- Central Otago district – 58.5 percent
- Thames-Coromandel district – 57.8 percent
- Kaikoura district – 55.8 percent.

Porirua city had the lowest proportion of couples without children, at 32.0 percent.

One-parent families highest in Gisborne region

In 2013, the Gisborne region had the highest percentage of one-parent families, at 27.8 percent.

The regions with the next-highest percentages of one-parent families were:

- Hawke's Bay – 21.0 percent
- Northland – 20.9 percent.

Tasman region had the lowest proportion of one-parent families, at just 12.7 percent.

Of the territorial authority areas, Kawerau district had the highest percentage of one-parent families, at almost one-third (32.3 percent). The next-highest were:

- Gisborne district – 27.8 percent
- Wairoa district – 26.3 percent
- Opotiki district – 25.9 percent.

The lowest proportions of one-parent families in the territorial authority areas were:

- Queenstown-Lakes district – 8.0 percent
- Southland district – 7.9 percent
- Selwyn district – 7.9 percent.



3 Families with children

Around 6 in 10 families include children

Around 6 in 10 (or 671,091) families included children in 2013, a similar proportion as in 2006. A child in a family can be of any age.

Most families with children included one or two children. Of those families with children:

- 43.5 percent included one child – up from 41.6 percent in 2006
- 36.7 percent included two children – unchanged from 2006
- 13.7 percent included three children – down from 14.8 percent in 2006
- 6.1 percent included four or more children – down from 6.9 percent in 2006.

Most families with children included at least one dependent child

A dependent child is in a family, aged under 18 years, and not employed full-time.

In 2013, 78.4 percent of families with children included at least one dependent child (526,269 families). This was down from 80.4 percent in 2006.

Families with children were most likely to include one or two dependent children. Of families with children:

- 32.7 percent had one dependent child – which was similar to 2006 (32.5 percent)
- 29.8 percent had two dependent children – down slightly from 2006 (30.5 percent)
- 21.1 percent (141,474 families) had no dependent children (ie had adult children only) – up from 2006 (19.1 percent).

4 Couples with children

Small increase in number of 'couple with children' families

The number of 'couple with children' families has increased 4.8 percent since the 2006 Census. At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 469,290 couple with children families, up from 447,894 in 2006.

Of the 469,290 couple with children families, 1,476 were same-sex couples with children. Most same-sex couples with children were female (79.3 percent).

In 2013, most couple with children families included either one or two children. The proportion with one child increased to 38.1 percent in 2013, up from 36.5 percent in 2006. A further 40.2 percent had two children, similar to 39.8 percent in 2006.

Around 7 in 10 couple with children families had their youngest child aged under 15 years. Of couples with children, 35.1 percent had a youngest child aged 0–4 years, 19.9 percent aged 5–9 years, and 17.7 percent aged 10–14 years.

Most couple with children families included at least one dependent child (81.4 percent), down from 82.8 percent in 2006.

Of couples with children:

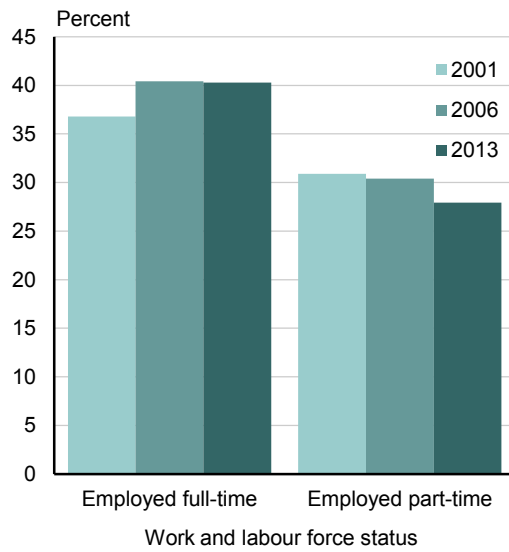
- 30.5 percent included one dependent child
- 33.3 percent included two dependent children
- 12.2 percent included three dependent children
- 4.7 percent included four or more dependent children
- 18.2 percent did not include any dependent children.

Most mothers in opposite-sex couples with dependent children are employed

In 2013, of mothers in opposite-sex couples with dependent children:

- 40.3 percent of were employed full-time – this was very similar to 2006 (40.4 percent), and up from 2001 (36.8 percent)
- 27.9 percent were employed part-time – down from 30.4 percent in 2006, and 30.9 percent in 2001
- 3.7 percent were unemployed – little change from 2001
- 28.0 percent were not in the labour force – little change from 2001.

Full-time/part-time employment of mothers in opposite-sex couples with dependent children
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Of fathers in opposite-sex couples with dependent children, the work and labour force status was relatively similar between 2001 and 2013. In 2013:

- 85.2 percent were employed full-time
- 7.4 percent were not in the labour force.

5 One parent with children

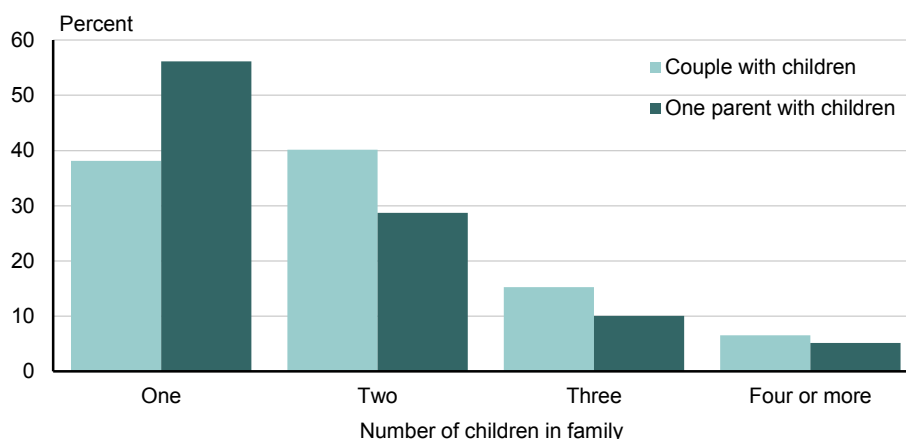
The number of 'one parent with children' families has increased 4.2 percent since the 2006 Census. At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 201,804 one parent with children families, up from 193,635 in 2006.

Fewer children in one-parent families than couple-with-children families

'One parent with children' families tended to include fewer children than 'couple with children' families did. Over half (56.1 percent) of one-parent families included one child, compared with 38.1 percent for couples with children. One-parent families with two children were less common (28.7 percent) than couples with two children (40.2 percent).

Family type by number of children in family

For families with children
2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Most one-parent families include one or two dependent children

Of one-parent families, 144,408 (71.6 percent) included at least one dependent child. This was down from 74.9 percent in 2006.

Most one-parent families included either one (38.0 percent) or two (21.7 percent) dependent children. One-parent families including three dependent children were less common, at 7.5 percent. A small proportion (3.6 percent) had four or more dependent children. Over one-quarter (27.8 percent) of one-parent families did not have any dependent children.

Higher percentage of older children in one-parent families than couple with children families

In around 6 in 10 one-parent families, the youngest child was aged under 15 years. Of the one-parent families, 24.3 percent had a youngest child aged 0–4 years, 18.9 percent aged 5–9 years and 18.8 percent aged 10–14 years.

In 11.9 percent of one-parent families, the youngest child was aged 30 years or over, compared with 4.0 percent for couple with children families. The age of the youngest child

helps to show the variety of families in New Zealand, including situations where older parents and adult children live together.

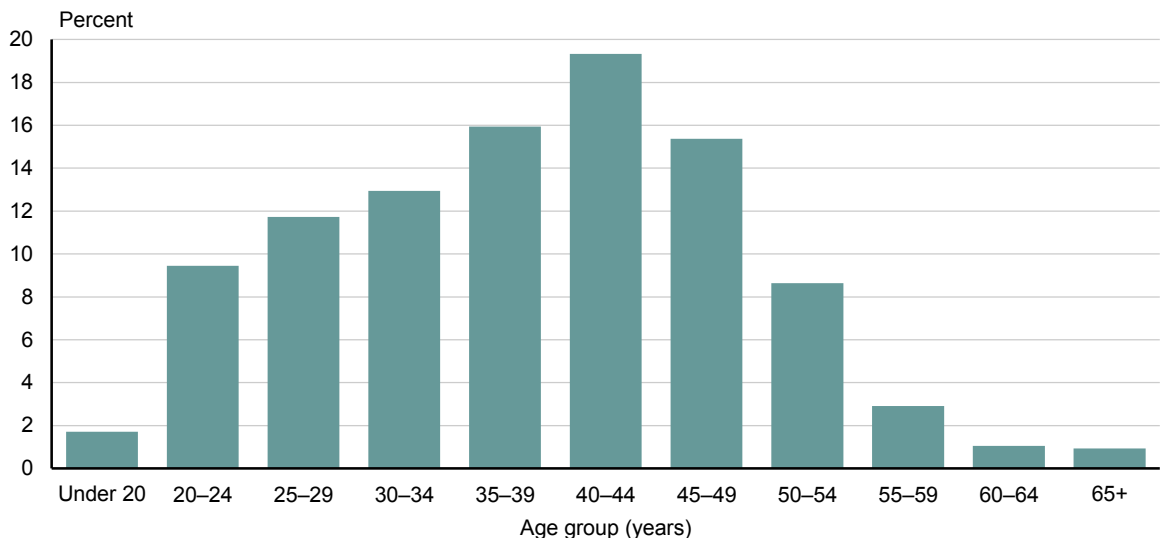
Most parents in 'one parent with dependent children' families are women

In 2013, most parents in families of one parent with dependent children were women, at 84.2 percent. This was up from 83.4 percent in 2006.

Half of all parents in 'one parent with dependent children' families are aged 35–49 years

Half of all parents in families of one parent with dependent children were aged 35–49 years. Nearly one-quarter were aged 25–34 years, and 9.5 percent were aged 20–24 years. Just 1.7 percent, or 2,466 parents, in these families were aged under 20 years.

Age group of parents in one parent with dependent children families
2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

One-third of parents in one-parent families with dependent children are employed full-time

The percentage of full-time employed parents in 'one parent with dependent children' families was very similar between 2013 (35.5 percent) and 2006 (35.6 percent). It increased from 30.3 percent in 2001. The percentage of these parents who were employed part-time decreased: 17.4 percent were employed part-time in 2013, down from 18.5 percent in 2006, and 19.1 percent in 2001.

In 2013, of male parents in one-parent families with dependent children:

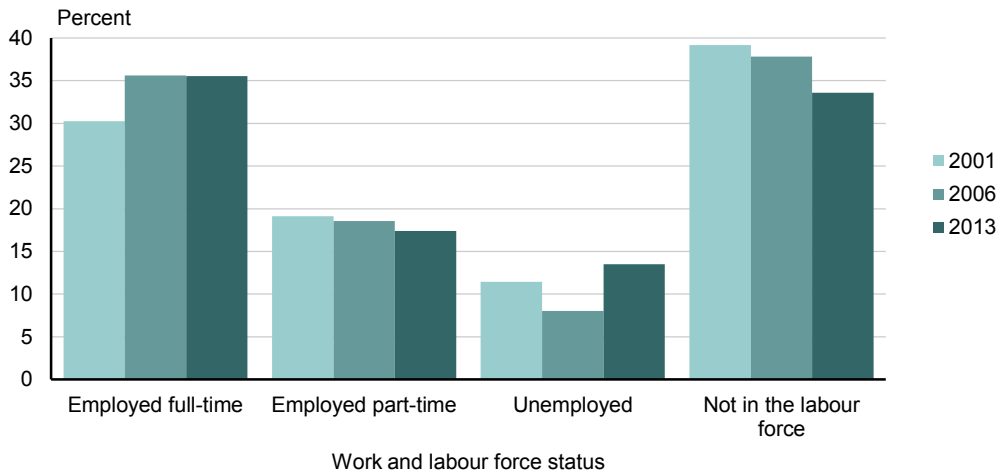
- 56.4 percent were employed full-time – down from 59.3 percent in 2006
- 7.7 percent were employed part-time – down slightly from 8.0 percent in 2006.

Of female parents in one-parent families with dependent children:

- 31.8 percent were employed full-time – up slightly from 31.0 percent in 2006
- 19.1 percent were employed part-time – down from 20.6 percent in 2006.

Unemployment increased for parents in one-parent families with dependent children: 13.5 percent were unemployed in 2013, up from 8.0 percent in 2006. The percentage of these parents not in the labour force was 33.6 percent in 2013, down from 37.8 percent in 2006.

Work and labour force status of parents in one parent with dependent children families
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

6 Couples without children

Couples without children have greatest percentage increase

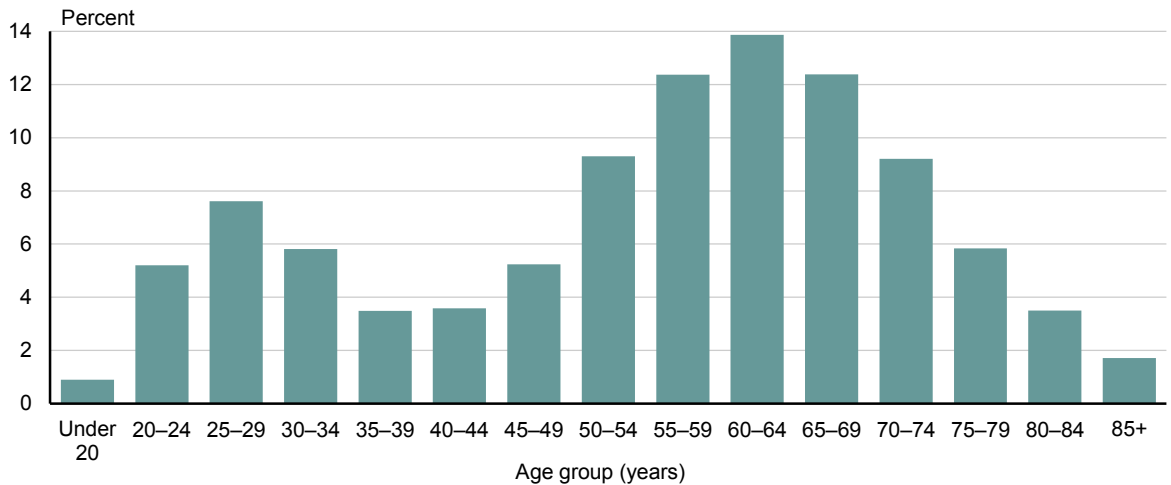
The number of 'couple without children' families has increased 9.2 percent since 2006. This type of family had the greatest percentage increase of all three family types.

At the time of the 2013 Census there were 465,306 couples without children, up from 425,973 in 2006.

Couples without children are mostly in two age ranges

People in 'couple without children' families tended to fall into two age ranges: those in their mid-to-late 20s or early 30s, and to a greater extent, those in their 50s, 60s, and 70s. This reflects the two groups making up these couples – younger couples who have not had children (though many will in the future), and older couples who may have had children, but no longer have children living with them.

Age group of people in couple without children families
2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Same-sex couples made up 6,852 of the 465,306 couple without children families. Of these same-sex couples, 3,486 were female couples and 3,366 were male couples.

7 Dependent young people

Over 90,000 families have dependent young people

Information on dependent young people (aged 18–24 years, not employed full-time, and living with at least one parent) has become a topic of general interest, and the 2013 Census put together data on these people for the first time.

In 2013, 91,074 families included dependent young people. Within these families were 105,765 dependent young people.

Most families with dependent young people were couples with children (69.7 percent). The remaining one-third (30.3 percent) were one parent with children families.

Just over half of dependent young people were in full-time study, and 6.5 percent were studying part-time. A further 40.5 percent were not studying.

Of dependent young people, 39.5 percent were employed part-time. A further 21.4 percent were unemployed (actively seeking work), while 39.1 percent were not in the labour force.

Study participation and work and labour force status of dependent young people⁽¹⁾ 2013 Census

Work and labour force status ⁽²⁾	Study participation ⁽²⁾						Total dependent young people
	Full-time study	Part-time study	Full-time and part-time study	Not studying	Total stated	Not stated	
Employed part-time	21,066	2,988	15	13,026	37,098	918	38,013
Unemployed	6,639	1,149	3	11,817	19,608	984	20,592
Not in the labour force	21,054	1,860	9	12,489	35,415	2,151	37,563
Total dependent young people	48,759	6,000	27	37,335	92,118	4,050	96,168 ⁽²⁾

1. Aged 18–24 years, not employed full-time, and living with at least one parent.
2. Not available for dependent young people who were absent from their usual residence on census night.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Of those dependent young people who were in full-time study, 43.2 percent were employed part-time, and the same proportion were not in the labour force.

Of those dependent young people who were in part-time study, half were employed part-time, 19.2 percent were unemployed, and 31.0 percent were not in the labour force.

Of those dependent young people who were not studying, around one-third each were either employed part-time, or unemployed, or not in the labour force.



8 Grandparents in a parental role

Grandparents in parental role highest in Auckland region

Information from the census on grandparents in parenting roles covers situations in which grandchildren and grandparents live in the same household, and the parents of the children are not in the household.

There were 9,543 grandparents in a parental role at the time of the 2013 Census. Just over two-thirds (6,429) of these grandparents were in 'couple with children' families.

In 2013, the Auckland region had the highest number of grandparents in a parental role, with 2,571 people (26.9 percent).

The regions with the next-highest numbers of grandparents in a parental role were:

- Waikato – 1,410 people (14.8 percent)
- Bay of Plenty – 921 people (9.7 percent).

9 Extended families

Number of extended families increases by just over half since 2001

The number of extended families in New Zealand increased by just over half (54.9 percent) since the 2001 Census. In 2013, there were 100,605 extended families, up from 82,692 in 2006, and 64,929 in 2001.

In the census, an extended family is a group of related people usually living together:

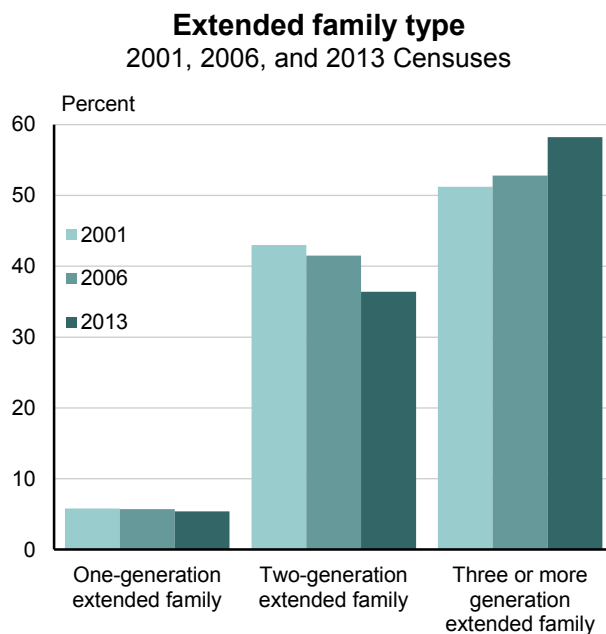
- either as a family with one or more other related people, or
- as two or more related families, with or without other related people.

Therefore, the extended family data from the census relates to extended families within households.

Extended families most likely to be three or more generations

In 2013, over half of extended families consisted of three or more generations. Two-generation extended families were not as common – just over one-third of extended families were this type. One-generation extended families (such as couples living with siblings or cousins) were relatively rare, at 5.4 percent.

As a proportion of all extended families, extended families of three or more generations increased, to reach 58.2 percent in 2013. This was up from 52.8 percent in 2006, and 51.2 percent in 2001. Two-generation extended families decreased to 36.4 percent in 2013 – down from 41.5 percent in 2006, and 43.0 percent in 2001.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Auckland has nearly half of all extended families

The Auckland region had nearly half of all extended families in New Zealand, with 48,405 extended families.

The Auckland local board areas with the highest number of extended families were:

- Howick – 4,836 extended families
- Otara-Papatoetoe – 4,722 extended families
- Mangere-Otahuhu – 4,590 extended families.

In each of these local board areas, two-thirds of extended families included three or more generations.

10 Households

The number of households has increased by 6.6 percent since 2006. In 2013, New Zealand had 1,549,890 households, up from 1,454,175 in 2006.

The census definition of a household is either one person who usually lives alone, or two or more people who usually live together and share facilities (such as for eating or cooking) in a private dwelling. A household may contain one or more families, other people in addition to a family, or no families at all, such as unrelated people living together.

Household composition 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses

Household composition	2001 Census	2006 Census	2013 Census
	Percent		
One-family household ⁽¹⁾	69.1	69.1	68.3
Two-family household ⁽¹⁾	2.0	2.6	3.1
Three or more family household ⁽¹⁾	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other multi-person household ⁽²⁾	5.4	5.1	4.8
One-person household	23.4	23.0	23.5

1. With or without other people.
2. A group of people living together who did not form a family, for example siblings or flatmates.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Over two-thirds of households contain one family

Over two-thirds (68.3 percent) of households contained one family (with or without other people) in 2013 – down slightly from 69.1 percent in 2006.

The Tasman regional council had the highest proportion of one-family (with or without other people) households, at 72.5 percent. The West Coast region had the lowest, at 64.5 percent.

One-person households highest in West Coast region

The percentage of households consisting of one person showed little change between 2001 and 2013. One-person households made up 23.5 percent of households in 2013.

The West Coast region had the highest percentage of one-person households, at 30.7 percent, followed by the Manawatu-Wanganui region, at 28.2 percent.

The Auckland region had the lowest proportion of one-person households, at 19.0 percent.

Women more likely than men to live alone

Women were more likely than men to live in one-person households, with women making up 57.4 percent of one-person households.

Most people living alone are aged 45 years and over

Most people (79.9 percent) in one-person households were aged 45 years and over.

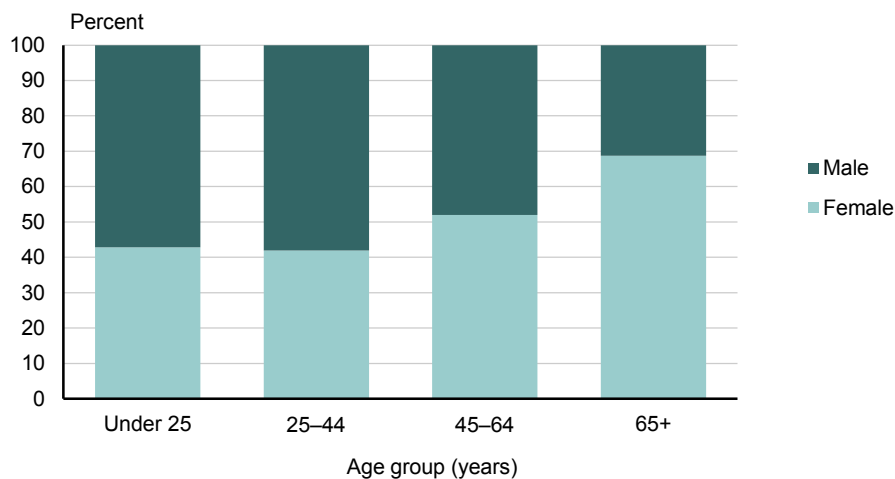
Of people in one-person households:

- 2.9 percent were aged under 25 years
- 17.2 percent were aged 25–44 years
- 35.6 percent were aged 45–64 years
- 44.3 percent were aged 65 years and over.

More younger men than younger women live alone. Of people who live alone, men make up 57.1 percent of the under-25 age group, and 58.0 percent of the 25–44 age group.

In the 45 years and over age groups, more women than men live alone. Women make up 51.9 percent of 45–64-year-olds who live alone, and 68.7 percent of those aged 65 and over who live alone.

Sex and age group of people in one-person households 2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Two- or three-family households not very common

The percentage of households containing two families (with or without other people) has increased since 2001. In 2013, 3.1 percent of households had two families. Although up from 2.0 percent in 2001, these households still make up a relatively small proportion of households.

Of all two-family households in New Zealand, just over half (51.9 percent) were in the Auckland region.

Households with three or more families were very rare, at 0.2 percent of all households in 2013.

Otago region has highest percentage of other multi-person households

The percentage of other multi-person households (groups of people living together who do not form a family, for example siblings or flatmates) has decreased slightly. In 2013, 4.8 percent of households were other multi-person households, down from 5.4 percent in 2001.

The Otago region had the highest proportion of other multi-person households, at 6.6 percent.

The regions with the next-highest percentages of other multi-person households were:

- Wellington – 5.7 percent
- Auckland – 5.2 percent
- Canterbury – 5.0 percent.

Average household size still 2.7 people

In 2013, the average household size in New Zealand was 2.7 people per household, the same as in 2006.

Auckland region and Porirua city had the highest average household size, at 3.0 people for both areas. Selwyn district was the next-highest, at 2.9 people.

Thames-Coromandel district had the lowest average household size, at 2.2 people.

The Auckland local board areas with the highest average household sizes were:

- Mangere-Otahuhu – 4.0 people
- Otara-Papatoetoe – 3.8 people
- Manurewa – 3.6 people.

Most households consist of one or two people

Households with one or two usual residents made up over half of New Zealand households, at 57.0 percent. Households with three or four usual residents were not as common, at 16.4 percent and 15.2 percent, respectively. Households with six or more usual residents made up just 4.5 percent of households. There was little change since 2001.



Definitions and information about the data

Definitions

Adult child: a 'child in a family nucleus' who is aged 15 years or over and employed full-time, or a 'child in a family nucleus' who is aged 18 years or over.

Child in a family nucleus: a person who usually resides with at least one parent, and with no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. Can apply to a person of any age.

Dependent child under 18: a 'child in a family nucleus' aged under 15 years, or aged 15–17 years and not employed full-time.

Dependent young person: a dependent young person is a 'child in a family nucleus' aged 18–24 years and not employed full-time.

Employed: a person was employed if they were part of the working-age population (15 years and over) and if, during the week ended 3 March 2013, they:

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

Full-time employment means usually working 30 or more hours per week.

Part-time employment means usually working fewer than 30 hours per week.

Extended family: a group of related people who usually reside together, as:

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

Included are people who were absent on census night but who usually live in a particular dwelling and are members of an extended family in that dwelling, as long as they were reported as being absent by the reference person on the dwelling form.

Family nucleus: a couple with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren) whose usual residence is in the same household. Children can be any age, but do not have partners or children of their own living in that household.

Included are people who were absent on census night but who usually live in a particular dwelling, and are members of a family nucleus in that dwelling, as long as they were reported as being absent by the reference person on the dwelling form.

Family type: classifies families according to the presence or absence of couples, parents, and children.

Household: either one person who usually resides alone, or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as for eating, cooking, or a living area; and bathroom and toilet) in a private dwelling. Included are people who were absent on census night but usually live in a particular dwelling and are members of that household, as long as they were reported as being absent by the reference person on the dwelling form.

Household composition: classifies households according to the relationships between usually resident people. The classification is based on how many and what type(s) of family nuclei were present in a household, and whether or not there were related or unrelated people present.

Not in the labour force: refers to any person of working age (15 years and over) who was neither employed nor unemployed. Includes people for whom any of the following applied:

- were retired
- had personal or family responsibilities, such as unpaid housework and childcare
- attended at least one educational institution
- were permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities
- were temporarily unavailable for work in the week ended 3 March 2013
- were not actively seeking work.

Sole parent: the parent in a one-parent family.

For census purposes, children in shared care usually reside at the place where they spend most nights. If they spend equal amounts of time at different residences, their usual residence is where they were on census night.

Some children classified as being in one-parent families may have two active parents in different households.

Study participation: measures those attending, studying, or enrolled at school or anywhere else. It is grouped into full-time study (20 hours or more a week), part-time study (less than 20 hours a week), and those not studying.

Unemployed: an unemployed person is in the working-age population (15 years and over) and, during the week ended 3 March 2013, was without a paid job but was available for work, and:

- had actively sought work in the four weeks ended 3 March 2013, or
- had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

If a person's only job search method was to read job advertisements then they are not considered to be actively seeking work.

Information about the data

Comparability with past censuses

Because the 2011 Census was cancelled after the Canterbury earthquake on 22 February 2011, the gap between this census and the last one is seven years. The change in the data between 2006 and 2013 may be greater than in the usual five-year gap between censuses. Be careful when comparing trends.

In some sections of this report, we compare 2013 Census data with 2006 and 2001 Census data. In other sections, we compare it with 2006 or 2001 data only. The choice of

which data to use for comparisons depended on the availability of data and the rate of change over time.

Calculation of percentages

Unless otherwise stated, all percentages and ratios in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (eg 'not stated', 'household composition unidentifiable', and 'extended family not classifiable').

Confidentiality

The data in this report has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.



More information

Other census information

- [2013 Census](#)
- [2013 Census products and services release schedule](#)
- [2013 Census tables in NZ.Stat](#) (Additional data tables on families and households will be available in NZ.Stat in December 2014)
- [2013 Census information by variable](#)
- [2013 Census definitions and forms](#)
- [2001 Census: Families and households \(2001\) – reference report](#) (No reference report or QuickStats report on families and households was produced for the 2006 Census)

Information on ethnicity is not included in this report. Ethnicity is an individual characteristic and a person can identify with more than one ethnic group. As most of the information in this report and accompanying Excel tables is defined at the family or household level, it is not suitable to include ethnicity.

For census information on ethnicity see:

- [2013 Census QuickStats about culture and identity](#)
- [2013 Census ethnic group profiles](#).

Information on income is not included in this report.

For census information on income see:

- [2013 Census QuickStats about income](#)

For more information contact our Information Centre:

Email: info@stats.govt.nz

Phone: 0508 525 525 (toll-free in New Zealand)

+64 4 931 4600 (outside New Zealand)



List of available tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Available files' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. Family type, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
2. Family type by regional council area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
3. Family type by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
4. Family type by number of children in family, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
5. Family type by number of children in family by regional council area, 2013 Census
6. Family type by number of children in family by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
7. Family type by age of youngest child in family, 2013 Census
8. Family type by age of youngest child in family and regional council area, 2013 Census
9. Family type by age of youngest child in family and territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
10. Family type by number of dependent children in family, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
11. Family type by number of dependent children in family and regional council area, 2013 Census
12. Family type by number of dependent children in family and territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
13. Family type by child dependency status, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
14. Family type by child dependency status by regional council area, 2013 Census
15. Family type by child dependency status by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
16. Family type by child dependency status by number of dependent children in family, 2013 Census
17. Type of couple, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
18. Type of couple by regional council area, 2013 Census
19. Type of couple by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
20. Family type with type of couple, 2013 Census
21. Extended family type, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
22. Extended family type by regional council area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
23. Extended family type by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
24. Household composition, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
25. Household composition by regional council area, 2013 Census
26. Household composition by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
27. Household composition by number of usual residents in household, 2013 Census
28. Household composition by number of dependent children in household, 2013 Census
29. Number of usual residents in household, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses