

References

Australian Bureau of Statistics (1999). *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

Bell M, Cooper J and Les M (1995). *Household and Family Forecasting Models: A Review*, Commonwealth Department of Housing and Regional Development, Canberra.

Ruggles S and Brower S (2003). "Measurement of household and family composition in the United States, 1850–2000", *Population and Development Review*, 29(1), 73–101.

Statistics New Zealand (2002a). *New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings 2001: Families and Households*, Statistics New Zealand, Wellington, www.stats.govt.nz

Statistics New Zealand (2002b). *National Population Projections (2001(base) – 2051) – Hot Off The Press*, Statistics New Zealand, Wellington, www.stats.govt.nz

Statistics New Zealand (2003a). *Demographic Trends 2002*, Statistics New Zealand, Wellington, www.stats.govt.nz

Statistics New Zealand (2003b). *National Family and Household Projections (2001(base) – 2021) – Hot Off The Press*, Statistics New Zealand, Wellington, www.stats.govt.nz

Glossary

Assumption

Statement about a future course of behaviour (eg fertility, mortality, net migration, living arrangement type) from which demographic projections (eg population, families, households) are derived.

Census family count

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*.

Census household count

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*.

Census usually resident population count

A count of all people who usually live in a given area, and are present in New Zealand, on a given census night. The census usually resident population count of New Zealand *excludes* visitors from overseas and *excludes* New Zealand residents who are temporarily overseas.

Child

A person of any age usually living with one or two natural, step or adopted parents, but not usually living with a partner or child of their own.

Childless

A female who has not experienced a live birth. With reference to couples, this term refers to couple without children families containing a female partner who has not experienced a live birth.

Couple relationship

Two people aged 15 years or over usually living together in a registered marriage or consensual union. Couples can be opposite-sex or same-sex.

Dependent child

A child in a family aged under 18 years and not in full-time employment (regularly working for 30 hours or more per week).

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.

- **Non-private dwelling**

Provides 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. They include institutions and group-living quarters such as hotels, motels, hospitals, retirement homes, prisons, hostels, motor camps, boarding houses, defence barracks, ships and trains.

- **Private dwelling**

Accommodates a person or group of people and is 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.

Estimated families

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*.

Estimated households

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*.

Estimated resident population

For New Zealand, this is an estimate of all people who usually live in New Zealand at a given date. It *includes* all residents present and counted by the census (census usually resident population count), residents who are temporarily overseas (who are not included in the census), and an adjustment for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount). Visitors from overseas are *excluded*.

Family

A couple, with or without child(ren), or one parent with child(ren), usually living together in a household. Related people, such as siblings, who are not in a couple or parent-child relationship, are therefore excluded from this definition.

- ***Couple without children family***

A couple without child(ren), with or without other people, usually living together in a household.

- ***Two-parent family***

A couple with child(ren), with or without other people, usually living together in a household. Any children are not usually living with a partner or child of their own.

- ***One-parent family***

One parent with child(ren), with or without other people, usually living together in a household. Any children are not usually living with a partner or child of their own.

Fertility

The actual level of reproduction of a population, based on the number of live births that occur. Fertility is normally measured in terms of women of childbearing age, defined as 15–44 years, although births to women outside this age range can, and do, occur. Fertility should not be confused with fecundity, which is the biological capacity of a population to bear children.

Household

One person usually living alone, or two or more people usually living together and sharing facilities (eg eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area), in a private dwelling.

- ***Family household***

A household containing two or more people usually living together with at least one couple and/or parent-child relationship, with or without other people.

- ***Other multiperson household***

A household containing two or more people usually living together, but not in couple or parent-child relationships with each other.

- ***One-person household***

A household containing one person usually living alone.

Household head method

A method of projecting the number of households based on the proportion of a population, usually disaggregated by age, who are the reference person ('householder') of a household (ie who completed the census dwelling form). Householder rates are applied to population projections to give projections of the number of householders, which are equivalent to projections of households.

Life expectancy

The average length of life remaining at a given age. As derived from a period life table, it assumes that a person experiences the age-specific mortality rates of a given period from the given age onwards. It represents the average longevity of the whole population and does not necessarily reflect the longevity of an individual.

Living arrangement type

The usual family and household role of a person, based on a combination of individual, family, household and dwelling information. As used in these family and household projections, all people are allocated to one of eleven living arrangement types:

1. **Partner in couple without children family** – a person usually living in a partner role, but not in a parent role.
2. **Other person with couple without children family** – a person usually living with a couple without children family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
3. **Partner/parent in two-parent family** – a person usually living in a partner and parent role.
4. **Child in two-parent family** – a person usually living in a child role with two parents, but not in a partner or parent role.
5. **Other person with two-parent family** – a person usually living with a two-parent family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
6. **Parent in one-parent family** – a person usually living in a parent role, but not in a partner role.
7. **Child in one-parent family** – a person usually living in a child role with one parent, but not in a partner or parent role.
8. **Other person with one-parent family** – a person usually living with a one-parent family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
9. **Person in other multiperson household** – a person usually living with one or more people not in partner, parent or child roles.
10. **Person in one-person household** – a person usually living alone.
11. **Person in non-private dwelling** – a person usually living in a non-private dwelling.

Living arrangement type rate

The proportion of the population in a living arrangement type.

Multi-family household

Two or more families living together and sharing facilities (eg eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area), in a private dwelling.

Parent

A person aged 15 years or over living with at least one of their natural, step, adopted or foster children (not usually living with a partner or child of their own).

Parent-child relationship

A parent usually living with at least one natural, step, adopted or foster child (not usually living with a partner or child of their own).

Partner

A person aged 15 years or over living with another person aged 15 years or over in a registered marriage or consensual union.

Projection

Estimate of the future demographic characteristics of a population, families or households, based on an assessment of past trends and assumptions about the future course of demographic behaviour (eg fertility, mortality, migration, living arrangement type).

Propensity method

A method of projecting the numbers of families and households based on the proportion of a population, usually disaggregated by age and sex, who live in different living arrangement types. Living arrangement type rates (or propensities) are applied to population projections to give projections of the population in different living arrangement types. These projections are subsequently aggregated to give projections of families (by broad family type) and households (by broad household type).

Sibling relationship

Brothers and/or sisters usually living together.

Total fertility rate

The average number of live births that a woman would have during her life if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of a given period (usually a year).

Undercount (undercoverage/under-enumeration)

The number of people missed by a census who were meant to be counted. It is usually expressed as a percentage of what should have been the complete count rather than as a percentage of what was counted. Overcount is the number of people counted by a census who should not have been counted or who were counted more than once. Net census undercount is the difference between census undercount and overcount.