

New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings

Guide Notes

7 March 2006

What is the census?

The census paints a picture of the people in New Zealand and the places we live. For over 100 years the census has provided information needed by community groups, businesses and government for planning in important areas such as education, health, housing, business planning and investment. It is also used to help us understand how our society changes over time.

The census is the official count of how many people and dwellings we have in New Zealand. By law Statistics New Zealand must hold a census once every five years, and everyone must fill in a census form. Because everyone takes part, the census provides key information about what is happening in our country.

How is my information kept confidential?

The information you provide must be kept confidential by Statistics New Zealand and is protected by the Statistics Act 1975. Census information can only be used for statistical purposes. This means the information collected is only used to prepare and publish statistics. These statistics must be reported in a way that cannot identify you. For example, everyone's census information is mixed together to produce data such as the average income of New Zealanders, but an individual's personal income cannot be made public.

The only people who have access to your information are those authorised by Statistics New Zealand. Each of them must sign a Declaration of Secrecy. They cannot reveal your information to anyone else – if they do they can be prosecuted.

Both the Statistics Act and the Privacy Act 1993 protect the information you provide. Collecting information for statistical purposes is permitted under the Privacy Act.

What do I have to do?

You must fill in a census form on Tuesday night, 7 March 2006. It is compulsory for everyone in your dwelling to fill in a blue Individual Form, or have one filled in for them. Remember to include children and babies.

One person must also fill in the brown Dwelling Form and make sure a blue Individual Form is filled in for everyone in your dwelling on Tuesday night, 7 March 2006. You can fill in census forms in English or Māori, either on paper or on the Internet.

What happens to my forms once I've filled them in?

Unless you have submitted census forms on the Internet, your completed paper forms will be collected some time between Wednesday 8 March and Sunday 19 March. If your collector cannot contact you to pick up the completed forms during the collection time, they will leave a freepost envelope, or you can use one of your own envelopes, to post the forms (no stamp needed) to:

Census 2006
Statistics New Zealand
Freepost 189240
Private Bag 4950
CHRISTCHURCH

Your collector will be wearing a Statistics New Zealand ID card displaying their photograph and name. They will carry a blue bag with the Statistics New Zealand logo printed on it. If you have any concerns about the person who delivers and collects your forms, call the Helpline toll-free on:

☎ 0800 CENSUS (0800 236 787)

If you know your collector or want to take extra steps to protect your privacy, ask your collector for a privacy envelope. Your collector is not allowed to open this envelope.

INDIVIDUAL FORM

Who has to fill in a blue Individual Form or have one filled in for them?

Everyone who is spending the night in this dwelling on Tuesday, 7 March 2006, and anyone who arrives before noon on Wednesday, 8 March who has not filled in a blue Individual Form (either on paper or on the Internet) anywhere else. This includes children and babies.

2 Why do you need my name?

Names are used to match the blue Individual Forms to the people listed on the brown Dwelling Form to make sure that all the forms in a household have been completed. We may need to contact you if we have any questions about your form, or if you are selected to take part in a survey on disability.

5 Which address do I give?

If you are an overseas resident and will be staying in New Zealand for less than 12 months, give your address in your home country. Otherwise, give your New Zealand address.

If you are a New Zealand resident, follow these guidelines to give the right address.

- If you are a primary or secondary school student at boarding school, give your home address.
- If you are a tertiary student, give the address where you live during term.
- If you live in more than one dwelling, give the address of the one you most consider to be your home. If you spend equal amounts of time at different addresses, **give only one** of those addresses.
- Children in joint custody should give the address where they spend most nights. If children spend equal amounts of time at different addresses, they should **give only one** of those addresses.

11 What do you mean by ethnic group?

This question asks about the ethnic group or groups that you identify with.

An ethnic group is made up of people who have some or all of the following:

- a shared culture, such as traditions or ways of doing things, customs, beliefs or language
- a common ancestry or history
- a similar geographic, tribal or clan origin.

Examples of ethnic groups are: Māori, Samoan, Kiribati, Greek, Afrikaner, Chinese New Zealander, Eritrean, Kurd, Iraqi, Assyrian and Malay.

14 I am of Cook Island Maori descent – how should I answer the Māori descent question?

If you are of Cook Island Maori descent, mark 'no' **unless** you are also of New Zealand Māori descent.

19 What do you mean by civil union?

Civil unions are an alternative to marriage and have an equivalent legal status. To be joined in a civil union you and your partner must have gone through a formal ceremony and registration process.

23 What do you mean by legal marital / civil union status?

This question is only concerned with legal marital / civil union status.

- If you are living with a partner as a couple but are not legally married / joined in a civil union, each of you should mark the answer that fits your own legal marital / civil union status.
- If you are permanently separated but still married, mark 'I am permanently separated from my legal husband / wife / civil union partner'. You do not need to have gone through any legal separation process.

Civil unions are an alternative to marriage and have an equivalent legal status. To be joined in a civil union you and your partner must have gone through a formal ceremony and registration process.

30 31 Why do you want to know my income?

All of the answers you give are kept confidential. Income statistics are used for developing social and economic policy, research and monitoring programmes.

Remember

- If you and your spouse / partner earn income jointly, only include your part of that income.
- If you received homestay or child support payments, mark 'other sources of income ...'.
- If you did piecework, mark 'wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, etc, paid by my employer'.

Count any payments that are taken out of your income **before** you get it, such as repayments of student loans, union fees, fines or child support.

DON'T count loans (including student loans), inheritances, sale of household or business assets, lottery wins, matrimonial / civil union / de facto property settlements or one-off lump sum payments.

DON'T count money given by members of the same household to each other. For example, pocket money given to children, or money given for housekeeping expenses by a flatmate.

If you know your weekly or fortnightly income **after tax**, use this table to work out your annual income **before tax**.

Annual Income (Before Tax)

After Tax Weekly Income \$	After Tax Fortnightly Income \$	Before Tax Annual Income \$
up to 77	up to 154	1 - 5,000
78 - 154	155 - 308	5,001 - 10,000
155 - 231	309 - 463	10,001 - 15,000
232 - 308	464 - 617	15,001 - 20,000
309 - 385	618 - 771	20,001 - 25,000
386 - 463	772 - 926	25,001 - 30,000
464 - 540	927 - 1,080	30,001 - 35,000
541 - 612	1,081 - 1,224	35,001 - 40,000
613 - 740	1,225 - 1,481	40,001 - 50,000
741 - 986	1,482 - 1,972	50,001 - 70,000
987 - 1,337	1,973 - 2,674	70,001 - 100,000
1,338+	2,675+	100,001+

39 Why do you want to know where I work?

This information is used for measuring traffic flows and for planning transport services. It helps to work out daytime populations in specific areas for civil defence, and provides a measure of the number of people who work at home. All of the answers you give are kept confidential.

If you mostly worked away from home and had no fixed workplace address, print the address of the depot, headquarters or reporting point you operated from.

If you mostly worked away from home and had no fixed reporting point, but travelled from your home to various work locations, print NO FIXED ADDRESS.

If you need help with your form or if you need extra forms:
Call the Helpline toll-free on ☎ 0800 CENSUS (0800 236 787)

or go to www.stats.census2006.govt.nz

If you are hearing impaired, fax toll-free on:
0800 FAX CENSUS (0800 329 236).

DWELLING FORM

Who has to fill in a brown Dwelling Form?

One person in each dwelling must take responsibility for completing a brown Dwelling Form (either on paper or on the Internet) for that household.

6 Why do I need to list all the people in my household on census night?

This list of people is needed because we have to make sure a blue Individual Form is completed for all the people in your dwelling on Tuesday night, 7 March 2006. Please make sure everyone is on the list. Remember to include children and babies.

DON'T list people from your household who will be staying somewhere else on census night and filling in a blue Individual Form (either on paper or on the Internet) there.

People in New Zealand live in many different types of households. We work out what type of household you have by asking how people are related to you.

6 I am in a civil union. Which space should I mark?

If you are in a civil union with an opposite-sex partner, mark '*my husband / wife or opposite-sex partner / de facto*'.

If you are in a civil union with a same-sex partner, mark '*my same-sex partner / de facto*'.

7 What is a family trust?

A family trust is a special way of owning property such as a home. The home is owned by a group of people, not an individual. The family trust arrangement will be set out in a legal document, usually called a trust deed.

9 What should I mark if I own the dwelling but not the land?

If you or someone living here owns the dwelling but not the land, mark 'yes'.

14 I sleep in the lounge. Does that count as a bedroom?

DON'T count your lounge as a bedroom **unless** you have no other bedrooms in this dwelling. If your lounge is the only bedroom in this dwelling, then count it and put '1'.

21 What do I do if more than five people in my household are away and won't be filling in a blue Individual Form here?

If there are more than five people in your household who are away on Tuesday night, 7 March 2006 and won't be filling in a blue Individual Form here, write the total number of people in question 20 and answer question 21 for the first five people who are away.

What happens after the census?

After the census there will be two follow-up surveys. A Statistics New Zealand interviewer may call on you soon after the census. You will be asked some questions that will help us find out how well we managed to reach everyone in New Zealand on census night. You might also be contacted for a telephone survey on disability. If you are selected to take part in either of these surveys, we thank you for your cooperation.

The Public Records Act 2005 requires that census forms be kept as historical records. After 100 years census forms may be made available for research that meets the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act 1975.

If you:

- need help with your form
- need extra forms
- would like a Māori / English form, or
- would like to complete Internet forms and don't have a PIN

call the Helpline toll-free on:

 **0800 CENSUS (0800 236 787)**

or go to www.stats.census2006.govt.nz

If you are hearing impaired, fax toll-free on:

0800 FAX CENSUS (0800 329 236).

List of iwi to help answer question 15

Te Tai Tokerau / Tāmaki-makaurau (Northland / Auckland) Region

Te Aupōuri
Ngāti Kahu
Te Kawerau
Ngāti Kurī
Ngāpuhi
Ngāpuhi ki Whaingaroa-Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa
Te Rarawa
Te Roroa
Ngāi Takoto
Te Uri-o-Hau
Ngāti Wai
Ngāti Whātua

Hauraki (Coromandel) Region

Ngāti Hako
Ngāti Hei
Ngāti Maru (Marutuahu)
Ngāti Paoa
Patukirikiri
Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora
Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau
Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu
Ngāi Tai (Hauraki)
Ngāti Tamaterā
Ngāti Tara Tokanui
Ngāti Whanaunga

Waikato / Te Rohe Pōtae (Waikato / King Country) Region

Ngāti Haua (Waikato)
Ngāti Maniapoto
Ngāti Raukawa (Waikato)
Waikato

Te Arawa / Taupō (Rotorua / Taupō) Region

Ngāti Pikiao (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Rangiteaorere (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Rangitīhi (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Rangiwewehi (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa (Te Arawa)
Tapuika (Te Arawa)
Tarāwhai (Te Arawa)
Tūhourangi (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Tūwharetoa
Uenuku-Kōpako (Te Arawa)
Waitaha (Te Arawa)
Ngāti Whakaue (Te Arawa)

Tauranga Moana / Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) Region

Ngāti Awa
Ngāti Manawa
Ngāti Pūkenga
Ngaiterangi
Ngāti Ranginui
Ngāi Tai (Tauranga Moana / Mātaatua)
Tūhoe
Whakatōhea
Te Whānau-a-Apanui
Ngāti Whare

Taranaki Region

Te Atiawa (Taranaki)
Ngāti Maru (Taranaki)
Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki)
Ngā Rauru
Ngā Ruahine
Pakakohi
Ngāti Ruanui
Ngāti Tama (Taranaki)
Tangāhoe
Taranaki

Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) Region

Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki
Ngāti Porou
Rongowhakaata
Ngāi Tāmanuhiri

Te Matau-a-Māui / Wairarapa (Hawke's Bay / Wairarapa) Region

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tāmakinui-a-Rua
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamatea
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Whanganui-a-Orotu
Rangitāne (Te Matau-a-Māui / Hawke's Bay / Wairarapa)
Rongomaiwahine (Te Māhia)
Ngāti Pāhauwera
Ngāti Rākaipaaka

Whanganui / Rangitīkei Region

Ngāti Apa (Rangitīkei)
Te Ati Haunui-a-Pāpārangi
Ngāti Haua (Taumarunui)
Ngāti Hauiti

Manawatū / Horowhenua /

Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū / Horowhenua / Wellington) Region

Te Atiawa (Te Whanganui-a-Tara / Wellington)
Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai
Muaūpoko
Rangitāne (Manawatū)
Ngāti Raukawa (Horowhenua / Manawatū)
Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Whanganui-a-Tara / Wellington)
Ngāti Tama ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Te Whanganui-a-Tara / Wellington)

Te Waipounamu / Wharekauri (South Island / Chatham Islands) Region

Ngāti Apa ki Te Rā Tō
Te Atiawa (Te Waipounamu / South Island)
Ngāti Koata
Ngāti Kuia
Kāti Māmoe
Moriōri
Ngāti Mutunga (Wharekauri / Chatham Islands)
Rangitāne (Te Waipounamu / South Island)
Ngāti Rārua
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu
Ngāti Tama (Te Waipounamu / South Island)
Ngāti Toarangatira (Te Waipounamu / South Island)
Waitaha (Te Waipounamu / South Island)