

Census 2023 IDI Data Dictionary: Subject Populations

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Subject populations

The subject population is the set of individuals, families, households, or dwellings to which a variable applies. For example, while the subject population for study participation is the census usually resident population (as the question applies to all New Zealand usual residents), the subject population for main means of travel to education is the census usually resident *studying* population (as the question does not apply to usual residents that are not studying).

When interpreting census data, it is important for users to know what subject population the data is based on, so that any inferences drawn from that data are restricted only to that population group and are not generalised outside that population group.

There can be data for records outside of the subject population, but this data has not undergone any quality checks. This can occur when respondents answer a question they were routed away from (which is possible on paper forms) or when a later edit or alternative piece of data removes the person from the subject population. It is also possible when the question is collected for a broader subject population than is output – e.g. questions 1-10 on the individual form are answered by usual residents and overseas visitors, but the majority of variables output from these are restricted to a usual resident subject population. Researchers are advised to not use data outside of the subject population for each variable because it is not part of the quality analysis and is more likely to be incorrect or nonsensical.

Some subject populations require joining to another table (e.g. joining the individual table to the household table). The “official” definition of this subject population is a left join and then a filter on the joining ID in the left table. Guidance here recommends an inner join, which accomplishes this and avoids problems where the left table contains an ID that is not in the right table. This is a known problem for the extended family IDs contained in the individual table where there are approximately 30,000 people with an extended family ID that is not contained in the extended family table.

All variables are as at census night (7th of March 2023). For example, age is the individual’s age on census night.

Refer to the data dictionary for a complete list of the subject populations to use for each variable.

Subject populations for individuals

ABSENTEES: Absentees

Join:

```
INNER JOIN dwelling table using
ur_snz_cen_dwelling_uid from individual table and
snz_cen_dwelling_uid from dwelling table
```

Filter:

```
cen_ind_absentee_flag = 1
AND cen_dwl_record_type_code = 1
AND cen_dwl_dwelling_stus_code = 11
```

An absentee is someone who was not at their usual residence address on census night but was listed as a usual resident that is away on census night on the online household set-up form or paper dwelling form at their usual residence address. Such a person may have completed a census individual form elsewhere in New Zealand or be linked to an admin enumeration. People who completed an individual form elsewhere but are not listed as an absentee at their usual residence address are not considered absentees.

There are processes (called repatriation and reconciliation) to link individual forms returned from elsewhere in New Zealand to the absentee listed at a dwelling so that people are not counted more than once.

Note that `cen_ind_record_type_code` should not be used to identify absentees despite there being three absentee categories for this variable. Linked absentees will have a person record type of New Zealand adult or New Zealand child (3 or 4), or 1 or 2 if they were overseas on census night according to admin data. Unlinked absentees will have an absentee record type (7, 8, or 9). As such, the `cen_ind_record_type_code` absentee categories do not include all absentees. For more information about person record types and the difference between linked and unlinked absentees see the Individuals section of the user guide.

The filters for `cen_dwl_record_type_code` and `cen_dwl_dwelling_stus_code` above further restrict the absentee population to absentees in occupied private dwellings. This is the recommended subject population to use for analysis and output of absentees. To include absentees from unoccupied private dwellings where residents were away on census night as well as absentees from non-private dwellings, do not join to the dwelling table and do not use the record type and dwelling status filter. To see absentees used for family and household coding, restrict further to `cen_ind_record_type_code IN (1,2,3,4,7,8)`.

ABSENTEES_awayNZ: Absentees who were away from New Zealand on census night

Join:

```
INNER JOIN dwelling table using
ur_snz_cen_dwelling_uid from individual table and
snz_cen_dwelling_uid from dwelling table
```

Filter:

```
cen_ind_absentee_flag = 1
AND cen_ind_in_nz_on_cn_code = 2
AND cen_dwl_record_type_code = 1
AND cen_dwl_dwelling_status_code = 11
```

An absentee is someone who was not at their usual residence address on census night but was listed as a usual resident that is away on census night on the online household set-up form or paper dwelling form at their usual residence address.

The absentee section on the household set-up form/dwelling form, asks whether the absentee is in New Zealand on the 7th of March 2023 (census night), and if not, whether they are away from New Zealand for less than 12 months or 12 months+. This information is used in conjunction with admin data on border crossings to determine if an absentee was in New Zealand on census night.

Admin data is used both for filling in missing information and correcting inaccurate census responses for a linked absentee's location on census night. Admin data takes precedence over a census response due to the high confidence in border crossing data. That is, if an absentee's location on census night (in New Zealand or away from New Zealand) according to admin data conflicts with the census response, the admin data is presumed to be correct and is used for the final value.

Note that `cen_ind_record_type_code` should not be used to identify absentees despite there being three absentee categories for this variable. Linked absentees will have a person record type of New Zealand adult or New Zealand child (3 or 4), or 1 or 2 if they were overseas on census night according to admin data. Unlinked absentees will have an absentee record type (7, 8, or 9). Additionally, the person record types of 7 and 8 do not differentiate between an absentee that was in New Zealand on census night and an absentee that was overseas. As such, the `cen_ind_record_type_code` absentee categories do not include all absentees. For more information about person record types and the difference between linked and unlinked absentees see the Individuals section of the user guide.

The filters for `cen_dwl_record_type_code` and `cen_dwl_dwelling_status_code` above further restrict the absentee population to absentees in occupied private dwellings. This is the recommended subject population to use for analysis and output of absentees. To include absentees from unoccupied private dwellings where residents were away on census night as well as absentees from non-private dwellings, do not join to the dwelling table and do not use the record type and dwelling status filter. To see absentees used for family and household coding, restrict further to `cen_ind_record_type_code IN (1,2,3,4,7,8)`.

CURP_adult: Census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over

Filter:

`cen_ind_record_type_code = 3`

The census usually resident population aged 15 years and over includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- aged 15 years and over.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that are under the age of 15.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

CURP_SAB_female_adult: Sex at birth female census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code = 3  
AND cen_ind_sex_at_birth_code = 2
```

The sex at birth female census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- aged 15 years or over
- have a sex at birth of female.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents under the age of 15
- usual residents aged 15 or over that have a sex at birth of male.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

The 2023 Census collected sex at birth and gender, while prior censuses collected only sex, with no further clarification of what that meant. If using 2018 Census tables or earlier, sex can be used as the equivalent to the 2023 sex at birth data although should be interpreted with care in comparisons. Sex at birth is a different concept to gender and a person's gender may differ from their sex at birth.

CURP_adult_non_smokers: Census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over, excluding regular smokers

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code = 3  
AND cen_ind_smoke_regular_ind_code != 1
```

The census usually resident population aged 15 years and over, excluding regular smokers includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- aged 15 years and over
- not a regular smoker.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that are under the age of 15
- usual residents aged 15 years or older that are regular smokers.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

A regular smoker is defined as someone who smokes at least one tobacco cigarette per day. Non-smokers include those that have never smoked, and those that are ex-smokers.

This population is used exclusively for the ever smoked internal variable.

CURP_unemployed_adult: Unemployed census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code = 3  
AND cen_ind_wklfs_code = 3
```

The unemployed census usually resident population aged 15 years and over includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- aged 15 years and over
- unemployed.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that are under the age of 15
- usual residents aged 15 years or older that are employed
- usual residents aged 15 years or older that are not in the labour force.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

To be considered ‘unemployed’ in the census, an individual must meet all of the following criteria:

- in the week prior to the census:
 - not had a paid job
 - not done unpaid work for a family business or farm
 - been available to start a paid job
- actively seeking paid work at any point in the four weeks prior to the census.

CURP_employed_adult: Employed census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code = 3  
AND cen_ind_wklfs_code IN (1, 2)
```

The employed census usually resident population aged 15 years and over, includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- aged 15 years and over
- employed part-time or full-time.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that are under the age of 15
- usual residents aged 15 years or older that are unemployed
- usual residents aged 15 years or older that are not in the labour force.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

To be considered ‘employed’ in the census, an individual must either be in paid employment, self-employed, or have worked without pay for a family business or farm in the week leading up to census night (7th of March 2023).

CURP_non_working_adult: Non-working census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code = 3  
AND cen_ind_wklfs_code IN (3, 4)
```

The non-working census usually resident population aged 15 years and over includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- aged 15 years and over
- unemployed or not in the labour force.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that are under the age of 15
- usual residents aged 15 years or older that are employed.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

To be considered ‘unemployed’ in the census, an individual must meet all of the following criteria:

- in the week prior to the census:
 - not had a paid job
 - not done unpaid work for a family business or farm
 - been available to start a paid job
- actively seeking paid work at any point in the four weeks prior to the census.

To be considered ‘not in the labour force’ in the census, an individual must meet all of the following criteria:

- in the week prior to the census:
 - not had a paid job
 - not done unpaid work for a family business or farm
 - not been available to start a paid job
- not actively seeking paid work at any point in the four weeks prior to the census.

HHLDS_people: People in households

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code = 11
```

People in households counts all people who are linked to a household in an occupied private dwelling (see the Households section of the user guide for how households are defined in the census).

People in households includes people in the following groups provided they are also linked to a household:

- people who usually live in New Zealand and were home on census night (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 and 4)
- people who were away from home on census night (either elsewhere in New Zealand, or overseas for fewer than 12 months) and who were reported as absent at their usual residence address
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2 if admin data identified them as overseas on census night
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4 if they completed an individual form or were linked to an admin enumeration
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 7 or 8 if they did not complete an individual form and were not linked to an admin enumeration
- people who were placed into their household via admin enumeration and did not complete an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4)
- people who usually live in New Zealand but were overseas on census night and completed an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2).

It excludes:

- overseas visitors
- people that have not been linked to a household e.g. if they usually live at a non-private dwelling or admin enumerations that could not be linked to a household
- usual residents away from New Zealand for 12 months or more.

It is recommended that analysis and output of household data is restricted to households in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for households* for more detail on this). To view household data that includes households in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the **cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code** and **cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code** filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join, however the individual table should be filtered to where **snz_cen_hhld_uid** != "".

FAM_people: People in families

Join:

```
INNER JOIN family table using snz_cen_fam_uid
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

People in families counts all people that are linked to a family nucleus in a household in an occupied private dwelling (see the Families section of the user guide for how a family nucleus is defined in the census).

People in families includes people in the following groups provided they are also linked to a family:

- people who usually live in New Zealand and were home on census night (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 and 4)
- people who were away from home on census night (either elsewhere in New Zealand, or overseas for fewer than 12 months) and who were reported as absent at their usual residence address
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2 if admin data identified them as overseas on census night
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4 if they completed an individual form or were linked to an admin enumeration
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 7 or 8 if they did not complete an individual form and were not linked to an admin enumeration
- people who were placed into their household via admin enumeration and did not complete an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4)
- people who usually live in New Zealand but were overseas on census night and completed an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2).

People in families excludes:

- overseas visitors
- people that have not been linked to a household or family e.g. if they usually live at a non-private dwelling or they do not live with their parent, partner or child(ren)
- usual residents that have been away from New Zealand for 12 months or more.

All families are in private dwellings i.e. not in non-private dwellings. Families are based on usual residents/usual residence.

The inner join to the family table is necessary to identify people in families. This can also be achieved without a join by filtering to individuals where **snz_cen_fam_uid** != "".

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the **cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code** and **cen_hhd_dwell_status_code** filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join, however the individual table should be filtered to where **snz_cen_hhld_uid** != "" and **snz_cen_fam_uid** != "".

EXFAM_people: People in extended families

Join:

```
INNER JOIN extended family table using snz_cen_ext_fam_uid
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

People in extended families counts all people that are linked to an extended family (see the Extended families section of the user guide for how an extended family is defined in the census).

People in extended families includes people in the following groups provided they are also linked to an extended family:

- people who usually live in New Zealand and were home on census night (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 and 4)
- people who were away from home on census night (either elsewhere in New Zealand, or overseas for fewer than 12 months) and who were reported as absent at their usual residence address
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2 if admin data identified them as overseas on census night
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4 if they completed an individual form or were linked to an admin enumeration
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 7 or 8 if they did not complete an individual form and were not linked to an admin enumeration
- people who were placed into their household via admin enumeration and did not complete an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4)
- people who usually live in New Zealand but were overseas on census night and completed an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2).

People in extended families excludes:

- overseas visitors
- people that have not been linked to a household or extended family e.g. if they usually live at a non-private dwelling or they do not live with related people outside of their family nucleus
- usual residents that have been away from New Zealand for 12 months or more.

All extended families are in private dwellings i.e. not in non-private dwellings. Extended families are based on usual residents/usual residence.

The inner join to the extended family table is necessary to identify people in extended families. Unlike for families, this cannot be achieved by filtering to where **snz_cen_ext_fam_uid** != "" because there are some individuals with extended family numbers that are not contained in the extended family table. These individuals should be excluded from analysis as they do not belong to an extended family.

It is recommended that analysis and output of extended family data is restricted to extended families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for extended families* for more detail on this). To view extended family data that includes extended families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the **cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code** and **cen_hhd_dwell_status_code** filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table, however the individual table should be filtered to where **snz_cen_hhld_uid** != "" and the inner join to the extended family table should be retained.

CHILDREN_in_fam: Children in families

Join:

INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid

Filter:

cen_ind_record_type_code IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8)
AND cen_ind_family_role_code IN (41, 42)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11

Children in families counts all people that have a family role of 'child'. To be counted as a child in a family, a person must usually reside, in an occupied private dwelling, with at least one parent and have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. This can apply to a person of any age, i.e. people over 15 can be coded as children if they live with their parents and have no partner or children of their own in the same household.

Children in families includes people in the following groups provided they also have a family role of child:

- people who usually live in New Zealand and were home on census night (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 and 4)
- people who were away from home on census night (either elsewhere in New Zealand, or overseas for fewer than 12 months) and who were reported as absent at their usual residence address
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2 if admin data identified them as overseas on census night
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4 if they completed an individual form or were linked to an admin enumeration
 - **cen_ind_record_type_code** 7 or 8 if they did not complete an individual form and were not linked to an admin enumeration
- people who were placed into their household via admin enumeration and did not complete an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 3 or 4)
- people who usually live in New Zealand but were overseas on census night and completed an individual form (**cen_ind_record_type_code** 1 or 2).

Children in families excludes:

- overseas visitors
- people that have not been linked to a household or family e.g. if they usually live at a non-private dwelling or they do not live with their parent, partner or child(ren)
- usual residents away from New Zealand for 12 months or more
- people in families that live with at least one parent but also have a partner and/or child(ren) living in the same household
- people in families that do not live with at least one parent.

All families are in private dwellings i.e. not in non-private dwellings. Families are based on usual residents/usual residence.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the **cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code** and **cen_hhd_dwell_status_code** filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join, however the individual table should be filtered to **wheresnz_cen_hhld_uid != ""**.

CURP: Census usually resident population count

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (3, 4)
```

The census usually resident population includes all people who usually live in, and were present in, New Zealand on census night that also meet at least one of the following criteria:

- they returned an individual form
- they were admin enumerated
- they were included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population.

The census usually resident population of a subnational area reflects all people who usually live in that area and meet the above definition of the census usually resident population. Usual residents that were away from their usual residence address on census night are counted in the census usually resident population count of their usual residence area unless they are an unlinked absentee or were overseas on census night. Subnational usually resident populations can be viewed using this subject population combined with usual residence address area.

The paper dwelling form did not give the option to indicate whether someone present at that dwelling on census night was a visitor or a usual resident. As such, people that were listed on a paper dwelling form as present at that dwelling on census night default to being counted as at their usual residence address on census night if there was no other information available (such as a returned individual form or admin information).

The online household set-up form allowed specification of whether census night occupants were visitors or usual residents. People that were listed on an online household set-up form as a visitor present at that dwelling on census night had their usual residence address statistically imputed if there was no other information available. Those listed as usual residents were counted as at their usual residence address on census night if there was no other information available.

CURP_5yrs_and_over: Census usually resident population count aged 5 years and over

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (3, 4)
AND cen_ind_age_code NOT IN (000, 001, 002, 003, 004)
```

The census usually resident population aged 5 years and over includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- aged 5 years and over.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that are under the age of 5.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

CURP_overseas_born: Overseas-born census usually resident population count

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (3, 4)
AND cen_ind_birth_country_code NOT IN (1201, 0000, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0008, 0009, 9999)
```

The overseas-born census usually resident population includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- born in a country other than New Zealand.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that were born in New Zealand
- usual residents that do not have a birth country recorded in the census.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

Note that the codes 0000, 1201, and 9999 are the only country codes in the exclusions for `cen_ind_birth_country_code` that are present in the 2023 Census data. The birth country filter could be simplified to `cen_ind_birth_country_code NOT IN (1201, 0000, 999)` if working with the 2023 data, however these codes may be present in earlier census datasets and should be included for completeness.

CURP_Maori_descent: Māori descent census usually resident population count

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (3, 4)
AND cen_ind_maori_dscnt_output_code = 1
```

The Māori descent census usually resident population includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- of Māori descent.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents that are not of Māori descent.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

Māori descent is different from Māori ethnicity. Māori descent refers to whether a person is biologically descended from Māori. Māori ethnicity refers to a person's self-perceived cultural affiliation to the Māori ethnic group.

This subject population is used exclusively for iwi variables.

CURP_studying: Census usually resident population who are studying (part time or full time)

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (3, 4)
AND cen_ind_study_prtpcn_code IN (1, 2)
```

The census usually resident population who are studying (part time or full time) includes all people who meet all of the following criteria:

- usually live in New Zealand
- present in New Zealand on census night
- returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night
- were enrolled in study (part-time or full-time) at any educational institute from early childhood to tertiary level on census night.

It excludes:

- overseas visitors to New Zealand
- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- unlinked absentees
- usual residents who were not enrolled in any study at any educational institute on census night.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on the usually resident population and *Census usually resident population count (CURP)* for more information about the CURP subject population.

CNP: Census night population count

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (3, 4, 5, 6)
```

The census night population includes all people present in New Zealand on census night, with the exception of unlinked absentees. This includes visitors from overseas and excludes usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night.

The census night population for a subnational area reflects all people present in that area on census night, including visitors from overseas or elsewhere in New Zealand. This can be viewed using this subject population combined with census night address area.

DWELL_people: People in dwellings (on census night)

Filter:

```
cen_ind_record_type_code IN (3, 4, 5, 6)
AND cn_snz_cen_dwelling_uid != ""
```

People in dwellings (on census night) includes all people that could be linked to the dwelling they were at on census night (7th of March 2023) that also returned an individual form, were admin enumerated and/or were included in a household listing as present at that dwelling on census night. This includes:

- people at their usual residence address on census night
- usual residents at non-private dwellings
- usual residents who were at a different address than their usual residence address on census night
- overseas visitors to New Zealand.

This excludes:

- usual residents who were temporarily overseas on census night
- usual residents that were in New Zealand on census night but were not linked to a census night dwelling
- unlinked absentees.

See the Individuals section of the user guide for more information on how people are classified in the census.

Individuals: Individuals of any sort

Filter:

No filter required.

Individuals includes all people counted in the census. See the Individuals section of the user guide for how individuals are defined in the census.

Subject populations for dwellings

OCCDWELL_occupied: Occupied dwellings

Filter:

```
cen_dwl_dwelling_stus_code = 11
```

Occupied dwellings counts all dwellings that were occupied on census night. Occupants can be usual residents at the dwelling or visitors to the dwelling. This includes:

- occupied private dwellings
- occupied non-private dwellings.

This excludes:

- empty dwellings (no usual residents and no occupants on census night)
- dwellings where the residents were temporarily away on census night
- dwellings under construction.

To be counted as occupied on census night a dwelling must either:

- be occupied at midnight on census night
- be occupied any time in the 12 hours after midnight unless the occupant(s) completed a form at another dwelling.

Note that if a dwelling was occupied on census night and there was active construction at the dwelling, or the dwelling was dilapidated this is still considered an occupied dwelling rather than a dwelling under construction.

See the Dwellings section of the user guide for how dwellings are defined in the census, including the difference between private and non-private dwellings.

OCCDWELL_private: Occupied private dwellings

Filter:

```
cen_dwl_record_type_code = 1  
AND cen_dwl_dwelling_stus_code = 11
```

Occupied private dwellings counts all private dwellings that were occupied on census night. Occupants can be usual residents at the dwelling or visitors to the dwelling.

This excludes:

- empty private dwellings (no usual residents and no occupants on census night)
- private dwellings where the residents were temporarily away on census night
- non-private dwellings
- dwellings under construction.

To be counted as occupied on census night a dwelling must either:

- be occupied at midnight on census night
- be occupied any time in the 12 hours after midnight unless the occupant(s) completed a form at another dwelling.

Note that if a dwelling was occupied on census night and there was active construction at the dwelling or the dwelling was dilapidated this is still considered an occupied dwelling rather than a dwelling under construction.

See the Dwellings section of the user guide for how dwellings are defined in the census, including the difference between private and non-private dwellings.

HHLDS_occ_private: Households in occupied private dwellings (excluding visitor only private dwellings)

Filter:

```
cen_dwl_record_type_code = 1
AND cen_dwl_vis_only_pvt_dwelling_code = 0
AND cen_dwl_dwelling_status_code = 11
```

Households in occupied private dwellings (excluding visitor only private dwellings) counts dwellings with a household of usual residents where at least one household member was present at the dwelling on census night.

There are some blank households which are households where the above criteria have been met but no census responses were received and there are no admin enumerated individuals in the dwelling. Evidence of the existence of a household at a dwelling may come from field staff observations or sources other than census responses. Blank households can be identified by joining to the household table on `snz_cen_hhld_uid` and filtering to where `cen_hhd_usl_resdnt_count_code = 99`.

It excludes:

- households where all household members were away from their usual residence dwelling on census night
- private dwellings that do not have a household because they have no usual residents (i.e. empty dwellings)
- non-private dwellings (regardless of occupancy on census night).

To be counted as occupied on census night a dwelling must either:

- be occupied at midnight on census night
- be occupied any time in the 12 hours after midnight unless the occupant(s) completed a form at another dwelling.

See the Households section of the user guide for how households are defined in the census. See the Dwellings section of the user guide for how dwellings are defined in the census, including the difference between private and non-private dwellings.

This subject population can be used to identify households in occupied private dwellings without requiring a join to the household table. As dwellings and households have a one-to-one relationship, *Households in occupied private dwellings (household dataset)* (`HHLDS_occ_private_hh`) produces the same population using the household table. Either subject population is suitable for use to identify households in occupied private dwellings.

HHLDS_rented_occ_private: Households in rented occupied private dwellings

Filter:

```
cen_dwl_record_type_code = 1
AND cen_dwl_vis_only_pvt_dwelling_code = 0
AND cen_dwl_dwelling_status_code = 11
AND cen_dwl_tenure_code = 21
```

Households in rented occupied private dwellings (excluding visitor only private dwellings) counts households in private dwellings that meet all of the following criteria:

- the dwelling has a household of usual residents
- at least one household member was present at the dwelling on census night
- the dwelling is not owned or partly owned by one or more household member
- the dwelling is not held in a family trust of one or more household member
- rent payments are made by the household (payment for the right to reside in that dwelling).

There are some blank households which are households where the above criteria have been met but no census responses were received and there are no admin enumerated individuals in the dwelling. Evidence of the existence of a household at a dwelling may come from field staff observations or sources other than census responses. Blank households can be identified by joining to the household table on `snz_cen_hhld_uid` and filtering to where `cen_hhd_usl_resdnt_count_code = 99`.

It excludes:

- households in private dwellings that are owned by or held in a family trust of one or more household member (regardless of mortgage payments) – including households where renters live with the owner of the dwelling
- households in private dwellings that are not owned or held in a family trust by one or more household member, but no rent payments are made by the household or rent arrangements are unclear
- households where all household members were away from their usual residence dwelling on census night
- private dwellings that do not have a household because they have no usual residents (i.e. empty dwellings)
- non-private dwellings (regardless of occupancy on census night).

To be counted as occupied on census night a dwelling must either:

- be occupied at midnight on census night
- be occupied any time in the 12 hours after midnight unless the occupant(s) completed a form at another dwelling.

See the Households section of the user guide for how households are defined in the census. See the Dwellings section of the user guide for how dwellings are defined in the census, including the difference between private and non-private dwellings.

This subject population can be used to identify households in rented occupied private dwellings without requiring a join to the household table. As dwellings and households have a one-to-one relationship, *Households in rented occupied private dwellings (households) (HHLDS_rented_occ_private_hh)* produces the same population using the household table. Either subject population is suitable for use to identify households in rented occupied private dwellings.

DWELLS: Dwellings

Filter:

No filter required.

Dwellings counts all dwellings in the census. See the Dwellings section of the user guide for how dwellings are defined in the census.

Subject populations for households

All households are in private dwellings i.e. not in non-private dwellings. Households are based on usual residents/usual residence. With repatriation and admin enumeration there will be cases where private dwellings that were unoccupied on census night, or occupied only by visitors will have their usual residents repatriated or admin enumerated to them. However, these are not part of the output subject populations for households, and it is recommended that they are excluded from data analysis and output.

HHLDS_occ_private_hh: Households in occupied private dwellings (household dataset)

Filter:

```
cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code = 0  
AND cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code = 11
```

Households in occupied private dwellings (household dataset; excluding visitor only private dwellings) counts households in private dwellings that were occupied on census night by at least one household member.

There are some blank households which are households where the above criteria have been met but no census responses were received and there are no admin enumerated individuals in the household. Evidence of the existence of a household at a dwelling may come from field staff observations or sources other than census responses. Blank households can be identified by filtering to where `cen_hhd_usl_resdnt_count_code = 99`.

It excludes households where all household members were away from their usual residence dwelling on census night.

Note that non-private dwellings do not have households in the census.

To be counted as occupied on census night a dwelling must either:

- be occupied at midnight on census night
- be occupied any time in the 12 hours after midnight unless the occupant(s) completed a form at another dwelling.

See the Households section of the user guide for how households are defined in the census. See the Dwellings section of the user guide for how dwellings are defined in the census, including the difference between private and non-private dwellings.

This subject population can be used to identify households in occupied private dwellings without requiring a join to the dwelling table. As dwellings and households have a one-to-one relationship, *Households in occupied private dwellings (excluding visitor only private dwellings)* (`HHLDS_occ_private`) produces the same population using the dwelling table. Either subject population is suitable for use to identify households in occupied private dwellings.

HHLDS_rented_occ_private_hh: Households in rented occupied private dwellings (households)

Filter:

```
cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code = 0  
AND cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code = 11  
AND cen_hhd_tenure_code = 21
```

Households in rented occupied private dwellings (households; excluding visitor only private dwellings) counts households in private dwellings that meet all of the following criteria:

- the dwelling has a household of usual residents
- at least one household member was present at the dwelling on census night
- the dwelling is not owned or partly owned by one or more household member
- the dwelling is not held in a family trust of one or more household member
- rent payments are made by the household (payment for the right to reside in that dwelling).

There are some blank households which are households where the above criteria have been met but no census responses were received and there are no admin enumerated individuals in the household. Evidence of the existence of a household at a dwelling may come from field staff observations or sources other than census responses. Blank households can be identified by filtering to where `cen_hhd_usl_resdnt_count_code = 99`.

It excludes:

- households in private dwellings that are owned by or held in a family trust of one or more household member (regardless of mortgage payments) – including households where renters live with the owner of the dwelling
- households in private dwellings that are not owned or held in a family trust by one or more household member, but no rent payments are made by the household or rent arrangements are unclear
- households where all household members were away from their usual residence dwelling on census night.

Note that non-private dwellings do not have households in the census.

To be counted as occupied on census night a dwelling must either:

- be occupied at midnight on census night
- be occupied any time in the 12 hours after midnight unless the occupant(s) completed a form at another dwelling.

See the Households section of the user guide for how households are defined in the census. See the Dwellings section of the user guide for how dwellings are defined in the census, including the difference between private and non-private dwellings.

This subject population can be used to identify households in rented occupied private dwellings without requiring a join to the dwelling table. As dwellings and households have a one-to-one relationship, *Households in rented occupied private dwellings (HHLDS_rented_occ_private)* produces the same population using the dwelling table. Either subject population is suitable for use to identify households in rented occupied private dwellings.

HHLDS: Households

Filter:

No filter required.

Households includes all households counted in the census. See the Households section of the user guide for how households are defined in the census.

It is recommended that analysis and output of household data is restricted to households in occupied private dwellings. *Households in occupied private dwellings (household dataset)* (*HHLDS_occ_private_hh*) is the standard subject population for household data.

Subject populations for families

All families are in private dwellings i.e. not in non-private dwellings. Families are based on usual residents/usual residence. With repatriation and admin enumeration there will be cases where private dwellings that were unoccupied on census night, or occupied only by visitors will have their usual residents repatriated and/or admin enumerations added to them. However, these are not part of the output subject populations for families and should be excluded from data analysis and output.

FAM_depend_children: Families with dependent children

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_chld_depnd_fam_type_code IN (21, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34, 36)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwll_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwll_status_code = 11
```

Families with dependent child(ren) counts all families with at least one dependent child. See the Families section of the user guide for how families are defined in the census. This includes:

- couples that live together and have one or more dependent children living with them (with or without other non-dependent children and/or dependent young adults)
- sole parents that have one or more dependent children living with them (with or without other non-dependent children and/or dependent young adults).

It excludes:

- couples that live with only dependent young adults and/or non-dependent children
- sole parents that live with only dependent young adults and/or non-dependent children
- couples or sole parents that live with children of an unknown dependency status
- couples or sole parents that do not live with their children
- couples that live together and do not have children.

To be counted as a dependent child in a family, a person must meet all of the following criteria:

- Be under 18 years old
- usually reside with at least one parent
- not be in full-time employment
- have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household.

All people under the age of 15 are linked to a household member as a 'parent' even if their parent is not a usual resident of the household. For example, a grandparent who lives with their grandchildren could be assigned as a 'parent' to their grandchildren if the grandchildren are under 15 and their parent is not present in the household.

Dependent children is a separate category to dependent young adults, which is a child aged 18-24 in a family nucleus that is not working full-time.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_couples_with_children: Couples with child(ren)

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_family_type_code = 2  
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0  
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

Couples with child(ren) counts all couples that reside together with their child(ren). This includes:

- couples that live together and have one or more dependent children (under 18) living with them
- couples that live together and have one or more adult children living with them.

It excludes:

- sole parents
- couples that do not reside in the same household
- couples living with one or more dependent children that they are not the parent of and no children of their own
- couples that reside with their children and all of their children living in the household also have a partner and/or child(ren) of their own in the household.

To be counted as a child in a family, a person must usually reside with at least one parent and have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. This can apply to a person of any age, i.e. people over 15 can be coded as children if they live with their parents and have no partner or children of their own in the same household.

A couple or sole parent whose children reside with them but also have a partner and/or child(ren) in the same household comprise multiple separate family nuclei. If any child does not have a partner or children of their own in the same household, they are counted in the same family nucleus as their parent(s).

‘Parent’ may include people who are not necessarily parents to children in the household. All people under the age of 15 are linked to a household member as a ‘parent’ even if their parent is not a usual resident of the household. For example, a grandparent who lives with their grandchildren could be assigned as a ‘parent’ to their grandchildren if the grandchildren are under 15 and their parent is not present in the household.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_one_parent: One parent families

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_family_type_code = 3  
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0  
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

One parent families counts all families that have one parent and at least one child residing in the same household. See the Families section of the user guide for how families are defined in the census. This includes:

- sole parents residing with one child
- sole parents residing with more than one child
- sole parents residing with children that are dependent or non-dependent.

It excludes:

- couples residing with children
- sole parents whose children do not reside with them.

To be counted as a child in a family, a person must usually reside with at least one parent and have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. This can apply to a person of any age, i.e. people over 15 can be coded as children if they live with their parents and have no partner or children of their own in the same household.

A sole parent whose children reside with them but also have a partner and/or child(ren) in the same household comprise multiple separate family nuclei. If any child does not have a partner or children of their own in the same household, they are counted in the same family nucleus as their parent(s).

‘Parent’ may include people who are not necessarily parents to children in the household. All people under the age of 15 are linked to a household member as a ‘parent’ even if their parent is not a usual resident of the household. For example, a grandparent who lives with their grandchildren could be assigned as a ‘parent’ to their grandchildren if the grandchildren are under 15 and their parent is not present in the household.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_couple: Couples with or without child(ren)

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_family_type_code IN (1, 2)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

Couples with or without children counts all couples that reside together. This includes:

- couples that live together and do not have children
- couples that live together and have children that do not live with them (this counts as couples without children)
- couples that live together and have one or more children that live with them.

It excludes:

- sole parents living with their children
- couples that do not reside in the same household.

To be counted as a child in a family, a person must usually reside with at least one parent and have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. This can apply to a person of any age, i.e. people over 15 can be coded as children if they live with their parents and have no partner or children of their own in the same household.

A couple or sole parent whose children reside with them but also have a partner and/or child(ren) in the same household comprise multiple separate family nuclei. If any child does not have a partner or children of their own in the same household, they are counted in the same family nucleus as their parent(s).

‘Parent’ may include people who are not necessarily parents to children in the household. All people under the age of 15 are linked to a household member as a ‘parent’ even if their parent is not a usual resident of the household. For example, a grandparent who lives with their grandchildren could be assigned as a ‘parent’ to their grandchildren if the grandchildren are under 15 and their parent is not present in the household.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_children: Families with children

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_family_type_code IN (2, 3)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

Families with children counts all families where there is at least one child in the family nucleus. See the Families section of the user guide for how a family nucleus is defined in the census. Families with children includes:

- a sole parent living with their child(ren) (of any age)
- a couple living with their child(ren) (of any age).

It excludes:

- a couple with no children
- a couple or sole parent whose children do not reside with them.

To be counted as a child in a family, a person must usually reside with at least one parent and have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. This can apply to a person of any age, i.e. people over 15 can be coded as children if they live with their parents and have no partner or children of their own in the same household.

A couple or sole parent whose children reside with them but also have a partner and/or child(ren) in the same household comprise multiple separate family nuclei. If any child does not have a partner or children of their own in the same household, they are counted in the same family nucleus as their parent(s).

‘Parent’ may include people who are not necessarily parents to children in the household. All people under the age of 15 are linked to a household member as a ‘parent’ even if their parent is not a usual resident of the household. For example, a grandparent who lives with their grandchildren could be assigned as a ‘parent’ to their grandchildren if the grandchildren are under 15 and their parent is not present in the household.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_diff_gender_female_couples: Different gender couples with a female partner with or without child(ren)

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_fam_type_cuple_gend_code IN (111, 112, 211, 212)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

Different-gender couples with a female partner with or without child(ren) counts all families with a couple where one partner is female and the other is male or ‘another gender’ (i.e. their gender is neither male nor female). See the Families section of the user guide for how families are defined in the census. This includes:

- couples that live together where one partner is female and the other is male (with or without children residing in the same household)
- couples that live together where one partner is female and the other is ‘another gender’ (with or without children residing in the same household).

It excludes:

- couples that live together and both partners are ‘another gender’
- couples that live together and both partners are male
- couples that live together and both partners are female
- couples that live together and one partner is male and the other is ‘another gender’
- couples that do not live together
- families with a sole parent.

The 2023 Census was the first to collect gender. ‘Type of couple by gender’ is a new variable for 2023 which incorporates the conceptual change from sex to gender. In previous censuses this variable was called ‘Type of couple’, and did not provide counts for the ‘Another gender’ category. ‘Another gender’ captures people whose gender is neither male nor female.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_diff_gender_male_couples: Different gender couples with a male partner with or without child(ren)

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_fam_type_cuple_gend_code IN (111, 113, 211, 213)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

Different-gender couples with a male partner with or without child(ren) counts all families with a couple where one partner is male and the other is ‘another gender’ (i.e. their gender is neither male nor female) or female. See the Families section of the user guide for how families are defined in the census. This includes:

- couples that live together where one partner is male and the other is female (with or without children residing in the same household)
- couples that live together where one partner is male and the other is ‘another gender’ (with or without children residing in the same household).

It excludes:

- couples that live together and both partners are ‘another gender’
- couples that live together and both partners are male
- couples that live together and both partners are female
- couples that live together where one partner is female and the other is ‘another gender’
- couples that do not live together
- families with a single parent.

The 2023 Census was the first to collect gender. ‘Type of couple by gender’ is a new variable for 2023 which incorporates the conceptual change from sex to gender. In previous censuses this variable was called ‘Type of couple’, and did not provide counts for the ‘Another gender’ category. ‘Another gender’ captures people whose gender is neither male nor female.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_diff_gender_another_couples: Different-gender couples with a partner of another gender with or without child(ren)

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_fam_type_cuple_gend_code IN (112, 113, 212, 213)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

Different-gender couples with a partner of another gender with or without child(ren) counts all families with a couple where one partner is ‘another gender’ (i.e. their gender is neither male nor female) and the other is male or female. See the Families section of the user guide for how families are defined in the census. This includes:

- couples that live together where one partner is male and the other is ‘another gender’ (with or without children residing in the same household)
- couples that live together where one partner is female and the other is ‘another gender’ (with or without children residing in the same household).

It excludes:

- couples that live together and both partners are ‘another gender’
- couples that live together and both partners are male
- couples that live together and both partners are female
- couples that live together and one partner is male and the other is female
- couples that do not live together
- families with a sole parent.

The 2023 Census was the first to collect gender. ‘Type of couple by gender’ is a new variable for 2023 which incorporates the conceptual change from sex to gender. In previous censuses this variable was called ‘Type of couple’, and did not provide information for the ‘Another gender’ category. ‘Another gender’ captures people whose gender is neither male nor female.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAM_same_gender_couples: Same-gender couples with or without child(ren)

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_fml_fam_type_cuple_gend_code IN (121, 122, 123, 221, 222, 223)
AND cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code = 0
AND cen_hhd_dwell_status_code = 11
```

Same-gender couples with or without child(ren) counts all families with a couple where both partners are the same gender. See the Families section of the user guide for how families are defined in the census. This includes:

- couples that live together where both partners are male (with or without children residing in the same household)
- couples that live together where both partners are female (with or without children residing in the same household)
- couples that live together where both partners are 'another gender' (i.e. their gender is neither male nor female; with or without children residing in the same household).

It excludes:

- couples that live together where one partner is male and the other is female
- couples that live together where one partner is male and the other is 'another gender'
- couples that live together where one partner is female and the other is 'another gender'
- couples that do not live together
- families with a sole parent.

The 2023 Census was the first to collect gender. 'Type of couple by gender' is a new variable for 2023 which incorporates the conceptual change from sex to gender. In previous censuses this variable was called 'Type of couple', and did not provide counts for the 'Another gender' category. 'Another gender' captures people whose gender is neither male nor female.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwell_code` and `cen_hhd_dwell_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

FAMILIES: Families of any kind

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code = 0  
AND cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code = 11
```

See the Families section of the user guide for how a family nucleus is defined in the census.

Be aware that multiple families can reside in the same household and a household with a family may also include non-family members.

It is recommended that analysis and output of family data is restricted to families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for families* for more detail on this). To view family data that includes families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code` and `cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.

Subject populations for extended families

All extended families are in private dwellings i.e. not in non-private dwellings. Extended families are based on usual residents/usual residence. With repatriation and admin enumeration there will be cases where private dwellings that were unoccupied on census night, or occupied only by visitors will have their usual residents repatriated and/or admin enumerations added to them. However, these are not part of the output subject populations for extended families and should be excluded from data analysis and output.

EXTFAMILIES: Extended families

Join:

```
INNER JOIN household table using snz_cen_hhld_uid
```

Filter:

```
cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code = 0  
AND cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code = 11
```

Extended families counts all extended families in the census. See Extended families for how extended families are defined in the census.

It is recommended that analysis and output of extended family data is restricted to extended families in occupied private dwellings (see *Subject populations for extended families* for more detail on this). To view extended family data that includes extended families in unoccupied private dwellings where the residents were away on census night, remove the `cen_hhd_vist_only_pvt_dwelling_code` and `cen_hhd_dwelling_status_code` filters. As this no longer requires variables from the household table, it is not necessary to inner join to the household table.