What happens to my forms once I've filled them in?
If all the forms for your household have been completed online, you don't need to do anything and your collector may not need to call back. If you have completed the paper forms, they will be collected sometime between Wednesday 6 March and Sunday 17 March. If your collector cannot contact you to pick up the completed forms during the collection time, they will leave a freepost envelope. You can also request a freepost envelope by calling the Helpline toll-free on: 0800 CENSUS (0800 236 787)

Your collector will wear a Statistics New Zealand identity card with their photograph and name on it. They will carry a blue bag with the Statistics New Zealand logo. If you have any concerns about your collector, call the Helpline.

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.

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

What happens after the census?
A Statistics New Zealand interviewer may call on you soon after the census. You will be asked questions that will help us know how well the census counted everyone.

• The Māori Social Survey is planned to begin in June 2013 and will involve telephone and face-to-face interviews with about 20,000 people.

• The Household Disability Survey is planned to begin in July 2013 and will involve telephone and face-to-face interviews with about 5,000 people.

• The Māori Social Survey is planned to begin in June 2013 and will involve telephone and face-to-face interviews with about 20,000 people.

What do I have to do?
Filling in census forms is required by law. Yes.

Is the census compulsory?
No. Is the census compulsory?
Yes.

Is the census compulsory?
No.

How is my information kept confidential?
The information you provide is protected by the Statistics Act 1975 and must be kept confidential by Statistics New Zealand. Census information can only be used for statistical purposes and must be reported in a way that cannot identify you.

No other organisation – including the New Zealand Police, Immigration New Zealand or Inland Revenue – can obtain information from us that identifies you.

The only people who have access to your personal information are those authorised by the Government Statistician. Each of them must sign a declaration of secrecy. They cannot reveal your information to anyone else – if they do, they can be prosecuted.

Is the census compulsory?
Yes. Yes.

Is the census compulsory?
Yes.

If you:
• need help with your forms
• need extra forms
• would like Māori / English forms
• need help with your forms
• have any concerns about your collector, call the Helpline.

Guide Notes

What is the census?
The census is the official count of how many people and dwellings there are in New Zealand. It takes a snapshot of the people in New Zealand and the places where we live. The last census was held in 2006.

Census information is needed for planning vital public services such as education, health, housing and transport. It is also used to help understand how our society changes over time.

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Is the census compulsory?
Yes. Yes.

Is the census compulsory?
Yes.
Afrikaner, Eritrean, Kurd, Iraqi, Assyrian and Malay.

•

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

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 of Cook Island Maori descent, mark ‘no’

If you are a tertiary student, give the address where you live during term.

•

If you are a primary or secondary school student at boarding school, give your home address.

•

If you are a student staying with relatives, give their address. Otherwise, give your New Zealand address.

•

If you mostly worked away from home and had no fixed reporting point, but travelled from

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

A civil union in a legally registered relationship that in New Zealand has an equivalent legal status to marriage, but can be entered into by two people of either the same or opposite sex. A marriage formalised by a non-religious or civil ceremony is not a civil union. To be in a civil union you and your partner must have had a ceremony and your relationship must have been legally registered as a civil union.

•

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.

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, 5 March 2013 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.

29 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 peak periods 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.

30 31 Why do you want to know my income?

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

Remember

• If you and your spouse / partner earn income jointly, only include your part of that income.

• If you received Working for Families payments (including Family tax credit, In-work tax credit, Minimum family tax credit and Parental tax credit), mark ‘other government benefits ...’.

• If you received homestay or child support payments, mark ‘other sources of income ...’.

• If you did piecework, mark ‘wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, etc ...’.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After tax weekly income</th>
<th>After tax fortnightly income</th>
<th>Before tax annual income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 86</td>
<td>up to 172</td>
<td>1 – 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 – 172</td>
<td>173 – 356</td>
<td>5,001 – 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325 – 535</td>
<td>336 – 414</td>
<td>10,001 – 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415 – 493</td>
<td>494 – 573</td>
<td>15,001 – 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>574 – 652</td>
<td>653 – 805</td>
<td>20,001 – 25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806 – 939</td>
<td>940 – 1,074</td>
<td>25,001 – 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,460 – 2,102</td>
<td>1,075 – 1,459</td>
<td>30,001 – 35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,103+</td>
<td>2,404+</td>
<td>35,001 – 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,001+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>