

Embargoed until 10:45am – 8 December 2008

National Family and Household Projections: 2006(base)–2031

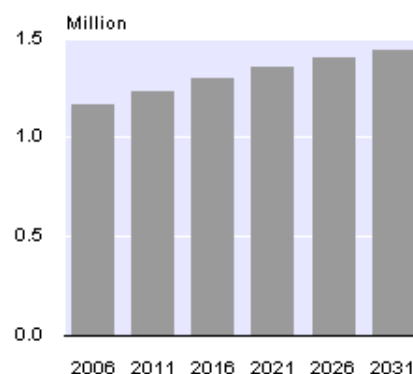
Highlights

The following highlights are based on series 5B, which assumes medium fertility, medium mortality, long-term annual net migration of 10,000 and 'B' living arrangement type rates (see the 'Commentary' section for more detail):

- The number of families is projected to reach 1.44 million by 2031, an increase of 269,000 (23 percent) from an estimated 1.17 million families at 30 June 2006.
- Most of the growth in families will be in couple without children families, which will overtake two-parent families to become the most common family type by 2008.
- The number of households is projected to reach 2.09 million by 2031, an increase of 535,000 (34 percent) from an estimated 1.55 million households at 30 June 2006.
- One-person households are projected to increase by 71 percent, from 363,000 in 2006 to 619,000 in 2031.
- The average size of households will decrease to 2.4 people by 2031, from 2.6 people in 2006.
- The numbers of families and households will grow faster than the population, which is projected to increase by 22 percent between 2006 and 2031.

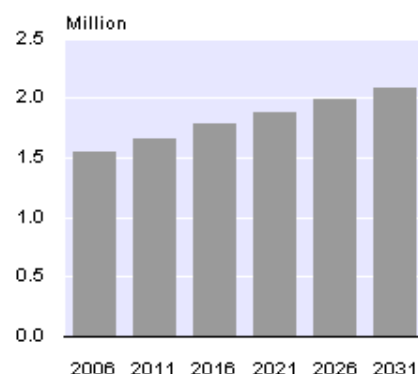
Projected Families

Series 5B
2006–31



Projected Households

Series 5B
2006–31



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8 December 2008

See also [National Family and Household Projections: 2006\(base\)–2031 – Media release.](#)

Commentary

Alternative projection series

This release contains 2006-base family and household projections for New Zealand. The projections have as a base the estimated resident population, estimated families and estimated households at 30 June 2006, and cover the period to 2031 at one-year intervals. These projections are neither predictions nor forecasts. They provide an indication of possible future changes in the number and composition of families and households.

A family, as defined here, consists of a couple, with or without child(ren), or one parent with child(ren), usually living together in a household. Couples include opposite-sex and same-sex couples. A household is defined as one person usually living alone, or two or more people usually living together and sharing facilities (for example, eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area) in a private dwelling.

Six alternative series have been produced from combinations of three population series (series 1, 5 and 9) and two variants of living arrangement type rates (A and B). Series 1, 5 and 9 of the 2006-base national population projections released in October 2007 are used. Series 1 assumes low fertility, high mortality and low migration; series 5 assumes medium fertility, medium mortality and medium migration; and series 9 assumes high fertility, low mortality and high migration.

The two variants of living arrangement type rates are:

1. Rates will remain constant at 2006 levels.
2. Rates will change linearly between 2006 and 2031 based on an assessment of observed trends between 1986 and 2006, and likely future trends, by sex and single-year of age.

Variant B is the preferred variant, because it has been formulated to produce demographically plausible results by assessing both historical trends and likely future trends. For comparison, variant A is formulated solely on the basis of historical rates.

Each family and household projection series is denoted by the population projection series and variant of living arrangement type rates. For example, series 5B denotes that variant 'B' living arrangement type rates have been applied to population projection series 5. Further details of the assumptions are contained in the [Technical notes](#).

Which projection series should I use?

The six alternative series have been produced to illustrate a range of possible scenarios. Users can make their own judgement as to which projection series is/are most suitable for their purposes. However, at the time of release, Statistics New Zealand considers projection series 5B the most suitable for assessing future family and household changes. The following analysis is based on series 5B unless otherwise stated.

What has changed from the previous 2001-base projections?

These national family and household projections incorporate information from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, and national population projections (released 24 October 2007).

Compared with the previous 2004-base national population projections (released 16 December 2004), mid-range series 5 of the 2006-base national population projections assumes:

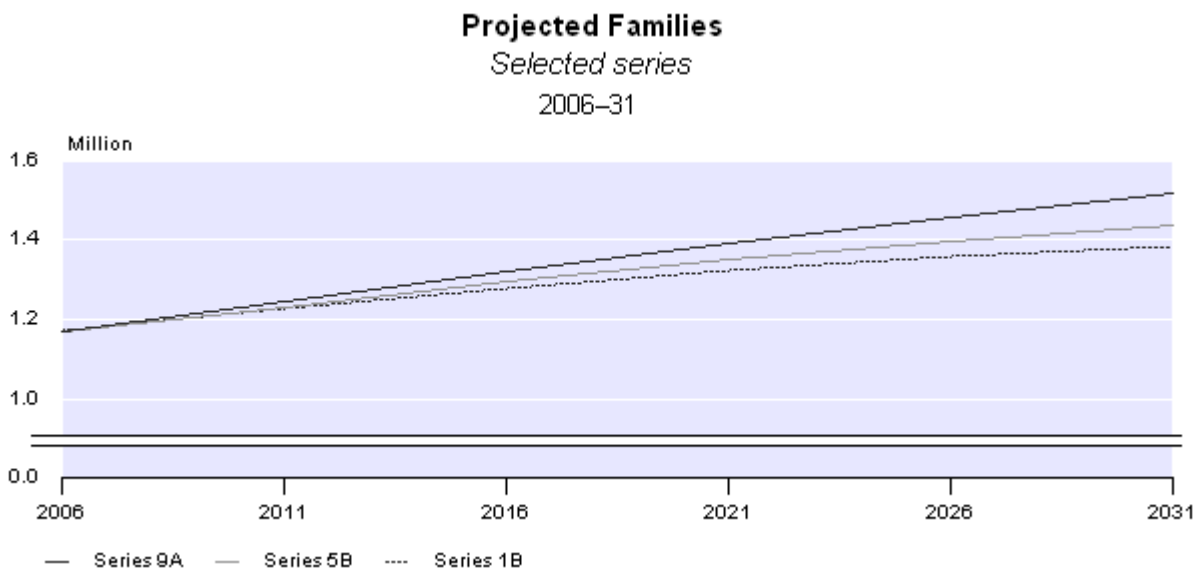
1. A base population at 30 June 2006 of 4.18 million. This is 58,000 or 1.4 percent higher than the 4.13 million projected from the 2004-base national population projections (series 5), mainly because observed net migration was higher than assumed. Net migration between 30 June 2001 and 2006 was an estimated 161,000, based on estimated population change less natural increase (births minus deaths), compared with the medium migration variant of 104,000 in the 2004-base projections.
2. An average total fertility rate of 2.09 births per woman during 2007–11, dropping to 2.00 during 2012–16; 1.94 during 2017–21; 1.91 during 2022–26; and 1.90 thereafter. By comparison, the previous 2004-base projections assumed the average total fertility rate dropped from 1.95 during 2007–11 to 1.88 in 2012–16 and 1.85 thereafter. These higher fertility levels incorporate the recent rise in the total fertility rate, from about 1.9 in the year ended June 2002, to 2.0 in the year ended June 2006, and to 2.1 in the year ended June 2007.
3. Net migration of 46,000 in the five years to 30 June 2011 and 50,000 in each subsequent five-year period. By comparison, the previous 2004-base projections assumed net migration of 38,000 in the five years to 30 June 2011, and 50,000 in each subsequent five-year period.
4. Life expectancy at birth will increase to 82.5 years for males and 86.2 years for females in 2031. By comparison, the previous 2004-base projections assumed life expectancy at birth of 82.1 years for males and 85.9 years for females in 2031.

The projection assumptions for the national family and household projections incorporate these changes. The combined effect of these changes is that the New Zealand population is expected to reach 4.39 million in 2011; 4.59 million in 2016; 4.77 million in 2021; 4.94 million in 2026; and 5.09 million in 2031 (series 5, 2006-base national population projections). By comparison, under series 5 of the 2004-base national population projections, the New Zealand population was expected to reach 4.29 million in 2011; 4.45 million in 2016; 4.59 million in 2021; 4.73 million in 2026; and 4.85 million in 2031. Differences in the projected age-sex structure of the population will also cause differences in the number, size and type of families and households.

Families

Under series 5B, the number of families is projected to increase by 269,000 (23 percent) between 2006 and 2031, from 1.17 million to 1.44 million. Because of the changing age structure of the population, this will exceed the population growth of 22 percent over the same period. Like population growth, growth in the number of families is expected to slow over the projection period – from an average of 13,000 a year in 2007–11 to 8,000 a year in 2027–31.

Series 9A, which assumes high fertility, low mortality, high migration and living arrangement type rates constant at 2006 levels, projects the highest number of families in 2031, with an increase of 350,000 (30 percent) to 1.52 million in 2031. The smallest increase in the number of families is given by series 1B, with an increase of 211,000 (18 percent) to 1.38 million in 2031. This series assumes low fertility, high mortality, low migration and living arrangement type rates changing linearly between 2006 and 2031 based on the observed trend between 1986 and 2006 and likely future trends.



Family type

Couple without children families will account for the majority of growth in the number of families. There are projected to be 263,000 (56 percent) more couple without children families in 2031 than in 2006, with an increase from 468,000 to 730,000. Couple without children families include (a) couples who will never have children, (b) couples who will have children in the future, and (c) couples whose children have left the parental home. Growth in (c) is expected to be the most significant, as the large number of people born after World War II reach ages 50 years and over. An increasing proportion of couples in (a) is also assumed to contribute to the increasing number of couple without children families, but to a lesser extent.

The number of one-parent families is projected to increase by 63,000 (29 percent), from 219,000 in 2006 to 282,000 in 2031. This increase is because of population growth, changes in population age structure, and an assumed higher rate of single parenting. The latter is due to increasing numbers of separations and divorces, increasing rates of childbearing outside of couple relationships, and more complex shared care arrangements with parents residing in different households. If the rate of single parenting was to remain at the 2006 level, series 5A (which assumes medium fertility, medium mortality, high migration and living arrangement type rates constant at 2006 levels) shows that the number of one-parent families would increase by 38,000 (17 percent), to 257,000 in 2031. It should be noted that children in families can be of any age, and can include a mature child living with older parent(s).

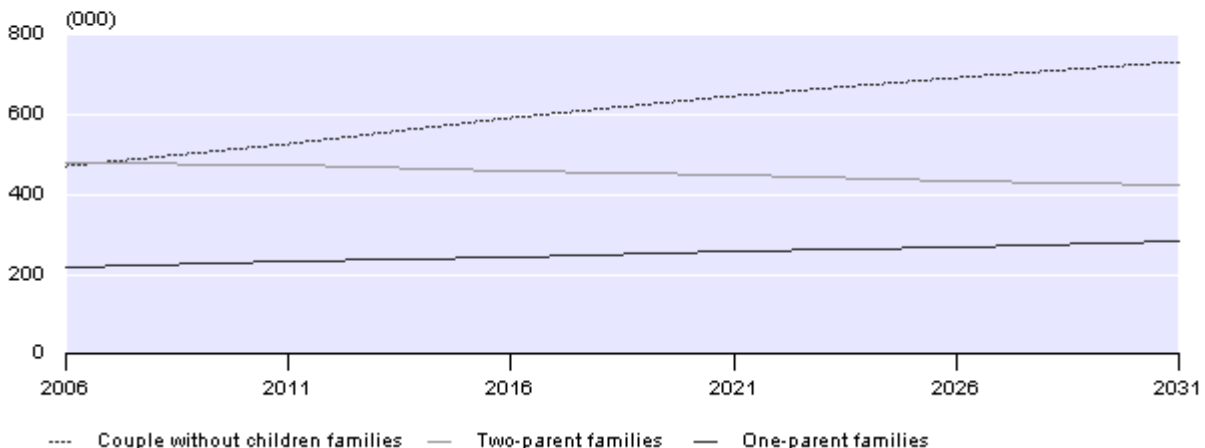
The number of two-parent families is projected to decrease after 2006, because of the continuing trends towards single parenting and fewer couples having children. Under series 5B, the number of two-parent families is projected to decrease from 481,000 in 2006 to 425,000 by 2031. If living arrangement type rates were to remain at 2006 levels, series 5A projects a 10 percent increase in the number of two-parent families between 2006 and 2031, to 529,000.

Two-parent families were the most common family type in 2006, accounting for 41 percent of all families. Couple without children families accounted for 40 percent of all families in 2006. Under series 5B, couple without children families are projected to surpass two-parent families as the most common family type by 2008. Couple without children families will account for 51 percent of all families by 2031, while two-parent families will account for 30 percent. One-parent families are projected to account for 20 percent of all families in 2031, up from 19 percent in 2006.

Projected Families by Family Type

Series 5B

2006–31



Families with dependent children

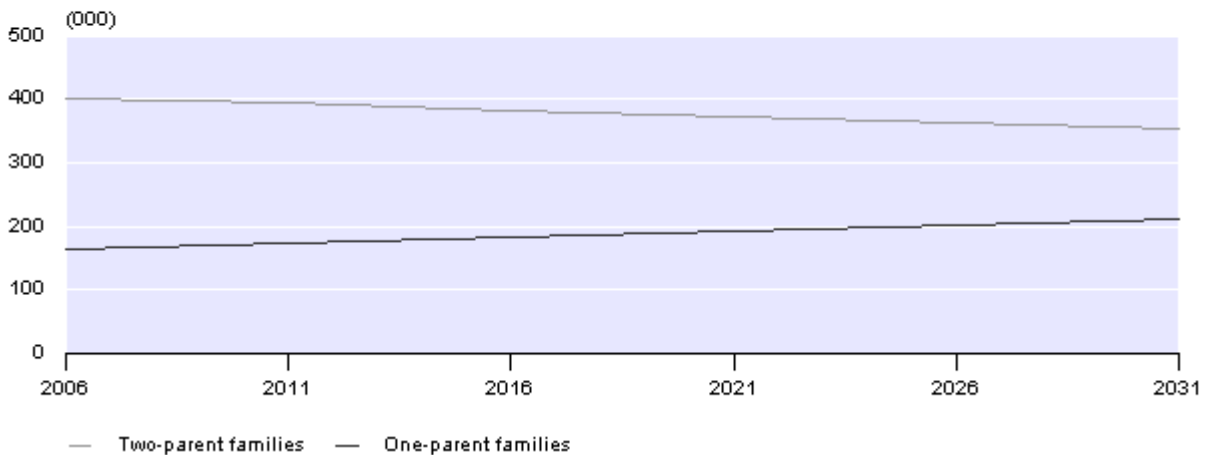
As children can be of any age, it is useful to distinguish families with dependent children (people aged under 18 years and not in full-time employment) from families with older children. In 2006, about 83 percent of two-parent families and 75 percent of one-parent families contained dependent children. Assuming these proportions remain constant during the projection period, the number of families with dependent children is projected to increase slightly from 565,000 in 2006 to 566,000 in 2031. Growth will slow in the first six years of the projection period (2007–12), with an increase of 4,000 families with dependent children, followed by a decrease of 3,000 during 2013–24, before an increase of 500 from 2025–31. The slowing growth mainly reflects the projected trends in the total number of two-parent families discussed in the previous section ('Family type').

Within these families, the number of two-parent families with dependent children is projected to decrease from 400,000 in 2006 to 353,000 by 2031. In contrast, the number of one-parent families with dependent children will increase throughout the projection period, from 165,000 in 2006 to 212,000 in 2031. Two-parent families will account for 62 percent of families with dependent children in 2031, down from 71 percent in 2006.

Projected Families with Dependent Children

Series 5B

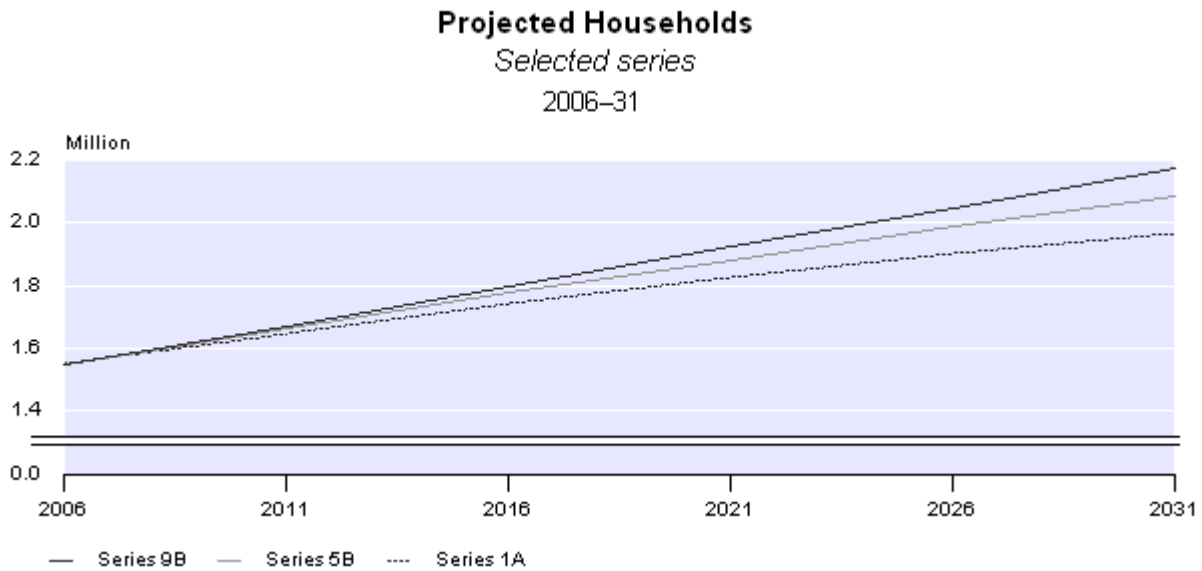
2006–31



Households

Under series 5B, the number of households is projected to increase by 535,000 (34 percent), from 1.55 million in 2006 to 2.09 million in 2031. This growth is faster than that of families (23 percent) and the population (22 percent) over this period, reflecting the trend towards smaller average household size and the increasing number of non-family households.

The number of households is projected to increase under all six projection series. The largest increase is projected under series 9B, where the number of households will increase by 620,000 (40 percent) to 2.18 million in 2031. This series assumes high fertility, low mortality, high migration and living arrangement type rates changing linearly between 2006 and 2031 based on an assessment of observed trends between 1986 and 2006, and likely future trends. The smallest increase is projected under series 1A, which assumes low fertility, high mortality, low migration and living arrangement type rates constant at 2006 levels. Under this series, the number of households will increase by 412,000 (27 percent) over the projection period, reaching 1.96 million by 2031.



Household type

One-person households are projected to be the fastest-growing household type, increasing by 257,000 (71 percent) from 363,000 in 2006 to 619,000 in 2031. One-person households will account for 30 percent of all households in 2031, up from 23 percent in 2006. The growth in this household type will be mainly due to the increasing number of people at older ages, with 80 percent of the growth occurring among those aged 55 years and over. Of all people in one-person households, 67 percent are projected to be aged 55 years and over in 2031, compared with 49 percent in 2006.

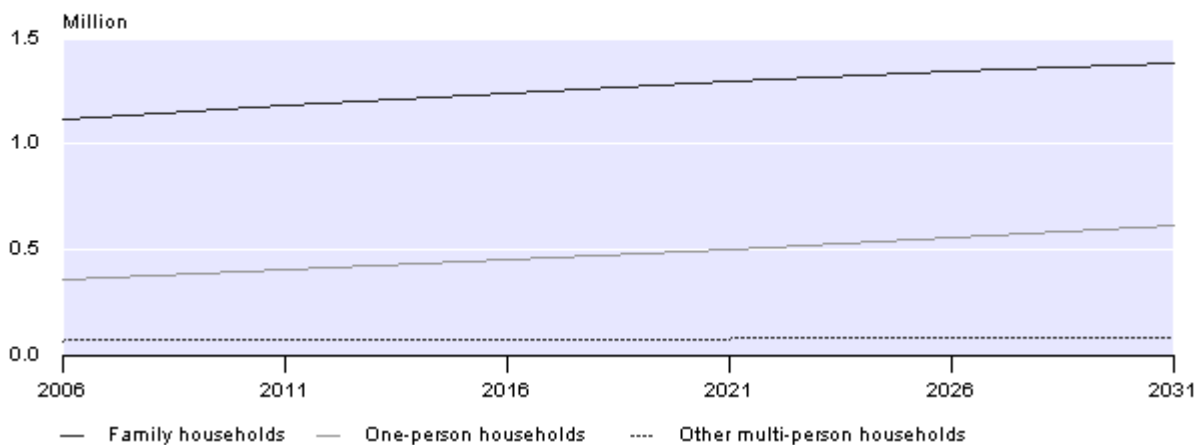
Family households are projected to increase by 259,000 (23 percent), from 1.12 million in 2006 to 1.38 million in 2031. However, because of the faster increase in the number of one-person households, family households will account for a smaller share of all households in 2031 (66 percent) than in 2006 (72 percent). Family households can contain more than one family, or other people living with (but not in) a family. It is estimated that there was an average of 1.04 families per family household in 2006.

The number of other multi-person households (households containing more than one person, but not containing a family) is expected to increase from 68,000 in 2006 to 88,000 in 2031 – an increase of 20,000 or 29 percent. Other multi-person households will account for 4 percent of all households throughout the projection period. People aged 18–29 years will continue to account for about half of all people in other multi-person households.

Projected Households by Household Type

Series 5B

2006–31



Average family and household size

The average size of households is projected to slowly decline between 2006 and 2031, from 2.6 to 2.4 people per household. This continues the decline seen in recent decades, with the average household size falling from 3.7 people in 1951 and 3.0 people in 1981.

The projected decrease in average household size is due to the increasing proportion of one-person households and a decrease in the average size of family households. The latter is projected to fall from 3.2 people in 2006 to 3.0 people in 2031, reflecting changes in both the type and size of families. By 2031, there are expected to be more couple without children families and one-parent families, but fewer two-parent families. Two-parent families are generally larger, with an average size of 4.0 people in 2006 increasing slightly to 4.1 people by 2031. Couple without children families, by definition, contain two people. One-parent families contained an average of 2.6 people throughout the projection period.

Average Size of Families and Households								
Series 5B								
	Family type				Household type			
Year at 30 June	Couple without children	Two-parent	One-parent	All families	Family ⁽¹⁾	Other multi-person	One-person	All households
	Average size (people)							
2006(base)	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	1.0	2.6
2011	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.0	2.6
2016	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	1.0	2.5
2021	2.0	4.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	1.0	2.5
2026	2.0	4.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.0	2.4
2031	2.0	4.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	1.0	2.4

(1) The average size of family households is larger than the average size of families because family households can contain more than one family and other people living with (but not in) a family.

Living arrangement types

The 2006-base national family and household projections were produced by allocating people to one of 11 living arrangement types. Assumptions have been made about the future propensity of people to live in each living arrangement type, by age and sex. The projected number of families and households are derived from the projected population by living arrangement type.

Under series 5B, the living arrangement type projected to experience the fastest growth is one-person households. The number of people in this living arrangement type is projected to increase by 71 percent from 363,000 in 2006 to 619,000 in 2031. The main factor behind this growth is the result of the movement of the large number of people born during the 1950s to early 1970s into the older ages. Twelve percent of the population will be living alone in 2031, compared with 9 percent in 2006.

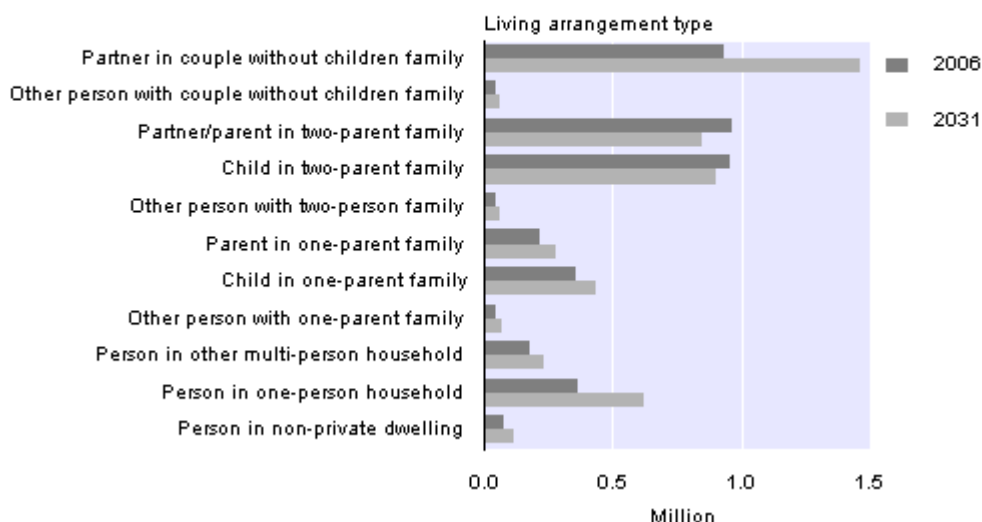
Population ageing is also the main reason for the large projected increases in the numbers of people living in non-private dwellings (which includes retirement homes), up 51 percent between 2006 and 2031. The number of people aged 80 years and over living in a non-private dwelling is projected to double between 2006 and 2031, from 23,000 to 49,000. This increase is despite a small assumed decrease in the proportion of older people living in non-private dwellings, due to improvements in life expectancy and well-being in the older ages.

The number of parents in one-parent families is projected to increase by 29 percent between 2006 and 2031. This increase is due to population growth, changes in population age structure and a continuing increase in the rate of single parenting. However, because of a decline in the average number of births per woman, the number of children in one-parent families will increase at a slower rate, up 23 percent between 2006 and 2031. An increase in the rate of single parenting and fewer couples having children will mean there are 12 percent fewer parents in two-parent families in 2031 than in 2006. The number of children in two-parent families will fall by 6 percent over the same period.

Population by Living Arrangement Type

Series 5B

2006 and 2031



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Technical notes

Latest projections

This release contains the 2006-base projections of families and households usually living in New Zealand. The family and household projections have been produced using the 2006-base national population projections released on 24 October 2007. The projections cover the period 2007–31 at one-year intervals. The projection period is limited to 25 years because of the uncertainty of family and household projections, as discussed in 'Nature of projections' (below).

As with both sets of 2001-base national family and household projections (released in June 2003 and June 2005), a 'propensity' method has been used to produce the latest projections. The family and household projections are derived from projections (for 2007–31) of the New Zealand population, by multiplying the population by assumed living arrangement type rates for each age-sex group. The projections of population by living arrangement type are subsequently aggregated to give projections of families (by broad family type) and households (by broad household type). Before the 2001-base projections, household projections were produced using a 'household head' method.

Family and household concepts

These projections are based on the definitions of family and household used in the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. A family is defined as a couple, with or without children, or one parent with children, usually living together in a household. A household is defined as one person usually living alone, or two or more people usually living together and sharing facilities (for example, eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area) in a private dwelling. No information is available from the census on families and households extending beyond a single dwelling, or on families defined using different concepts (for example, whanau), and minimal information is available on families in non-private dwellings.

In these family and household projections, all people are allocated to one of 11 living arrangement types. The living arrangement type refers to the usual family and household role of a person based on a combination of individual, family, household and dwelling information from the census. The projections are based on allocating people to one role from several broad roles they may have within each social structure. These roles vary by age and sex, and are assumed to change over time with changes in social patterns.

The projections do not give a complete picture of the complexity of family and household structures, because people can and do have more than one living arrangement type role in any one entity, and families and households are not necessarily synonymous. Although people can have more than one residence, their living arrangement type role is generally based on the family and household structure of where they usually live, as self-identified by them in the census. Because households are defined as discrete units, the fluidity of living arrangements where people are associated with more than one household for study, work or shared-care purposes is not addressed.

Opposite-sex and same-sex couples are not projected separately, but are included in projections of 'couple without children' and 'two-parent' families.

It is also important to note that the definitions of parents and children are social, not biological. For example, parents include people aged 15 years or over usually living with at least one of their natural, step-, adopted or foster children (who is not usually living with a partner or child of their own). Similarly, a child is a person of any age usually living with one or two natural, step- or adopted parents (but not usually living with a partner or child of their own). No information is available on the strength of identified parent-child relationships in terms of emotional and/or financial support.

Base population

These projections have as a base the estimated resident population of New Zealand at 30 June 2006. This population (4.185 million) was based on the census usually resident population count (4.028 million) at 7 March 2006 with adjustments for:

1. net census undercount (+80,000)
2. residents temporarily overseas on census night (+64,000)
3. births, deaths and net migration between census night (7 March 2006) and 30 June 2006 (+9,000)
4. reconciliation with demographic estimates at ages 0–9 years (+3,000).

The estimated numbers of families and households are derived indirectly from the estimated resident population and the estimated living arrangement type rates for each age-sex group. The estimated number of families (1.168 million) and households (1.553 million) are equivalent to the census family count (1.068 million) and census household count (1.454 million), respectively, at 7 March 2006, with adjustments for:

1. net census undercount
2. families and households temporarily overseas on census night
3. change between census night (7 March 2006) and 30 June 2006
4. families and households temporarily absent within New Zealand.

For more information about the base population, refer to [Information about the population estimates](#) on the Statistics New Zealand website: www.stats.govt.nz.

Alternative series

Six alternative series have been produced by combining three population projection series with three variants of living arrangement type rates. The three population projection series are:

- series 1 which assumes low fertility, high mortality and low migration
- series 5 which assumes medium fertility, medium mortality and medium migration
- series 9 which assumes high fertility, low mortality and high migration.

At the time of release, projection series 5B is considered the most suitable for assessing future family and household changes. Moreover, only series 5B has been formulated to produce demographically plausible results by assessing both observed trends between 1986 and 2006, and likely future trends to 2031. Other series may project significantly different numbers of male and female partners in 'couple without children' and/or 'two-parent' families, because the living arrangement type rate variants A are formulated solely from observed historical rates.

The other projection series allow users to assess the impact on the number of families and households resulting from different population and/or living arrangement type scenarios. For example, series 1B, 5B and 9B can be used for assessing the effect of different population outcomes combined with variant B living arrangement type rates; and series 5A and 5B illustrate the effect of different living arrangement type assumptions combined with the mid-range population scenario.

More detailed projection results, including projections for individual years, are available on request. Special projections can also be produced for clients using their own assumptions. For more information and quotes, email demography@stats.govt.nz.

Method

The **cohort component method** has been used to derive the population projections. In this method, the base population is projected forward by calculating the effect of deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to specified mortality and migration assumptions. New birth cohorts are generated by applying specified fertility assumptions to the female population of childbearing age.

The **propensity method** has subsequently been used to derive the family and household projections. In this method, living arrangement type rates (or propensities) are applied to population projections to give projections of the population in different living arrangement types. These projections are subsequently aggregated to give projections of families (by broad family type) and households (by broad household type).

The number of couple without children families = (male partners in couple without children families + female partners in couple without children families) ÷ 2.

The number of two-parent families = (male partners/parents in two-parent families + female partners/parents in two-parent families) ÷ 2.

The number of one-parent families = male parents in one-parent families + female parents in one-parent families.

The number of family households = number of families ÷ average number of families per family household.

The number of one-person households = number of people in one-person households.

The number of other multi-person households = number of people in other multi-person households ÷ average number of people per other multi-person household.

Projection assumptions

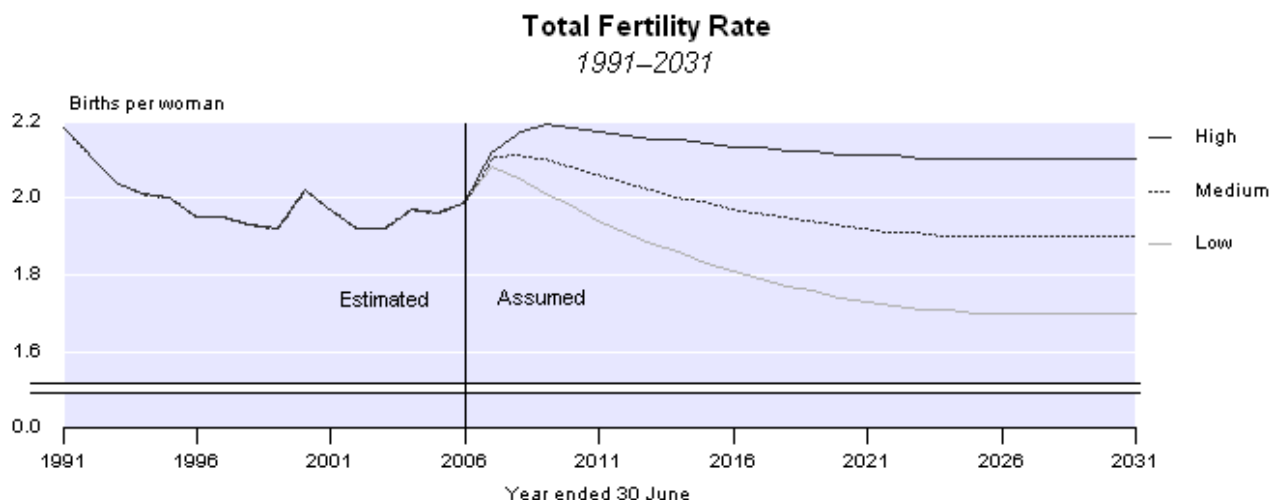
Projection assumptions are formulated after analysis of short-term and long-term historical trends, recent trends and patterns observed in other countries, government policy, and other relevant information.

Fertility

There are three alternative fertility variants – designated low, medium and high – which assume that fertility rates will vary until the year 2026 when the total fertility rate will reach 1.70, 1.90 and 2.10 births per woman, respectively. After 2026, fertility rates are assumed to stay constant. The base total fertility rate in 2006 was 1.99 births per woman (based on estimated births by date of occurrence).

The medium fertility variant assumes fertility rates of women aged under 32 years will decline between 2006 and 2026, while rates for women aged 32 years and over will increase. By comparison, the low fertility variant assumes fertility rates will decrease between 2006 and 2026 for most ages. The high fertility variant assumes that fertility rates will drop between 2006 and 2026 for women aged under 31 years and increase for women aged 31 years and over.

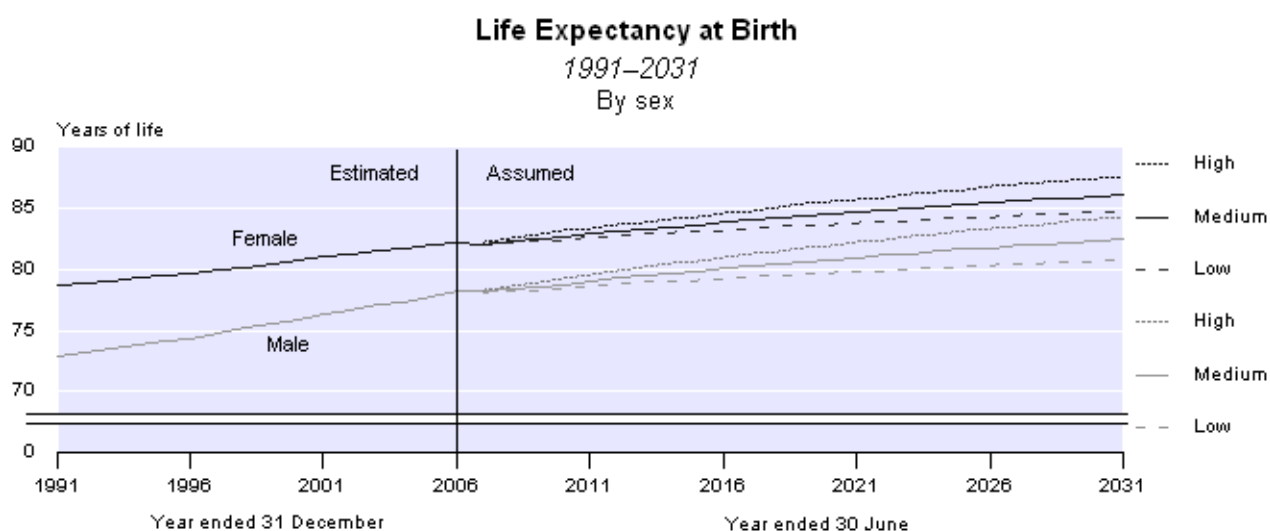
A sex ratio at birth of 105.5 males per 100 females is assumed, based on the historical annual average.



Mortality

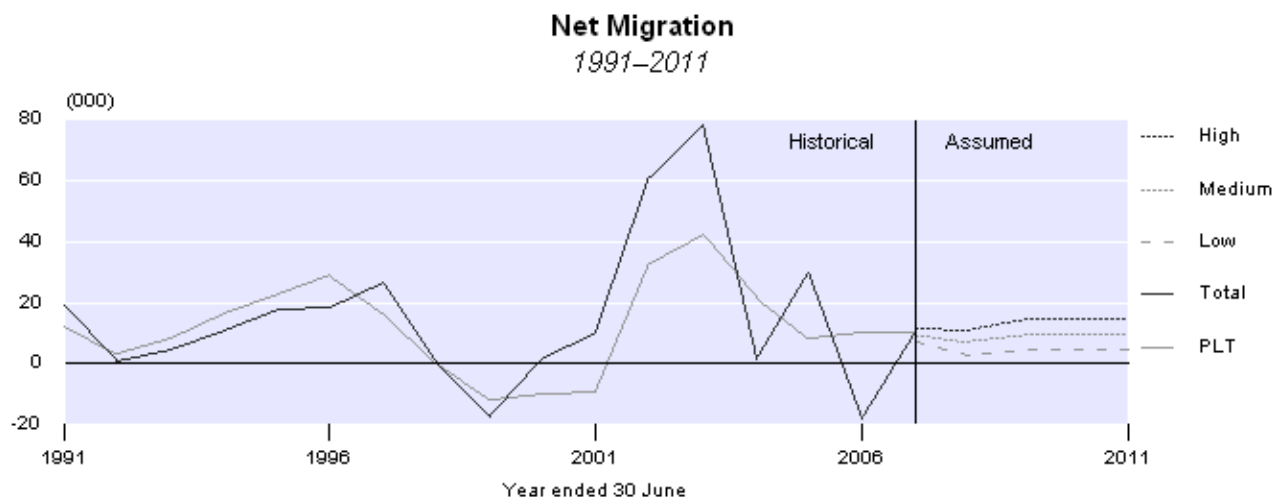
There are three alternative mortality variants – designated low, medium and high – which assume that mortality rates will continue to drop so that life expectancy at birth will increase to 84.3, 82.5 and 80.8 years for males, respectively, by 2031. The corresponding life expectancies for females in 2031 will be 87.6, 86.2 and 84.8 years. The base life expectancy at birth in 2005–07 was 78.2 years for males and 82.2 years for females.

Mortality rates are assumed to decrease at the same rate at all ages. Between 2006 and 2031, male mortality rates are assumed to decrease by about 42, 32 and 21 percent for the low, medium and high mortality variants, respectively. By comparison, female mortality rates are assumed to decrease by about 41, 32 and 22 percent for the low, medium and high mortality variants, respectively.



Migration

There are three alternative migration variants – designated low, medium and high – which assume long-run annual net migration levels of 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000, respectively. Short-run migration levels converging to the long-run levels are assumed for 2007–09. These short-run levels are based on an analysis of immigration permits, residence applications and approvals, overseas student numbers, and arrivals and departures analysed by characteristics such as citizenship, country of last/next permanent residence and age.



Note: PLT refers to permanent and long-term (12 months or more) migration. Total includes the short-term (less than 12 months) movement of overseas and New Zealand residents, as well as permanent and long-term migration.

Consistent with historical and recent trends, the age-sex patterns of net migration assume the main net outflow at ages 21–25 years, mainly due to young New Zealanders embarking on international travel and the departure of overseas students after completing their study in New Zealand. Net inflows are assumed for most other ages, with the highest net inflows at 15–19 and 27–38 years.

Living arrangement type rates (LATRs)

There are two alternative LATR variants – designated A and B. Variant A assumes that LATRs will remain constant at 2006 levels. Variant B assumes that LATRs will change linearly between 2006 and 2031 based on an assessment of observed trends between 1986 and 2006, and likely future trends, by sex and single-year of age.

Variant B is the preferred variant, because it has been formulated to produce demographically plausible results. For variant B, the main changes in LATRs assumed between 2006 and 2031 are:

1. **Partner in couple without children family:** Increasing rates for males and females at most ages, especially at ages 30–54 years for males, and 25–54 and 70–84 years for females. This reflects lower fertility rates with fewer couples having children, and a slight convergence of male life expectancy to female life expectancy with more couples having both partners living to older ages.
2. **Partner/parent in two-parent family:** Decreasing rates for males and females at most ages, especially at ages 25–64 years for males and 25–59 years for females. This reflects lower fertility rates with fewer couples having children.
3. **Child in two-parent family:** Decreasing rates at most ages, especially at ages 0–19 years. This reflects increased rates of single parenting from separation, divorce, childbearing outside of couple relationships, and more complex shared care arrangements.
4. **Parent in one-parent family:** Increasing rates at most ages, especially at ages 30–45 years. This reflects increased rates of single parenting.
5. **Child in one-parent family:** Increasing rates at most ages, especially at ages 0–19 years. This reflects increased rates of single parenting.
6. **Person in other multi-person household:** Increasing rates at most ages, especially 15–24 years associated with higher numbers of students.
7. **Person in one-person household:** Increasing rates at most ages, especially 30–89 years for males and 35–54 years for females. These increases are associated with increased rates of marriage dissolution, decreasing rates of people forming partnerships, and lower fertility rates. The proportion of females aged 60–79 years living alone is assumed to drop slightly, given a slight convergence of male life expectancy to female life expectancy.
8. **Person in non-private dwelling:** Increasing rates at ages 15–24 years associated with higher numbers of students. Decreasing rates at ages 85+ years associated with increasing life expectancy and declines in morbidity rates.

For variants A and B, the following factors remain constant at the 2006 levels:

- the average number of families per family household is assumed to remain constant at 1.041 from 2006–31
- the average number of people per other multi-person household is assumed to remain constant at 2.600 from 2006–31
- the proportion of two-parent families with dependent children is assumed to remain constant at 0.832 from 2006–31
- the proportion of one-parent families with dependent children is assumed to remain constant at 0.754 from 2006–31.

Nature of projections

Demographic projections are designed to meet both short-term and long-term planning needs, but are not designed to be exact forecasts or to project specific annual variation. These projections are based on assumptions made about future fertility, mortality, net migration and living arrangement type patterns of the population. Although the assumptions are carefully formulated to represent future trends, they are subject to uncertainty. Therefore, the projections should be used as guidelines and an indication of the overall trend, rather than as exact forecasts.

The projections do not take into account non-demographic factors (for example, war, catastrophes, major government and business decisions) which may invalidate the projections. Demographic trends are monitored regularly and, when it is necessary, the projections are revised to reflect new trends and to maintain their relevance and usefulness.

Only series 5B has been formulated to produce demographically plausible results by assessing both observed historical trends and likely future trends. Other series may project significantly different numbers of male and female partners in 'couple without children' and/or 'two-parent' families, because the living arrangement type rate variants 'A' are formulated solely from observed historical rates.

Although living arrangement type rate variant 'B' is formulated to account for changing social patterns, there is uncertainty about how different social patterns will inter-relate and vary by age-sex and/or birth cohort. Relevant social patterns include changes in:

- age of cohabitation and/or marriage
- fertility rates, timing of childbearing and average family size
- morbidity and mortality rates
- rates of partnership formation, including re-partnering, and dissolution
- propensity of young adults to stay in the parental home
- propensity and ability of people to live alone
- presence of other relatives (for example, extended family) and non-related individuals (for example, boarders) in a household
- study, work and shared care arrangements where people are associated with more than one household
- geographic location and mobility of the population
- external migration patterns, including students from overseas
- affordability of tertiary education, housing and healthcare
- ethnic mix of the New Zealand population.

For more information about the projections, refer to [Information about the demographic projections](#) on the Statistics New Zealand website: www.stats.govt.nz.

Definitions

Average family size is the mean number of people per family. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in families divided by the number of families.

Average household size is the mean number of people per household. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households.

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

A **couple** consists of two people aged 15 years and over usually living together in a registered marriage or consensual union. Couples can be opposite-sex or same-sex.

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

A **dwelling** is a structure, part of a structure, or group of structures that is used, or intended to be used, as a place where people reside.

- A **non-private dwelling** provides short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation. Non-private dwellings are generally available to the public by virtue of employment, study, special need, legal requirement or recreation. They include institutions and group-living quarters such as hotels, motels, hospitals, retirement homes, prisons, hostels, motor camps, boarding houses, defence barracks, ships and trains.
- A **private dwelling** accommodates a person or group of people and is generally unavailable for public use. The main purpose of a private dwelling is as a place of habitation for residents who usually live independently within the community.

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

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

- **Couple without children family:** A couple without child(ren), with or without other people, usually living together in a household.
- **Two-parent family:** A couple with child(ren), with or without other people, usually living together in a household. Any children are not usually living with a partner or child of their own.
- **One-parent family:** One parent with child(ren), with or without other people, usually living together in a household. Any children are not usually living with a partner or child of their own.

A **household** consists of either one person usually living alone, or two or more people usually living together and sharing facilities (eg eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area), in a private dwelling.

- **Family household:** A household containing two or more people usually living together with at least one couple and/or parent-child relationship, with or without other people.
- **Other multi-person household:** A household containing two or more people usually living together, but not in couple or parent-child relationships with each other.
- **One-person household:** A household containing one person usually living alone.

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

Living arrangement type is the usual family and household role of a person based on a combination of individual, family, household and dwelling information. As used in these family and household projections, all people are allocated to one of 11 living arrangement types:

- **Partner in couple without children family:** A person usually living in a partner role, but not in a parent role.
- **Other person with couple without children family:** A person usually living with a couple without children family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
- **Partner/parent in two-parent family:** A person usually living in a partner and parent role.
- **Child in two-parent family:** A person usually living in a child role with two parents, but not in a partner or parent role.
- **Other person with two-parent family:** A person usually living with a two-parent family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
- **Parent in one-parent family:** A person usually living in a parent role, but not in a partner role.
- **Child in one-parent family:** A person usually living in a child role with one parent, but not in a partner or parent role.
- **Other person with one-parent family:** A person usually living with a one-parent family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
- **Person in other multi-person household:** A person usually living with one or more people not in partner, parent or child roles.
- **Person in one-person household:** A person usually living alone.
- **Person in non-private dwelling:** A person usually living in a non-private dwelling.

A **living arrangement type rate** is the proportion of the population in a living arrangement type, usually disaggregated by age and sex.

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

A **parent-child relationship** consists of a parent usually living with, and providing care for, at least one natural, step, adopted or foster child.

A **partner** is a person aged 15 years and over usually living with another person aged 15 years and over in a registered marriage or consensual union.

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

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For information on the changing face of older New Zealanders, visit www.stats.govt.nz/older-people

Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

1. Projected families by family type, 2006(base)–2031
2. Projected households by household type, 2006(base)–2031
3. Projected population by living arrangement type and sex, 2006(base)–2031

National Family and Household Projections: 2006(base)–2031

Table 1

**Projected Families by Family Type
2006(base)–2031**

Year at 30 June	Family type					Total
	Couple without children ⁽¹⁾	Two-parent ⁽²⁾	One-parent ⁽³⁾			
			Male	Female	Total	
Series 1A: Assuming low fertility, high mortality, low migration and 'A' living arrangement type rates						
Number (000)						
2006(base)	468	481	42	177	219	1,168
2011	514	489	44	182	227	1,229
2016	561	492	46	186	232	1,285
2021	601	496	47	189	236	1,333
2026	629	501	48	192	241	1,371
2031	648	506	50	196	245	1,400
Change 2006–31						
Number (000)	180	26	8	19	26	232
Percent	39	5	18	10	12	20
Series 1B: Assuming low fertility, high mortality, low migration and 'B' living arrangement type rates						
Number (000)						
2006(base)	468	481	42	177	219	1,168
2011	523	470	45	186	231	1,225
2016	581	454	48	193	241	1,277
2021	633	437	51	199	250	1,320
2026	673	422	53	206	259	1,354
2031	703	407	56	213	269	1,379
Change 2006–31						
Number (000)	235	-74	14	36	50	211
Percent	50	-15	34	20	23	18
Series 5A: Assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, medium migration and 'A' living arrangement type rates						
Number (000)						
2006(base)	468	481	42	177	219	1,168
2011	516	492	44	184	228	1,236
2016	568	500	46	189	236	1,303
2021	613	508	48	194	242	1,363
2026	647	519	50	199	249	1,414
2031	673	529	52	205	257	1,459
Change 2006–31						
Number (000)	205	48	10	28	38	291
Percent	44	10	24	16	17	25
Series 5B: Assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, medium migration and 'B' living arrangement type rates						
Number (000)						
2006(base)	468	481	42	177	219	1,168
2011	526	473	46	187	233	1,232
2016	589	461	49	196	245	1,294
2021	645	448	52	204	256	1,349
2026	691	437	55	213	268	1,397
2031	730	425	59	223	282	1,437
Change 2006–31						
Number (000)	263	-56	17	46	63	269
Percent	56	-12	40	26	29	23
Series 9A: Assuming high fertility, low mortality, high migration and 'A' living arrangement type rates						
Number (000)						
2006(base)	468	481	42	177	219	1,168
2011	519	494	45	185	230	1,243
2016	575	507	47	192	239	1,321
2021	624	520	49	199	248	1,392
2026	664	536	52	205	257	1,457
2031	697	552	55	214	268	1,518
Change 2006–31						
Number (000)	230	71	12	37	49	350
Percent	49	15	29	21	22	30

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 1
continued

Projected Families by Family Type
2006(base)–2031

Year at 30 June	Family type					Total
	Couple without children ⁽¹⁾	Two-parent ⁽²⁾	One-parent ⁽³⁾			
			Male	Female	Total	
Series 9B: Assuming high fertility, low mortality, high migration and 'B' living arrangement type rates						
Number (000)						
2006(base)	468	481	42	177	219	1,168
2011	529	476	46	188	234	1,239
2016	596	467	49	199	248	1,312
2021	657	459	53	209	262	1,378
2026	710	451	57	220	277	1,438
2031	757	443	62	233	295	1,495
Change 2006–31						
Number (000)	289	-37	20	56	75	327
Percent	62	-8	47	31	34	28

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

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

(3) One parent with child(ren), with or without other people, usually living together in a household.

Note: For information on the assumptions see the Technical notes.

Owing to rounding, individual figures may not sum to the stated totals.

Table 2

Projected Households by Household Type
2006(base)–2031

Year at 30 June	Household type			Total
	Family ⁽¹⁾	Other multi-person ⁽²⁾	One-person ⁽³⁾	
Series 1A: Assuming low fertility, high mortality, low migration and 'A' living arrangement type rates				
Number (000)				
2006(base)	1,121	68	363	1,553
2011	1,180	72	396	1,648
2016	1,234	74	431	1,740
2021	1,280	74	470	1,824
2026	1,317	75	509	1,900
2031	1,344	75	545	1,965
Change 2006–31				
Number (000)	223	7	183	412
Percent	20	10	50	27
Series 1B: Assuming low fertility, high mortality, low migration and 'B' living arrangement type rates				
Number (000)				
2006(base)	1,121	68	363	1,553
2011	1,176	73	404	1,654
2016	1,226	77	449	1,752
2021	1,268	79	496	1,843
2026	1,300	81	545	1,927
2031	1,324	83	592	2,000
Change 2006–31				
Number (000)	203	15	229	447
Percent	18	22	63	29
Series 5A: Assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, medium migration and 'A' living arrangement type rates				
Number (000)				
2006(base)	1,121	68	363	1,553
2011	1,187	72	398	1,657
2016	1,251	75	437	1,764
2021	1,309	76	480	1,865
2026	1,358	77	525	1,961
2031	1,401	79	570	2,050
Change 2006–31				
Number (000)	280	11	207	497
Percent	25	16	57	32
Series 5B: Assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, medium migration and 'B' living arrangement type rates				
Number (000)				
2006(base)	1,121	68	363	1,553
2011	1,183	74	407	1,664
2016	1,243	78	455	1,776
2021	1,296	81	508	1,884
2026	1,341	84	563	1,988
2031	1,380	88	619	2,087
Change 2006–31				
Number (000)	259	20	257	535
Percent	23	29	71	34
Series 9A: Assuming high fertility, low mortality, high migration and 'A' living arrangement type rates				
Number (000)				
2006(base)	1,121	68	363	1,553
2011	1,194	73	400	1,667
2016	1,268	76	443	1,787
2021	1,337	78	490	1,905
2026	1,399	80	542	2,020
2031	1,457	84	593	2,134
Change 2006–31				
Number (000)	336	15	231	582
Percent	30	22	64	37

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 2
continued

Projected Households by Household Type
2006(base)–2031

Year at 30 June	Household Type			Total
	Family ⁽¹⁾	Other multi-person ⁽²⁾	One-person ⁽³⁾	
Series 9B: Assuming high fertility, low mortality, high migration and 'B' living arrangement type rates				
Number (000)				
2006(base)	1,121	68	363	1,553
2011	1,190	75	409	1,673
2016	1,260	80	461	1,800
2021	1,324	83	519	1,925
2026	1,381	87	581	2,049
2031	1,435	93	646	2,174
Change 2006–31				
Number (000)	314	24	283	621
Percent	28	35	78	40

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

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

(3) A household containing one person usually living alone.

Note: For information on the assumptions see the Technical notes.

Owing to rounding, individual figures may not sum to the stated totals.

Table 3

Projected Population by Living Arrangement Type⁽¹⁾ and Sex
2006(base)–2031

Year at 30 June	Family households									Person in other multi-person household	Person in one-person household	Person in non-private dwelling	Total
	Couple without children		Two-parent			One-parent			Total				
	Partner	Other person	Partner/parent	Child	Other person	Parent	Child	Other person					
	Number (000)												
Series 1A: Assuming low fertility, high mortality, annual net migration of 5,000 and 'A' living arrangement type rates													
Males													
2006(base)	467	26	480	502	21	42	188	27	1,754	99	158	37	2,048
2011	515	27	489	505	22	44	189	29	1,821	104	171	41	2,137
2016	565	28	495	497	23	46	187	29	1,871	108	184	44	2,206
2021	609	29	502	486	24	47	184	30	1,910	109	197	46	2,262
2026	642	29	511	473	24	48	180	31	1,938	110	209	50	2,307
2031	665	29	520	460	25	50	175	31	1,955	111	220	54	2,339
Females													
2006(base)	468	21	482	451	23	177	168	21	1,812	79	205	40	2,136
2011	512	22	488	448	25	182	168	23	1,868	82	225	44	2,220
2016	557	23	490	438	27	186	165	23	1,908	84	247	48	2,288
2021	592	23	490	427	28	189	161	24	1,936	84	273	52	2,345
2026	617	24	492	414	30	192	157	25	1,949	85	300	59	2,393
2031	631	24	493	401	31	196	152	25	1,953	85	326	66	2,429
Total													
2006(base)	935	47	961	954	45	219	357	49	3,566	178	363	78	4,185
2011	1,027	49	977	953	47	227	357	51	3,689	187	396	85	4,356
2016	1,122	51	985	935	50	232	352	53	3,779	192	431	92	4,494
2021	1,202	52	992	913	52	236	345	54	3,846	193	470	99	4,608
2026	1,259	53	1,002	887	54	241	336	56	3,887	195	509	109	4,700
2031	1,296	54	1,013	861	56	245	327	56	3,908	196	545	120	4,769
Series 1B: Assuming low fertility, high mortality, annual net migration of 5,000 and 'B' living arrangement type rates													
Males													
2006(base)	467	26	480	502	21	42	188	27	1,754	99	158	37	2,048
2011	521	28	469	496	23	45	196	29	1,809	107	181	40	2,137
2016	579	30	453	480	25	48	201	31	1,847	114	204	42	2,206
2021	630	31	436	462	26	51	204	33	1,873	118	227	44	2,262
2026	670	32	421	442	28	53	206	34	1,887	122	251	47	2,307
2031	700	33	406	422	29	56	207	35	1,889	126	275	49	2,339
Females													
2006(base)	468	21	482	451	23	177	168	21	1,812	79	205	40	2,136
2011	525	22	471	441	25	186	174	23	1,868	84	224	44	2,220
2016	584	23	456	424	27	193	177	25	1,909	86	245	47	2,288
2021	635	24	439	406	29	199	180	26	1,939	88	269	50	2,345
2026	676	25	423	387	30	206	181	28	1,955	89	294	54	2,393
2031	706	27	407	369	32	213	181	29	1,963	90	318	59	2,429
Total													
2006(base)	935	47	961	954	45	219	357	49	3,566	178	363	78	4,185
2011	1,047	50	940	937	48	231	370	53	3,677	191	404	84	4,356
2016	1,163	53	908	904	52	241	378	56	3,756	200	449	89	4,494
2021	1,265	55	875	868	55	250	384	59	3,812	205	496	94	4,608
2026	1,346	58	844	829	58	259	387	62	3,842	212	545	101	4,700
2031	1,406	60	813	791	61	269	388	64	3,852	217	592	107	4,769

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

National Family and Household Projections: 2006(base)–2031

Table 3
continued

Projected Population by Living Arrangement Type⁽¹⁾ and Sex
2006(base)–2031

Year at 30 June	Family households									Person in other multi-person household	Person in one-person household	Person in non-private dwelling	Total
	Couple without children		Two-parent			One-parent			Total				
	Partner	Other person	Partner/parent	Child	Other person	Parent	Child	Other person					
	Number (000)												
Series 5A: Assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, annual net migration of 10,000 and 'A' living arrangement type rates													
Males													
2006(base)	467	26	480	502	21	42	188	27	1,754	99	158	37	2,048
2011	518	28	492	512	23	44	192	29	1,837	105	172	41	2,155
2016	573	29	502	516	24	46	194	30	1,913	110	187	44	2,254
2021	623	29	514	520	24	48	196	31	1,984	112	202	48	2,346
2026	662	30	528	522	25	50	197	32	2,046	113	217	53	2,429
2031	694	31	543	522	26	52	197	33	2,097	117	231	59	2,504
Females													
2006(base)	468	21	482	451	23	177	168	21	1,812	79	205	40	2,136
2011	515	22	491	455	25	184	170	23	1,884	83	226	45	2,238
2016	563	23	497	456	27	189	170	24	1,949	85	250	49	2,334
2021	603	24	503	458	29	194	172	25	2,006	86	278	55	2,425
2026	631	25	509	459	31	199	172	26	2,051	88	309	62	2,510
2031	652	26	515	457	33	205	172	27	2,086	90	338	72	2,586
Total													
2006(base)	935	47	961	954	45	219	357	49	3,566	178	363	78	4,185
2011	1,033	50	983	967	48	228	361	51	3,721	188	398	86	4,393
2016	1,136	52	999	972	50	236	364	54	3,862	195	437	94	4,589
2021	1,225	53	1,017	978	53	242	367	55	3,990	198	480	103	4,771
2026	1,294	55	1,037	981	56	249	369	57	4,097	201	525	116	4,939
2031	1,346	57	1,058	979	59	257	368	59	4,183	206	570	131	5,090
Series 5B: Assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, annual net migration of 10,000 and 'B' living arrangement type rates													
Males													
2006(base)	467	26	480	502	21	42	188	27	1,754	99	158	37	2,048
2011	524	28	471	503	23	46	199	30	1,825	108	182	41	2,155
2016	586	31	459	499	25	49	208	32	1,888	116	207	43	2,254
2021	644	32	447	494	27	52	217	33	1,946	121	233	46	2,346
2026	691	33	436	488	29	55	226	35	1,993	126	260	50	2,429
2031	730	35	424	478	31	59	233	37	2,029	133	289	53	2,504
Females													
2006(base)	468	21	482	451	23	177	168	21	1,812	79	205	40	2,136
2011	528	22	474	448	25	187	176	23	1,884	84	225	44	2,238
2016	591	24	462	441	27	196	184	25	1,950	88	248	48	2,334
2021	647	25	450	436	29	204	192	27	2,009	90	275	52	2,425
2026	692	26	438	429	31	213	199	29	2,057	92	303	58	2,510
2031	730	28	426	420	33	223	205	30	2,096	95	331	64	2,586
Total													
2006(base)	935	47	961	954	45	219	357	49	3,566	178	363	78	4,185
2011	1,052	51	946	951	49	233	375	53	3,709	192	407	85	4,393
2016	1,177	54	922	940	52	245	391	57	3,839	204	455	91	4,589
2021	1,290	57	896	930	56	256	409	60	3,955	210	508	98	4,771
2026	1,383	60	873	917	60	268	425	64	4,050	219	563	107	4,939
2031	1,460	64	850	899	64	282	438	68	4,124	229	619	117	5,090

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

National Family and Household Projections: 2006(base)–2031

Table 3
continued

**Projected Population by Living Arrangement Type⁽¹⁾ and Sex
2006(base)–2031**

Year at 30 June	Family households									Person in other multi-person household	Person in one-person household	Person in non-private dwelling	Total
	Couple without children		Two-parent			One-parent			Total				
	Partner	Other person	Partner/parent	Child	Other person	Parent	Child	Other person					
	Number (000)												
Series 9A: Assuming high fertility, low mortality, annual net migration of 15,000 and 'A' living arrangement type rates													
Males													
2006(base)	467	26	480	502	21	42	188	27	1,754	99	158	37	2,048
2011	521	28	495	519	23	45	194	29	1,853	106	173	41	2,174
2016	580	29	509	535	24	47	200	30	1,956	112	190	45	2,303
2021	635	30	526	554	25	49	207	31	2,059	114	207	50	2,430
2026	681	31	546	573	26	52	214	33	2,156	117	224	57	2,554
2031	721	33	566	586	28	55	219	34	2,242	123	242	64	2,671
Females													
2006(base)	468	21	482	451	23	177	168	21	1,812	79	205	40	2,136
2011	517	22	494	462	25	185	172	23	1,900	84	227	45	2,256
2016	569	23	504	474	27	192	176	24	1,990	87	253	50	2,381
2021	613	24	515	490	29	199	182	25	2,077	88	284	57	2,506
2026	646	25	526	505	32	205	188	27	2,155	90	317	66	2,628
2031	673	27	537	515	34	214	192	28	2,221	94	351	78	2,745
Total													
2006(base)	935	47	961	954	45	219	357	49	3,566	178	363	78	4,185
2011	1,038	50	989	981	48	230	366	52	3,753	190	400	87	4,430
2016	1,149	53	1,014	1,009	51	239	376	54	3,946	199	443	96	4,684
2021	1,248	54	1,041	1,044	54	248	390	57	4,136	202	490	107	4,936
2026	1,328	57	1,072	1,078	58	257	402	59	4,310	207	542	123	5,182
2031	1,395	60	1,103	1,101	62	268	411	62	4,464	217	593	142	5,416
Series 9B: Assuming high fertility, low mortality, annual net migration of 15,000 and 'B' living arrangement type rates													
Males													
2006(base)	467	26	480	502	21	42	188	27	1,754	99	158	37	2,048
2011	527	29	474	511	24	46	201	30	1,841	109	183	41	2,174
2016	594	31	466	518	26	49	215	32	1,931	118	210	44	2,303
2021	657	33	457	527	27	53	231	34	2,020	124	239	48	2,430
2026	711	35	450	535	30	57	246	37	2,101	130	270	53	2,554
2031	760	37	442	537	33	62	260	39	2,171	140	303	58	2,671
Females													
2006(base)	468	21	482	451	23	177	168	21	1,812	79	205	40	2,136
2011	531	23	477	454	25	188	178	23	1,900	85	226	45	2,256
2016	597	24	469	459	28	199	190	25	1,991	89	251	49	2,381
2021	658	26	460	467	30	209	204	27	2,080	92	280	54	2,506
2026	708	27	453	473	32	220	217	30	2,161	95	311	61	2,628
2031	754	30	444	474	35	233	229	32	2,231	101	343	70	2,745
Total													
2006(base)	935	47	961	954	45	219	357	49	3,566	178	363	78	4,185
2011	1,058	51	951	965	49	234	379	53	3,742	194	409	86	4,430
2016	1,191	55	935	977	53	248	405	58	3,922	207	461	93	4,684
2021	1,315	58	918	994	57	262	434	61	4,099	215	519	102	4,936
2026	1,420	62	903	1,008	62	277	464	66	4,262	225	581	114	5,182
2031	1,514	67	886	1,012	67	295	490	71	4,402	241	646	128	5,416

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 3
continued

- (1) People are classified into one of 11 living arrangement types:
- (i) Partner in couple without children family: A person usually living in a partner role, but not in a parent role.
 - (ii) Other person with couple without children family: A person usually living with a couple without children family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
 - (iii) Partner/parent in two-parent family: A person usually living in a partner and parent role.
 - (iv) Child in two-parent family: A person usually living in a child role with two parents, but not in a partner or parent role.
 - (v) Other person with two-parent family: A person usually living with a two-parent family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
 - (vi) Parent in one-parent family: A person usually living in a parent role, but not in a partner role.
 - (vii) Child in one-parent family: A person usually living in a child role with one parent, but not in a partner or parent role.
 - (viii) Other person with one-parent family: A person usually living with a one-parent family, but not in a partner, parent or child role.
 - (ix) Person in other multi-person household: A person usually living with one or more people not in partner, parent or child roles.
 - (x) Person in one-person household: A person usually living alone.
 - (xi) Person in non-private dwelling: A person usually living in a non-private dwelling.

Note: For information on the assumptions see the Technical notes.
Owing to rounding, individual figures may not sum to the stated totals.