

Information topic	Details
Indicator name	Percentage of the population living in crowded households
Domain and topic	Indoor environment: Household crowding
Indicator definition and units	Number and percentage of people in New Zealand living in crowded houses, by ethnicity, Territorial Authority (TA), and District Health Board (DHB)
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subnational crowding tables 1991-2006 (based on Census data). Statistics New Zealand. Available from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/housing/subnational-crowding-tables-1991-2006.aspx (accessed August 2017) - Census. Statistics New Zealand. Available from http://stats.govt.nz/Census.aspx (accessed August 2017)
Methodology	<p>A household is generally considered overcrowded if at least one or more bedrooms is needed (Statistics New Zealand 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household crowding: at least one more bedroom is needed - Severe household crowding: at least two more bedrooms are needed <p>In New Zealand, the number of bedrooms needed is defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). These criteria are (Statistics New Zealand 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be no more than two people per bedroom - Children younger than five years may reasonably share a bedroom - Children five years or older of different sexes should not share a bedroom - Children younger than 18 years and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom - Household members 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples
Time period and time scale	Census; from 1991 onwards
Population coverage	national

Measures of frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of population living in crowded households - Percentage of population living in severely crowded households - Percentage of children (0-14 years) living in crowded households - Percentage of children (0-14 years) living in crowded households, by ethnic group - Percentage of population living in crowded households, by ethnic group - Percentage of population living in crowded households, by TA - Percentage of the population living in crowded households, by DHB
Limitations of indicator	Different cultural attitudes to space/room utilisation and different understanding of what constitutes crowding may cause some cultural groups to exhibit a greater degree of household crowding than others.
Limitations of data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total ethnicity counting results in totals adding up to more than 100%, as an individual can select more than one ethnicity. - Excludes number of households whose response was unidentifiable/could not be classified or who did not respond.
Created by	Statistics New Zealand
Related indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower respiratory tract infections (hospitalisations in children aged 0-14 years) - Upper respiratory tract infections (hospitalisations in children aged 0-14 years) - Meningococcal disease hospitalisations in children aged 0-14 years - Serious skin infections (hospitalisations in children aged 0-14 years) - Acute rheumatic fever – reported notifications; reported hospitalisation rate
For more information	Baker MG, Goodyear R, Telfar Barnard L, Howden-Chapman P. (2012). <i>The Distribution of Household Crowding in New Zealand: An analysis based on 1991 to 2006 Census data</i> . Wellington: He Kainga Oranga / Housing and Health Research Programme, University of Otago, Wellington. Available from: http://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/publications/ (accessed August 2017)
References	Statistics New Zealand. (2013). Subnational crowding tables 1991-2006. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand (available from http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/housing/subnational-crowding-tables-1991-2006.aspx , accessed August 2017)