

Understanding Family Data - 2001 Census of Population and Housing

Paper presented at the Australian Population Association conference, Sydney, October 2002.

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The Population Census records the diversity of living arrangements and changing nature of household composition in contemporary Australian society.

Data on families are derived from people enumerated in a household who usually reside in that household and who share a family relationship. This usual residence approach, when combined with the place of enumeration basis of the Census, results in a number of issues and apparent anomalies with which users need to be aware. These include couple families where a partner or spouse is temporarily absent, lone person households that contain more than one person and households that are composed entirely of visitors.

This paper discusses these issues and shows how Census results can be interpreted to provide a variety of information on families and households.

The Australian Census provides information on the individual, family and household characteristics of the population. The Census also purports to describe the nature of contemporary society with the content and data items changing over time to reflect this. Over the past four censuses, there have been noticeable changes in family and household composition that have been reflected in changing conceptual and definitional issues underlying the relevant data items. These changes have covered both the methodologies used to compile family data and the classification of individual items contained within each family variable.

Innovations have included the concept of "off-spring" introduced in 1991 and then changed to "child type" to allow for the specification of data on blended families. In 1996 the concept of dependency was developed and applied to an expanded classification of relationship in the household to differentiate between families with dependent children (aged 15 years and under) and dependent students. These were then combined to create relationship variables for a child under 15, a dependent student (aged 15 to 24), a non-dependent child and whether the person is a natural or adopted child, step-child, foster child or otherwise related within the family. The 2001 Census also provides for the first time, information on same-sex couples as a standard data item.

In total, the Census now classifies 28 relationships within a family, 31 types of family and 7 household types. Details of these variables are shown in the appendix. Output is also available for multi-family households with variables providing for up to three families in the one household together with the relationship between those families.

The Census methodology is such that information is collected from individuals with data on families and households subsequently derived from responses to the Census question on the relationship that exists between a reference person and the other members of the household. In most cases the reference person is person 1 on the Census form, however editing

procedures provide for the most appropriate person to be selected should the information provided not be clear; for example if a child or a visitor is placed as person 1.

A family is then defined as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, registered or defacto marriage, adoption, step or foster child relationship and who are usually resident in the same household. A household consists of group of two or more people who may be either related in a family relationship or unrelated. That is, a household contains one or more families and also covers a person living alone, a group household, eg a student share house, or a household entirely containing related people who are not usually resident in that dwelling.

The inclusion of "usually resident" in the definition of a family is an important addition that was introduced at the 1986 Census. It was designed to provide for more accurate data on families by including a question on persons temporarily absent and including these when identifying families on the census form.

The approach to defining families has been referred to as household families. The definition of families has received some attention in contemporary research (Bateman, 1996) (Edgar, 1990). However to use an alternative definition that includes people who are related by blood or strong emotional ties, regardless of where they live, (Hartley and McDonald, 1994) would require major changes to the Census methodology.

Persons temporarily absent

The "snapshot" basis of the Census means that a number of people will always be counted away from home. Nearly all of these will be temporary absentees from a family relationship or other household - the exception being those people who usually reside in a non-private dwelling. There has been considerable recent interest in the characteristics of these temporary migrants (Bell 2001; Bell and Ward 1998) with the focus being on the intensity - the numbers of and destinations of the travellers. Table 1 shows the numbers of people counted at home or elsewhere as a visitor.

Table 1: 2001 Census - usual address indicator on Census night (1)

	Counted at home	Counted elsewhere	Proportion counted elsewhere
NSW	6,065,646	245,522	3.9%
Vic	4,463,885	148,212	3.2%
Qld	3,359,989	225,650	6.3%
SA	1,403,618	55,294	3.8%
WA	1,734,808	97,200	5.3%
Tas	435,940	18,901	4.2%
NT	175,912	26,817	13.2%
ACT	294,776	14,408	4.7%
Aust	17,936,986	832,263	4.4%

(1) excludes overseas visitors

With up to almost 5% of the population being absent from home, the inclusion of the usual residence criterion in the definition of a family is important if the census is to provide accurate information on the numbers of family and household types.

A typical scenario is a family consisting of a couple with children where the spouse or partner is temporarily absent, eg interstate on a business trip. Using a strict place of enumeration methodology, this family would appear to be a one-parent family. Another example is an aged couple where one partner is temporarily in hospital. This would appear to be a lone person household.

To overcome this issue, a question to obtain basic details of those persons temporarily absent was introduced as question H4 in 1986. A criterion of six months was used to define usually resident and a maximum of three persons is allowed for with information covering age, sex and relationship collected. This question has been included in subsequent Censuses and as question 44 in 2001 - reproduced below.

Note: field research indicates that very few households have more than three residents temporarily absent at any one point in time.

Figure 1: 2001 Census household form, question 44

44 Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were absent on the night of Tuesday, 7 August 2001?

• 'Usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2001.

No ▶ **Go to 45**

Yes ▶ **Please complete one separate column for each person absent**

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/ Person 2?

• Examples of other relationships: son-in-law, granddaughter, uncle, boarder.

<input type="radio"/> Husband or wife of Person 1	<input type="radio"/> Husband or wife of Person 1	<input type="radio"/> Husband or wife of Person 1
<input type="radio"/> De facto partner of Person 1	<input type="radio"/> De facto partner of Person 1	<input type="radio"/> De facto partner of Person 1
<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2	<input type="radio"/> Child of both Person 1 and Person 2
<input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only	<input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only	<input type="radio"/> Child of Person 1 only
<input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only	<input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only	<input type="radio"/> Child of Person 2 only
<input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1	<input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1	<input type="radio"/> Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1
<input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify	<input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify	<input type="radio"/> Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

The result of the inclusion of this question has been discussed in Census Working Paper 91/2 - Census 86: Data Quality - Families. The main affect was a noticeable reduction in the number of apparent one-parent families, families consisting of related adults and of lone

person households, together with a corresponding increase in couple families with dependent children. This is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: 1986 Census - families and households derived from question H4

Family/household type	Without Q. H4	As coded (with Q. H4)	Impact of Q. H4 (% change)
Parent and dependent children	274,854	247,182	-10.1%
Parent, dependent children & other family members	84,956	76,989	+9.4%
Couple and dependent children	1,421,160	1,476,266	+3.9%
Couple, dependent children and other family members	359,961	377,726	+4.9%
Couple and other family members	442,453	449,208	+1.5%
Couple	1,246,412	1,271,872	+2.0%
Related adults	275,321	258,768	-6.0%
Lone person household	1,036,188	987,979	-4.6%
Group household	223,873	219,188	-2.1%

The main Census variables tabulated from the information on relationship collected from question 44 are location of spouse (whether present or temporarily absent), counts of dependent children under 15, dependent students aged 15 to 24 temporarily absent and total counts of persons temporarily absent from the family or the household.

It is difficult to completely replicate the information from the 2001 census due to the fact that one has to take into account both the number of persons within the family who are present and those who are temporarily absent together with their relationship. However the variable Location of Spouse (SPLF) does allow for the identification of the main affects on one parent and couple families. The Census recorded 168,837 spouses who were temporarily absent, the majority (168,311) of whom fell into the main family types shown in table 3.

Table 3: 2001 Census - number of families, main family and household type, location of spouse and impact of question 44

Family/household type	Spouse temporarily absent	No of families (with Q. H4)	Impact of Q. H4 (% change)
Lone parent with children under 15		513,161	-13.0%
Lone parent with dependent students		102,326	-14.5%
Lone parent with other family members		259,195	-7.3%
Couple with children under 15	66,643	1,691,228	+3.9%
Couple with dependent students	14,844	308,449	+4.8%
Couple with other family members	18,841	505,084	+3.7%
Couple only	67,983	1,762,529	+3.9%
Lone person households		1,689,386	-4.0%

It is important to recognise that while absent family members are included in the determination of family types, the small number of data items pertaining to these are used solely for the purpose of more accurately compiling families. The place of enumeration basis of the Census however means that those temporarily absent, unless they are overseas, are counted elsewhere in Australia and will provide the full range of Census information on another Census form. This information is not transferred to the household record compiled from the form completed at their usual residence. Consequently, tabulations showing the characteristics of persons in families will always omit the details of individuals who are temporarily absent. This primarily impacts on variables such as family and household income but also on any derived items such as the number of employed persons in the family (two income households) or the ethnicity characteristics of families.

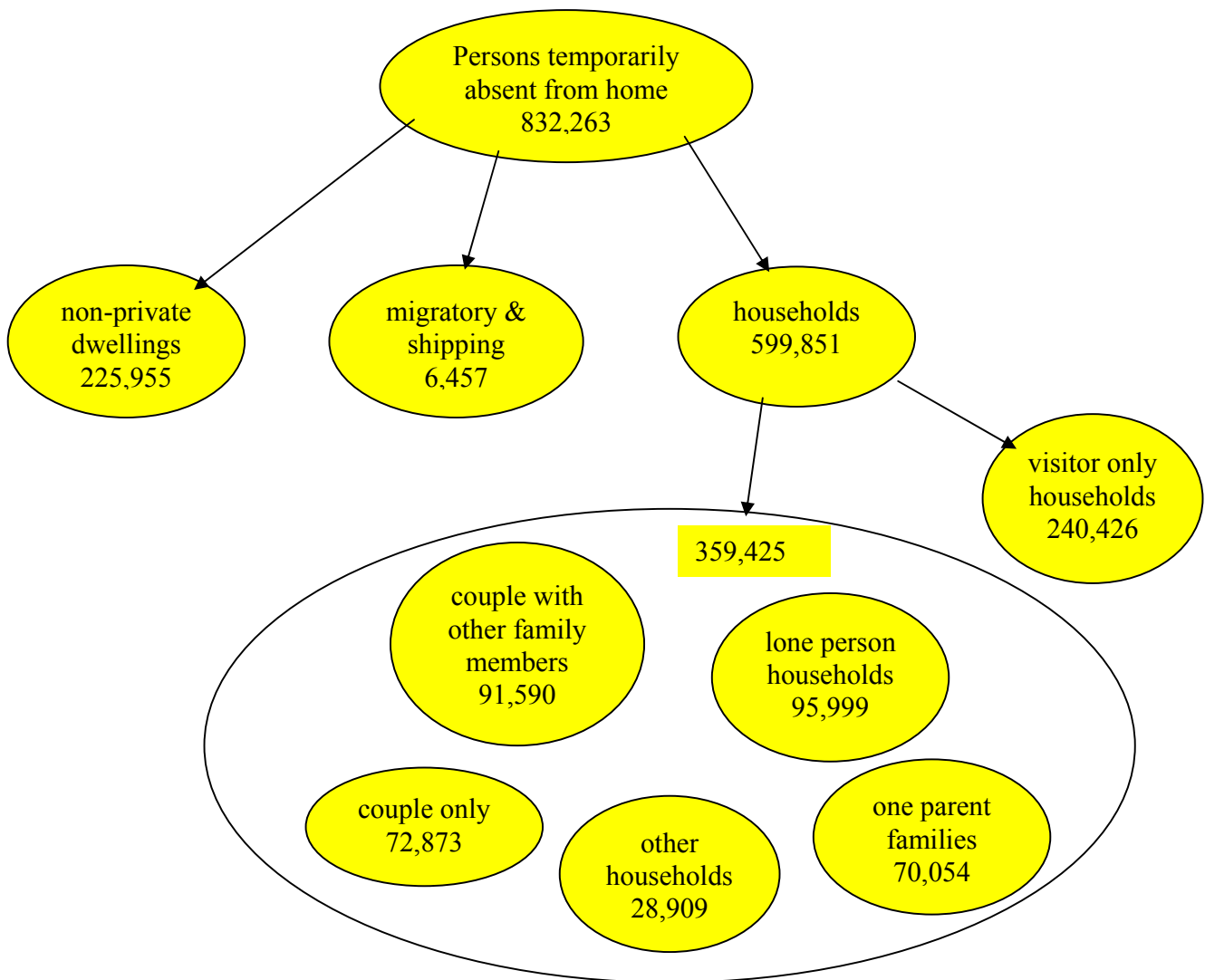
The Census form does include a question about usual residence and for those who are counted away from home, the full range of usual residence data for individuals is available. From the 2001 Census, usual residence data is available for standard geographic areas covered in the Australian Standard Geographic classification (ASGC).

Absent but counted elsewhere

While it is important to understand how families are compiled in the census, what is often overlooked is that many of the temporarily absent family members are counted elsewhere in other family situations. Examples are people on short-stay interstate travel and temporarily staying with extended family members and other family members (a spouse and two dependent children) staying with the spouse's parents. A major category is also complete families temporarily residing elsewhere on Census night. These include families staying with another family and families staying in a holiday house or apartment. In both of these examples, none of the family members are usual residents and so family coding is not applied, even if in the first example, the families are related to each other. With holiday houses, the family is classified as a "visitor only household." Figure 2 shows the dwelling type and family type of persons counted away from home.

The Census enables some of the characteristics of the visitors to be identified and so provide some insight into the nature of the temporary mobility. For example, labour force status, occupation and student status, when combined with the destination and household type of the visitors may indicate that a short term absence is for business, holiday purposes or simply visiting friends and relatives. However the individual details of those temporarily absent are not matched back to and included in the census record for the usually resident family.

Figure 2: 2001 Census - location of persons counted away from home



Of note from this is that 72% of persons counted away from home were counted in other households and that 43% were counted in other family or household situations. Intuitively, many of these may be related to the guest household through an extended family relationship. The 240,426 people counted in visitor only households is also of interest since family coding is not applied to these even though these may also be related to each other within a direct family relationship. It is worth noting here that the Census methodology is such these people will report a relationship on the Census form, however as they are visitors, this information is not captured or used in extended family coding.

The issue that arises from these statistics becomes clear when one tabulates family type by a variable such as age. In Census terminology, data are tabulated for persons, families and dwellings and with a table such as this, considerable care needs to be taken when interpreting the resulting data. In simplistic terms, a user needs to be careful to specify what the table should include.

In the above example, the table may show the number of people aged 0 to 4 years counted in particular family types or the number of families and family type containing people aged 0 to 4 years of age. The table population is the critical variable here with tables able to be defined to include any or all of persons, families or dwellings, each as a separate data item.

If families are the table population, then the table will over count the total number of families. This is clearly the result of each household or family type containing more than person within each age range, eg a family may contain one person aged 5 to 9 years and two aged in the range 10 to 14 years. If persons are defined as the table population, then the family data will be deficient to the extent of the numbers temporarily absent.

Tabulating households that consist of families, non-family households and including all persons, including visitors (with the exception of those from overseas can overcome this). However without an understanding of the impact of visitors on household and family coding, several apparent anomalous situations arise. These include lone person households containing two or more people or children aged under 15 years of age, couple only families containing dependent children and families with young dependent children containing people aged 70 years and over. Table 4 shows family and household type tabulated by age with some of the apparently anomalous cells highlighted.

Some of these are explainable through the person not being a visitor, for example an aged parent living within an extended family household. Others are explainable through there being more than one family in the household but many are the result of visitors being present. This is clearer from table 5 where the numbers of visitors by age within the major household types are shown.

Table 4: 2001 Census - family and household type by age (including visitors)

	Couple with children <15	Couple with dep students	Couple with other family members	Couple only	Lone parent with children <15	Lone parent with dep students	Lone parent with other family members	Other families	Group households	Lone person households	Other & not classifiable households	Visitor only households	Total
0-4	991,394	1,609	5,743	9,492	176,456	601	2,208	788	548	5,520	32,040	9,357	1,235,756
5-9	1,022,594	463	2,597	5,397	249,384	338	1,396	539	414	4,323	32,388	7,590	1,327,423
10-14	995,410	379	1,314	3,962	271,851	427	996	447	379	3,725	31,791	6,608	1,317,289
15-19	419,830	337,855	100,056	25,578	111,374	97,367	41,123	29,272	49,437	26,125	29,420	8,850	1,276,287
20-24	166,018	152,866	205,328	160,730	64,565	33,458	62,056	55,082	169,125	82,669	30,145	15,643	1,197,685
25-29	325,261	23,481	152,569	321,434	77,949	5,293	47,962	33,836	130,108	117,277	32,165	15,905	1,283,240
30-34	643,950	5,923	76,391	250,002	97,944	2,487	32,679	18,136	70,983	124,458	33,100	15,277	1,371,330
35-39	821,834	19,606	47,591	146,352	110,995	8,154	29,480	11,059	40,506	118,448	33,932	13,723	1,401,680
40-44	737,110	101,654	72,296	132,705	98,289	23,059	38,074	9,039	31,227	119,615	31,515	13,158	1,407,741
45-49	395,352	198,911	159,013	203,259	54,015	31,615	50,352	8,089	27,352	119,599	30,202	14,438	1,292,197
50-54	151,310	161,872	232,979	361,326	25,181	21,939	56,127	7,620	25,988	134,030	23,558	19,356	1,221,286
55-59	54,375	59,713	177,324	405,354	12,271	7,623	40,916	6,550	19,950	123,309	19,094	22,411	948,890
60-64	32,363	16,694	115,462	385,382	9,343	2,289	29,504	6,457	15,106	117,560	16,284	24,162	770,606
65-69	23,896	5,571	73,027	334,580	7,337	1,211	23,340	6,693	11,281	118,867	15,884	21,252	642,939
70-74	17,732	3,763	50,912	302,677	5,520	1,090	23,596	7,482	9,726	143,953	13,437	16,794	596,682
75-79	10,882	3,396	32,124	217,851	3,259	996	22,285	6,961	6,918	150,118	9,225	10,005	474,020
80-84	5,984	2,410	17,768	104,937	1,731	649	16,586	4,679	3,935	115,323	5,484	4,064	283,550
85 & over	4,526	1,968	15,302	43,520	1,312	499	15,709	3,705	2,557	87,297	3,022	1,833	181,250
Total	6,819,821	1,098,134	1,537,796	3,414,538	1,378,776	239,095	534,389	216,434	615,540	1,712,216	422,686	240,426	18,229,851

Table 5: 2001 Census - households and families, age and visitor status

	Couple with other family members		Couple only		Lone parent with Other family members		Lone person households	
	At home	Visitor	At home	Visitor	At home	Visitor	At home	Visitor
0-4	993,242	5,509	2,652	6,840	175,715	3,550	-	5,520
5-9	1,022,295	3,359	1,635	3,762	248,396	2,724	-	4,323
10-14	993,559	3,545	1,006	2,956	270,287	2,985	-	3,725
15-19	845,932	11,811	20,967	4,608	242,142	7,721	19,020	7,108
20-24	510,215	13,997	153,777	6,953	150,330	9,748	70,306	12,361
25-29	493,079	8,232	313,230	8,204	122,351	8,853	106,179	11,097
30-34	721,041	5,221	243,002	7,000	125,569	7,542	116,268	8,189
34-39	885,560	3,471	141,968	4,384	142,023	6,606	112,029	6,417
40-44	908,240	2,818	129,431	3,276	154,100	5,322	113,912	5,704
44-49	750,445	2,832	200,313	2,956	131,898	4,083	113,976	5,622
50-54	542,410	3,750	357,576	3,749	100,157	3,091	127,849	6,181
55-59	286,769	4,643	401,882	3,473	58,762	2,048	118,335	4,974
60-64	158,999	5,519	382,113	3,269	39,436	1,703	113,400	4,160
64-69	97,061	5,434	331,874	2,706	30,516	1,376	115,584	3,283
70-74	67,452	4,952	300,031	2,646	29,080	1,127	141,050	2,902
75-79	42,895	3,504	215,401	2,450	25,724	817	147,897	2,221
80-84	24,258	1,909	103,036	1,901	18,528	434	114,022	1,301
85 & over	20,715	1,084	41,770	1,750	17,199	324	86,389	911
Total	9,364,167	91,590	3,341,664	72,873	2,08,213	70,054	1,616,216	95,999

Here, the visitors are clear but there are apparent anomalies such as children in couple only families who call the household home. Further disaggregation of family types by age, relationship and the usual residence indicator will show other apparent discrepancies. In the example highlighted, these are the result of multi-family households where the primary family consists of a couple only but a second or third family containing children is present and usually resident in the household. Examples such as this provide for an additional issue to be considered when examining the characteristics of people in family households.

Multi-family households

Multi-family households are identifiable through the variables "Family Number" (FNOF) and "Relationship between Families" (FRLF). These show whether a family is the primary, secondary or third family in the household and the nature of the inter-family relationship; for example mother's or father's family, grandparent's family, son's or daughter's family etc.

Multi-family households and co-residence are not a feature of families and households in Australia (McDonald, 1993) (Hartley and McDonald, 1994). This is supported by 2001 Census data where the reported incidence of multi-family households is a little over 1% (Table 6) and with just over 158,000 people counted in second and third families. Data in Table 7 also indicates that over 92% of those counted in multi-family households were counted in related or multi-generational families.

Table 6: 2001 Census - families and multi-family households by family type

	Primary family	Second family	Third family	Total
Couple with children <15	6,690,885	50,736	2,261	6,743,882
Couple with dep students	1,071,743	7,682	181	1,079,606
Couple with other family members	1,475,370	21,532	602	1,497,504
Couple only	3,283,149	28,919	766	3,312,834
Lone parent with children <15	1,260,127	29,612	1,199	1,290,938
Lone parent with dep students	222,583	2,906	69	225,558
Lone parent with other family members	494,980	8,262	240	503,482
Other families	188,726	3,141	121	191,988
Total Persons	14,687,563	152,790	5,439	14,845,792
Total Families	4,868,031	68,593	2,204	4,936,828

Table 7: 2001 Census – multi-family households and relationship between families

	Primary family		Second family		Third family	
	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families
Mother's/Father's family			56,709	27,345	596	284
Grandparent's family			559	278	41	19
Son's/Daughter's family			64,935	28,197	2,290	926
Grandchild's family			804	338	168	66
Brother's/Sister's family			12,649	5,090	1,106	440
Other related family			5,663	2,311	802	302
Unrelated family			11,471	5,034	424	167
Primary family only	14,687,563	4,868,031				
Total	14,687,563	4,868,031	152,790	68,593	5,439	2,204

Comparing these data with those in figure 2 and table 5 indicates that there were more visitors (359,000) counted in families and households than there were people in second and third families. As mentioned earlier, one might expect many of these visitors to have a direct or extended family relationship. These people would have been included on the Census form at the dwelling of enumeration and may have reported a familial relationship within the household. There were also over 240,000 people counted in visitor only households. The usual residence basis of family coding however is such that this information on relationship was not captured or used during the processing of the census forms.

It could be thus be conjectured that the presence of visitors who may have an extended family relationship results in an understatement of the total incidence of temporary and usual multi-generational families. Unfortunately, the usual residence approach to family coding does not allow for this to be established.

Summary

The place of enumeration basis of the Census when combined with the usual residence approach to compiling families means that resulting data will more accurately represent the numbers of families and family types.

The Census record contains a hierarchy consisting of information relating to the individual, their family type and the household or dwelling in which they reside. This structure, though simple, requires that considerable care be taken when specifying and examining data containing information involving different levels of the hierarchy.

Usual residence based data are available for individuals however this information is not related back to the family record. The implication of this is that data on the characteristics of individuals in families will be deficient to the extent of over 832,000 people or 4.5% of the population - those who are counted away from home. Almost 600,000 of these are counted as visitors in other families and households. Their Census information will be included in tabulations of data at the household level but excluded from family data.

Information on the temporarily absent family members may be captured by tabulating at the household level - to include the visitors counted on the basis of place of enumeration. However this gives rise to apparent inconsistencies that need to be considered. In particular that lone person households contain a major proportion of the visitors, some of whom are children and that a household containing a couple only family can also have children present, usually as a visitor but also as a part of a second or third family in the household.

This approach to family coding is the best compromise that can be reached using the current cost-effective Census methodology. It provides accurate data on the types of family and when used in conjunction with the usual address indicator to identify visitors, enables these to be separated within the families and households where they may be temporarily residing on Census night.

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Appendix - 2001 Census - relationship, family and household variables

RLHP - Relationship in Household	Persons
Husband, wife in a registered marriage	7,012,586
Partner in de facto marriage, opposite-sex couple	951,464
Partner in de facto marriage, male same-sex couple	20,711
Partner in de facto marriage, female same-sex couple	17,063
Lone parent	762,632
Natural, or adopted child under 15	3,441,131
Step-child under 15	188,892
Foster child under 15	6,492
Otherwise related child under 15	63,063
Unrelated child under 15	10,276
Natural, or adopted dependent student	810,751
Student step-child	64,160
Student foster child	1,136
Natural, or adopted non-dependent child	1,030,374
Non-dependent step-child	80,676
Non-dependent foster child	813
Brother/sister	183,528
Father/mother	88,804
Grandchild	21,909
Grandfather/grandmother	10,720
Cousin	14,688
Uncle/aunt	8,891
Nephew/niece	21,289
Other related individual (nec)	33,731
Unrelated individual living in family household	151,165
Group household member	596,039
Lone person	1,616,213
Visitor (from within Australia)	597,970
Not applicable (non-private dwellings)	963,295
Overseas visitor	201,888
Total	18,972,350

HHTD Household Type	Persons	Households
One family household	14,917,085	4,797,438
Two family household	360,483	66,389
Three family household	22,397	2,204
Lone person household	1,726,446	1,616,213
Group household	619,666	262,551
Visitors only	294,296	143,969
Other not classifiable	422,937	183,438
Not applicable (1)	609,040	738,150
Total (2)	18,972,350	7,810,352

(1) persons in non-private dwellings and shipping and migratory. Households includes unoccupied private dwellings

(2) includes overseas visitors

FMTF - Family Type	Persons	Families
Couple family, children<15, non-dep children, & relatives	26,574	4,279
Couple family, children<15, non-dep children, w/o relatives	366,114	79,167
Couple family, children<15, w/o non-dep children, with relatives	220,005	44,032
Couple family, children<15, w/o non-dep children, w/o relatives	4,736,492	1,204,036
Couple family, dep students, non-dep children, & relatives	19,597	3,719
Couple family, dep students, non-dep children, w/o relatives	458,669	109,740
Couple family, dep students, w/o non-dep children, with relatives	24,442	5,531
Couple family, dep students, w/o non-dep children, w/o relatives	570,734	170,586
Couple family, children<15 & dep students, non-dep children, & relatives	11,436	1,648
Couple family, children<15 & dep students, non-dep children, w/o relatives	240,917	43,606
Couple family, children<15 & dep students, w/o non-dep children, with relatives	41,020	7,122
Couple family, children<15 & dep students, w/o non-dep children, w/o relatives	1,073,441	230,656
Couple family, non-dep children, & relatives	59,411	13,825
Couple family, non-dep children, w/o relatives	1,277,562	403,218
Couple family without children, with relatives	145,332	47,593
Couple family without children, w/o relatives	3,363,999	1,716,574
One parent family, children<15, non-dep children, & relatives	13,403	2,471
One parent family, children<15, non-dep children, w/o relatives	99,641	27,524
One parent family, children<15, w/o non-dep children, with relatives	104,662	28,007
One parent family, children<15, w/o non-dep children, w/o relatives	847,657	320,299
One parent family, dep students, non-dep children, & relatives	3,974	930
One parent family, dep students, non-dep children, w/o relatives	74,890	23,881
One parent family, dep students, w/o non-dep children, with relatives	10,390	3,212
One parent family, dep students, w/o non-dep children, w/o relatives	135,888	62,249
One parent family, children<15 & dep students, non-dep children, & relatives	2,793	467
One parent family, children<15 & dep students, non-dep children, w/o relatives	39,498	8,764
One parent family, children<15 & dep students, w/o non-dep children, with relatives	10,425	2,193
One parent family, children<15 & dep students, w/o non-dep children, w/o relatives	176,030	49,972
One parent family, non-dep children, & relatives	31,720	9,779
One parent family, non-dep children, w/o relatives	470,336	222,884
Other family	188,728	88,864
Total families	14,845,780	4,936,828
Not applicable (1)	4,126,570	
Grand total	18,972,350	

(1) persons in lone person and group households, visitor only and not classifiable households, persons in non-private dwellings and overseas visitors