

Chapter One

People

What's in this chapter?

Population growth

Ethnicity

Age

Families and households

Disabilities

Maori wellbeing



Introduction

This chapter describes the differences and similarities between population groups within and between the 12 cities and the rest of New Zealand. The pace of change within the cities and the diversity of their people impacts on outcomes in all chapters of this report.

Why this is important

Information about the people in New Zealand's 12 cities helps us to understand the nature of urban communities and how they are changing. It can help decision makers anticipate potential pressures on the wider social, economic and physical environments. Factors such as population growth, age, ethnicity, migration and household makeup are often key determinants of conditions across a whole range of issues affecting quality of life.

Key points

The 12 cities collectively make up more than half of New Zealand's population (55.6%). It is projected that 86.1% of New Zealand's total population growth over the period 2006 to 2026 will take place in the 12 cities, with two thirds (65.9%) of total growth occurring in the five cities in the Auckland region. In absolute numbers, Auckland and Manukau will make the greatest contribution to New Zealand's total population growth.

Internal migration is a significant contributor to population change. Half of our cities experienced population growth through net internal migration.

There are considerable differences in the socio-demographic makeup of the 12 cities. The cities are changing in their ethnic diversity, with Asian and Pacific Islands populations growing the fastest. The cities have higher proportions of both these ethnic groups compared with the rest of New Zealand.

The median age in most of our 12 cities remains slightly younger than the national median, in part due to the younger Maori and Pacific Islands populations, but also because cities have a higher proportion of people in the tertiary trained and working age groups of 15 to 44 years.

One-family households dominate in our cities, accounting for around two thirds of all households. City populations are very mobile with 43.6% of residents shifting address between 2001 and 2006.

Links to other indicators

Population growth impacts on the adequacy and availability of community services, social infrastructure and public open space. It also impacts on the physical infrastructure (sewerage, water and roading systems) as older systems reach capacity and room for expansion and redevelopment becomes difficult to find. Population growth affects economic development through the increasing demand for goods and services, housing and infrastructure development. Our expanding communities can also place increased pressure on the natural environment through diminishing natural biodiversity, increased pollution and climate change.

Ethnic diversity can have implications for the way in which facilities and services are provided. For example, European health practices may not be acceptable to or appropriate for some members of the population and traditional house designs may not meet the needs of some communities. It can also have implications for social connectedness and community development. Ethnic diversity helps shape how communities in New Zealand perceive themselves and relate to the wider world.

The age structure within cities is a key determinant of the future supply of the workforce which, when linked to qualification rates and industry structures, gives an insight into future training needs and the match between employment needs and the likely local labour force. It is also linked to the economic wealth of cities, with younger populations being in more debt and older populations having greater wealth. Changing patterns of families and household composition (e.g. more than two families living in a household) have implications for health outcomes and housing needs.

Population growth

1. People

- The 12 cities account for just over half of New Zealand's population.
- Since 2001, the 12 cities have grown, on average, faster than the national average.
- Half of our cities have experienced population growth from net internal migration in the last five years.

What this is about

Population growth or decline can have major implications for a city's infrastructure, economy, natural resources and ecosystems and social cohesion. Tracking population growth in our cities ensures that funding, services and facilities are provided to meet the needs of fast growing communities. Population growth patterns also provide background information for other demographic trends.

This indicator covers the population growth in cities using census data. Measures for this indicator include:

- Population growth
- Net internal migration
- Net external migration.

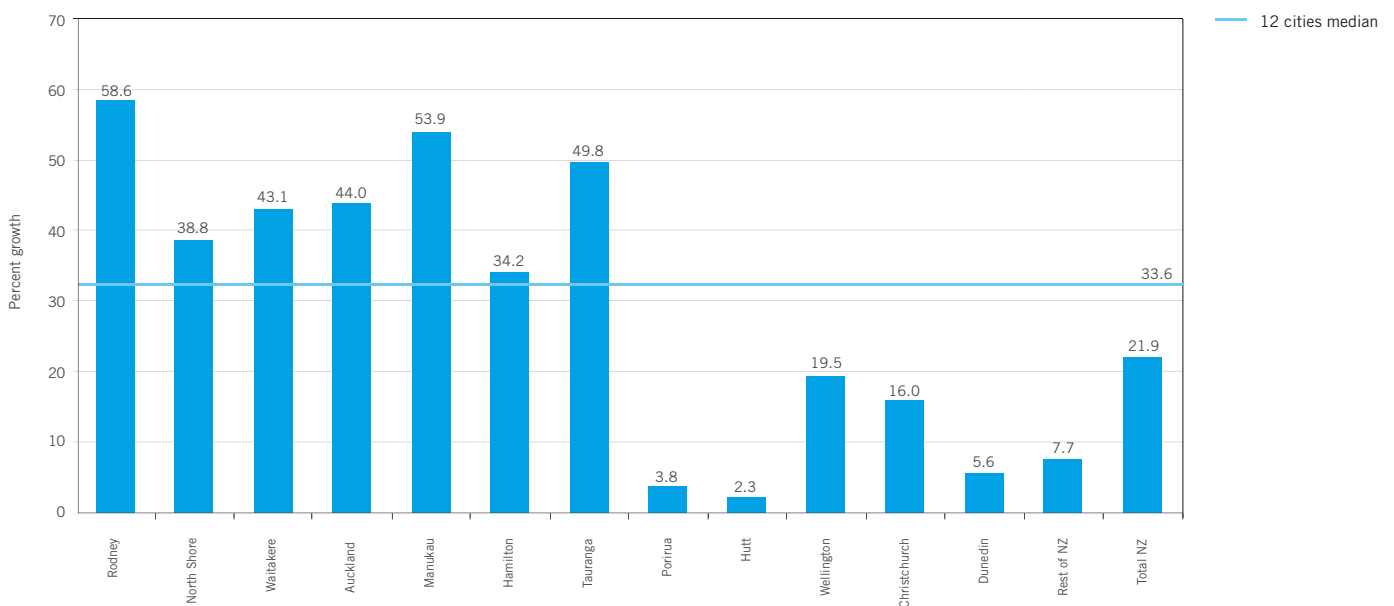
What did we find?

Population growth

Between 2001 and 2006, New Zealand's population grew by 7.8%. Growth in the 12 cities was higher, averaging 10.3% over this period.¹ One of the likely contributions to the higher growth rate in our cities was the inward migration of people seeking employment and other economic and social opportunities that cities provide.

Of the 12 cities, the fastest growing between 2001 and 2006 was Rodney (17.6%). Manukau and Tauranga were the next fastest growing cities (16.2% and 14.0% respectively). The cities that had the slowest population growth, below the national average, were Hutt (2.3%), Porirua (2.5%), Dunedin (3.8%) and Christchurch (7.5%).

Projected population growth, medium series² (2006 to 2026)



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001 base

¹ Based on usually resident Census night population.

² Medium scenario. These projections have as a base the estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2001. Note that figures are rounded and therefore totals might not agree.

Population growth continued

It is projected that 86.1% of New Zealand's total population growth over the period 2006 to 2026 will take place in the 12 cities, with the five cities in the Auckland region accounting for two thirds (65.9%) of that growth. In absolute numbers, Auckland and Manukau will make the greatest contribution to New Zealand's total population growth.

Manukau is projected to become New Zealand's second largest city by around 2010 (currently Christchurch). This is in part due to higher rates of natural increase, particularly among the Pacific Islands and Maori populations, which form a larger proportion of Manukau's population than in the other cities.

Census population, estimated population³ and projected population⁴ (2001 to 2026)

	2001 (March Census)	2001 (June est.)	2006 (March Census)	2006 (projection)	2011 (projection)	2016 (projection)	2021 (projection)	2026 (projection)
Rodney	76,182	78,500	89,562	89,800	99,900	108,800	116,700	124,500
North Shore	184,821	194,200	205,614	213,700	226,900	241,300	255,500	269,500
Waitakere	168,753	176,200	186,444	195,400	210,300	224,400	238,300	252,100
Auckland	367,734	388,800	404,655	430,900	460,200	493,800	526,900	559,700
Manukau	283,200	298,200	328,980	337,200	367,000	397,500	427,900	459,000
Hamilton	114,921	120,900	129,255	131,900	139,200	146,900	154,500	162,200
Tauranga	90,906	93,300	103,629	104,700	113,900	122,700	131,300	139,800
Porirua	47,370	49,500	48,537	51,000	51,700	51,800	51,700	51,400
Hutt	95,475	99,100	97,710	101,400	102,100	102,300	102,000	101,400
Wellington	163,824	171,100	179,466	184,900	192,500	197,200	201,100	204,500
Christchurch	324,057	335,200	348,435	355,900	365,100	374,000	381,800	388,800
Dunedin	114,342	119,300	118,686	122,700	124,000	124,900	125,600	126,000
Rest of NZ	1,705,692	1,756,200	1,787,016	1,807,100	1,839,100	1,862,900	1,880,700	1,891,100
Total NZ	3,737,277	3,880,500	4,027,989	4,126,600	4,291,900	4,448,500	4,594,000	4,730,000

Data source: Statistics New Zealand Census 2001 base – figures rounded.

Net internal migration

Internal migration is the movement of population within the national boundaries of a country, resulting from changes of usual residence. It is a significant contributor to population growth and decline in the cities. Net internal migration is categorised as people usually resident in New Zealand aged 15 years or more in the 2006 Census, who were not living in that city in 2001.

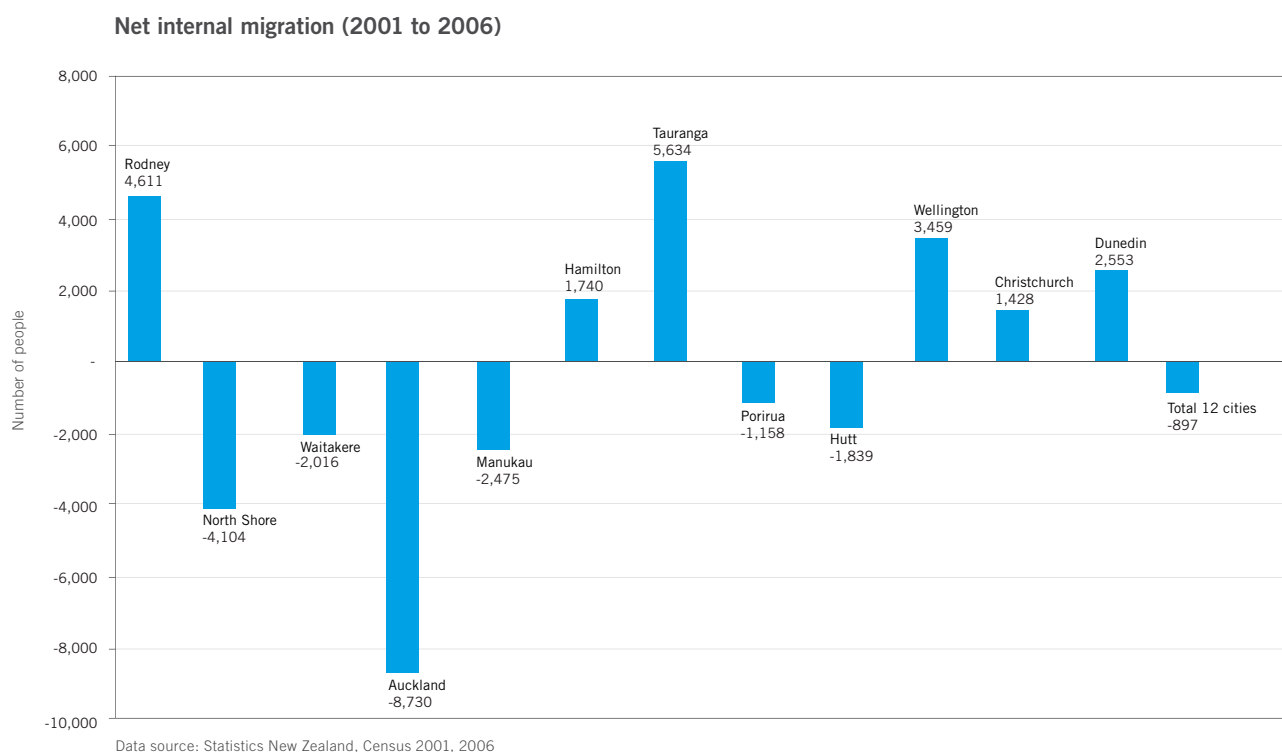
Auckland, Christchurch and Manukau experienced the greatest increases in internal migration between 2001 and 2006. Most cities experienced inflows of people that represented 40.0% to 50.0% of the total population of their city. Net internal migration reflects the numbers of people arriving and leaving a city. Tauranga and Rodney gained the most population between 2001 and 2006 through net internal migration. Half of our cities experienced population growth through net internal migration. Auckland experienced the largest population loss between 2001 and 2006 with fewer people moving to Auckland than leaving Auckland to live in other parts of New Zealand.



3 The resident population estimates were obtained by updating Census usually resident population counts at 6 March 2001, for births, deaths and net migration of residents during the period 7 March 2001 to 30 June 2001. The base population has also been adjusted for the number of residents undercounted by the Census, as measured by the 2001 post-enumeration survey and for the estimated number of residents temporarily overseas.

4 Medium scenario.

1. People



Net external migration

Net external migration is the number of overseas arrivals into each city, minus the number of people who have lived in New Zealand and subsequently departed to reside overseas. This measure highlights the number of New Zealand nationals and migrants arriving and leaving our cities. Net external migration is a key component of population growth and is one of the main drivers of variations in the rate of growth of New Zealand cities. While external migration data is useful in determining the number of arrivals from overseas, it should be considered alongside ethnicity data, which is, perhaps, a better reflection of where external migrants choose to settle.⁵

Following a peak in 2002, there was a decline in external migration between 2003 and 2005, both nationally and in our cities, with the exception of Wellington, which saw an increase in external migration in 2005. Since 2005 there has been an increase in external migration for all cities, except Rodney and Dunedin.

The cities accounted for 82.5% of the growth in external migration over the 2003 to 2006 period, with Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington recording the highest numbers of external migrants.

Net external migration (2003 to 2006)

	Number of people			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Rodney	225	146	59	-3
North Shore	2,050	1,073	9	1,267
Waitakere	910	337	-335	241
Auckland	12,148	7,147	6,183	7,552
Manukau	2,367	1,002	650	855
Hamilton	1,001	368	174	373
Tauranga	258	10	-269	-134
Porirua	87	-39	-495	-207
Hutt	-64	-171	-393	-137
Wellington	1,531	945	1,118	1,450
Christchurch	3,397	1,724	1,248	1,785
Dunedin	654	495	229	216
Total 12 cities	24,564	13,037	8,178	13,258
Rest of NZ	10,342	2,071	-1,207	1,351
Total NZ	34,906	15,108	6,971	14,609

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, External Migration 2003 to 2006

⁵ External migration data should be treated with some caution. While Auckland appears to have higher net migration than the other cities, this may be partly due to the fact that when filling out the Immigration arrival card, people often do not differentiate between Auckland city and other cities in the Auckland region. Auckland, as New Zealand's main international gateway, may also be the first stop for many migrants who are unsure where they intend to live on a more permanent basis.

Ethnicity

- The ethnic mix in our cities is continuing to change, with Asian, Pacific Islands and the newly created 'New Zealander' ethnic groups growing the fastest.
- Our cities have higher proportions of Asian and Pacific Islands people compared with the rest of New Zealand.

What this is about

Changes in the proportion of residents who identify with a particular ethnic group provide an indication of ethnic diversity in cities. Ethnic diversity has an impact on the social and cultural infrastructure of our cities, including the range of services that need to be provided and the way they are provided.⁶

Ethnicity is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship.⁷

This indicator describes the proportions of the main ethnic groupings within each city and the rest of New Zealand. Within each of these broad ethnic groups there are many smaller ethnic populations, each with its own age structure, customs and settlement history in New Zealand. At the 2006 Census there were 238 ethnic identities recorded nationally.

Measures for this indicator include:

- Ethnic composition
- Ethnic growth rates
- Ethnic projections.⁸

In the 2006 Census, Statistics New Zealand made a number of ethnicity classification changes that affect the comparability of the 2006 Census with earlier censuses, particularly for the New Zealand European and 'Other' ethnic groups. The 'Other' category has been split into two groups: Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA); and Other Ethnicity. The Other Ethnicity category includes groups previously classified as 'Other', as well as a separate category for New Zealander. Previously, 'New Zealander' responses were included in the New Zealand European category.



⁶ Social infrastructure refers to a system of social services, networks and facilities that support people and communities. It includes concerns such as shelter, health, cultural expression, religion, education, income, recreation and leisure. It also includes formal and informal networks of people, social services and facilities and community facilities. Cultural infrastructure refers to the facilities that support cultural leaning such as art galleries, theatres, libraries, etc.

⁷ Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group. An ethnic group is made up of people who have some or all of the following characteristics: a common proper name, one or more elements of common culture which need not be specified, but may include religion, customs, or language, unique community of interests, feelings and actions, a shared sense of common origins or ancestry and a common geographic origin. The definition of ethnicity used in this report is from Statistics New Zealand Statistical Standard for Ethnicity 2005.

⁸ Note that commentary, not detail, is provided in this report as the data was not available from Statistics New Zealand at the time of writing.

1. People



Ethnic composition (2006)

	NZ European %	Maori %	Pacific Islands people %	Asian %	MELAA %	New Zealander %	Other %	Not elsewhere included %
Rodney	78.4	8.3	2.0	2.9	0.2	12.3	0.1	4.1
North Shore	65.7	6.1	3.2	18.1	1.7	9.5	0.1	2.7
Waitakere	55.5	12.3	14.4	15.2	1.5	7.8	0.0	6.0
Auckland	51.4	7.4	12.4	23.1	1.7	7.1	0.0	5.5
Manukau	38.2	14.4	26.3	20.3	1.4	5.1	0.1	5.7
Hamilton	62.4	19.0	4.0	10.1	1.4	10.1	0.1	4.5
Tauranga	72.3	16.0	1.8	3.3	0.4	13.3	0.0	3.0
Porirua	54.0	19.9	25.3	4.3	0.5	8.4	0.0	5.0
Hutt	63.4	16.7	10.3	8.6	1.1	9.8	0.0	2.3
Wellington	67.6	7.4	5.0	12.7	2.0	10.2	0.0	3.6
Christchurch	73.3	7.4	2.7	7.6	0.8	12.5	0.0	2.8
Dunedin	76.2	6.2	2.1	5.2	0.2	13.1	0.0	3.2
Total 12 cities	60.4	10.4	9.9	13.9	1.3	9.3	0.0	4.2
Rest of NZ	70.3	18.6	2.4	2.4	0.3	12.3	0.0	4.1
Total NZ	64.8	14.0	6.6	8.8	0.9	10.7	0.0	4.2

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006⁹

What did we find?

Ethnic composition

New Zealand's ethnic mix is continuing to change. Over the period from 2001 to 2006, the Asian ethnic group grew the fastest (an increase of almost 50.0%). It should be noted that the Asian ethnic group comprises a number of diverse nationalities (e.g. Japanese, Korean and Chinese). These nationalities have differing languages, cultures and religions. The Pacific Islands ethnic group had the second largest increase (14.7%) and the newly classified New Zealander ethnic group experienced the third largest increase with 10.7%.

The ethnic composition of our cities varied considerably. For example the New Zealand European proportion of total population ranged from 38.2% in Manukau to 78.4% in Rodney, while the Asian share ranged from 2.9% in Rodney to 23.1% in Auckland. Manukau, Auckland, Waitakere and Porirua were the most ethnically diverse of the 12 cities.

New Zealand European remained the largest of the major ethnic groups for all our cities. The cities with the largest proportions of New Zealand European residents were Rodney, Dunedin, Christchurch and Tauranga respectively. These cities all had a higher New Zealand European proportion than the rest of New Zealand. It is important to note that the New Zealand European ethnic group is in itself diverse, including people who may have migrated from countries such as England, Australia and South Africa.

Unlike the other ethnic groups, where more than half of the total population resided in the 12 cities, less than half (41.3%) of the Maori population lived in our cities. Porirua (19.9%) and Hamilton (19.0%) had the highest proportion of Maori residents. While Hutt (16.7%) and Tauranga (16.0%) also had relatively high proportions of Maori residents, they are below that of the rest of New Zealand (18.6%). Manukau had the largest Maori population (47,346), followed by Auckland (29,847). North Shore had the lowest proportion of Maori residents, whilst Dunedin had the lowest number of Maori residents of the 12 cities.

The cities with the greatest proportion of Pacific Islands people were Manukau (26.3%) and Porirua (25.3%), although Porirua had a much smaller Pacific Islands population than Manukau. The largest populations were in Manukau, Auckland and Waitakere and together these three cities accounted for almost three quarters (73.6%) of the Pacific Islands population in the 12 cities. Rodney and Tauranga had the lowest proportion and number of Pacific Islands residents.

The Asian population was concentrated in the Auckland region with Auckland (23.1%) and Manukau (20.3%) having the highest proportion of Asian people. Together with North Shore and Waitakere, these four cities had the highest Asian populations. Although it had a low proportion of Asian people, Christchurch had the fifth highest number of Asian residents. Rodney and Tauranga had the lowest share and number of Asian residents.

⁹ Note these figures differ from Statistics New Zealand website's QuickStats on Ethnicity. Statistics New Zealand do not include the 'Not Elsewhere Included' category when calculating ethnic group percentages.

Ethnicity continued

Growth in ethnic groups (1996 to 2006)

	NZ European		Maori		Pacific Islands		Asian		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rodney	9,735	16.1	1,773	31.1	696	61.4	1,419	117.4	11,163	6,528
North Shore	-9,030	-6.3	372	3.1	1,398	27.2	22,338	150.3	21,816	1,460
Waitakere	-12,537	-10.8	2,706	13.4	8,409	45.7	17,208	154.8	16,467	1,830
Auckland	-20,934	-9.1	-1,785	-5.6	4,620	10.1	48,165	106.2	32,550	984
Manukau	-17,922	-12.5	4,584	10.7	28,749	49.7	40,125	150.9	19,965	1,197
Hamilton	-7,338	-8.3	4,788	24.2	1,920	59.7	7,326	128.1	14,247	2,065
Tauranga	7,320	10.8	4,326	35.3	663	56.4	2,106	157.0	13,974	8,318
Porirua	-2,829	-9.7	732	8.2	1,740	16.5	537	34.6	4,251	4,723
Hutt	-12,228	-16.5	2,307	16.5	2,436	31.8	2,907	53.3	10,269	2,517
Wellington	-4,899	-3.9	1,254	10.4	696	8.5	8,709	61.6	19,995	995
Christchurch	-32,583	-11.3	3,090	13.7	2,553	36.9	13,314	100.0	45,168	3,054
Dunedin	-16,314	-15.3	666	9.9	315	14.2	1,713	38.8	15,966	3,168
Total 12 Cities	-119,559	-8.1	24,813	11.9	54,195	32.3	165,867	114.3	225,831	1,752
Rest of NZ	-156,909	-11.1	16,560	5.3	9,480	27.7	15,081	52.9	223,401	6,305
Total NZ	-269,493	-9.4	41,958	8.0	63,741	31.5	181,050	104.4	449,244	2,736

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 1996, 2006

Ethnic growth rates

The inclusion of 'New Zealander' as a new ethnic category in 2006 has impacted on the comparability of ethnic categories over time. In particular the change resulted in an apparent decline in New Zealand European ethnicity in all cities, except for Rodney and Tauranga and a substantial increase in growth of the 'Other' ethnic category (which now includes New Zealander).

These two categories aside, the largest growth was in the Asian population, which more than doubled between 1996 and 2006 in all but four of the cities. This growth in absolute numbers was strongest in the Auckland region and Christchurch. Together the 12 cities accounted for 87.7% of growth of the Asian population over this period.

The largest increase in the population of Pacific Islands people was in Manukau (28,749). The strongest growth in Pacific Islands population was in the northern half of the North Island, particularly in Rodney (61.4%), Hamilton (59.7%) and Tauranga (56.4%).

Hamilton, Manukau and Tauranga experienced the greatest increase in Maori population, while Auckland was the only city to experience a decline in the Maori population.

Ethnic projections

Ethnic projections for the cities indicate that there will be lower proportions of the population identifying with European ethnicities.¹⁰ In contrast, the Maori, Asian and Pacific Islands share of the population is generally projected to increase in the cities.

Porirua is projected to have the highest Pacific Islands share in 2016, with Auckland having the highest Asian share. Rodney is projected to have the largest numerical increase in New Zealand European population during 2001 to 2016 and Manukau is projected to have the largest numerical increase in Maori and Pacific populations.

¹⁰ Statistics New Zealand ethnic population projections 2001 base.

Age

1. People

- Manukau and Porirua have the youngest populations with just over a quarter of their population under 15 years of age.
- Despite the national trend of an ageing population, eight of the 12 cities have a median age younger than the national median of 35.9 years.

What this is about

The age structure of a community is one of its fundamental characteristics. It impacts on the range of services, facilities and opportunities that need to be planned for and provided at a local level.

This indicator uses Census data to show the proportion of the population in certain age bands in each city. Measures for this indicator include:

- Age structure
- Current and projected age.

What did we find?

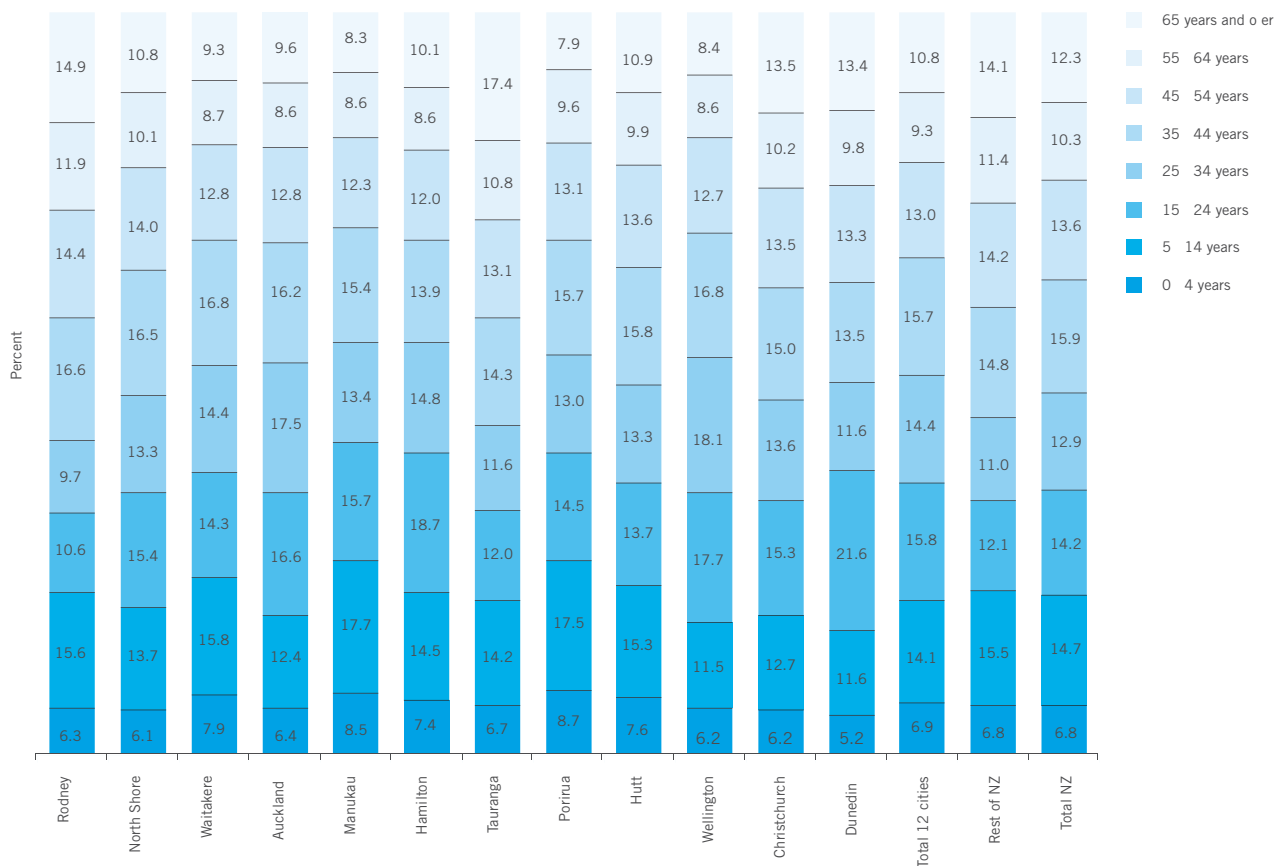
Age structure

Manukau and Porirua had the youngest populations, with more than one in four (26.2%) being 15 years and under, compared to the rest of New Zealand where 22.3% of the population is under 15 years of age.

Cities offer wide-ranging work and tertiary educational opportunities, which tend to attract a higher proportion of people aged between 15 to 44 years. The proportion of population in the 12 cities in this age band was 45.8% compared to 37.9% in the rest of New Zealand. Wellington and Auckland, in particular, had an especially high proportion of their populations in the 15 to 44 age group (52.6% and 50.3% of their population respectively).

Tauranga and Rodney had the highest proportion of older people (65 years and over) with 17.4% and 14.9% respectively. They also had the greatest proportion of people in the 55 to 64 years age group.

Age structure (2006)



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006

Age continued

The New Zealand European population of the 12 cities continued to have significantly larger proportions in the older age cohorts (14.0% aged 65 years and over) than Maori (3.1%), Pacific Islands (4.0%) and Asian populations (4.9%).

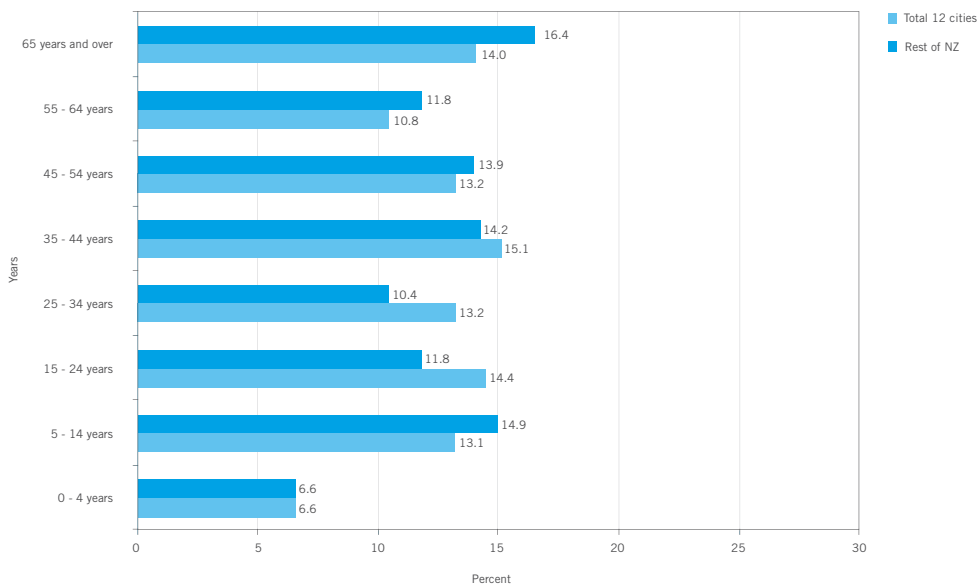
The Pacific Islands and Maori populations had the youngest age structures within the main ethnic groups.

The Asian population structure in cities was similar to that in the rest of New Zealand. The exception to this is the 15 to 24 years age group, which had a much higher representation in the cities

(22.5%) compared with the rest of New Zealand (18.0%). This is likely to be due to attendance at tertiary education facilities located in the larger cities.

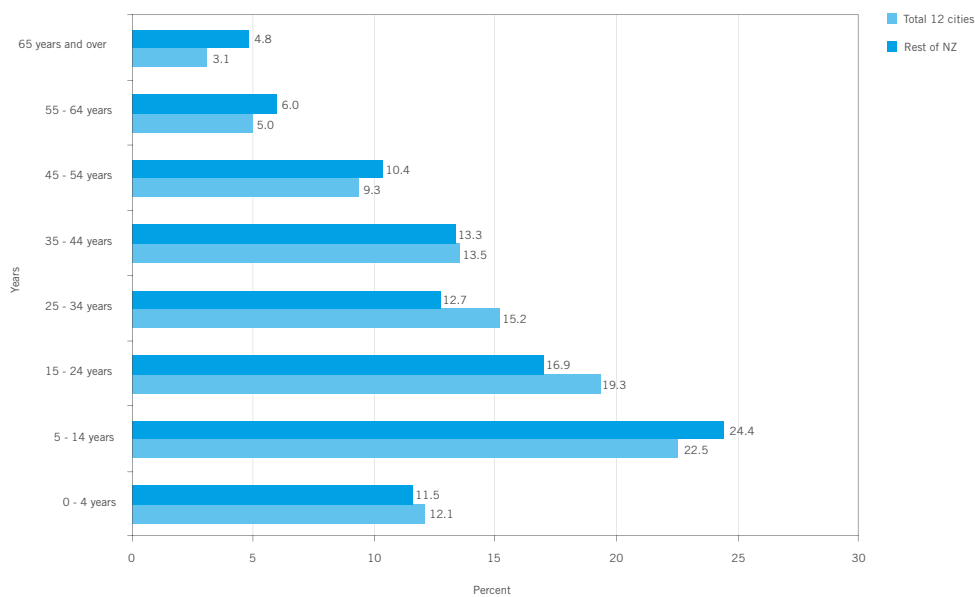
Comparing the age structures of the 12 cities with the rest of New Zealand, the proportion of those aged 45 years and over was lower in the 12 cities across all ethnic groups, with the exception of the Pacific Islands population.

New Zealand European age structure (2006)



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006

Maori age structure (2006)

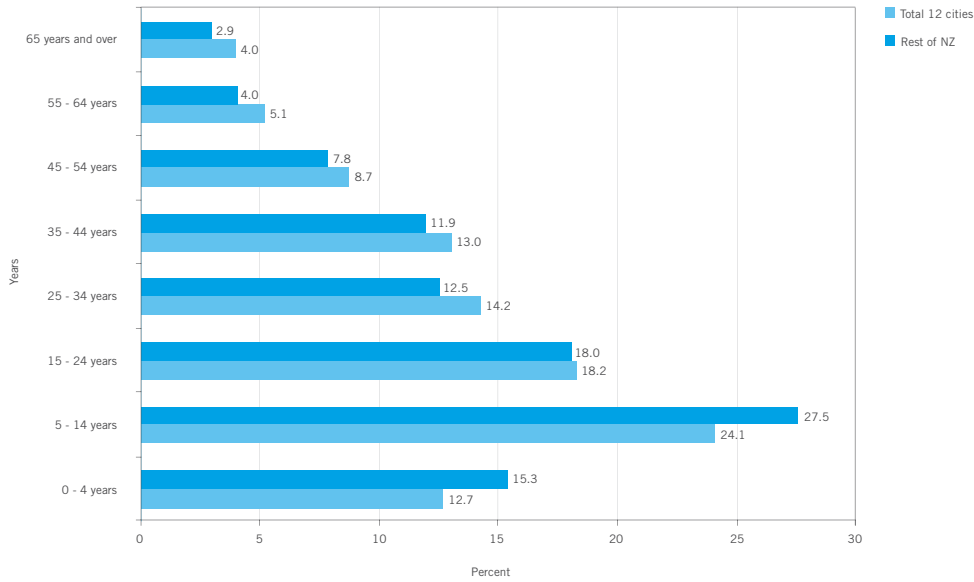


Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006

1. People

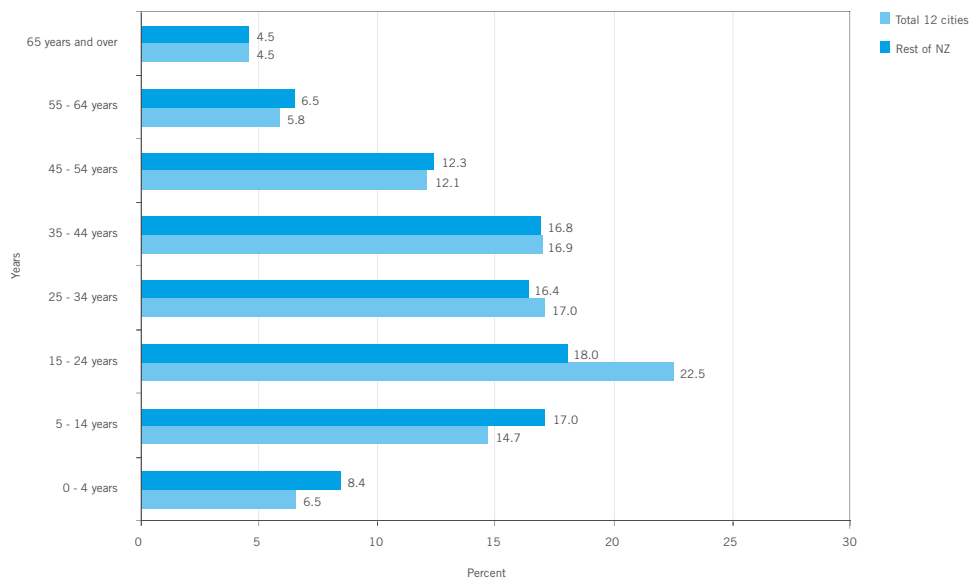


Pacific Islands age structure (2006)



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006

Asian age structure (2006)



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006

Age continued

Current and projected age

New Zealand, like most westernised countries, is experiencing an ageing of the population, particularly in working age cohorts. Nationally, the median age has increased from 34.0 years in 2001 to 35.9 in 2006. This trend of population ageing is expected to continue, with the median age for New Zealand reaching 41.4 by 2026.

The median ages in our cities, in part, reflects their ethnic make up. The median age in 2006 was higher in Rodney, Christchurch, Tauranga and North Shore than the national median. This is projected to continue to be the case until 2026. Of the 12 cities, Rodney is forecast to have the highest median age by 2026 at 44.0 years. Hamilton is forecast to have the lowest median age at 35.3.

Current and projected median age in years (2001 to 2026)

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Rodney	38.5	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.2	44.0
North Shore	35.4	36.1	37.4	38.5	39.5	40.3
Waitakere	32.3	33.1	34.3	35.5	36.5	37.5
Auckland	33.3	34.0	35.3	36.6	38.0	39.2
Manukau	30.7	31.2	32.6	33.7	34.7	35.7
Hamilton	30.6	31.2	32.3	33.2	34.2	35.3
Tauranga	37.8	38.8	40.3	41.6	42.6	43.5
Porirua	30.6	32.0	33.8	35.5	37.1	38.7
Hutt	33.7	35.3	36.9	38.5	39.8	40.9
Wellington	32.9	33.3	34.5	35.8	37.1	38.3
Christchurch ¹¹	35.3	36.3	38.2	39.9	41.1	42.3
Banks Peninsula	40.9	43.3	45.8	48.0	50.0	51.3
Dunedin	33.9	34.4	35.3	36.2	37.6	39.2
Total NZ	34.0	35.9	37.7	39.1	40.3	41.4

Data source: Statistics New Zealand – totals rounded



11 Banks Peninsula is reported separately to Christchurch figures due to data availability.

Families and households

1. People

- The number of households in Rodney is increasing at more than double the national growth rate for households.
- One-family households are the dominant form of households in the 12 cities, reflecting the national composition of households.
- Manukau has the highest proportion of households with two or more families.

What this is about

Household composition can reflect the impact of changing social trends (e.g. later marriages, lower fertility rates and independent living), economic pressures (such as housing costs, tertiary education fees and incomes) and cultural preferences (e.g. extended family and intergenerational living). Changes in the number of households and people's living arrangements can have major implications for urban communities and their environments. These issues can directly impact on the appropriateness of existing housing stock, the types of dwellings people choose to live in, the amount of residential land used and the location of housing and growth in associated social and physical infrastructure. Changing household composition can also have an impact on the demand for housing.

This indicator includes a number of census derived measures that reflect the living arrangements within the 12 cities. Measures for this indicator include:

- Number of households
- Household composition
- Average household size (occupancy rate)
- Family type.

What did we find?

Number of households

Since 2001, the number of households has increased in all of the 12 cities. In total, the 12 cities accounted for 53.3% of household growth in New Zealand.

With the exception of Porirua, Hutt and Dunedin, all of the cities grew at a greater rate than total New Zealand (8.2%). Rodney (16.8%), Tauranga (14.4%) and Manukau (13.6%) experienced the greatest percentage growth, while Auckland and Manukau experienced the greatest growth in absolute numbers (12,477 and 11,262 respectively).

Total households in private occupied dwellings (2001, 2006)

	2001	2006	Change 2001 – 2006	
	Number	Number	Number	%
Rodney	28,185	32,910	4,725	16.8
North Shore	66,012	72,114	6,102	9.2
Waitakere	55,656	61,836	6,180	11.1
Auckland	130,530	143,007	12,477	9.6
Manukau	83,019	94,281	11,262	13.6
Hamilton	40,962	45,723	4,761	11.6
Tauranga	34,911	39,951	5,040	14.4
Porirua	14,748	15,396	648	4.4
Hutt	34,332	35,361	1,029	3.0
Wellington	61,812	67,713	5,901	9.5
Christchurch	125,034	133,746	8,712	7.0
Dunedin	43,287	44,391	1,104	2.6
Total 12 Cities	718,488	786,429	67,941	9.5
Rest of NZ	625,779	667,746	41,967	6.7
Total NZ	1,344,267	1,454,175	109,908	8.2

Data source: Statistics New Zealand Census, 2001, 2006 – totals rounded

Families and households continued

Household composition

This measure examines the different combinations of family and non-family households living in our cities.¹² While household living arrangements in the 12 cities were similar to the rest of New Zealand, there were marked differences between the cities.

The most common household structure in New Zealand and in the 12 cities, was one-family households. Rodney, North Shore, Porirua, Manukau and Waitakere all had higher shares of one-family households than the rest of New Zealand.

Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin had lower proportions of one-family households. These three cities all have tertiary

institutions and had correspondingly higher proportions of other multi-person households. In Auckland and Wellington this could be attributed, at least in part, to people moving to these cities for employment and living in non-family households.

Manukau had the highest proportion of two-family households (7.5%) and three or more family households (0.9%). This was in part due to the high concentration of Pacific Islands families with extended family structures.

Dunedin, Christchurch and Wellington respectively had the highest proportion of one-person households, while Manukau had the smallest proportion of one-person households (13.7%).

Household composition (2006)

	One - family %	Two - family %	Three - or more family %	Other multi - person %	One - person %	Unidentifiable %
Rodney	73.2	1.3	0.0	2.6	20.2	2.1
North Shore	72.3	2.9	0.2	4.7	18.8	1.2
Waitakere	70.1	4.4	0.3	3.9	17.8	3.5
Auckland	62.1	3.3	0.3	8.2	23.2	2.9
Manukau	71.3	7.5	0.9	3.5	13.7	3.1
Hamilton	65.6	2.6	0.2	7.4	21.8	2.4
Tauranga	68.7	1.7	0.1	4.5	23.6	1.3
Porirua	72.1	4.5	0.4	3.6	16.8	2.7
Hutt	68.4	2.8	0.2	4.1	23.7	0.9
Wellington	62.0	1.7	0.1	9.8	24.6	1.7
Christchurch	65.5	1.7	0.0	6.7	25.1	1.0
Dunedin	62.9	1.1	0.0	8.7	26.1	1.1
Total 12 cities	66.9	3.1	0.2	6.1	21.5	2.1
Rest of NZ	68.8	1.8	0.1	3.7	23.8	1.8
Total NZ	67.8	2.6	0.2	5.0	22.6	1.9

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006

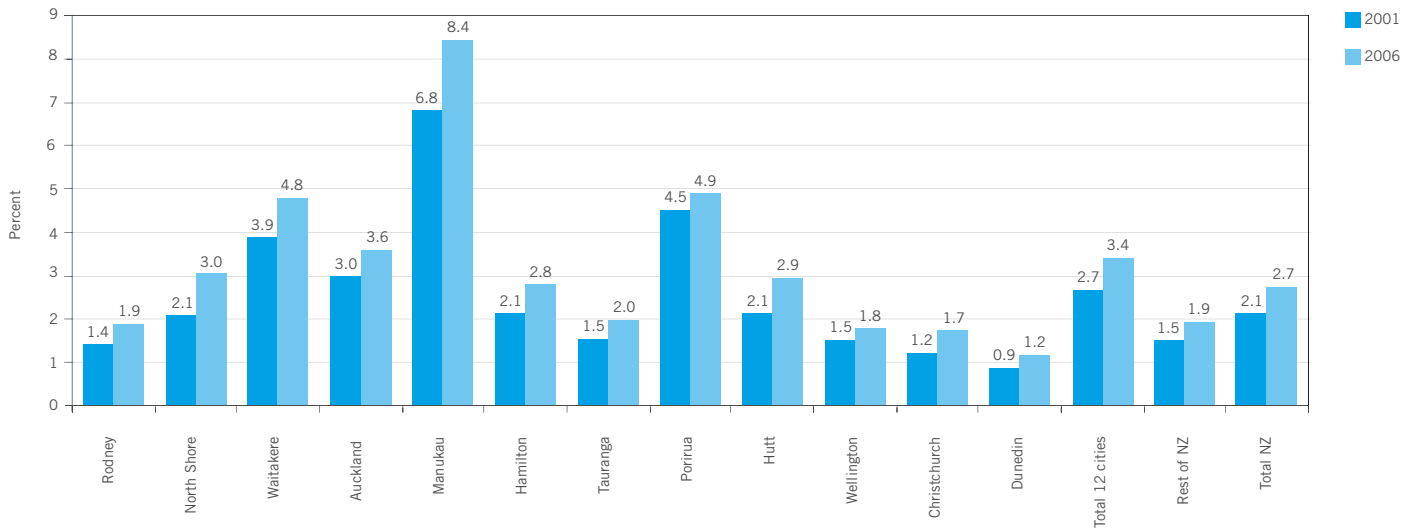
The percentage of households with two or more families resident increased nationally from 2.1% in 2001 to 2.7% in 2006. This trend was also evident in all of the 12 cities. Manukau (8.4%)

had more than three times the national rate (2.7%) of households with two or more families resident.

¹² The concept of 'family' explored in the Census is fairly Eurocentric and is still based around predominantly European definitions of nuclear family structures. As our cities are becoming more ethnically and socially diverse it may be beneficial to broaden definitions of family in order to explore the more complex notions of households.

1. People

Percentage of households with two or more families resident (2001, 2006)



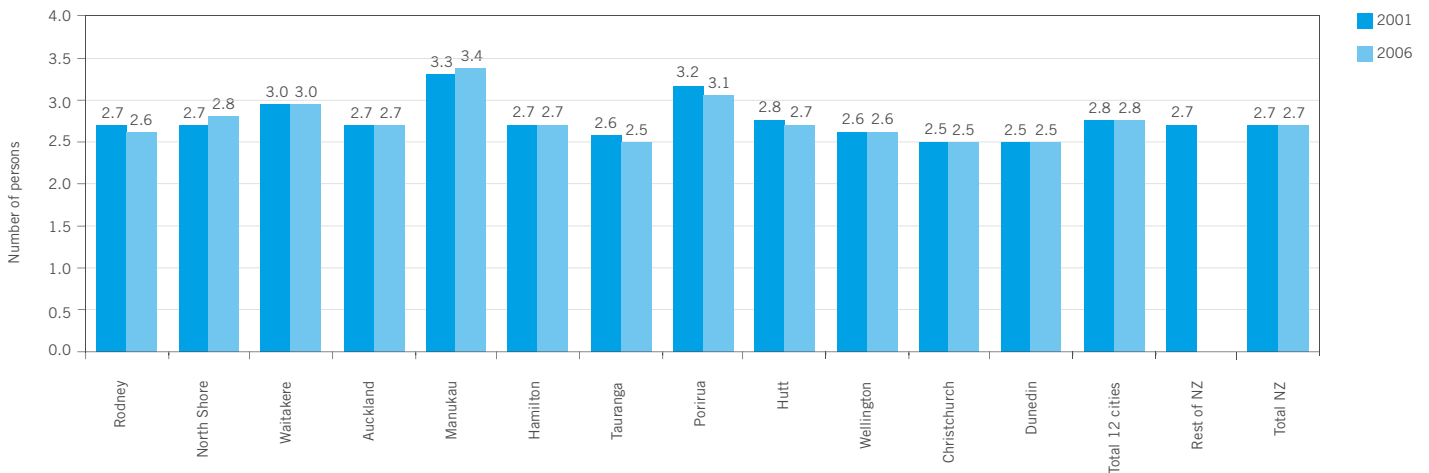
Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001, 2006

Average household size (occupancy rate)

Average household size declined in New Zealand from 2.8 persons in 1996 to 2.7 in 2006. Average household size was notably higher in Manukau, Porirua and Waitakere than the rest of New Zealand and the other cities.

Household size also decreased in most of the 12 cities. It is expected that this trend will continue due to population ageing, delayed relationship formation and delayed parenting by young people.

Average household size¹³ (2001, 2006)



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001, 2006

13 Data for the Rest of New Zealand for 2006 was not available.

Families and households continued

Family type

Family type classifies family units according to the presence or absence of couples, parents and children usually residing in the same dwelling. It is an important measure as family living arrangements become more complex in our cities.

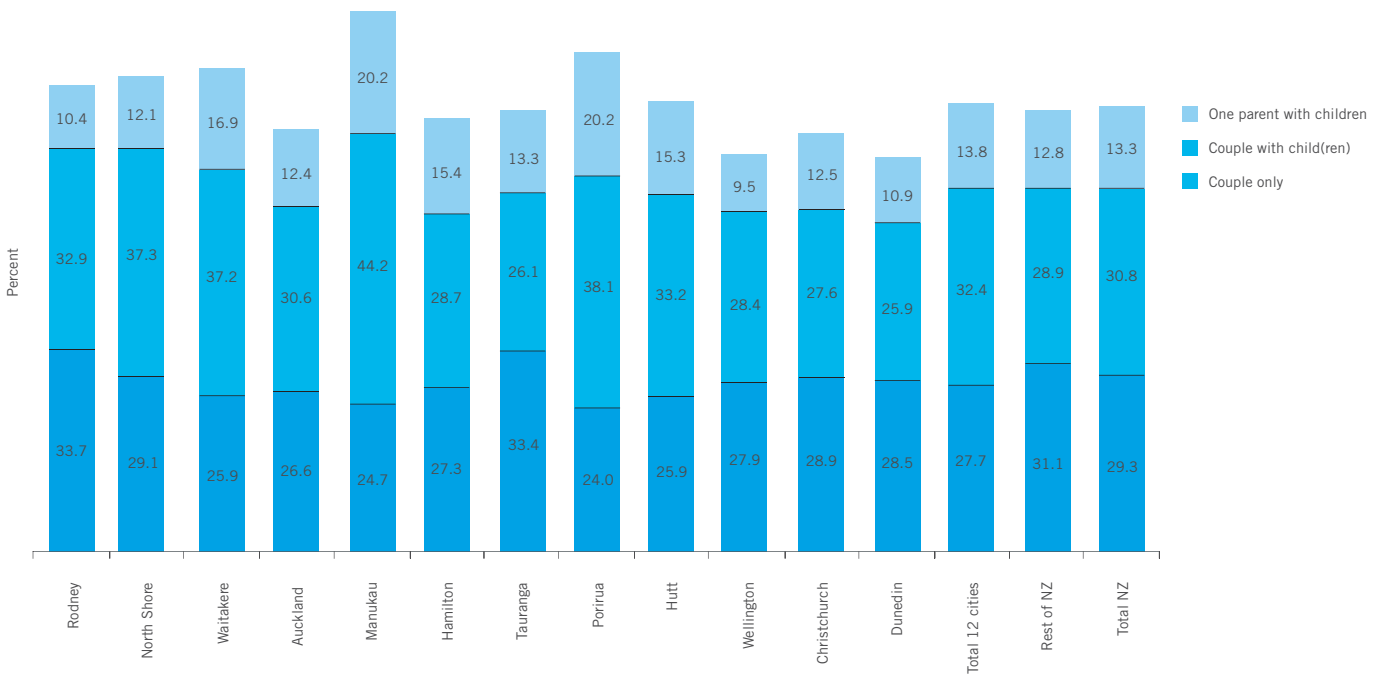
The one-parent family is an important category to monitor as it is often reflected in other indicators of disadvantage. One-parent families are more likely to be dependent on government assistance or have lower household incomes than other family types. Lower household incomes impact on families' ability to meet basic needs and to participate in the community.

The proportion of one-parent families continued to increase across the 12 cities, with the exception of Dunedin. Manukau and Porirua had the highest proportion of one-parent with child(ren) families, with two out of ten families comprising of this type. Wellington, Rodney and Dunedin had the lowest proportions of one-parent families.

Couples with child(ren) were a more common family type in the Auckland region and Porirua. The lowest proportion of families comprising couples with child(ren) were in Dunedin and Tauranga. The high number of students residing in Dunedin and the older population of Tauranga is likely to have influenced this pattern.

Couple-only families comprise two distinct family groups. First, couples whose children have become independent adults and left home and second, those who have no children by choice, infertility or who have not yet started a family. Rodney, Tauranga and the rest of New Zealand all had higher proportions of couple-only families than nationally. These two cities had higher proportions of people aged over 65 years, which contributed to this pattern.

Family type as a percentage of total households in private occupied dwellings (2006)



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2006

Nationally, one-parent with child(ren) (5.9%) and couple with child(ren) (9.8%) categories grew at a slower rate than other family types (10.3%) between 2001 and 2006. Conversely, the couple without child(ren) category grew at a faster rate than other family types.

Rodney experienced the strongest growth in the number of households containing families (20.0%), followed by Manukau

at 18.4%. In Rodney, growth was strongest in the families comprising couples with child(ren) (23.5%).

The cities that experienced the slowest growth in households comprising families were Porirua, Dunedin and Hutt. These cities had more in common with growth patterns found in the rest of New Zealand than those found in the other nine cities.

1. People



Percentage change in family type (2001 to 2006)

	Couple without child(ren) %	Couple with child(ren) %	One parent with child(ren) %	Total %
Rodney	18.6	23.5	14.1	20.0
North Shore	13.2	15.4	8.7	13.5
Waitakere	15.4	12.7	11.6	13.3
Auckland	15.7	15.7	7.3	14.1
Manukau	15.0	20.4	18.4	18.4
Hamilton	16.6	14.6	8.1	13.9
Tauranga	18.0	17.5	9.3	16.1
Porirua	6.1	2.5	1.7	3.4
Hutt	5.8	3.1	6.8	4.8
Wellington	15.0	10.0	7.2	11.7
Christchurch ¹⁴	16.9	13.5	5.8	13.4
Dunedin	8.5	2.9	-5.6	3.7
Rest of NZ	11.9	5.2	2.6	7.5
Total NZ	13.0	9.8	5.9	10.3

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001, 2006

Disabilities

The most recent statistics on disabilities were gathered in the 2001 Disability Survey, which included separate surveys of those in households and those in residential facilities.¹⁵ Information on disabilities is currently being collected by Statistics New Zealand and final counts were not available in time for this report.

The key results from the 2001 survey show that one in five New Zealanders had a disability and that disability increased with age. The majority of disabled people had more than one disability, with physical disabilities being the most common type of disability. The number of people with mild disabilities decreased with age and the number with moderate disabilities increased.¹⁶

With an increasing and proportionately older population, different health and disability issues are likely to increase over the next ten to 20 years. Many developed countries have recognised that the post World War II baby boomers will retire from work during this period and that this could have a significant impact on the delivery of health and disability services.

If available, the rates of disability by age and sex and per 100,000 of population living in urban and rural households are indicators that will be included in future reports.

Maori wellbeing

While no single measure of wellbeing exists, measures such as personal income, education levels and health are often used to build up an overall picture. There is widespread concern, however, that these statistics do not reflect Maori wellbeing.

Both Maori and non-Maori recognise that good quality statistical information is required to inform debate, decision making and research and to assist in monitoring the effects of government policies and programmes relating to Maori.¹⁷

More recently, a Maori statistics framework has been developed by Statistics New Zealand that focuses on Maori development and wellbeing. The specific focus of the framework is Maori development, which is seen as the process for improving Maori wellbeing. The framework views Maori wellbeing as a function of the capability of Maori individuals and collectives to live the kind of life that they want to live.

The framework is structured around areas of interest and dimensions of Maori wellbeing. The information required to measure the dimensions of wellbeing includes:

- Sustainability of Te Ao Maori (e.g. use of the language, spoken proficiency)
- Social capability ('capital' is a word that Maori do not use in relation to people and social relations)
- Human resource potential
- Economic self-determination
- Environmental sustainability
- Empowerment and enablement.

There is still a great deal of work to be done in this key area.

¹⁴ Christchurch figures exclude Banks Peninsula due to data availability.

¹⁵ See www.stats.govt.nz

¹⁶ The severity of the disability is a measure of the respondent's intensity and extent of the disability. Respondents were assigned a rating of either 'mild', 'moderate' or 'severe' based on their need for assistance and/or special equipment relating to their disability. Those with 'moderate' disabilities use, or have an unmet need for, some type of assistive device, aid or equipment. Those with 'severe' disabilities receive daily assistance with tasks such as bathing, preparing meals etc.

¹⁷ Statistics New Zealand. (2002). *Towards a Maori statistics framework: A discussion document.*