

Section 1: The People of Auckland City

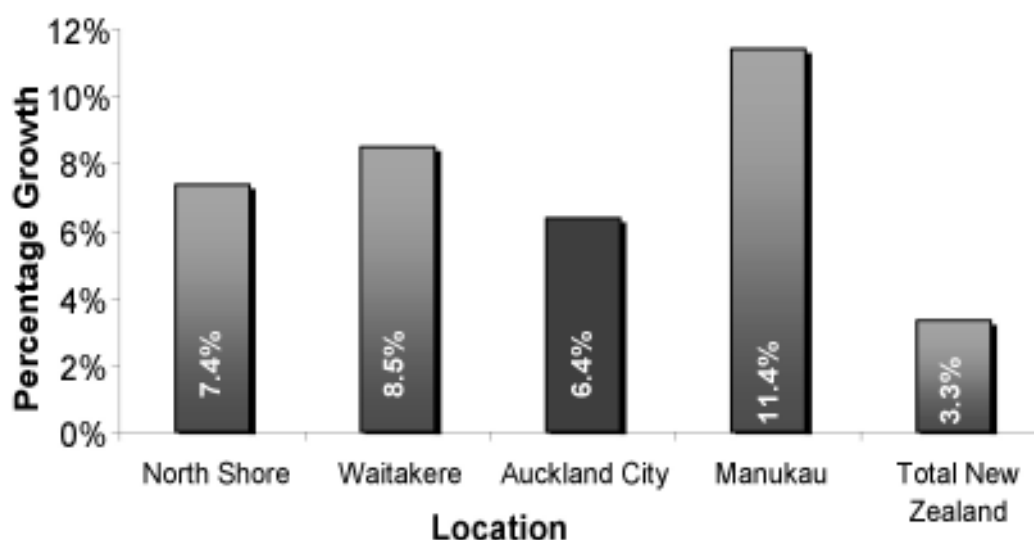
Demographic Profile

Population

At the 2001 census there were 367,737 people living in Auckland City, an increase of 6.4% since 1996. In comparison, the population for New Zealand as a whole has changed by 3.3% over the same period.

Between 2001 and 2004 it was estimated that Auckland City's population had increased a further 8.2% to 420,700.¹

Figure 1 Population Growth (1996 to 2001)



Source: New Zealand Census, 1996 and 2001

Projected Population Growth 2001-2021

It is expected that Auckland City's population will continue to grow over the next few decades. Statistics New Zealand predicts that between 2001 and 2021 Auckland City's population will increase by 44% to 530,600 people.

This will have an effect on the infrastructure, economy, the use of resources and the demand for goods and services, both within Auckland City and the greater Auckland region.

Internal Migration

Internal migration is the movement of people within New Zealand, moving from one area to another. Most internal migration takes place within the main urban areas.

¹ Provisional results from Statistics New Zealand Population Estimates (June 30 2004).

Internal migration is a significant contributor to Auckland's population growth. Between 1996 and 2001, Auckland City gained 162,117 people through internal migration.

Net External Migration

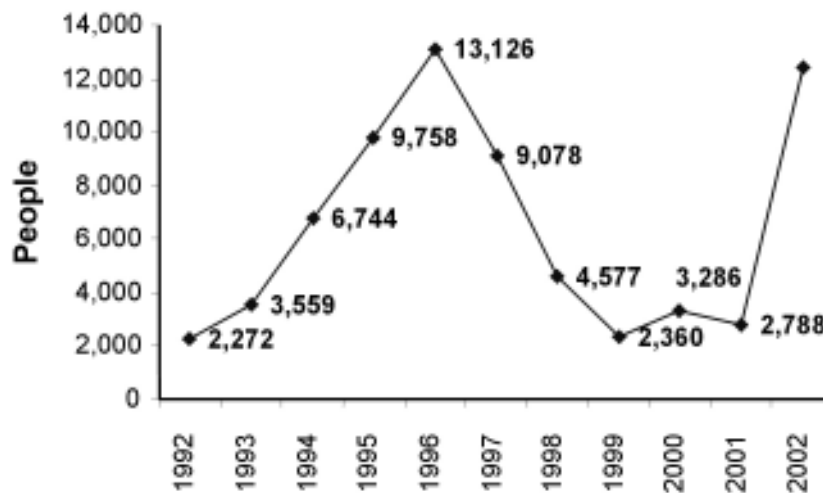
Net external migration is the number of overseas arrivals into the city, less the number of overseas departures.

The number of permanent and long term migrants has fluctuated over the past few years. The inflow to New Zealand of permanent and long term residents from Asia, for example, reduced from 17,700 in the March 2004 year to 7,500 in the year ending March 2005.

Net external migration is a key determinant of population growth in Auckland City.

Net external migration peaked in 1996. This was followed by a decline during the late 1990s. Auckland City saw an increase in 2002, but it expected that this will fall in Auckland in the years 2002 – 2005 as it has nationally.

Figure 2 Net External Migration In Auckland (1992 – 2002)



Source: Statistics New Zealand Infos Time Series, 2003

Ethnicity

Ethnic Composition

At the 2001 Census, 65.7% of people in Auckland City said they belonged to the European Ethnic group, compared with 80.1% for all of New Zealand.

Table 1 Ethnic Composition 2001

Ethnic groups	Auckland City	New Zealand
European	65.7%	80.1%
Maori	8.4%	14.7%
Pacific Peoples	13.7%	6.5%
Asian	18.7%	6.6%
Other	1.6%	0.7%

Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

Growth in Ethnicity

Between 1991 and 2001 the ethnic composition of Auckland City changed markedly. Auckland City is attracting migrants from around the world, particularly from Asia, with almost 40,000 more Asian people making Auckland their home over this period.

Table 2 Growth In Ethnicity 1991 To 2001

	European	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Other
Auckland	7,233	1,908	5,487	39,912	4,149
Auckland%	3.3	7.0	13.0	159.7	312.9
New Zealand	87,378	91,434	64,725	139,551	18,246
New Zealand%	3.1	21	38.7	141.5	270.4

Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

Languages Spoken

The languages spoken by Auckland City's residents are a further measure of diversity.

One-quarter of people living in Auckland (25%) speak two or more languages. In 2001, the most common languages spoken, after English, were Samoan, Yue and Maori.

Table 3 Languages Spoken 2001

Most Common Languages	Number of People That Speak Each Language
English	320,295
Samoan	14,226
Yue	9,993
Maori	8,799
Northern Chinese	8,469
Tongan	8,217
French	8,178
Hindi	7,941
Sinitic not further defined	7,458
German	4,356
Japanese	3,423
Spanish	2,757
Korean	2,451
New Zealand Sign Language	2,259
Dutch	1,836
Other	36,837
None (eg too young to talk)	8,133

Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

Age profile

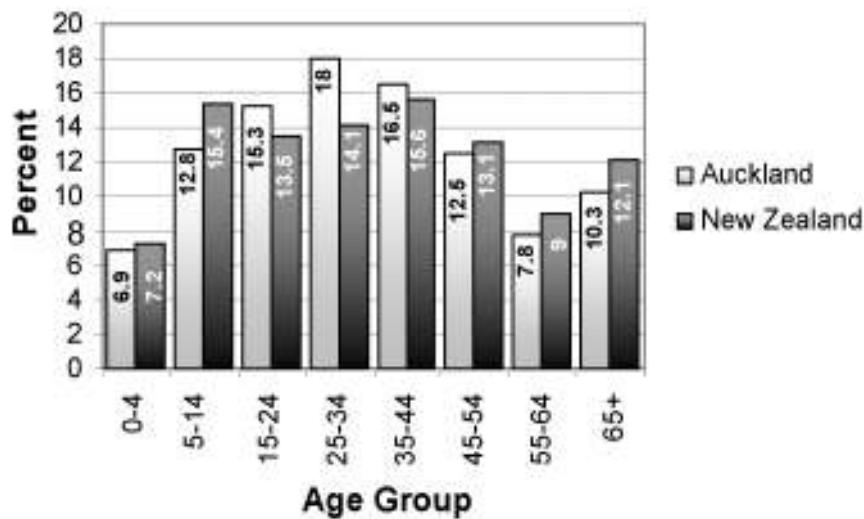
Age Structure

Age structure impacts on the range of services, facilities and health needs of a City. Auckland City has a higher proportion of its population in the 15-44 year age group than New Zealand as a whole.

At the 2001 Census, only 19.7% of people in Auckland City were under the age of 15 years, compared with 22.7% for all of New Zealand.

Auckland City had a lower proportion of older adults than New Zealand as a whole, with 10.3% of people in Auckland City aged 65 years and over, compared with 12.1% nationally.

Figure 3 Age Structure (2001)



Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

Median Age

The median age of the population varies between ethnic groups. The median age of Auckland City residents was 33 in 2001. The median age of ethnic groups, other than European, was considerably younger. Maori and Pacific people had the youngest median age both in Auckland City and in New Zealand as a whole.

Table 4 Median Age Of Population (2001)

	Auckland	New Zealand
European	35	36
Maori	24	21
Pacific	23	21
Asian Ethnic Groups	29	28
Other	27	26
Total	33	34

Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

Projected Age

The median age of the population, both in Auckland City and New Zealand, is predicted to increase. In 2001 the median age of people living in Auckland City was 33 years, just one year younger than the national median age. By 2021 the gap is expected to increase with the median age of Aucklanders projected at 36.6 years, compared with a national median age of 40 years.

Gender

At the 2001 census just under half (48%) of those in Auckland City were male. Nationally, males comprise 48.8% of the population.

Table 5 Population By Gender (Auckland And New Zealand)

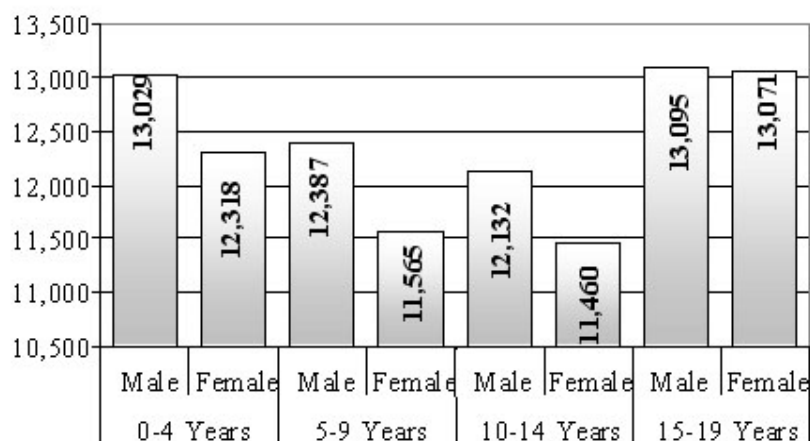
	Auckland City	New Zealand
Males	177,999	1,823,007
Females	189,735	1,914,273
Total	367,737	3,737,277
Change since 1996 Census	21,966	118,974

Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

The Age and Gender of Children and Young People

In Auckland City, males outnumber females in each of the age group less than twenty years; however the gap narrows considerably in the 15-19 year age group.

Figure 4 Age And Gender Of Children And Young People In Auckland City

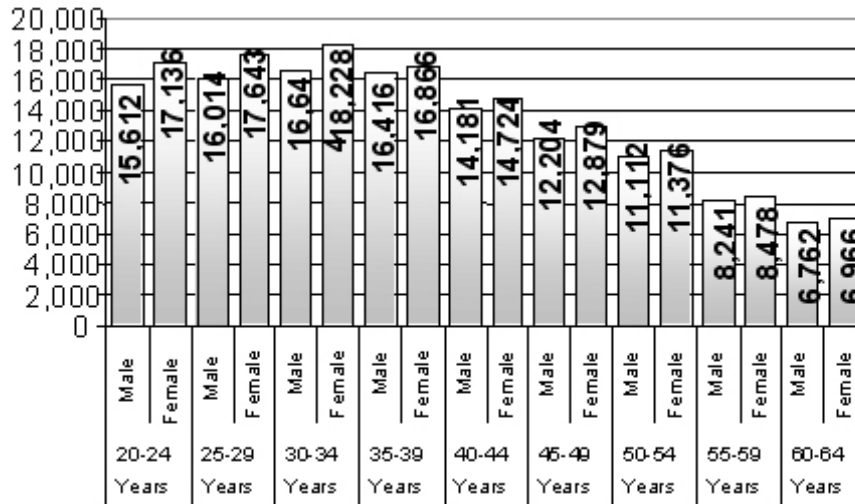


Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

The Age and Gender of People Aged 20-64 years

In every age group between 20 and 64 years, the number of women in Auckland City outnumbered men.

Figure 5 Age And Gender Of People In Auckland City Aged 20-64 Years (2001)

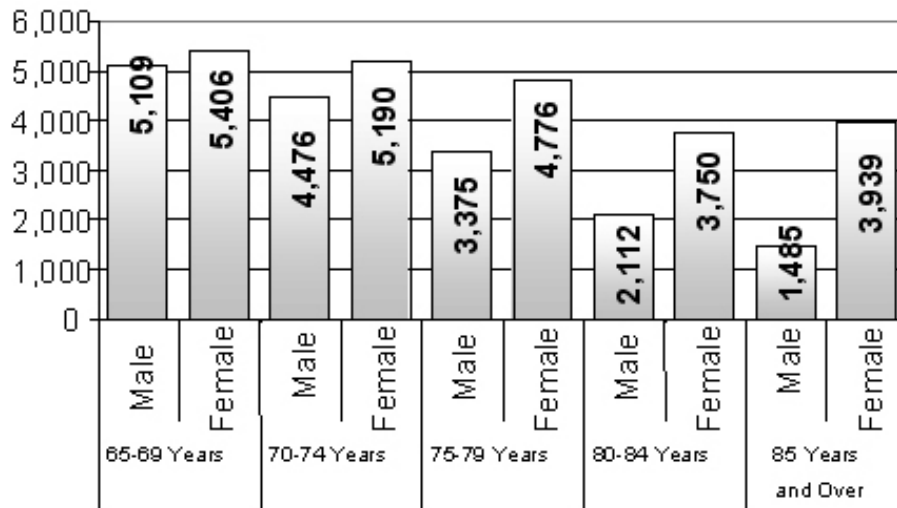


Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

The Age and Gender of People Aged 65 years and over

In every age group over 64 years, the number of women in Auckland City outnumbers men, and the gap begins to widen. Women comprise almost three-quarters (73.6%) of those aged 85 years and over.

Figure 6 Age And Gender Of People In Auckland City Aged 64 Years And Over (2001)



Families and Households

There were 130,527 households in Auckland City in 2001, up 16.5% from 112,071 in 1991.

Most household comprise one family, with or without other people. In the Avondale-Roskill and Penrose wards there are higher percentages of two and three family households.

Table 6 Percentage Of Household Types By Ward (2001)

	One-family household (with or without other people)	Two-family household (with or without other people)	Three- or more family household (with or without other people)	Other	One-person household	Household composition unidentifiable	Total
Western Bays Ward	54.7%	1.9%	0.2%	14.9%	26.0%	2.3%	13,860
Avondale-Roskill Ward	64.9%	4.2%	0.3%	6.3%	20.9%	3.3%	26,850
Balmoral Ward	58.8%	2.5%	0.1%	12.0%	23.2%	3.4%	19,605
Hobson Ward	58.6%	1.2%	0.0%	10.7%	25.9%	3.6%	21,897
Eastern Bays Ward	66.8%	1.5%	0.1%	5.4%	24.3%	1.9%	16,377
Penrose Ward	59.5%	4.2%	0.3%	7.7%	23.9%	4.3%	28,362
Hauraki Gulf Islands Ward	55.4%	1.3%	0.0%	3.9%	35.7%	3.7%	3,582
Auckland City	60.7%	2.8%	0.2%	8.9%	24.1%	3.3%	130,527

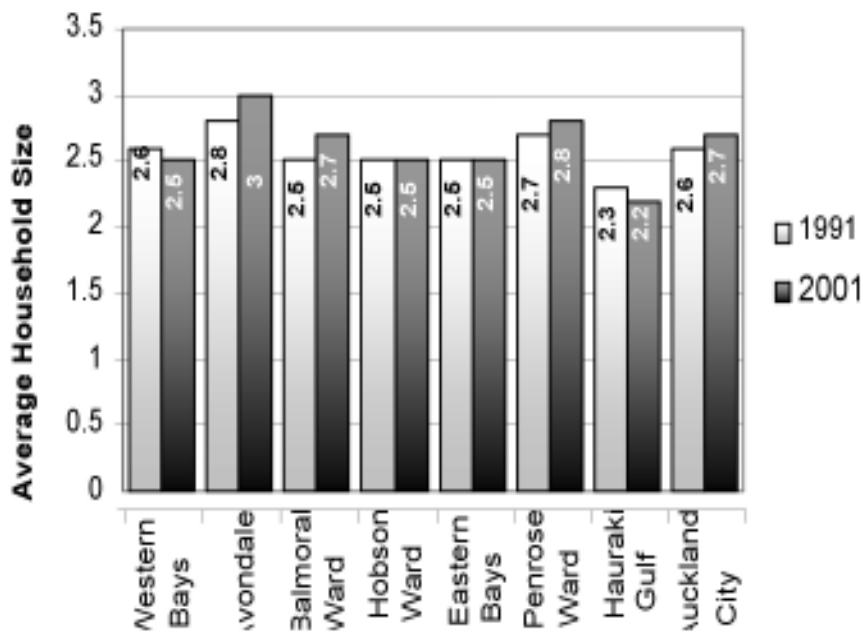
Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

Average Household Size

The average household size, across Auckland City, increased slightly from 2.6 in 1991 to 2.7 in 2001. The average household size increased from 2.8 to 3 in the Avondale ward. Household size in the Penrose and Balmoral wards also showed increases over this period.

Nationally, the average number of household members has decreased from 2.9 in 1991 to 2.7 in 2001. The decreasing size of households nationally has been attributed to an aging population, with older adults living alone after partners have died, more women choosing not to marry and have children, and delayed parenting as young people manage debts such as mortgages and student loans.

Figure 7 Average Household Size (1991, 2001)



Source: New Zealand Census, 1991, 2001

At the 2001 Census, there were 87,216 families in Auckland City. Of these, 19% were one parent families with children.

Table 7 Family Type In New Zealand

	Auckland City	New Zealand
Couples with child(ren)	43.4%	42.1%
Couples without children	37.6%	39.0%
One parent with child(ren)	19.0%	18.9%

Source: New Zealand Census, 2001

Change in Family and Household Types

Family living arrangements in Auckland are becoming more complex.

The types of families, both in Auckland City and nationally, are changing with an increase in the number of 'blended' families, step children and multi family or extended households.

Between 1991 and 2001 there was a 77% increase in the number of couples living with others. Two and three family households showed similar increases. The smallest increase was in one parent families living on their own.

Table 8 Percentage Change In Family Type In Auckland City (1991 – 2001)

	percentage Change
Couple Only	10.9
Couple with Others	77
Couple with Children	10.3
Couple with Children and Others	50
One Parent Family	2.2
One Parent Family with Others	22.2
Two Family Households	61.4
Three or More Families	73.5

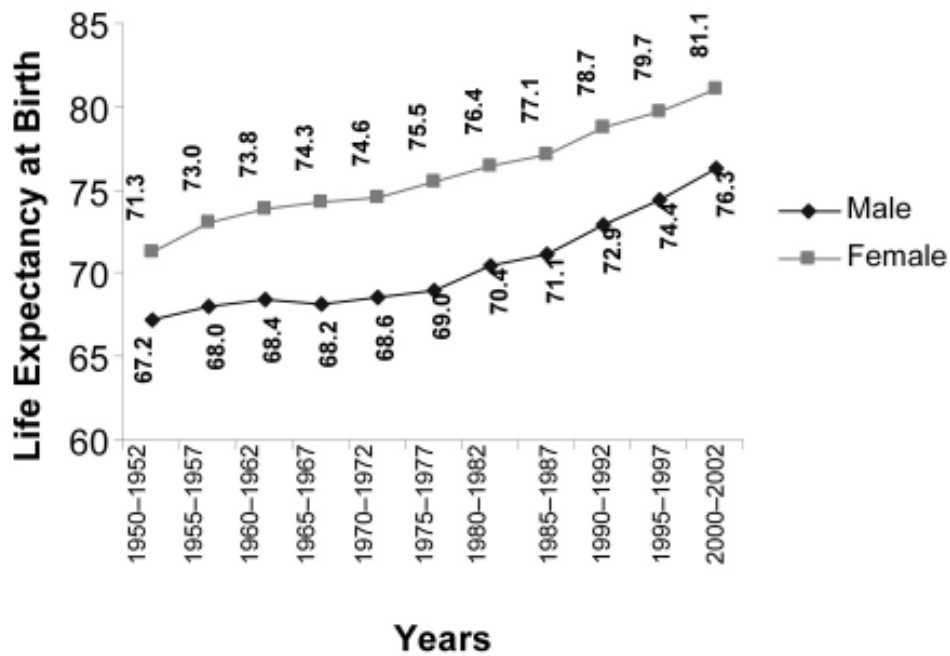
Source: New Zealand Census, 1991, 2001

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy in New Zealand is increasing. Since 1970, life expectancy at birth has increased by 6.5 years for females and 7.8 years for males. A newborn girl can now expect to live 81.1 years and a newborn boy 76.3 years.

The gap between male and female life expectancy is narrowing. Male life expectancy has increased more than female life expectancy during the last 25 years. Females, however, can expect to outlive males by 4.8 years in 2000–2002, down from a peak of 6.4 years in 1975–1977.

Figure 8 Life Expectancy At Birth In New Zealand

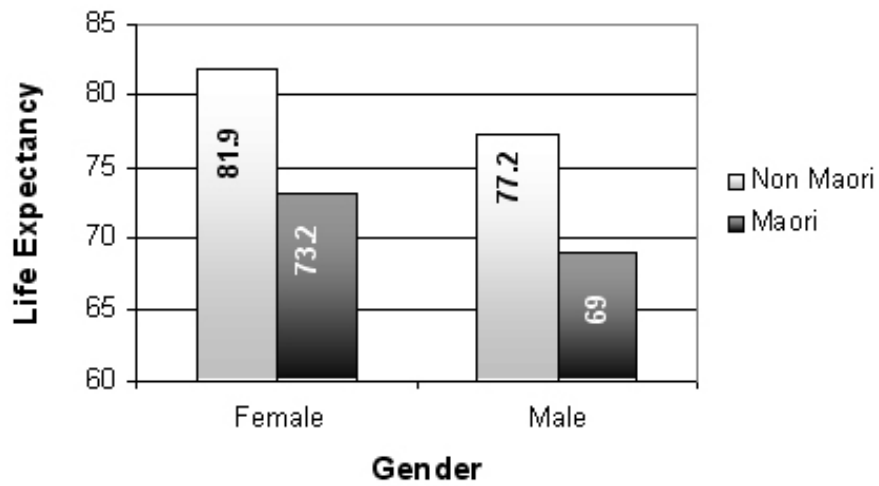


Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2005

Maori Life Expectancy

Nationally, Māori life expectancy at birth is about 8.5 years lower than for non-Māori. A newborn Māori girl can expect to live 73.2 years and a newborn Māori boy 69.0 years, compared with 81.9 years for a non-Māori girl and 77.2 years for a non-Māori boy.

Figure 9 Life Expectancy At Birth By Ethnicity (2000-2002)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2005