

2006 Census of Population and Dwellings

Report on initial results for Auckland region

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Key Facts and Stats For the Auckland region, as at 2006:

The population was 1,303,068 usual residents.

The population had increased by 12.4% since 2001.

Auckland region made up 32.4% of the national population.

The number of occupied dwellings was 439,080.

The number of occupied dwellings had increased by 11.2% since 2001.

The population of Auckland region was over represented in younger age groups (especially those aged 15 to 30 years) and was under represented in older age groups (those aged 60 years and over).

There were more women than men in every age group over 20 years.

The population continues to be characterised by increasing ethnic diversity. The proportion of the population who identified as Asian had particularly increased since 2001 to a total of 234,222 (18.9% of those who provided an ethnic identity).

Just over one third (37.0%) of residents were born overseas.

Half (51.0%) of those aged 15 years and over stated they were in full time employment.

Of those employed, the most common occupation is 'professional' (22.6%).

The majority of households in the region are one family households (70.3%).

Introduction

The Census of Population and Dwellings is held once every 5 years in New Zealand.

The 2006 Census was held on Tuesday 7 March 2006. Everyone in the country on that date (including overseas visitors) were required to complete a census form. Statistics New Zealand released the first results on 6 December 2006, although provisional counts were released several months earlier.

This report outlines the first available results. It aims to provide top-line information that will be of use and of interest to a broad audience.

Limited data was available at the time of writing this report. More comprehensive reports on demographic, housing and employment trends in the Auckland region will be prepared following the release of detailed data from the 2006 Census later this year.

Reporting

The report presents initial results from the 2006 Census, mostly at the regional level and where available, for territorial authorities within the region. Where appropriate, national population trends are also briefly discussed as broader context.

Where possible, key trends since 1991 are outlined.

During the preparation of this report, responses categorised as 'not elsewhere included' were not included in our analysis, in line with Statistics New Zealand practise. Therefore numbers and percentages might differ slightly from reporting elsewhere.

Chapter 1: Population Size and Distribution

1.1: Increase in Population

There was a substantial population increase in New Zealand between 2001 and 2006, of 290,670 people (7.8% growth). All regions in the country experienced population growth, with the exception of Southland region, which experienced an overall decrease of 129 people.

The population of the Auckland region increased by 12.4% during the same period – the highest rate of growth of all regions.¹

The Auckland region continues to have the largest population, accounting for 32.4% of the national population. In 1991, the region accounted for 28.0% of the national population.

Just over half of the total population growth in New Zealand (54.0%) occurred in the Auckland region.

All territorial authorities (TAs) within the Auckland region experienced population increases of 10.0% or over between 2001 and 2006 – higher than the national rate of 7.8%.

The rate and size of population growth varied across the region. Manukau City experienced the highest growth in terms of real numbers, increasing by nearly 46,000 persons to a total of 328,968 residents. This makes Manukau City the third most populated of all TAs in New Zealand after Auckland City at 404,658 and Christchurch City at 348,435.

Rodney District experienced a relatively higher rate of growth than other areas, at 17.6% (although from a smaller population base).

Table 1: Usual resident counts in Auckland region by TA (1991 to 2006)

	1991	1996	2001	2006	Number Growth since 2001	% Growth since 2001
Rodney District	54,816	66,486	76,182	89,562	13,380	17.6
North Shore City	152,646	172,164	184,821	205,608	20,787	11.2
Waitakere City	137,001	155,565	168,750	186,444	17,694	10.5
Auckland City	306,210	345,768	367,734	404,658	36,924	10.0
Manukau City	22,6002	254,280	283,197	328,968	45,771	16.2
Papakura District	37,149	39,687	40,665	45,183	4518	11.1
Franklin District	41,769	47,826	51,669	58,932	7263	14.1
Auckland region	943773	1,068,657	1,158,891	1,303,068	144,177	12.4
New Zealand	3373926	3,618,303	3,737,277	4,027,947	290,670	7.8

¹ The rate of growth in the region between 1991 and 1996 was 13.2%, and was 8.4% between 1996 and 2001.

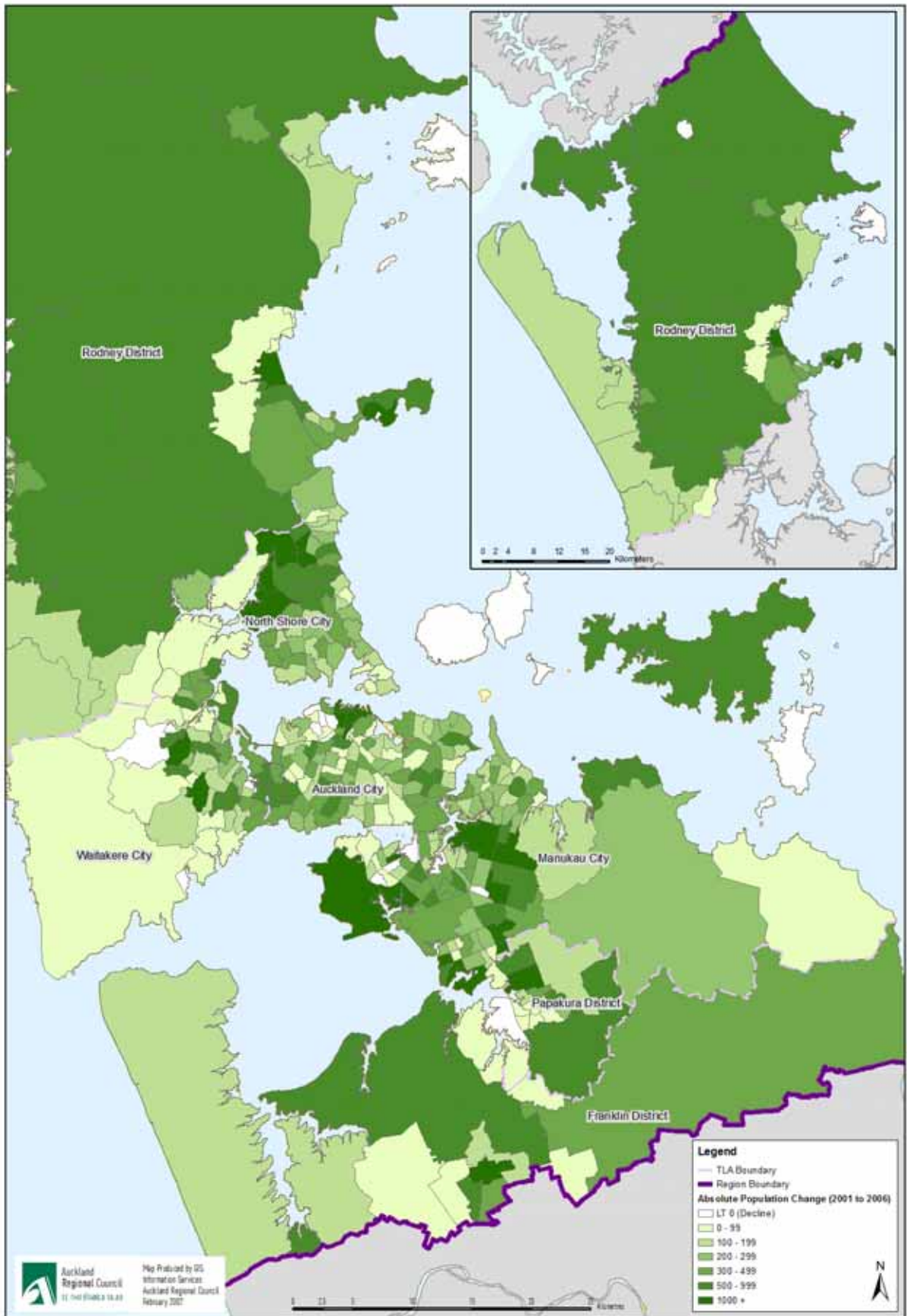
Within the Auckland regional TAs, the census area units (CAUs) that experienced the highest increase in usual residents (in numbers) between 2001 and 2006 were:

- Point View - grew by 6963 people (337%)
- East Tamaki - 3840 (566%)
- Auckland Central West - 4728 (145%)
- Mangere South - 3654 (116%)
- Auckland Central East - 3630 (102%).

A few areas actually experienced no population growth, or even a decrease in population. The CAUs that experienced the greatest decrease were:

- Great Barrier Island – decreased by 168 people
- Mangere Station – 111 people
- Grange – 90 people.

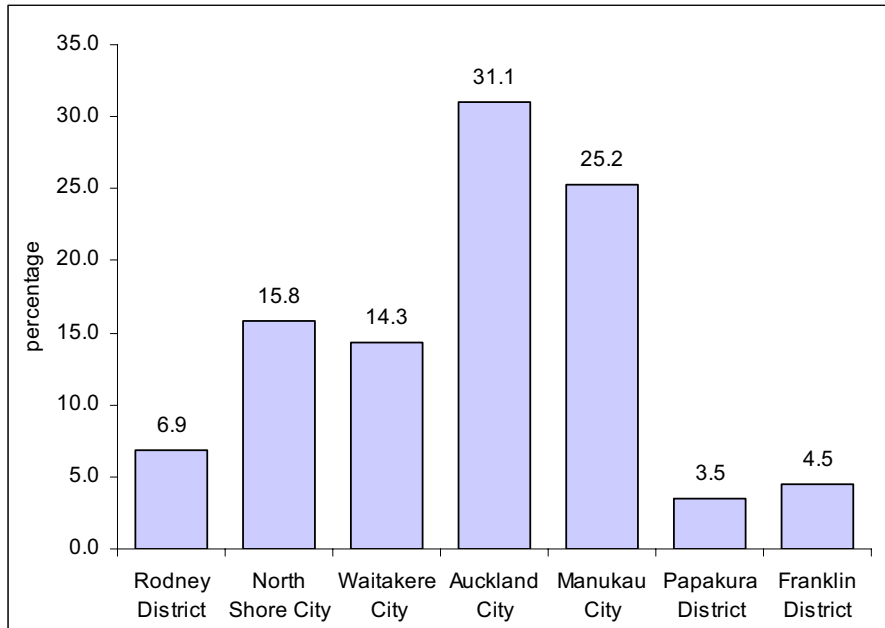
Figure 1: Absolute population change by CAU, Auckland region (2001 to 2006)



1.2: Population Distribution

In 2006, almost one third (31.1%) of the Auckland regional population lived in Auckland City, and a quarter (25.2%) in Manukau City. This distribution has remained constant over recent years. For example, in 1991, 32.4% of the regional population lived in Auckland City and 23.9% in Manukau City. Figure 2 shows the distribution of Auckland regional population by TA.

Figure 2: Population distribution in Auckland region by TA (2006)



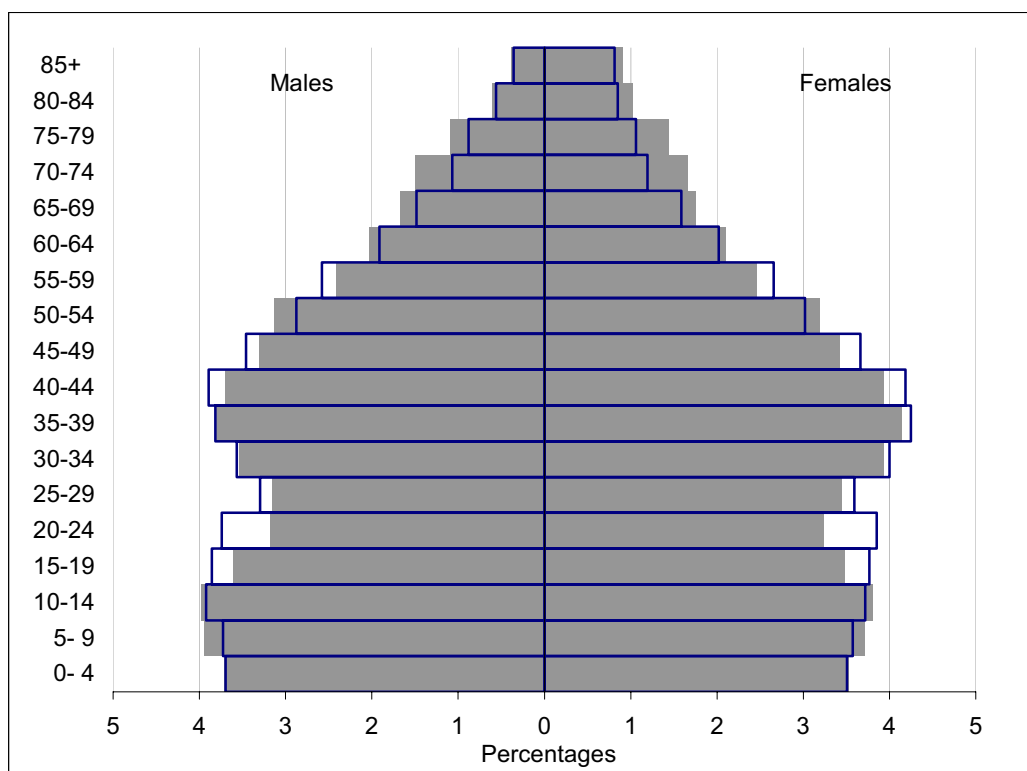
Chapter 2: Changes in Population Characteristics

2.1 Age-sex structure

As Figure 3 indicates, while the age-sex structure of the population of the Auckland region is largely similar to the national structure, Auckland is over represented in all age groups between 15 and 49 years (especially for those aged between 15 and 30 years). This reflects the region's prominence as a central location for immigration, study, employment and family formation.

The Auckland region has a relatively smaller proportion of people aged 50 years and over when compared to the national pattern. This suggests out-migration by people in these groups to other centres for life style reasons and retirement. Auckland region, at 24.9%, has the lowest proportion of population aged 50 years and over when compared with other regions in New Zealand such as Marlborough (37.1%), Tasman (33.8%) and, closer to home, Northland region (33.4%).

Figure 3: Age sex structure, Auckland region and New Zealand (shaded) (2006)



2.2: Ageing Population

In line with other developed economies, New Zealand is experiencing a demographic process called 'population ageing'.² This is partly reflected in the increase in size of the elderly population and in its share of the total population. As an example, the percentage of New Zealand residents aged 65 years and over has increased from 11.3% in 1991 (379,767 persons) to 12.3% in 2006 (495,603 persons).

This phenomenon is not so marked in the Auckland regional population structure however, due to its role as centre for study, employment and family formation. Although the region has the highest actual number of people in the older age group (65 years and over), when compared to other regions, it has the lowest proportion at 9.9% (the Marlborough region has the highest proportion, at 16.2%).

Further, while the numbers of usual residents in the Auckland region aged 65 and over has increased steadily over the last 15 years, the relative proportion of this group within the region has decreased from 10.4% in 1991 to 9.9% in 2006. This will largely be the result of age selective international and internal migration.

Within the regional TAs, Rodney District has the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (14.9%), and Manukau City has the lowest proportion (8.3%). But in real numbers, Auckland City has the highest number (38,775 or 30.2% of all those aged 65 and over in the region). Refer to Table 2.

2.3: Younger Age Groups

Nationally, the proportion of people aged under 15 years decreased slightly from 22.7% in 2001 to 21.5% in 2006. With the exception of the Wellington region, all North Island regions had higher proportions of children than did South Island regions.

Auckland region experienced a similar (very slight) overall decrease in the proportion of people aged under 15 years, from 22.9% in 2001 to 22.1% in 2006. Within the Auckland region, Manukau City has the highest number and highest proportion in this age group (86,337 children or 26.2%), and Auckland City has the lowest proportion (76,095 children or 18.8%).

² 'Population ageing' refers to the gradual rise in the average age of the population, the decreasing proportion of children and an increase in the proportion of people in older age groups. It is a gradual phenomenon and the impacts on social and economic composition of New Zealand are projected to show over the next 30 years or so.

Table 2: Proportion of population within TAs by broad life cycle age groups (2006)

	Total population (number)	0 to 14 years %	15 to 64 years %	65 years and over %	Total %
Rodney District	89,562	21.9	63.2	14.9	100.0
North Shore City	205,614	19.8	69.3	10.8	100.0
Waitakere City	186,444	23.7	67.0	9.3	100.0
Auckland City	404,655	18.8	71.6	9.6	100.0
Manukau City	328,980	26.2	65.4	8.3	100.0
Papakura District	45,174	25.0	64.9	10.1	100.0
Franklin District	58,935	24.6	65.0	10.5	100.0
Auckland Region	1,303,062	22.1	68.0	9.9	100.0
New Zealand	4,027,953	21.5	66.2	12.3	100.0

2.4: Sex Ratio

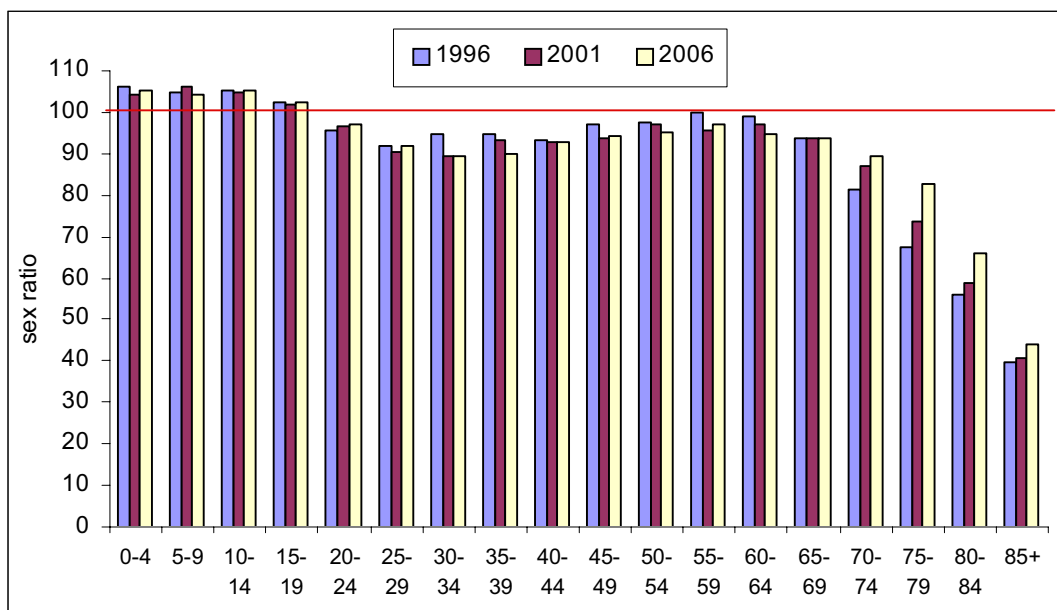
Females first outnumbered males in New Zealand in the 1971 Census. This excess has steadily increased since then.³ By 2006, there were 96,710 more females than males overall in the national population.

This trend is also evident in Auckland region - in 2006, there were more women than men in every age group over 20 years. This excess was especially pronounced in the 30 to 39 year group, and in those aged 70 years and over.

Figure 4 shows this pattern quite clearly. It shows the ratio of men to women in each age group over the last three censuses, and it shows that the imbalance in the 30 to 39 year group has increased steadily since 1996. This may reflect higher levels of net migration loss of males to overseas destinations over this period.

However, in the age groups over 70 years, there has been a gradual increase in the ratio of men to women. This may reflect a slight closing of the gap between female and male life expectancy, and possibly reflects a modest acceleration of the net out-migration of older females from the region (for retirement etc).

Figure 4: Sex ratio by age, Auckland region (1996, 2001, 2006)



Note: This graph shows the ratio of men to women in each age group. Where the bar sits underneath the red line, there are more women to men. Where the bar sits above the red line, there are more men than women.

³ This reflects the cumulative effects of lower fertility, improvements in longevity, changes in immigration and emigration together with propensity for more males than females in the young adult age groups to be missed by census enumeration.

2.5: Ethnicity

In line with previous censuses, people could identify with more than one ethnicity, and all responses are included in the data.⁴

There have been two important changes to the way that ethnicity results are grouped and published in 2006, with the creation of two new categories – 'Middle Eastern, Latin American, African' (MELAA) and 'New Zealander'. These are briefly discussed below.

- **Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African (MELAA)** - these responses were formerly reported in the 'Other' count. A total of 18,555 usual residents in the Auckland region were included in this category in 2006.
- **New Zealander** – these responses were formerly reported in the 'NZ European' count. A total of 99,258 usual residents in the Auckland region were in this category in 2006. The creation of this separate category for reporting purposes will be behind the drop in proportion who identified as European (53.6% in 2006 compared with 65.1% in 2001).⁵

Therefore some caution must be taken when comparing results from previous censuses.⁶

In line with national data, the largest proportion of the regional population continues to identify as NZ European (56.5%). The proportion has decreased quite dramatically from previous years however, dropping from 75.1% in 1991. This is partly a result of the separate classification of 'New Zealander', but also involves the growth of other ethnic groups.

The greatest increase of any ethnic group was of those of Asian origin. In 1991 the proportion who identified as Asian in the Auckland region comprised 5.5% of the population. A decade later, 13.1% were Asian and by 2006 this proportion had grown to 18.9%. This change is the result of rapid increases in immigration, especially in the mid 1990s and then again early in the new century. Further, a large proportion of Asian immigrants have settled in the Auckland region – in 2006, 66.1% of all those who identified as Asian lived in the Auckland region (see Table 3).

Pacific populations have also continued to increase as a proportion of the Auckland population. Pacific peoples comprised 11.9% of the Auckland regional population in 1991, 13.3% in 2001, and 14.4% in 2006. Although modest levels of immigration continued from the Pacific Islands to New Zealand during this time, there were also some return movements to the Islands, so these increases are mainly the result of natural increase.

⁴ Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group. The ethnicity question did not change from 2001 census.

⁵ In previous censuses, the response of 'New Zealander' or 'Kiwī' was included in 'NZ European' count. Approximately 2% of the national population identified as 'New Zealander' in 2001 – this increased to 11% in 2006, which may be linked to discussion of possible changes to the ethnicity question in national media prior to the census.

⁶ Percentages for 1996 are not used in this report as the nature of the question on ethnicity in that year differed from the other censuses.

Although the number of Maori in the Auckland region has increased between each census, the proportion has remained relatively stable - the proportion of Maori in 1991 was 11.1%, increased to 11.6% in 2001 and then returned to 11.1% in 2006.

Table 3: Ethnic groupings in Auckland region (2006)

	Total response	Ethnic group as a % of Auckland region population	Total responses New Zealand	Auckland population as a % of NZ total
NZ European	698,622	56.5	2,609,589	26.8
Māori	137,133	11.1	565,329	24.3
Pacific Peoples	177,936	14.4	265,974	66.9
Asian	234,222	18.9	354,552	66.1
Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African	18,555	1.5	34,746	53.4
New Zealander	99,258	8.0	429,429	23.1
Other 'Other' Ethnicity	648	0.1	1,494	43.4
Total People	1,237,239	--	3,860,163	32.1

Note: these data include only those who specified at least one ethnicity (i.e. 'not elsewhere included' responses are excluded from the calculation).

Total percentages add up to more than 100% as people could identify with more than one ethnicity.

Ethnic diversity is particularly apparent in Manukau City, where less than half of the usual residents (40.5%) identified as NZ European. (This was the lowest proportion within all TAs, the highest proportion was in Rodney District (81.8%)).

There were relatively higher proportions of Maori in Manukau City (15.3%), Papakura District (26.5%) and Franklin District (15.4%) than in other TAs.

Rodney and Franklin Districts had the highest proportions of people who identified as 'New Zealander' (12.8% and 11.4% respectively). However, Auckland City had the highest number in this category, at 28,878 people.

Table 4: Ethnicity by TA (2006) (%)

	NZ European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	MELAA	New Zealander	'Other'
Rodney District	81.8	8.7	2.1	3.1	0.4	12.8	0.1
North Shore City	67.5	6.3	3.3	18.6	1.8	9.8	0.1
Waitakere City	59.0	13.1	15.3	16.2	1.5	8.3	0.1
Auckland City	54.4	7.8	13.1	24.4	1.8	7.5	0.0
Manukau City	40.5	15.3	27.9	21.5	1.5	5.4	0.1
Papakura District	61.2	26.5	10.2	8.2	1.1	8.8	0.0
Franklin District	74.6	15.4	3.6	5.1	0.2	11.4	0.0
Auckland Region	56.5	11.1	14.4	18.9	1.5	8.0	0.1
New Zealand	67.6	14.6	6.9	9.2	0.9	11.1	0.0

Note: these data include only those who specified at least one ethnicity (i.e. 'not elsewhere included' responses are excluded from the calculation).

Total percentages add up to more than 100% as people could identify with more than one ethnicity.

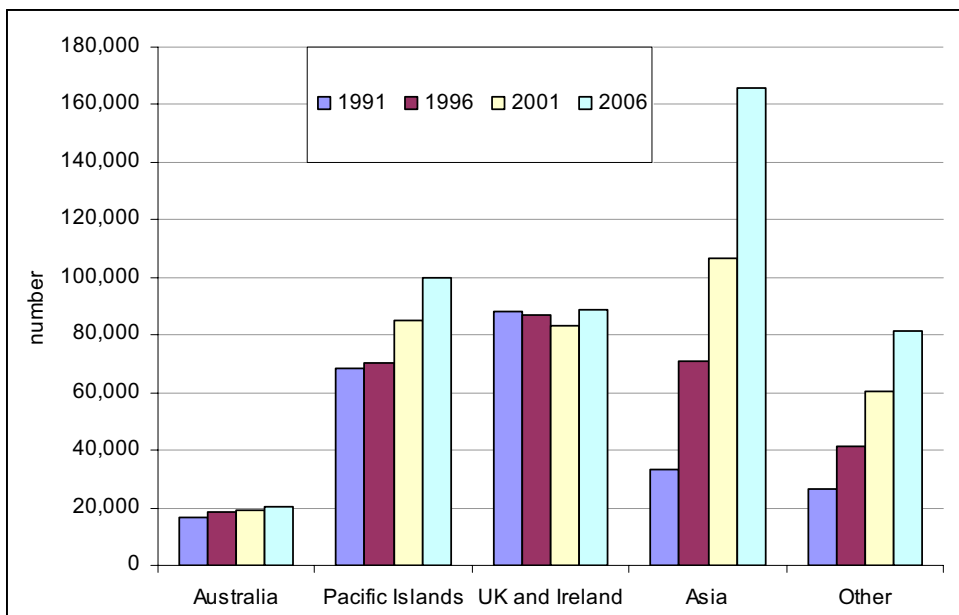
2.6: Country of Birth

In line with the findings above on ethnicity, it's worth noting that the proportion of usual residents in the Auckland region who were born overseas has been steadily increasing in recent years. In 1986, just before the new Immigration Act came into effect, 23.0% of Auckland's population was born overseas. This proportion has steadily risen to 37.0% in 2006.

Figure 5 shows the source areas for the overseas-born over the last four censuses. It shows that there has been an increase in numbers across most source areas, particularly in those born in Asian countries (in 2006, 166,000 residents in Auckland region were born in Asian countries), and Pacific Islands (in 2006, 99,840 residents were born in the Pacific Islands).

The increase in numbers of residents who were born in the UK and Ireland is notable. In previous years the British born population has been static or declining, as the longer-term migrant population aged. However in the 2001 to 2006 period, there was a surge in British immigration which reversed this trend.

Figure 5: Numbers of overseas born by area of birth, Auckland region residents (1991 to 2006)



Chapter 3: Employment and Income

3.1: Labour Force Status

Half of those aged 15 years and over in New Zealand (50.0%) stated they were in full time employment as at Census day. The proportion within the Auckland region was very similar at 51.0%.

Since 1991 there has been an increase in the proportion who stated they were employed both full time (46.3% in 1991, 51.0% in 2006) and part time (9.1% in 1991, 13.1% in 2006), and a decrease in the proportion who stated they were unemployed (6.5% in 1991 to 3.7% in 2006) in the region.

Almost one third of Auckland residents aged 15 years and over (31.4%) were not in the labour force. Persons not in the labour force include retired people, those involved in childcare or family responsibilities, students who are not engaged in or pursuing employment, and those unable to work due to physical or mental disability. It also includes those who are 'jobless'.

Table 5: Labour Force Status, Auckland region (2006)

	Number	%
Employed Full-time	495,249	51.0
Employed Part-time	132,585	13.7
Unemployed	37,284	3.8
Not in the Labour Force	305,088	31.4
Total	970,206	100.0

Note: these data do not include 'not elsewhere included' responses.

The labour force pattern is broadly similar across all TAs in the Auckland region. Franklin District has the highest proportion of usual residents aged 15 years and over in full time employment at 55.7%, and Manukau City has the lowest proportion at 49.2%.

3.2: Occupation

Note: In 2006, there was a change in the way that occupations were grouped and published, so direct comparison with previous censuses is not available for this data at this stage.⁷

The most common occupation group in New Zealand is 'professionals' (18.2%). Auckland region has the highest proportion of professionals (22.6%) and clerical and administrative workers (14.4%), after the Wellington region (27.1% and 15.1% respectively). Auckland also has the lowest proportion of labourers (7.8%), very similar to Wellington (7.5%).

In 2006, 40.5% of the Auckland region labour force stated they were managers or professionals. See Table 6.

Table 6: Occupation categories, Auckland region (2006)

	Number	%
Managers	106,182	17.9
Professionals	134,448	22.6
Technicians and Trades Workers	75,291	12.7
Community and Personal Service Workers	45,759	7.7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	85,359	14.4
Sales Workers	64,374	10.8
Machinery Operators and Drivers	35,916	6.0
Labourers	46,578	7.8
Total	593, 907	100.0

Note: these data do not include 'not elsewhere included' responses Uses ANZSCO classification.

Among the TAs in the region, Auckland City had the highest proportion of professionals (56,058 people or 29.2% of the labour force). The TAs to the North and central had relatively high proportions of managers and professionals, while those to the south had higher proportions of machinery workers and labourers (although from smaller bases).

In line with the occupational structure of the labour force, a higher proportion of usual residents in the Auckland region had a personal income of over \$50,000 per annum (21.6%), compared to New Zealand as a whole (18.0%).

⁷ The 2006 Census data uses the 'ANZSCO' occupational categories. Results from previous censuses used the 'NZSCO99' categorisation. Some categories changed and some new ones were introduced.

Chapter 4: Changes in Occupied Dwellings

4.1: Increase in Dwellings

In line with the substantial national population increase between 2001 and 2006, the numbers of occupied dwellings in New Zealand increased by 8.1% to 1,478,709. Over a quarter of the total dwellings in New Zealand (29.6% or 439,080 dwellings) are in the Auckland region.

While all the regions in the country experienced a growth in numbers of occupied dwellings, the Auckland region experienced the highest rate of growth at 11.2% (44,268 more dwellings since 2001).

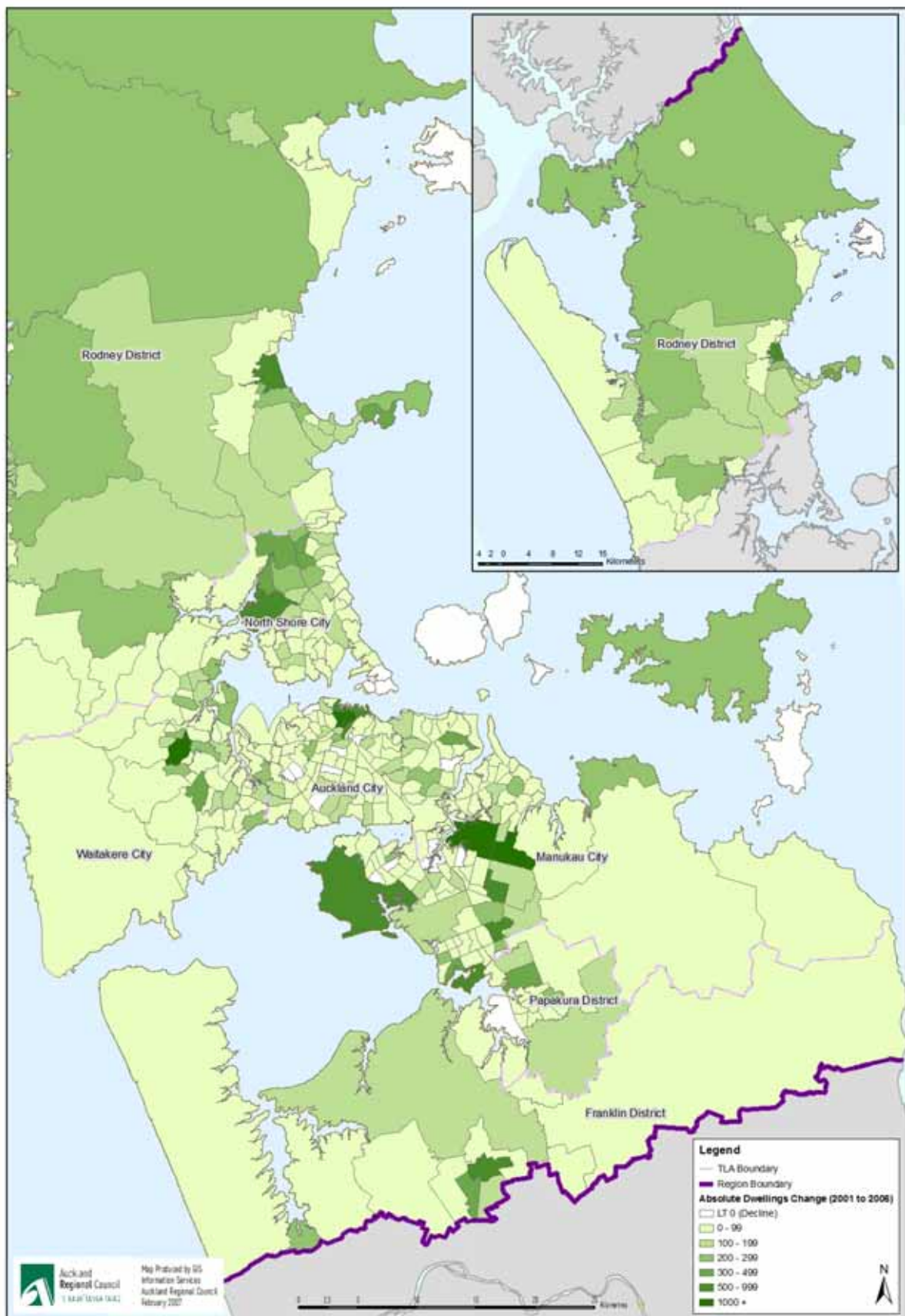
Within the Auckland region, Auckland City experienced the highest growth in terms of real numbers, growing by 12,636 dwellings to a total of 145,572, followed by Manukau City (11,292 more dwellings since 2001).

Rodney District also experienced higher rates of growth than other areas (16.7%), although from a smaller base.

Table 7: Private Occupied Dwellings, Auckland region TAs (1991 to 2006)

	1991	1996	2001	2006	change 2001 to 2006 in numbers	change 2001 to 2006 in %
Rodney District	19,995	24,450	28,668	33,444	4,776	16.7
North Shore City	54,528	60,621	66,609	72,762	6,153	9.2
Waitakere City	44,934	50,286	56,169	62,358	6,189	11.0
Auckland City	112,836	122,373	132,936	145,572	12,636	9.5
Manukau City	67,344	74,568	83,829	95,121	11,292	13.5
Papakura District	11,832	12,798	13,563	14,934	1,371	10.1
Franklin District	13,611	15,837	17,727	20,421	2,694	15.2
Auckland Region	321,396	356,652	394,815	439,080	44,265	11.2
New Zealand	1,185,396	1,283,991	1,368,204	1,478,709	110,505	8.1

Figure 6: Map of absolute change in occupied dwellings, by CAU 2001 to 2006.



4.2: Household Composition

In line with the national picture, the majority of households in the Auckland region are one family households (69.1% of all households in New Zealand and 70.3% of households in the Auckland region).

Almost one quarter (23.0%) of the national population live in one person households. The figure for Auckland region is 19.6%.

There has been no particular change in this overall household composition pattern within the region since 1991.

Figure 7: Household Composition in Auckland region, by TA (2006) (%)

	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 Multi person Household	One-Person Household
Rodney District	74.7	1.9	0.0	2.7	20.6
North Shore City	73.1	2.9	0.2	4.8	19.0
Waitakere City	72.6	4.6	0.4	4.0	18.4
Auckland City	64.0	3.4	0.3	8.5	23.9
Manukau City	73.6	7.8	0.9	3.6	14.2
Papakura District	71.8	4.3	0.4	4.0	19.5
Franklin District	75.9	2.9	0.2	2.6	18.3
Auckland Region	70.3	4.3	0.4	5.4	19.6
Total New Zealand	69.1	2.6	0.2	5.1	23.0

Note: these data do not include 'not elsewhere included' responses.

Within the Auckland region, Manukau City has the highest number and proportion of two family households at 7,113, or 7.8. The number and proportion of two family households has been consistently higher in Manukau City than in any other TA in the region since 1991, growing from 4.1 in 1991 to 7.8 in 2006.

Auckland City has the highest number of one person households (33,140) and other multi-person households (11,760).

4.3: Tenure

Note: Changes to the question about tenure has meant that direct comparison with previous censuses is not available. In 2006, the question was altered to include a specific question on ownership by household occupants in a family trust.⁸

In the Auckland region, 63.8 of households in private occupied dwellings own the dwelling, or hold that dwelling in a family trust. A third (36.2) rented the dwelling in which they lived.

Levels of home ownership have been steadily decreasing in recent years. Results would suggest that this trend is continuing, although comparison between 2006 and 2001 (or 1996) should be treated with caution due to classification and questionnaire changes as outlined above.

As Figure 8 shows, Auckland City has particularly low levels of home ownership - 43.9 of households stated that they did not own the dwelling.

Figure 8: Tenure in Auckland region, by TA (2006)

	Number of occupied dwellings	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned by Usual Resident(s)	Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s)	Dwelling Not Owned by Usual Resident(s)
Rodney District	32,910	57.8	15.8	26.4
North Shore City	72,114	54.8	15.5	29.7
Waitakere City	61,836	57.9	9.7	32.4
Auckland City	143,004	41.7	14.4	43.9
Manukau City	94,284	51.8	11.2	37.0
Papakura District	14,823	54.2	9.0	36.8
Franklin District	20,211	60.8	12.4	26.9
Auckland Region	433,647	50.7	13.1	36.2
New Zealand	1,454,175	54.5	12.3	33.1

Note: these data do not include 'not elsewhere included' responses

⁸ Ownership by family trust, with or without a mortgage, was included in the 2001 census but it was not possible to identify whether any of the household occupants belonged to the family trust who owned the dwelling in which they lived.

4.4: Number of Motor Vehicles

Most households in the Auckland region have access to at least one motor vehicle, and an increasing proportion have access to more than one.

In 2006, 30,588 households in the region (7.4% of the total) had no motor vehicles available for their use. The number of households with no motor vehicles has been slowly declining since 1991.

This downward trend is accompanied by a corresponding rise in the proportion of households that had access to more than one vehicle.

Figure 9: Percentage of households that have access to Motor Vehicles, Auckland region (1991 to 2006)

