

# 1 People

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the differences and disparities between population groups within and between the eight largest 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 eight largest 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 and physical environments. Factors such as age, ethnicity, language and migration are often key determinants of conditions across a whole range of issues affecting quality of life.

## WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

- Population growth
- Ethnicity
- Age
- Families and households

## KEY POINTS

The largest cities, North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Manukau, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, collectively make up 45.9% of New Zealand's population. The populations within these cities are expected to continue to grow. It is projected that almost 75% of New Zealand's total population growth in the next 20 years will take place in the eight cities, with around 60% of this being in the four cities in the Auckland region.<sup>1</sup>

There are vast differences in the socio-demographic makeup of these cities, but all share the common factors of being large urbanised areas with diverse populations, and with inherent impacts on the physical environment and social infrastructure.<sup>2</sup>

City populations are very mobile with over 40% of residents shifting address in the last five years. This is also shown in migration inflows which have been a strong driver of growth.

Our cities are growing in ethnic diversity, with higher proportions of Pacific Islands and Asian peoples in the eight cities compared to the rest of New Zealand. Despite gradual population ageing, the median age in six of our largest cities remains slightly younger than the national median, largely due to younger Maori and Pacific Islands populations in those cities. Around two thirds of all households in the largest cities contain one family.

## LINKS

Population growth can impact on the adequacy and availability of community services and social infrastructure. It will also impact on the physical infrastructure as older systems reach capacity and room for expansion and redevelopment becomes difficult to find. Our expanding communities will also place increased pressures on the natural environment as demand for public space grows and natural biodiversity is threatened. Economic vitality will be affected through the demand for goods and services.

Ethnic diversity can have implications for the way in which services are provided. For example, European health practices may not be acceptable or appropriate for some members of the population, and traditional house designs may not meet the needs of some communities.

The age structure within cities is a key determinant of the future supply of the workforce which, linked with qualification rates and industry structures, gives an insight into future training needs and the match between employment needs and the likely local labour force. 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.

<sup>1</sup> North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Manukau.

<sup>2</sup> Social Infrastructure: "a system of social services, networks and facilities that support people and communities." Social Infrastructure: Impacts of Urban Growth; Auckland Regional Growth Forum; (not dated). page 4.

# Population growth

- City populations make up 45.9% of New Zealand's population.
- City populations have grown at a fast pace, especially in the Auckland region. Migration inflows have been a strong driver of this growth.
- City populations are very mobile with over 40% of residents shifting address in the last five years.

## WHAT THIS IS ABOUT

Significant increases or declines in population have major effects on infrastructure, the economy and the nature of the city, such as future resource use and demand for goods and services. Tracking population growth in our largest 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 annual percentage population growth in cities using Census data. Measures for this indicator include:

- Population growth
- Internal migration
- Net external migration.

## WHAT DID WE FIND?

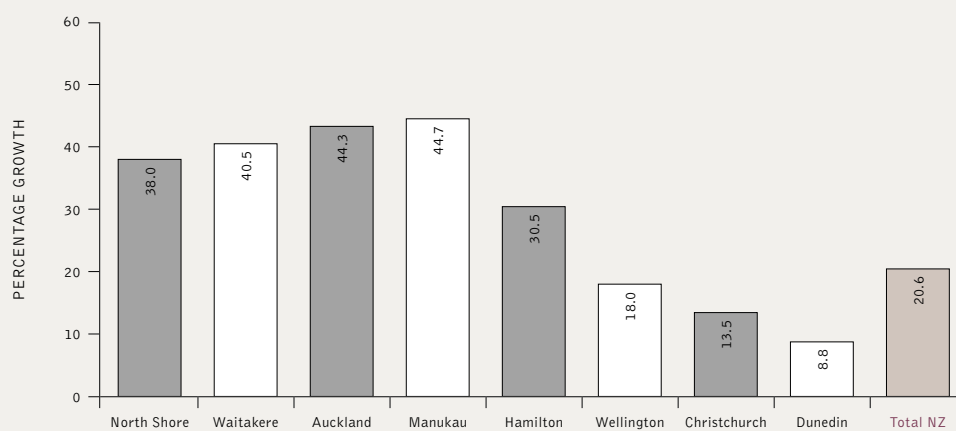
### Population growth

Between 1996 and June 2001 population growth in New Zealand averaged around 3.3%, while growth in the eight largest cities averaged 5.3%. One of the main contributors to population growth in the largest cities is inward migration of people looking for employment and other economic opportunities. This is especially the case in the Auckland region where cities are growing at a greater rate than the rest of New Zealand.

Manukau experienced the highest population growth rate (11.4%) of the eight cities between 1996 and 2001, due to a combination of higher rates of natural increase than other cities and inward migration.

### PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH (2001 TO 2021)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand.



# Population growth

Continued...



Population growth in all cities and in the rest of New Zealand was lower over the 1996-2001 period than over the 1991-1996 period. This was in large part due to higher migration outflows between 1996 and 2001 and declining rates of natural increase. There is now evidence that the tide is turning, with strong population inflows to New Zealand of returning expatriate residents and of new migrants seeking security in a time of world instability. It is estimated that since 2001, a further 123,381 people have made New Zealand's eight largest cities their home (over 60% of the nation's growth since 2001).

CENSUS POPULATION, ESTIMATED POPULATION <sup>3</sup> AND PROJECTED POPULATION <sup>4</sup> (2001, 2002, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021)							
	2001 (March Census)	2001 (June est.)	2002 (June est.)	2006 (projection)	2011 (projection)	2016 (projection)	2021 (projection)
North Shore	184,821	194,200	198,900	216,000	229,200	242,200	255,100
Waitakere	168,753	176,200	180,700	195,600	209,600	223,300	237,100
Auckland	367,734	388,800	401,500	437,900	468,400	499,400	530,600
Manukau	283,200	298,200	307,100	333,400	358,800	383,900	409,700
Hamilton	114,921	119,500	122,000	129,200	136,100	142,900	150,000
Wellington	163,824	171,100	174,600	180,300	184,900	189,100	193,300
Christchurch	316,224	327,200	332,100	339,900	346,900	352,900	358,800
Dunedin	114,342	119,300	120,300	122,200	123,000	123,700	124,400
Rest of NZ	2,023,461	2,086,000	2,101,600	Not calculated			
<b>Total NZ</b>	<b>3,737,277</b>	<b>3,880,500</b>	<b>3,938,800</b>	<b>4,109,300</b>	<b>4,248,300</b>	<b>4,378,600</b>	<b>4,505,900</b>

Data source: Statistics New Zealand - totals rounded.

It is projected that 74.3% of New Zealand's total population growth in the next 19 years will take place in the eight largest cities, with the four cities in the Auckland region accounting for 60% of that growth.

Manukau is projected to become New Zealand's second largest city by around 2011 (currently Christchurch). This is in large part due to higher rates of natural increase among the Pacific Islands and Maori populations. Christchurch has a predominantly European population, an ethnic group that is trending toward lower birth rates throughout the country.

## 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 various locations. Internal migration is categorised as people usually resident in New Zealand aged five years or more in the 2001 Census who were not living in the same area five years prior to the Census.<sup>5</sup>

At any given time there are a large number of New Zealanders who are changing address. The 2001 Census found that more than half (52.1%) of people aged five years and over had lived at their current address for less than five years, and almost one in four had lived there for less than a year.<sup>6</sup>

Of the eight cities, Auckland, Christchurch and Manukau have experienced greater levels of internal migration, with overall inflows of 120,000 to 160,000 individuals between 1996 and 2001. Most cities experienced inflows of people that represented 40% to 45% of the total population of the city. Hamilton gained over half of its population increase (52.6%) between Census periods through internal migration, a greater percentage than any of the other largest cities.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> The following groups of people were excluded: people who did not specify a usual New Zealand address for Census night 2001 or five years earlier (1996) and were classified as having 'no fixed abode', or had an 'overseas' or 'New Zealand not further defined' address. Definition taken from Statistics New Zealand website 27 February 2003.

<sup>6</sup> Statistics New Zealand.

# Population growth

Continued...

Generally speaking, much of the internal migration flow takes place within the main urban areas. This is largely a factor of the proportion of New Zealand's population who live in our largest cities (45.9%). Of the 1.7 million New Zealanders who changed their usual address within New Zealand between 1996 and 2001, 71.8% were living in main urban areas.<sup>7</sup>

INTERNAL MIGRATION (1996 TO 2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand



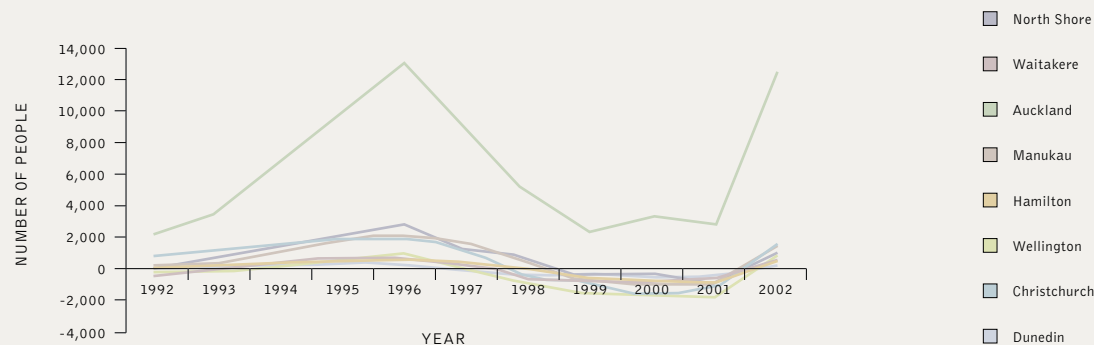
## Net external migration

Net external migration is the number of overseas arrivals into each city less the number of overseas departures. This measure highlights the number of New Zealand nationals and migrants arriving and leaving our large cities. Net external migration is a key component of population growth and in New Zealand cities is one of the key drivers of variations in the rate of growth. 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.<sup>8</sup>

All of the eight cities saw a peak in external migration around 1996, which was followed by a period of decline for most of the late 1990s. External migration picked up again in 2001, with all cities seeing large increases in external migration in 2001 and 2002. This trend is consistent with national external migration over the same time period.

NET EXTERNAL MIGRATION (1992 TO 2002)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, INFOS time series



<sup>7</sup> Statistics New Zealand.

<sup>8</sup> External migration data should be treated with some caution: While Auckland appears to be well above the other large cities in terms of net migration, this may be partly due to the fact that when filling out the Customs arrival card, people often do not discern the difference between Auckland city and other cities in the Auckland region. As well as this, Auckland may also be the first stop for many migrants who are unsure where they intend to live on a permanent basis.

# Ethnicity



- Our cities are growing in ethnic diversity, with higher proportions of Pacific Islands (11.3%) and Asian (10.0%) peoples in the eight cities compared to the rest of New Zealand (at 2.1%.and 2.8%).
- Te reo Maori is spoken by fewer people in our eight cities than in the rest of New Zealand, with the exception of Manukau where almost 30% of residents speak te reo.<sup>9</sup>

## 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.

Ethnicity is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Thus, ethnicity is self-defined and people can belong to more than one ethnic group.<sup>10</sup> Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. An ethnic group is a social group whose members have the following four characteristics:

- share a sense of common origins
- claim a common and distinctive history and destiny
- possess one or more dimensions of collective cultural individuality
- feel a sense of unique collective solidarity.<sup>11</sup>

This indicator outlines proportions of the main “umbrella” 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 2001 Census there were more than 200 separate ethnic identities recorded nationally. Measures for this indicator include:

- Ethnic composition
- Languages spoken
- Maori speakers in the Maori population.

## WHAT DID WE FIND?

### Ethnic composition

The ethnic composition of the eight largest cities is varied. Christchurch and Dunedin cities have larger proportions of Europeans than any of the eight cities or the rest of New Zealand. Other cities, such as Manukau and Auckland, are more ethnically diverse.

In 2001, Auckland was home to the highest proportion of Asian residents in New Zealand and experienced growth of almost 40,000 (159.7%) people in this ethnic category over the ten years from 1991. While all but Wellington and Dunedin cities experienced greater percentage increases than this between 1991 and 2001 (North Shore having the highest increase of 324%), numerically it is Auckland that has seen the greatest growth.

Manukau has the highest proportion of Pacific Islands residents (25.6%) of any New Zealand city, many of whom are either direct migrants from the islands or who are second generation settlers. Many Pacific Islands people have larger families (more children) than other ethnic groups, which has helped swell their numbers in cities. The percentage of growth in Manukau is slightly lower than in Hamilton, North Shore and Waitakere. However it has higher actual growth (24,210) than any of the large cities and the rest of New Zealand.

<sup>9</sup> The Maori language.

<sup>10</sup> This report uses non-prioritised ethnicity data. As individuals can identify with more than one ethnic group, figures may not sum to the total population for each city and may add to more than 100 percent.

<sup>11</sup> Definition of ethnicity taken from Statistics New Zealand website 4 february 2002.

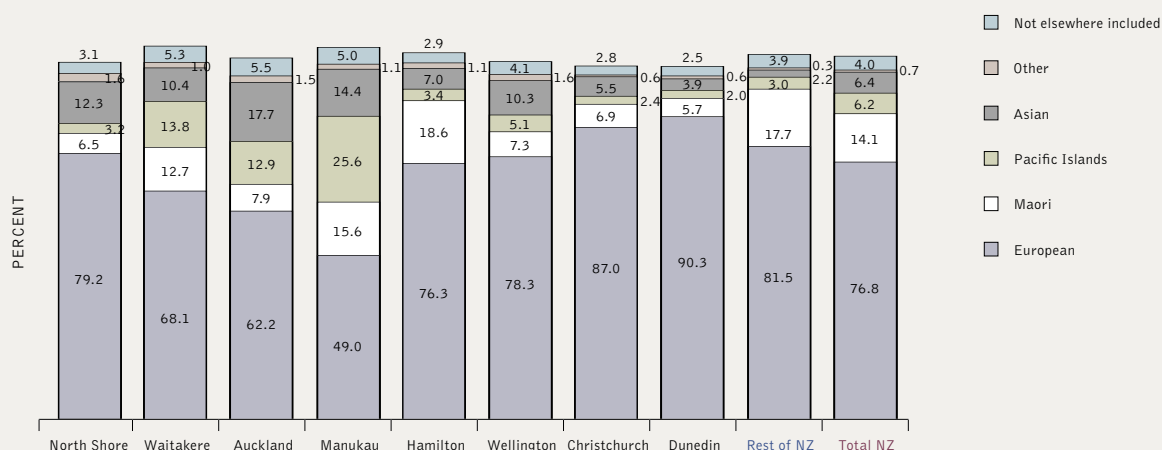
# Ethnicity

Continued...

Hamilton has the highest proportion of Maori residents of any New Zealand city. Of the eight largest cities, Manukau has the highest actual number of Maori residents (44,274). Numerically, growth in the Maori population between 1991 and 2001 has been greatest in Manukau (6,978), only marginally above that of Hamilton (6,744) which had the greatest percentage growth in the same period (46.2%).

ETHNIC COMPOSITION (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001. Note: People could choose more than one ethnicity so percentages will not add to 100.



It is important to note that the European ethnic group in New Zealand's largest cities is itself diverse in makeup. It includes people who have migrated to New Zealand from countries such as Australia, Britain, other countries in Europe and South Africa.

GROWTH IN ETHNICITY (1991 TO 2001)

	European		Maori		Pacific Islands		Asian		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
North Shore	8,094	5.9	3,519	41.6	2,253	61.7	17,367	324.0	2,421	527.5
Waitakere	5,970	5.5	5,916	38.2	8,826	61.2	12,054	220.9	1,287	373.0
Auckland	7,323	3.3	1,908	7.0	5,487	13.0	39,912	159.7	4,149	312.9
Manukau	327	0.2	6,978	18.7	24,210	50.3	27,312	204.1	2,550	410.6
Hamilton	4,395	5.3	6,744	46.2	1,902	97.1	5,028	166.1	1,041	418.1
Wellington	6,606	5.4	2,118	21.7	987	13.5	4,959	41.5	1,728	187.0
Christchurch	8,508	3.2	6,606	43.0	2,364	45.0	11,499	190.5	1,518	287.5
Dunedin	-4,062	-3.8	1,926	41.8	333	17.1	2,022	81.3	441	153.1
Rest of NZ	50,211	3.1	55,728	18.4	18,366	43.5	19,398	74.8	3,108	155.1
Total NZ	87,378	3.1	91,434	21.0	64,725	38.7	139,551	141.5	18,246	270.4

Data source: Statistics New Zealand - totals rounded.

## Languages spoken<sup>12</sup>

The languages spoken by a city's residents are also a measure of diversity. As our cities have become more ethnically diverse, there has been a corresponding increase in the numbers of people speaking languages other than English. In 2001, 15% of New Zealanders spoke two or more languages, up from 13% at the 1996 Census. Over half (61%) of the people who speak more than one language lived in New Zealand's eight largest cities in 2001, up from 52% in 1996.

<sup>12</sup> The 2001 Census asked individuals the following question about languages, 'In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?'

# Ethnicity

Continued...



Manukau and Auckland are the most multilingual of our larger cities, with 28% (80,064) of Manukau residents and 25% (93,615) of Auckland residents speaking two or more languages. These cities are also among the most ethnically diverse in New Zealand.

The types of languages, other than English, spoken by residents vary across the eight cities depending in part on where immigrant groups are concentrated. However, all include Maori and most include Pacific Islands and Asian languages.

FIVE MOST COMMON LANGUAGES SPOKEN (OTHER THAN ENGLISH) (2001)					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
North Shore	Korean (5,019)	French (3,624)	Yue <sup>13</sup> (3,480)	Northern Chinese <sup>14</sup> (3,264)	Maori (3,060)
Waitakere	Samoan (9,024)	Maori (5,346)	Yue (2,592)	Hindi (2,073)	Sinitic nfd <sup>15</sup> (1,752)
Auckland	Samoan (14,226)	Yue (9,990)	Maori (8,799)	Northern Chinese (8,466)	Tongan (8,217)
Manukau	Samoan (27,834)	Maori (12,672)	Yue (8,436)	Tongan (8,436)	Northern Chinese (5,508)
Hamilton	Maori (6,990)	French (1,416)	Sinitic nfd (1,023)	Dutch (984)	NZ Sign Language (978)
Wellington	French (5,430)	Maori (4,083)	Samoan (3,891)	German (2,997)	Yue (2,778)
Christchurch	Maori (6,459)	French (4,851)	Samoan (3,738)	German (3,396)	Japanese (2,934)
Dunedin	Maori (2,514)	French (2,100)	German (1,431)	NZ Sign Language (879)	Japanese (813)
Rest of NZ	Maori (110,607)	French (20,274)	Samoan (19,203)	German (15,450)	NZ Sign Language (15,336)
Total NZ	Maori (160,527)	Samoan (81,036)	French (49,722)	Yue (37,140)	German (33,981)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001

## Percentage of Maori speakers in the Maori population<sup>16</sup>

The survival of te reo Maori (the Maori language) as a living language has been under threat since the movement of the Maori population to urban communities in the 1950s. The Government has directed the Ministry of Maori Development to revise the National Maori Language Strategy, in order to support the revitalisation of te reo Maori. The revised strategy seeks to ensure a more co-ordinated approach by Government to its Maori language activities, and to ensure these activities are undertaken in partnership with Maori.

Maori is an oral culture. Therefore the level at which te reo Maori is spoken within the community provides a proxy measure for assessing the cultural wellbeing of New Zealand's indigenous population.

Manukau has the highest proportion of Maori speakers among its Maori population (29.2%), while North Shore has the lowest proportion (18.4%). With the exception of Manukau, all of our eight largest cities have levels of te reo which are below the rest of New Zealand and New Zealand as a whole (25.5%).

<sup>13</sup> Yue is often more commonly referred to as Cantonese.

<sup>14</sup> Northern Chinese is often more commonly referred to as Mandarin.

<sup>15</sup> Sinitic nfd refers to groupings of other Chinese languages which have not been further defined.

<sup>16</sup> The term 'Maori population' in this context refers to all individuals who identified themselves as Maori in the ethnicity question of the 2001 Census. This includes individuals who also identified with other ethnic groups as well as Maori.

# Age

- Despite gradual population ageing, the median age in six of our largest cities remains slightly younger than the national median.
- Manukau (41.9%) and Hamilton (40.9%) have the largest proportion of people under 25 years of age.

## 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?

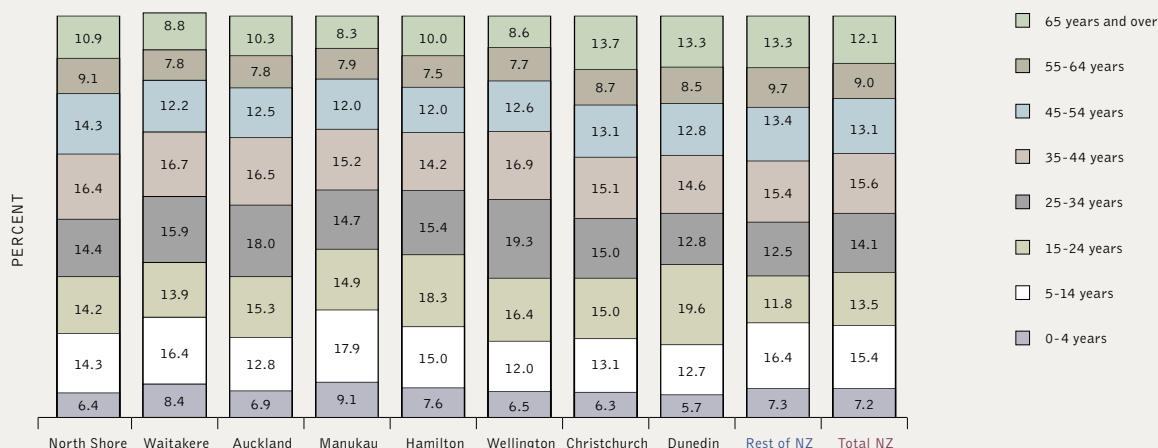
### Age structure

Large cities are key hubs of employment growth and economic opportunities in New Zealand. Because of this the largest cities tend to contain higher proportions of people in the key working age groups than the rest of New Zealand. Cities attract people in search of work, income and educational opportunities and tend to be the home of New Zealand's main tertiary and learning institutions.

Wellington and Auckland cities in particular have an especially high proportion of the population in the 15-44 year age group (52.5% and 49.2% of their populations respectively), compared to the rest of New Zealand (39.8%).

AGE STRUCTURE (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001



The European population of the eight cities has a much more pronounced ageing than that of the Maori, Pacific Islands and Asian populations. The concentration of individuals in the Maori and Pacific Islands populations occurs in the 0-44 years age group (85.5%), while in the Asian population it occurs slightly later in the 5-54 years age group (83.1%). The most notable difference between the ethnic groups appears in the 5-14 years age group. For Pacific Islands people this age group makes up 24.1% of the population, for Maori it is 22.8%, Asian 15.5%, and for Europeans 13.2%.

# Age

Continued...



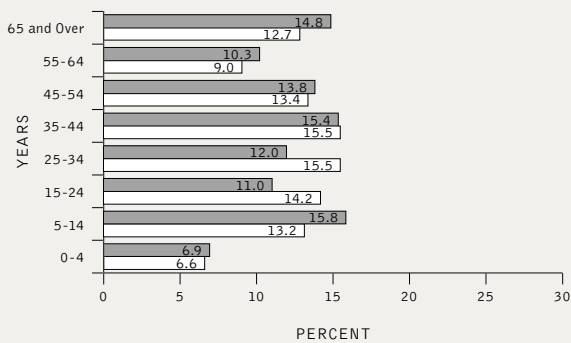
The Pacific Islands and Maori populations have the youngest age structures of any ethnic group, due in large part to higher fertility rates and larger family sizes.

Comparing the age structures for the eight cities and the rest of New Zealand, lower proportions of people aged under 14 years and over 55 years live in the eight cities, compared to the rest of New Zealand (with the exception of the Pacific Islands ethnic group).

## EUROPEAN AGE STRUCTURE (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

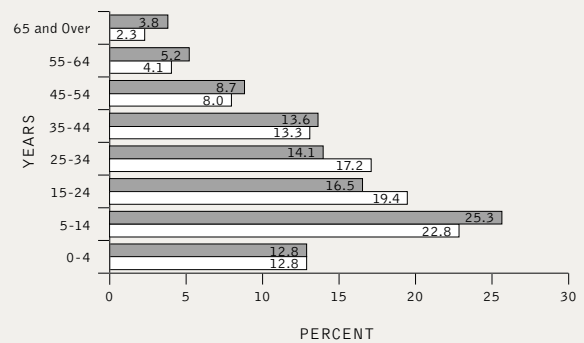
□ Total 8 cities   ■ Rest of NZ



## MAORI AGE STRUCTURE (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

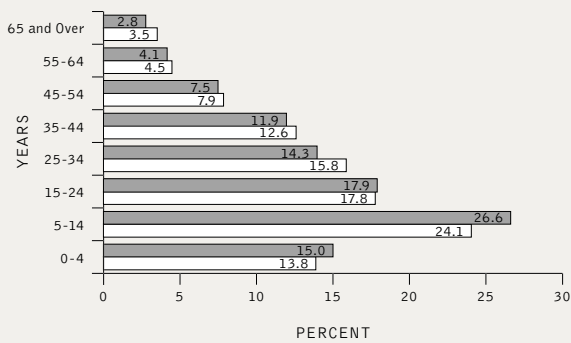
□ Total 8 cities   ■ Rest of NZ



## PACIFIC ISLANDS AGE STRUCTURE (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

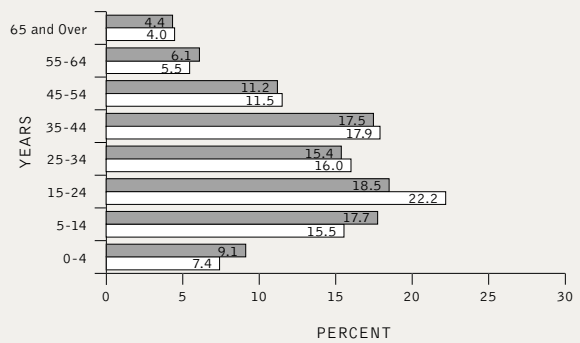
□ Total 8 cities   ■ Rest of NZ



## ASIAN AGE STRUCTURE (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

□ Total 8 cities   ■ Rest of NZ



# Age

Continued...

## Current and projected age

New Zealand is following similar patterns to other developed countries with an ageing of its population. Nationally, the median age has increased from 30 years in 1991 to 34 years in 2001. This trend of population ageing is projected to continue, with the median age for New Zealand reaching 40 years by 2021.<sup>17</sup>

The trend toward population ageing is also occurring in our largest cities. The median age in Christchurch and North Shore (both at 35 years in 2001) is above the national median of 34 years, and is projected to remain higher than the median age for the other large cities well into this century. Both Christchurch and North Shore have relatively large European populations, which tend to have lower fertility rates and smaller family sizes than other ethnic groups. Christchurch currently has 13.7% of its population aged 65 years or older. Dunedin also has a higher proportion of older people aged 65 years or more, again possibly reflecting its largely European population.

Despite gradual population ageing, the median age in six of our largest cities remains slightly younger than the national median. For example, the Manukau and Hamilton median age in 2001 was 30 years compared to 36 for the rest of New Zealand. Cities such as Manukau, Hamilton and Waitakere have relatively young populations, 41.9% (98,772) of Manukau's population, 40.9% (36,078) of Hamilton's population and 38.7% (53,868) of Waitakere's population is under 25 years. These cities have higher proportions than other cities of Maori and/or Pacific Islands people in their populations; ethnic groups that are associated with higher fertility rates and larger family sizes.

CURRENT AND PROJECTED MEDIAN AGE (2001, 2011, 2021)									
	North Shore	Waitakere	Auckland	Manukau	Hamilton	Wellington	Christchurch	Dunedin	Total NZ
2001	35.0	32.0	33.0	30.0	30.0	32.0	35.0	34.0	34.0
2011	37.3	34.5	34.4	32.7	31.9	34.9	38.4	35.3	38.0
2021	39.5	36.6	36.6	34.8	33.4	36.5	40.6	37.3	40.0

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

<sup>17</sup> Medium scenario projections with a base of 30 June 2001.

# Families and households



- Around two thirds of all households in most of the eight cities contain one family.
- The number of households in Waitakere and Manukau grew by 10% more than the whole of New Zealand from 1991 to 2001.
- Manukau's rate of households with two families was more than four times that of the rest of New Zealand in 2001.

## 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, 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 section includes a number of Census derived measures that reflect the living arrangements within New Zealand's eight largest cities. Measures for this indicator include:

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

## WHAT DID WE FIND?

### Number of households

The number of households increased in the majority of our largest cities between 1991 and 2001, most at a greater rate than either the rest of New Zealand or the whole of New Zealand. The exceptions were Dunedin, Wellington and Christchurch. Over that same period Waitakere experienced the greatest percentage growth (24.2%) in households, (which was 10% higher than the whole of New Zealand), followed closely by Manukau (23.7%) and North Shore (21.3%).

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS (1991, 1996, 2001)									
	1991	1996	2001	Change 1991 - 1996		Change 1996 - 2001		Change 1991 - 2001	
				Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
North Shore	54,411	60,327	66,015	5,916	10.9	5,688	9.4	11,604	21.3
Waitakere	44,826	50,049	55,653	5,223	11.7	5,604	11.2	10,827	24.2
Auckland	112,071	121,023	130,527	8,952	8.0	9,504	7.9	18,456	16.5
Manukau	67,140	74,157	83,019	7,017	10.5	8,862	12.0	15,879	23.7
Hamilton	34,737	37,515	40,962	2,778	8.0	3,447	9.2	6,225	17.9
Wellington	55,482	58,713	61,809	3,231	5.8	3,096	5.3	6,327	11.4
Christchurch	107,223	115,803	121,830	8,580	8.0	6,027	5.2	14,607	13.6
Dunedin	41,145	42,864	43,290	1,719	4.2	426	1.0	2,145	5.2
Rest of NZ	660,627	707,640	741,156	47,013	7.1	33,516	4.7	80,529	12.2
Total NZ	1,177,665	1,268,094	1,344,267	90,429	7.7	76,173	6.0	166,602	14.1

Data source: Statistics New Zealand - totals rounded.

# Families and households

Continued...

## Household composition

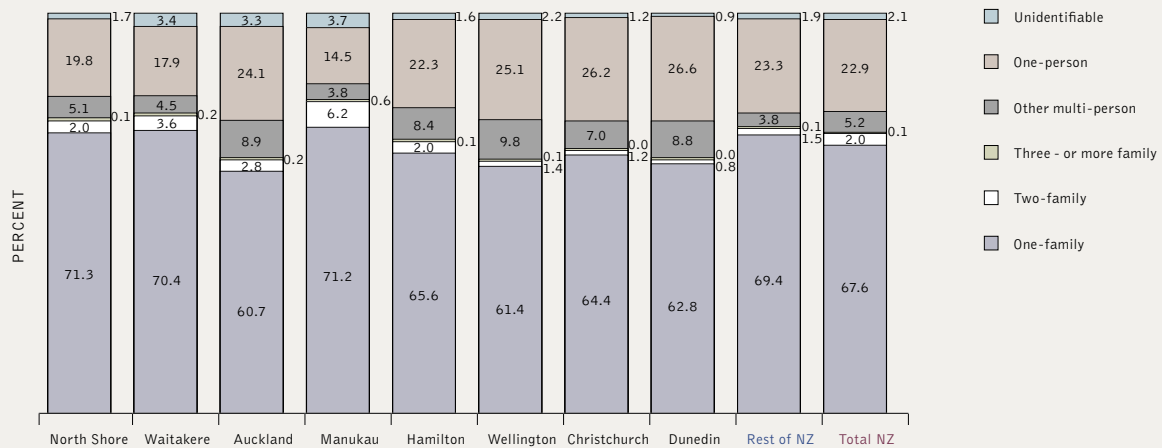
Household living arrangements in our big cities are becoming a lot more complex, with greater variations in the types of households and the length of time these households remain together. This measure looks at the different combinations of family and non-family households living in our cities.

One-family households remain the most common type of household both in our larger cities and in the rest of New Zealand. Around two thirds of all households in most of the eight cities contain one family. The proportion of one-family households is slightly lower in Auckland and Wellington, where there are higher proportions of one-person and other multi-person households. Wellington, Dunedin, Auckland, Christchurch and Hamilton all contain tertiary institutions and all have consistently higher proportions of non-family households than the rest of New Zealand.

In 2001, Manukau's rate of households with two families was 6.2%. This was more than four times that of the rest of New Zealand at 1.5%.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001



## Average household size

The average household size in the eight cities remained largely static in the ten years to 2001 compared to the rest of New Zealand. Due to the generally larger number of one-person households in the largest cities compared to the rest of New Zealand, the trend of declining household size may be to some extent being masked.

# Families and households

Continued...



PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR MORE FAMILIES RESIDENT (1991, 1996, 2001)



Some of the reasons why households are getting smaller include: the general ageing of the population, meaning more older people living alone after partners have died; more women choosing not to marry and have children; smaller family sizes because of changed aspirations and the rising cost of raising children; delayed relationship formation; and delayed parenting by young people due to debt.

It is anticipated that this long-term trend will continue in the future as families get smaller and city populations progressively age.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (1991, 1996, 2001)

	Average number of household members		
	1991	1996	2001
North Shore	2.8	2.8	2.8
Waitakere	3.1	3.1	3.0
Auckland	2.7	2.8	2.8
Manukau	3.4	3.4	3.4
Hamilton	2.9	2.9	2.8
Wellington	2.7	2.7	2.6
Christchurch	2.7	2.7	2.6
Dunedin	2.8	2.7	2.6
Total 8 cities	2.8	2.9	2.8
Rest of NZ	3.3	3.3	2.7
Total NZ	2.9	2.8	2.7

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 1991, 1996, 2001

# Families and households

Continued...

## FAMILY TYPE<sup>18</sup>

Like household composition patterns generally, family living arrangements are becoming a lot more complex in our cities, with greater variations in the types of families now occurring. These trends mirror national patterns, but tend to be more exaggerated in bigger cities.

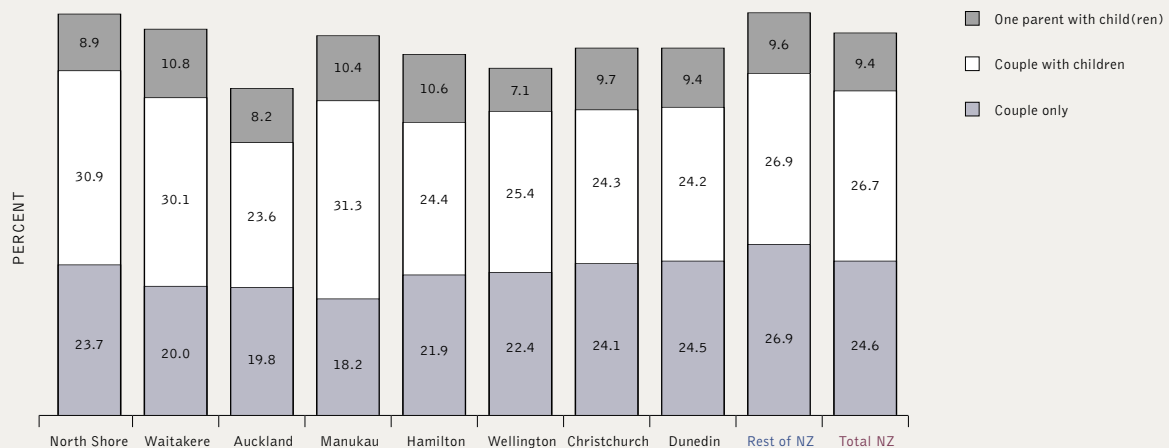
Census data shows that there have been marked changes in the composition of one-family households in our large cities. While the traditional family, comprising two parents and at least one child, is still the dominant family type, it now accounts for a smaller share of total families than it did ten years ago.

The decline in two parent families in larger cities is similar to national trends. Dunedin has seen the greatest decline in this category (18.2%) followed by Christchurch (8.0%) and Hamilton (6.3%). Figures for the rest of New Zealand (12.6%) and total New Zealand (7.6%) show that this is a trend throughout the nation.

Manukau, Waitakere and North Shore have a higher proportion of couple with children families than other large cities, the rest of New Zealand and New Zealand as a whole. An increase in the number of couples without children, and in one-parent families has had a big influence on this pattern.

FAMILY TYPE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS (2001)

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 2001



A relatively recent phenomenon is the rise in the number of blended family living arrangements, including step children and half siblings. Another family group, which differs in makeup in our large cities compared to the rest of New Zealand, are couple-only families. There are two distinct groups within this family category; first, couples whose children have become independent adults and left home; and second, those who have chosen not to have children, are unable to do so or who have not yet begun childbearing.

The number of couple-only families is rising in the largest cities. Hamilton saw the greatest percentage increase in this category between 1991 and 2001 (18.1% or 1,374 people), followed by Manukau and Wellington with 16.7% (2,160 people) and 14.7% (2,007 people) respectively.

The one-parent family is an important category to track as it is often reflected in other indicators of disadvantage - a large number of one-parent families are reliant on welfare or have low incomes. This impacts on their ability to meet basic needs and participate in their communities.

<sup>18</sup> The concept of 'family' explored in the Census is fairly ethnocentric and is still based around predominantly European definitions of nuclear family structures. As our cities are becoming more diverse ethnically and socially it may be beneficial to broaden definitions of family in order to explore the more complex notions of households.

# Families and households

Continued...



The number of one-parent families as a proportion of all family types has continued to rise over the last decade. The increases have been steady but not large. A range of factors can influence these trends, including increased divorce and separation, and falling marriage rates as couples delay or avoid formal marriage ties.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN FAMILY TYPE (1991 TO 2001)										
	North Shore	Waitakere	Auckland	Manukau	Hamilton	Wellington	Christchurch	Dunedin	Rest of NZ	Total NZ
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Couple only	14.7	12.5	10.9	16.7	18.1	14.5	13.8	12.2	21.8	18.5
Couple only with others	77.7	76.1	77.0	63.6	92.9	52.4	77.6	67.8	63.6	68.6
Couple with children	7.1	-1.1	10.3	3.1	-6.3	-0.9	-8.0	-18.2	-12.6	-7.6
Couple with children and others	94.0	51.1	50.0	43.1	44.1	11.1	40.8	2.2	16.0	30.7
One parent family	32.9	27.5	2.2	17.4	18.7	12.7	16.9	11.7	18.0	17.0
One parent family with others	62.6	60.2	22.2	43.9	53.5	24.6	29.5	22.4	28.6	32.5
Two family households	55.2	81.0	61.4	86.9	60.3	44.9	48.8	5.3	20.0	43.1
Three or more families	40.0	104.5	73.5	117.3	50.0	20.0	75.0	-20.0	4.7	51.8
Total	21.9	24.6	17.5	24.3	18.7	12.2	14.1	5.8	13.6	15.2

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census 1991, 1996, 2001

PEOPLE

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

ECONOMIC STANDARD OF LIVING

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING

HEALTH

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

SAFETY

SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS