Auckland Region – Socio-Demographic Profile 1986-2031

Report prepared for the Auckland Region by
Professor Natalie Jackson

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National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis
Te Rūnanga Tātari Tatauranga
THE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population size and growth

1. The population of the Auckland Region has grown dramatically over the past twenty-five years, from 881,081 in 1986 to 1.48 million in 2011 (68 per cent). Significant, albeit slowing, growth is projected to continue throughout the projection period, reaching 1.94 million in 2031 (31 per cent above 2011). While natural increase and youthful migration will disproportionately swell the region's numbers, over one-third of future growth is projected to be at 65+ years.
2. Auckland City has consistently comprised the largest proportion of the region's population (in 2011 accounting for 30.4 per cent, but has contributed slightly less to growth over the 1986-2011 period than the region's second-largest city, Manukau (the two contributing around 25.4 and 28.8 per cent of growth respectively). North Shore City and Waitakere City have each contributed similar proportions (14-15 per cent each), and the Rodney, Franklin and Papakura Districts, the balance (9.2, 4.7 and 2.9 per cent respectively).

Ethnic composition, size and growth

3. In all cases the number in each ethnic group has grown, but substantially less so for the European-origin population. Overall this group grew by less than five per cent during the period 1996-2006, although accounting for 15 per cent of the region's growth, while the Māori population grew by 11 per cent, accounting for six per cent of growth. The region's Pacific Island population grew by over 35 per cent, contributing 19 per cent of growth, while the Asian population more than doubled to account for 56 per cent of growth. The relatively small Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA) group also more than doubled in size, contributing approximately 4.3 per cent of growth.
4. The trends differed markedly by Territorial Authority (TA). The Māori population of Auckland City declined across the 1996-2006 period in both absolute and relative terms, as did the European population of Manukau City. Both the European and Māori populations experienced an increase in population share in each other TA, but in all cases these were the smallest increases. By contrast, in each TA, both absolute numbers and population share for the Pacific, Asian and MELAA populations increased universally, but significantly more so for the two latter groups.
5. The loss of Māori from Auckland City and European from Manukau City slightly reduced underlying numbers for each city. By contrast, the Asian population accounted for almost 85 per cent of Auckland City's growth and between half and two-thirds of growth in each of Manukau City, North Shore City, and Waitakere City. The region's Pacific Island population accounted for almost 39 per cent of Manukau City's growth, and 26 per cent of Waitakere's. Despite substantial growth in absolute terms, the numerically smaller MELAA population made a somewhat smaller contribution to growth.

Components of change

6. Despite significant net migration gains across the period examined, the main component of the Auckland Region's growth has been natural increase, particularly since 2004.
7. Greater than average growth for Manukau City, Franklin District and Waitakere City was primarily due to higher than average contributions from natural increase. The opposite was true for Rodney District, where the greatest overall net increase across the period was experienced, but where the primary driver was stronger than average net migration gain. Papakura District

also had natural increase as its major contributor to growth, but this tended to be offset by net migration loss for much of the period. Natural increase was also the main driver of growth for Auckland City, which experienced net migration loss in 1991-92 and again (minutely) between 1999 and 2000, while the two components contributed almost equally to the growth of North Shore City. In virtually all cases net migration gain has diminished as a component of growth over the past few years.

8. Components of change by age that are free of cohort effects show that most of the Auckland Region's net migration gain between 1996 and 2006 were concentrated at 15-34 years of age, while between 2001 and 2006 the gains both increased and were also strong for those aged 35-49 years.

Age structure and population ageing

9. From a cross-sectional perspective (that is, change by age group rather than cohort), all age groups grew in absolute terms, but less so at 5-9 and 30-34 years, while nationally those age groups declined. As elsewhere, growth was particularly strong across the Baby Boomer ages, while there was also a notable increase at age 0-4 reflecting recent fertility trends.
10. Reflecting these dynamics, the population of the Auckland Region is relatively youthful; it is New Zealand's youngest region. However as elsewhere it is also ageing, the proportion aged 0-14 years declining monotonically over the period, and that at 65+ years increasing. This shift is occurring despite the recent increase at age 0-4, confirming that the region's demographic advantages can slow structural ageing, but not prevent it.
11. The age-sex structures of the TAs which comprise the Auckland Region differ greatly. Auckland City has a disproportion of people aged in their twenties while Manukau City, Waitakere City and Papakura District have disproportions of children. Contrasting with both, the Rodney and Franklin Districts have deeply 'waisted' (hour-glass shaped) age structures, typically reflecting the net migration loss of young adults. North Shore City differs again in having both a shallow 'waist', a disproportion of people aged 15-29 years, and a relative lack of young children.
12. More detailed analysis identifies that Manukau and Waitakere Cities have both a disproportion of children and experience net migration gain across ages 20-44 years, the two plausibly linked (parents and children). Papakura District similarly experienced net gain at the key parental ages of 25-44 years, but net loss at 20-24 years. The deep waists in the Rodney and Franklin District age-sex structures also reflect net migration loss at 20-24 years, but net gains at 0-14 and 30-44 years which make the losses at 20-24 years look greater than they are. The shallow waist in the age-sex structure for North Shore City reflects gains at most ages to 49, against minimal gains at 25-29 years.

Labour market implications of changing age structure

13. The changes by age have important implications for the labour market. The Labour Market 'entry/exit ratio' (population aged 15-24 : 55-64 years) for the Auckland Region has fallen steadily since 1996, from 20.4 people at labour market entry age for every 10 in the retirement age zone, to just 15.5 in 2011 (a decline of 24.2 per cent). By comparison, Total New Zealand still has 13 people at entry age per 10 at exit age.
14. All ratios declined significantly over the period 1996-2011, the greatest declines in the Auckland Region occurring for the structurally older Franklin District and North Shore City (34.5 and 27.8 per cent respectively). In the former case this was greater than the national trend. However at 25.6 per cent, the decline for the relatively youthful Auckland City is also notable, indicating the

rapidity with which the city is also ageing. As might be expected given its relative youth, the smallest decline was for Manukau City (21.9 per cent).

Ethnic age composition and ageing

15. As elsewhere in New Zealand, the age structures of the Auckland Region's major ethnic groups differ markedly, with the European-origin population relatively old and the Māori and Pacific Island populations relatively young. The Asian population falls somewhere between, closer to the older age structure of European. When considered together the general picture is that the Māori and Pacific Island populations increase their share as age decreases, while the European-origin population increases its share as age increases. The picture is significantly less linear for the Asian population, where the largest shares are concentrated at 15-24 and 25-54 years. Within that picture, young Māori and those of European origin comprise a significantly smaller share of the Auckland Region's youth than they do at national level, a situation which is similar for each older age. By contrast, the region's Pacific Island, Asian and MELAA populations claim a larger share of each age group than they do nationally.
16. When the foregoing data are aggregated in terms of the age-sex-ethnic composition of each TA the structures are seen to differ markedly. For Auckland City, North Shore City and Waitakere City, the most notable change (1996-2006) is the increased proportion of each age group that is Asian, especially at 20-24 years. Manukau City has an increased share of both Pacific Island and Asian in most age groups, but particularly at the younger ages where the population of that TA is concentrated. The 'older' Rodney and Franklin Districts are disproportionately European-origin at most ages and stand in stark contrast to the multi-ethnic youth of Manukau City, Waitakere City and Papakura District.

Population projections

17. In addition to increasing by around 31.0 per cent between 2011 and 2031, the medium variant population projections indicate that more than one-third (37 per cent) of the Auckland Region's projected growth will be at 65+ years, while only 19 per cent will be at ages less than 24 years.
18. All TAs but one are projected to experience growth at all ages. The exception is Franklin District, which indicates minor loss at 40-54 years. Trends at the older ages differ slightly, but in all cases show substantial growth, especially at 75+ years for Franklin District, Manukau City and Waitakere City, more so than for the total region. In all but one case, growth at all ages above 65 years is greater than for Total New Zealand, the sole exception being Auckland City at 85+ years. The overall outcome of these shifts is projected overall growth for all TAs, ranging from 25.1 per cent for North Shore City to 38.6 per cent for Manukau City. In all cases this is significantly greater growth than projected for Total New Zealand (16.3 per cent).

Projections by ethnicity

19. Projections for the Auckland Region by major ethnic group (multiple count ethnicity) show the Māori population increasing between 2011 and 2021 by approximately 16.7 per cent and the European/Other population by just 4.4 per cent. Respective increases of 15.1 and 40.4 per cent are projected for the Pacific Islands and Asian populations. In all cases, natural increase is the primary driver of growth, and for the European and Māori populations, offsets accompanying net migration loss.
20. The projections indicate marked differences by age. The 65+ year European/Other population is projected to increase by 33.7 per cent, compared with 81.7 per cent for Māori, 60.2 per cent for

the Pacific Island population and 114.3 per cent for the Asian population. For the European/Other population the increase in the elderly population accounts for a sizeable proportion of the overall 4.4 per cent projected growth, with net losses projected at 0-14 and 40-64 years. Growth is projected at all ages for all other ethnic groups, disproportionately so at 0-14 and 15-39 years for the Māori and Pacific Islands populations, and at 15-39 and 50-64 years for the Asian population.

21. The data suggest substantial change in the overall ethnic composition of the region, with European/Other falling below 50 per cent by 2021, Māori stable at around 10.6 per cent, the Pacific Island share increasing very slightly, from 14.1 to 15.5 per cent, and the Asian population by 2021 accounting for one quarter. The projections indicate that the European/Other population will continue to hold the greater share of each age group, albeit as low as 38 per cent at age 0-14 years by 2021, while the share held by Māori is already lower than that for all ethnic groups at all ages and this disparity is projected to increase.

Labour market implications of projected change in age structure

22. The Auckland Region can expect to maintain more people at labour market 'entry' (15-24 years) than 'exit' (55-64 years) age across the projection period, falling from 1.6 (sixteen 'entrants' per 10 'exits') in 2011, to a low of 1.2 between 2021 and 2026, returning to 1.3 in 2031 when the current baby blip reaches labour market entry ages. However these population-based ratios may say little about labour market availability, given the Auckland Region's pre-eminence as an education-international migration capital.
23. Reflecting its relative youth, Manukau City has the highest ratio of people at labour market entry to exit age, and Franklin District the lowest, with the latter showing fewer people at labour market entry than exit age by 2021. All other TAs are projected to maintain positive ratios across the projection period, although that for Auckland City is likely to decline markedly.

Natural increase implications of changing age structure

24. For the Auckland Region, the ratio of elderly (65+ years) to children (0-14 years) is projected to increase rapidly from its present 0.51 (five elderly for every ten children), to 0.89 by 2031 (nine for every 10. This profound shift (national cross over to more elderly than children around 2026) will by then be contributing to slowly diminishing levels of natural increase, as will the decreasing proportion projected to be at the key reproductive ages (28.3 per cent, down from 30.2 per cent in 2011) compared with Total New Zealand (25-27 per cent).
25. Reflecting the differing drivers of population growth in each TA, the picture differs somewhat at TA level, with the ratio of elderly to children projected to rise most substantially in Franklin District and North Shore City, where it is anticipated there will be more elderly than children by 2026. All TAs, however, see a significant increase in this index. A concomitant reduction in the proportion of the population of each TA at the key reproductive ages results in a projected (albeit relatively small) decline in natural increase for all but the relatively youthful Manukau City, where natural increase rises slightly.

Industrial Change

26. A special topic section provides an overview of the Auckland Region's changing industrial age structure across the 1996-2006 period, focussing first on the six largest industries, and then on the 17 industries which each employ more than 10,000 people. Labour force entry / exit ratios (15-24 years to 55+ years) for the employed population in key industries for the Auckland Region

and its TAs are generally higher than for Total New Zealand and most are declining at a slower rate. However the speed with which *all* are changing both locally and nationally points to an urgent need to engage in succession planning, especially in the School Education; Hospitals and Nursing Homes; and Government Administration industries which already have ratios of just 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5 respectively (three/four/five persons at entry age per ten at exit age). In 2006 the region's single largest industry, Marketing and Business management Services, already had just ten entrants per ten exits, down from 19 per 10 in 1996.

What you need to know about these data

Data sources: All data used in this report have been sourced from Statistics New Zealand. Most have been accessed via Infoshare or Table Builder, while some have come from purchased, customised databases specially prepared for NIDEA by Statistics New Zealand. Because the data come from different collections and/or are aggregated in different ways, for example by ethnicity or labour force status, and small cell sizes have been rounded by Statistics New Zealand to protect individuals, they often generate different totals. While considerable care has been taken to ensure that such inter- and intra-collection discontinuities are acknowledged and accounted for, for example via footnotes to tables or in the text, the disparities are not usually large, and typically do not affect the story being told. The matter is drawn to the attention of readers who are often concerned when numbers which 'should' be the same, are not. The time-series data in Figures 1.1 and 1.2, collected under different methods of aggregation, are a particular case in point.

Auckland: This report is based on data for the 'old' Regional Council, and the 7 Territorial Authorities (TA) which comprised, it prior to amalgamation into the 'new' Auckland in 2010. This is because the relevant data are necessarily drawn from pre-existing collections which have not yet been revised. However the report begins with a comparison which identifies that, from a demographic perspective, there are virtually no differences between the 'new' Auckland and the 'old' Regional Council, and thus the report provides a valuable guide to the growth and composition of the region's population.

Ethnicity: The 'multiple count' method of enumerating the population by ethnic group is another case worthy of special note. The ethnic concept underlying data used in in this report is:

> *'the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group. For example, people can identify with Māori ethnicity even though they may not be descended from a Māori ancestor. Conversely, people may choose to not identify with Māori ethnicity even though they are descended from a Māori ancestor'* (Statistics New Zealand 2011).

Counting people more than once makes analysis of the data and its interpretation particularly difficult. Some analysts prefer to calculate proportions based on the summed numbers in each ethnic group, which is the approach taken here, while others prefer to use the total population count as the denominator (eg., for a region). The problem with the latter method is that proportions sum to well over 100 per cent, making it difficult to interpret the resulting graphs. The approach in this paper has been to identify the extent of the 'over count'.

Residual method for estimating total net migration: This paper uses a residual method for estimating net migration. First, deaths for a given observation (e.g., one single year) are subtracted from births to give an estimate of natural increase. Second, the population at one observation is subtracted from the population at the previous observation, to give an estimate of net change between the two observations. Third, natural increase for that observation is subtracted from net change, to give the component due to net migration.

Residual method for estimating inter-censal migration by age and sex: A similar method is used for estimating net migration by age between two observations for which there are existing data (e.g., five year census periods). First, numbers by age and sex for one observation are 'survived' based on the probability of surviving to the next age group. Second, births are apportioned male/female according to the sex ratio (105 males/100 females), and entered at age 0-4. Third, the survived numbers for each age/sex group are 'aged' by five years, to become the expected population for the next observation. Fourth, expected numbers for each age/sex group are subtracted from actual numbers at the next census, to derive an estimate of net migration for each age/sex.

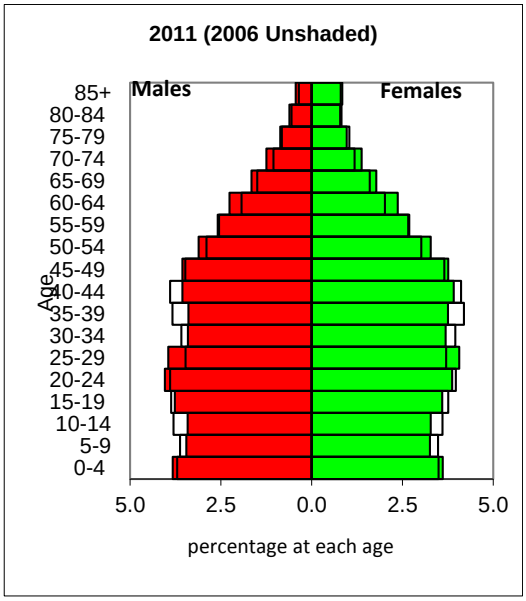
Projections: The population projections used in this paper are in most cases based on Statistics New Zealand's medium set of assumptions, but comparison with the high and low variants have been included where useful. At national level the medium assumptions are that the total fertility rate (TFR) will decline from its present 2.1 births per woman to 1.9 births per woman by 2026; that life expectancy will continue to increase, but at a decelerating rate, and that annual net international migration will be 10,000 per year. International and internal migration at the subnational level is also accounted for, the assumptions reflecting observed net migration during each five-year period 1981-2006. The assumptions are included at Appendix 3. When interpreting these data it is important to remember that demographic projections of future demand are not forecasts in the sense that they incorporate interventions that may change the demographic future. Rather, they simply indicate what future demand will be if the underlying assumptions regarding births, deaths, migration prevail.

Industry: The industry data used in the Special Topic (Section 6) are drawn from a time-series database developed by Statistics New Zealand to NIDEA specifications. They pertain to the employed population only. Data are given for three Census observations (1996, 2001 and 2006) and have been customised so that the industrial classification and geographic region is internally consistent across the period. The industrial classification is based on ANZSIC96 V4.1 at the three-digit level.

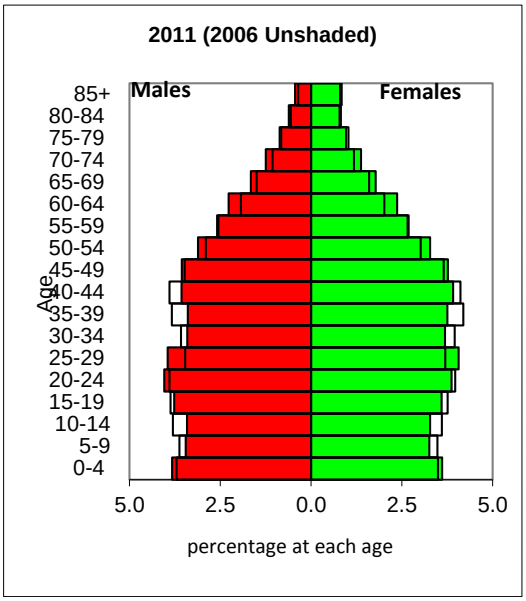
Auckland [Super City] – a background note

The amalgamation on November 1st 2010 of the seven Territorial Authorities (TAs) which previously comprised the 'old' Auckland Regional Council (RC) involved a small number of boundary changes, among them the inclusion of a small section of the Waipa District of the Waikato Region. The recent nature of these changes means that this report is necessarily based on data collected under the pre-existing (2006) boundaries. However Statistics New Zealand revisions to the Estimated Resident Population data for Auckland (Super City) back to 2006 based on the new 2011 boundaries provide a limited baseline comparison. These data show that both overall numbers and the age-sex structures of the two 'regions' (illustrated below) were almost identical in both 2006 and 2011 and under both boundary arrangements, and the report proceeds on that basis.

Auckland Region (2006 Boundaries)



Auckland (2011 Boundaries)



Source: *Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 2006-2011 (NIDEA)*

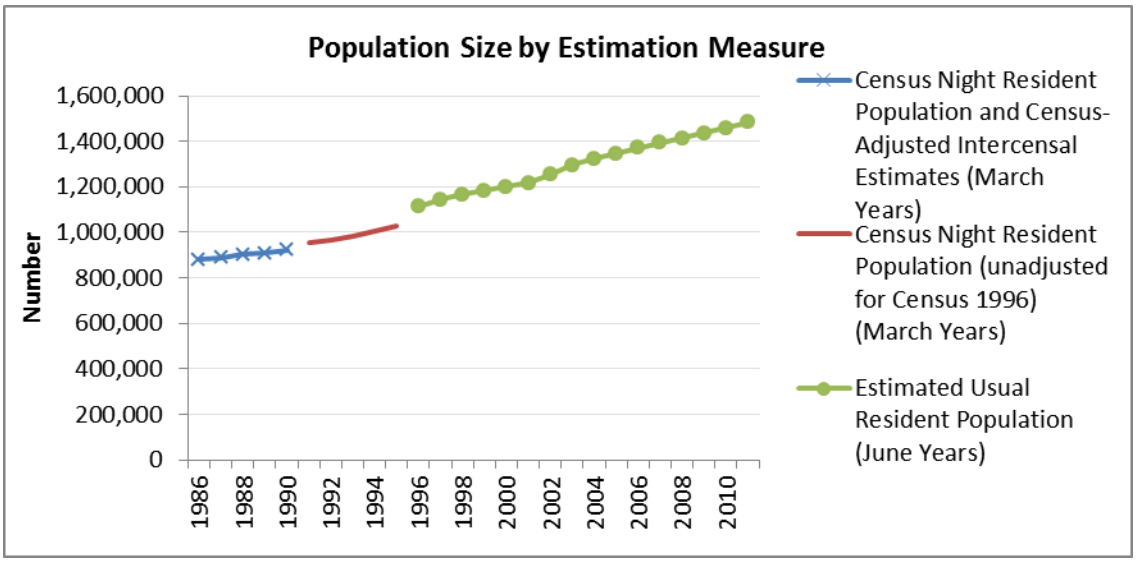
Notes: *Source data from Stats NZ TableBuilder Estimated Subnational Population (RC, TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 2006-2011 (2006 and 2011 Boundaries)*

1.0 Population Trends

1.1 Population Size and Growth

The population of the Auckland Region has grown significantly over the past twenty-five years, from 881,011 in 1986 to approximately 1,483,800 in 2011, an increase of over two-thirds (Figure 1.1.1, see Appendix 1.1 for underlying data). Differences in the timing and methods of estimating population size across the period mean that the trends cannot be presented as continuous; however there is sufficient correspondence to indicate that growth has been approximately as depicted.

Figure 1.1.1: Population of Auckland Region, 1986-2011

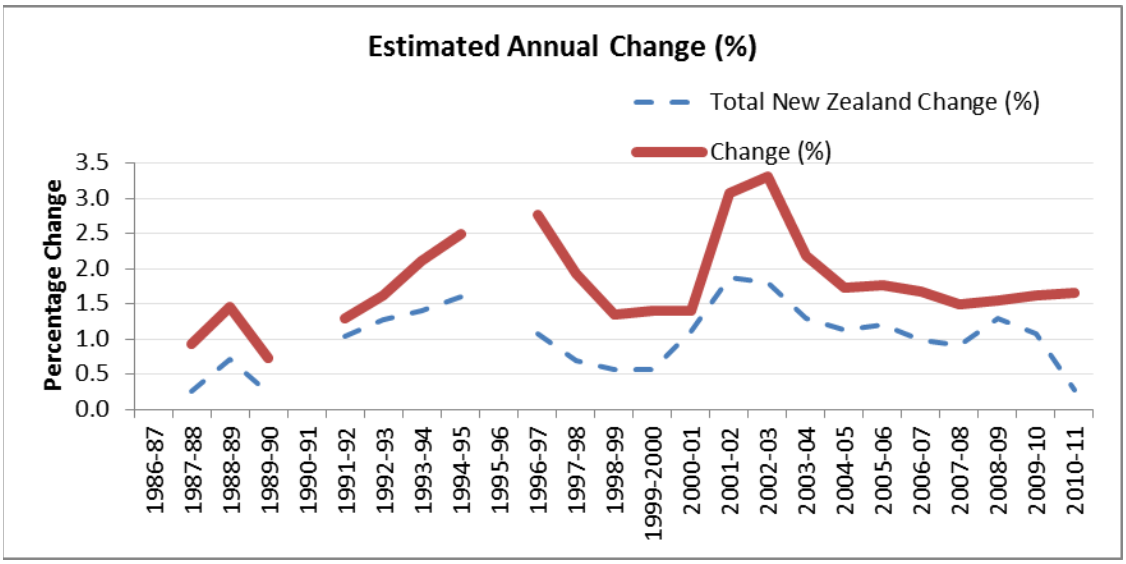


Source: Statistics New Zealand Infoshare, Tables DPE006AA; DPE051AA

Notes: Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1990-1991 and 1995-1996 mean that the three sets of trends should be understood as discontinuous

Figure 1.1.2 shows the trends in terms of annual growth rates, with the data collection discontinuities identified by gaps. Data are also compared with Total New Zealand. Growth for the Auckland Region across the 1986-2011 period has been at a consistently higher rate than for Total New Zealand, with substantial spurts across the mid-1990s and 2001-2003 periods. The most recent period (2008-2011) is particularly interesting, with trends for the Auckland Region and Total New Zealand diverging for what appears to be the first time (across the period depicted here).

Figure 1.1.2: Annual Population Growth Rate, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 1986-2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand Infoshare, Tables DPE006AA; DPE051AA

Notes: Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1990-1991 and 1995-1996 mean that the three sets of trends should be understood as discontinuous

Table 1.1.1 compares the annual growth rates of the seven Territorial Authority (TA) areas which comprise the Auckland Region, and Table 1.1.2, the contribution of each TA to the region's population (see Appendix 1.2 for underlying numbers).

Auckland City has consistently comprised the largest proportion of the region's population (in 2011 accounting for 30.4 per cent - Table 1.1.2), increasing by 50 per cent over the period 1986-2011 but contributing slightly less to growth than the region's second-largest city, Manukau (the two contributing 25.4 and 28.8 per cent of growth respectively). The relatively large North Shore and Waitakare cities have each contributed a similar amount to overall growth, accounting for 14.4 and 14.5 per cent respectively. The somewhat smaller Rodney District has, however, grown by the greatest magnitude, more than doubling in size (122.1 per cent) between 1986 and 2011, and contributing 9.2 per cent of overall growth. The Franklin and Papakura districts have each grown substantially since 1986 (by 77.3 and 54.7 per cent respectively) but their contribution to overall growth has been somewhat lower, 4.7 and 2.9 per cent respectively.

Table 1.1.1: Annual Population Change (%), Auckland Region, TAs, Total New Zealand 1986-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Rodney District	Franklin District	Papakura District	Auckland Regional Council	Total New Zealand
1986 Pop.	301,428	206,741	144,149	122,581	45,883	37,328	32,765	881,011	3,307,084
1986-87	…	…	…	…	…	…		…	…
1987-88	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.9	3.3	2.1	2.2	0.9	0.3
1988-89	0.7	1.7	0.9	2.2	4.0	2.6	2.1	1.5	0.7
1989-90	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.2
1990-91	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
1991-92	0.4	1.6	0.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.0
1992-93	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
1993-94	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.5	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.4
1994-95	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.1	3.7	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.6
1995-96								…	…
1996-97	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.8	2.2	1.0	2.8	1.1
1997-98	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.8	3.1	1.8	0.5	1.9	0.7
1998-99	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.6
1999-2000	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.6
2000-01	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.1
2001-02	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.4	3.1	1.9
2002-03	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.3	3.3	1.8
2003-04	1.2	3.2	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.3
2004-05	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.4	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.1
2005-06	1.1	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.2
2006-07	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.0
2007-08	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.9
2008-09	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3
2009-10	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.1
2010-11	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.3
1986-2011	51.5	85.3	61.2	72.4	122.1	77.3	54.7	68.4	33.2
2011 Pop.	456,600	383,000	232,400	211,300	101,900	66,200	50,700	1,483,800	4,405,200

Source: Statistics New Zealand Infoshare, Tables DPE006AA; DPE051AA

Notes: Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1990-1991 and 1995-1996 mean that the three sets of trends should be understood as discontinuous

Numbers for each TA do not sum to the total for the Auckland Region, due to the above differences as well as boundary changes

Table 1.1.2: Contribution (%) to the Auckland Region's Population Change by TA, 1986-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Rodney District	Franklin District	Papakura District	Auckland Regional Council	Residual*
1986	33.8	23.2	16.2	13.8	5.2	4.2	3.7	98.9	1.11
1987	33.5	23.2	16.1	13.9	5.3	4.2	3.7	98.9	1.10
1988	33.3	23.3	16.0	14.0	5.4	4.3	3.7	98.9	1.13
1989	33.1	23.3	15.9	14.0	5.5	4.3	3.8	98.8	1.15
1990	32.8	23.4	15.9	14.1	5.6	4.4	3.8	98.8	1.17
1991	32.7	23.4	15.8	14.2	5.8	4.4	3.8	98.8	1.16
1992	32.4	23.5	15.7	14.3	5.9	4.4	3.8	98.8	1.19
1993	32.3	23.5	15.7	14.3	6.0	4.4	3.8	98.8	1.16
1994	32.3	23.5	15.7	14.2	6.1	4.5	3.8	98.8	1.17
1995	32.4	23.4	15.7	14.2	6.1	4.4	3.7	98.8	1.17
1996	32.1	23.6	15.9	14.3	6.1	4.4	3.6	98.8	1.20
1997	32.1	23.7	15.9	14.3	6.1	4.3	3.6	98.8	1.19
1998	32.0	23.9	15.9	14.3	6.2	4.3	3.5	98.8	1.19
1999	31.8	24.0	15.9	14.3	6.2	4.3	3.5	98.8	1.19
2000	31.6	24.1	15.8	14.3	6.3	4.3	3.5	98.8	1.19
2001	31.6	24.2	15.8	14.3	6.4	4.3	3.4	98.8	1.19
2002	31.6	24.3	15.7	14.3	6.4	4.3	3.4	98.8	1.18
2003	31.6	24.4	15.7	14.2	6.4	4.3	3.4	98.8	1.19
2004	31.3	24.7	15.7	14.1	6.5	4.3	3.4	98.8	1.19
2005	31.1	24.9	15.7	14.1	6.6	4.3	3.4	98.8	1.20
2006	30.9	25.0	15.6	14.1	6.7	4.4	3.4	98.8	1.21
2007	30.7	25.1	15.6	14.1	6.7	4.4	3.4	98.8	1.22
2008	30.6	25.3	15.6	14.1	6.7	4.4	3.4	98.8	1.22
2009	30.5	25.3	15.5	14.1	6.7	4.4	3.4	98.8	1.22
2010	30.5	25.4	15.5	14.1	6.8	4.4	3.4	98.8	1.24
2011	30.4	25.5	15.5	14.1	6.8	4.4	3.4	98.8	1.22
1986-2011*	25.4	28.8	14.4	14.5	9.2	4.7	2.9	98.6	1.38

Source: Statistics New Zealand Infoshare, Tables DPE006AA; DPE051AA

*Notes: *Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1990-1991 and 1995-1996 mean that the three sets of trends should be understood as discontinuous*

**Numbers for each TA do not sum to the total for the Auckland Region, due to the above differences as well as boundary changes*

1.2 Ethnic Composition and Growth

Figure 1.2.1 indicates the extent to which the major ethnic groups comprise and have contributed to the Auckland region's growth over the period 1996-2006 (see also Table 1.2.1). These 'multiple ethnic group' data[1] show that the proportion identifying as European/New Zealander/Other – hereafter European - in the region declined somewhat (14 per cent) over the decade, from 66.2 per cent in 1996 to 56.9 per cent in 2006. This is a somewhat greater change than for Total New Zealand, the proportion European reducing from 75.2 and 70.1 per cent (a decline of 6.7 per cent). The share of the Auckland Region's population held by Māori also declined over the 1996-2006 period, from 11.4 to 10.4 per cent, while the proportions identifying as Pacific Island, Asian, and Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA) all increased, most significantly so for the Asian population which has increased its share from 9.5 per cent in 1996 to 17.8 per cent in 2006. In 2006 the region's Asian population was numerically larger than both the Māori and Pacific Islands populations.

In all cases the number in each ethnic group has grown, but substantially less so for the European-origin population. For the Auckland Region this population grew by 4.9 per cent during the period 1996-2006 compared with 4.5 per cent for Total New Zealand (Table 1.2.1). However, the dominant size of the European population means that it still accounted for 14.8 per cent of the Auckland Region's growth and 28.2 per cent of Total New Zealand's growth.

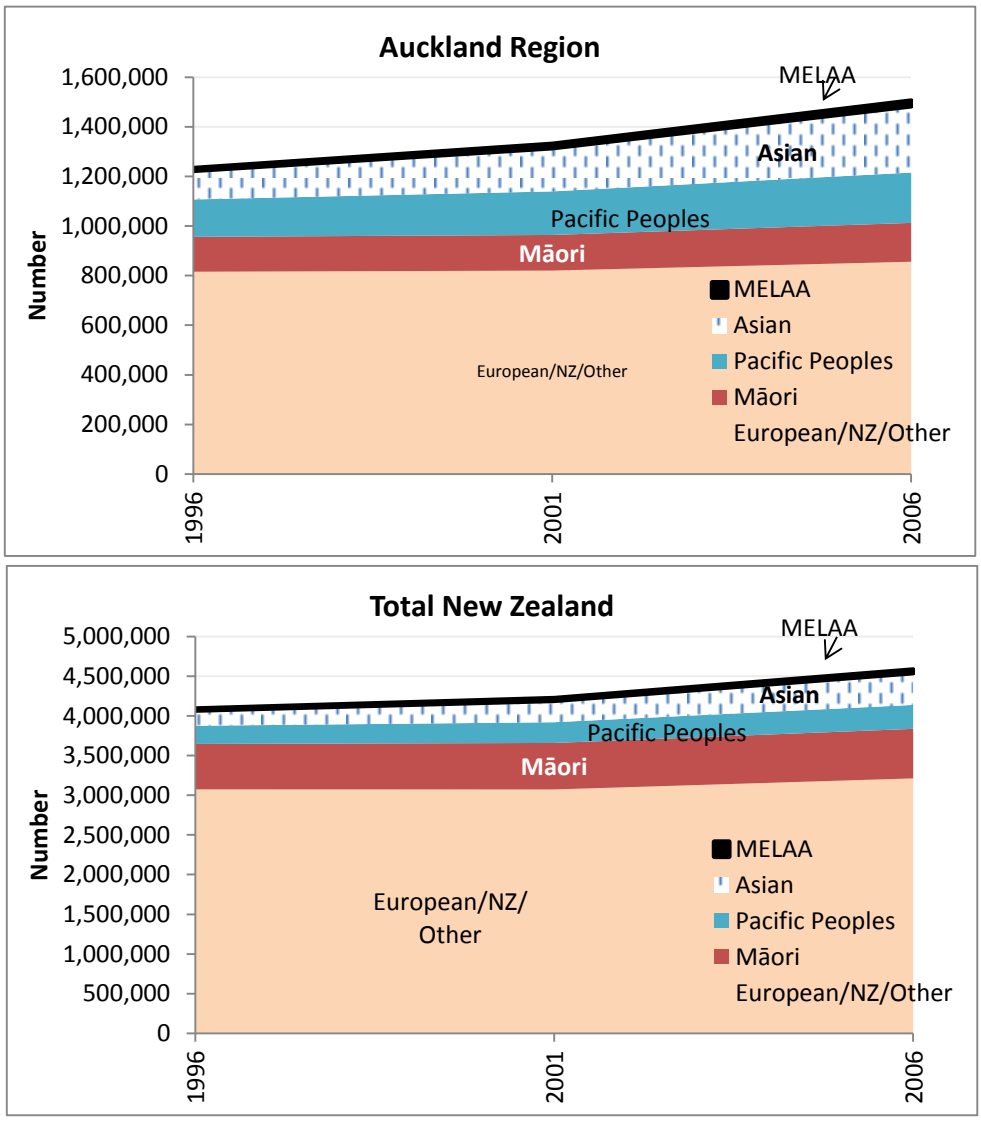
In absolute terms, the Māori population of the Auckland Region grew by 11.4 per cent (Table 1.2.1), accounting for 5.9 per cent of the region's growth, compared to 10.4 per cent nationally.

Pacific Peoples also experienced significant growth between 1996 and 2006, almost 35 per cent for Auckland compared with 32 per cent for Total New Zealand. They accounted for 19.2 per cent of the Auckland Region's growth over the period, compared to 14.7 per cent of that for Total New Zealand.

The Asian-origin and MELAA populations of the Auckland region each experienced substantial absolute growth (Table 1.2.1), both more than doubling in size, similar to, but by a greater margin than for, Total New Zealand. Between 1996 and 2006 the Asian-origin population accounted for more than half (56 per cent) of the Auckland Region's growth, compared with 42.6 per cent for Total New Zealand; the numerically smaller MELAA population accounted for 4.3 and 4.1 per cent of growth respectively.

[1] The multiple ethnic group method of enumeration means that a proportion of people are counted more than once. Table 1.2.1 gives an approximation of the extent to which the method results in an over-count.

Figure 1.2.1: Population by Major Ethnic Group (Multiple Count), Auckland Region and Total New Zealand 1996, 2001, 2006



Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Subnational Ethnic Population (RC,TA) by
*Notes: *People may be counted in more than one ethnic group*

Table 1.2.1: Population by Major Ethnic Group* (Multiple Count), Auckland Region and Total New Zealand 1996-2006

	1996	2001	2006	Change (%)	1996	2001	2006	Contribution to Change 1996-2006	
	NUMBER				DISTRIBUTION (%)*			Number	(%)
Auckland Region									
European/NZ/Other	815,940	820,600	856,290	4.9	66.2	61.7	56.9	40,350	14.8
Māori	140,700	143,740	156,670	11.4	11.4	10.8	10.4	15,970	5.9
Pacific Peoples	150,770	175,920	202,950	34.6	12.2	13.2	13.5	52,180	19.2
Asian	116,550	175,170	268,610	130.5	9.5	13.2	17.8	152,060	55.8
MELAA#	8,990	15,170	20,710	130.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	11,720	4.3
TOTAL	1,232,950	1,330,600	1,505,230	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	272,280	100.0
Total without multiple count	1,114,700	1,216,900	1,371,000	23.0	…	…	…		
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	10.6	9.3	9.8	-7.7	…	…	…		
TOTAL NEW ZEALAND									
European/NZ/Other	3,074,610	3,074,010	3,213,330	4.5	75.2	72.8	70.1	138,720	28.2
Māori	573,180	585,970	624,310	8.9	14.0	13.9	13.6	51,130	10.4
Pacific Peoples	229,280	261,820	301,640	31.6	5.6	6.2	6.6	72,360	14.7
Asian	194,750	272,440	404,320	107.6	4.8	6.5	8.8	209,570	42.6
MELAA#	18,450	27,660	38,550	108.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	20,100	4.1
TOTAL	4,090,270	4,221,900	4,582,150	12.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	491,880	100.0
Total without multiple count	3,732,000	3,880,500	4,184,500	12.1	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	9.6	8.8	9.5	-1.0	…	…	…	…	…

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Subnational Ethnic Population (RC,TA) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001 and 2006

*Notes: *Multiple Count means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group - see Ethnic 'overcount' rows*

 # MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African

Table 1.2.2 gives these data for the TA's which comprise the Auckland Region. They show the Māori population of Auckland City declining across the period in both absolute (-2.5 per cent) and relative terms (from 9.0 to 7.5 per cent of the Auckland City population). Similarly the European-origin population of Manukau City declined in both absolute (-1.5 per cent) and relative terms (from 51.6 to 39.5 per cent), in both 1996 and 2006 also having the smallest proportion of people of this ethnicity. Both the European and Māori populations experienced an increase in population share in each other TA, but in all cases these were the smallest increases. This was so even in the Rodney and Franklin Districts, where the European population increased by 33 and 23 per cent respectively, and Māori by 37 and 12 per cent respectively.

By contrast, in each TA, both absolute numbers and population share for the Pacific, Asian and MELAA populations have increased universally across the 1996-2006 period, but significantly more so for the two latter groups, with the Asian population more than doubling in all but Franklin District, and MELAA doubling in all but Auckland City and Rodney and Franklin Districts (and even then, numbers were close to doubling).

These trends are reflected in sizeable differences by TA in terms of each ethnic group's contribution to overall growth. As indicated above, the loss of Māori from Auckland City and of European from Manukau City slightly reduced underlying numbers in these cities. By contrast, the Asian population accounted for almost 85 per cent of Auckland City's growth across the ten year period, and between half and two-thirds of growth in Manukau City (53 per cent), North Shore City (65 per cent), and Waitakere City (53 per cent). Despite substantial growth in absolute terms, the numerically smaller MELAA population made a somewhat smaller contribution to growth, ranging from 5.7 per cent in both Auckland City and North Shore, to a mere 0.5 per cent in Rodney District.

The issue of ethnic 'overcount' should be kept in mind when interpreting these data, in 2006 ranging from a low 6.4 per cent for North Shore City to over 15 per cent for Papakura District. That is, the aggregate population for each area is inflated by the given proportion as the result of multiple counting by ethnicity, and is generally higher where the proportion Māori is higher (Pearson's correlation $r = 0.9$)[2]. Of interest is that this proportion has generally reduced for the four large cities of the region (between 1996 and 2006), but increased slightly for the Rodney and Franklin Districts, and significantly for Papakura District (17 per cent). However the latter may well be a reflection of the latter district's relatively small size, as much as its proportion Māori.

[2] The Pearson's correlation coefficient (*r*) measures the strength of association between two arrays of data on a scale ranging from -1.0 to +1.0. An *r* of 1.0 would indicate that both indices moved in the same direction at the same rate; an r of -1.0, that each moved in the opposite direction at the same rate. In the present case, an *r* of 0.9 indicates that the higher the proportion Māori, the higher the level of multiple counting.

Table 1.2.2: Population by Major Ethnic Group* (Multiple Count), TA's of the Auckland Region 1996-2006

	1996	2001	2006	Change (%)	1996	2001	2006	Contribution to Change 1996-2006	
	NUMBER				DISTRIBUTION (%)*			Number	(%)
Auckland City									
European/NZ/Other	253,140	250,500	256,250	1.2	63.7	59.5	55.1	3,110	4.6
Māori	35,830	33,040	34,920	-2.5	9.0	7.9	7.5	-910	-1.4
Pacific Peoples	52,440	54,400	56,640	8.0	13.2	12.9	12.2	4,200	6.2
Asian	52,160	76,560	109,170	109.3	13.1	18.2	23.5	57,010	84.8
MELAA#	3,880	6,180	7,680	97.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	3,800	5.7
TOTAL	397,450	420,680	464,660	16.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	67,210	100.0
Total without multiple count	362,000	388,800	428,300	18.3	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	9.8	8.2	8.5	-13.3	…	…	…	…	…
Manukau City									
European/NZ/Other	155,750	150,660	153,400	-1.5	51.6	45.3	39.5	-2,350	-2.7
Māori	47,760	50,000	53,920	12.9	15.8	15.0	13.9	6,160	7.2
Pacific Peoples	66,490	82,390	99,820	50.1	22.0	24.8	25.7	33,330	38.7
Asian	29,950	45,930	75,690	152.7	9.9	13.8	19.5	45,740	53.1
MELAA#	1,915	3,530	5,110	166.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	3,195	3.7
TOTAL	301,865	332,510	387,940	28.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	86,075	100.0
Total without multiple count	266,500	298,200	347,100	30.2	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	13.3	11.5	11.8	-11.3	…	…	…	…	…
North Shore City									
European/NZ/Other	154,570	157,030	163,520	5.8	80.4	76.2	70.9	8,950	23.2
Māori	13,310	13,270	14,160	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	850	2.2
Pacific Peoples	5,790	6,640	7,260	25.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	1,470	3.8
Asian	16,840	26,130	41,910	148.9	8.8	12.7	18.2	25,070	65.1
MELAA#	1,710	3,100	3,890	127.5	0.9	1.5	1.7	2,180	5.7
TOTAL	192,220	206,170	230,740	20.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	38,520	100.0
Total without multiple count	179,500	194,200	216,900	20.8	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	7.1	6.2	6.4	-10.0	…	…	…	…	…
Waitakere City									
European/NZ/Other	126,060	125,350	128,040	1.6	69.1	63.5	58.1	1,980	5.3
Māori	22,240	24,000	26,220	17.9	12.2	12.2	11.9	3,980	10.6
Pacific Peoples	20,580	26,290	30,460	48.0	11.3	13.3	13.8	9,880	26.2
Asian	12,620	20,010	32,410	156.8	6.9	10.1	14.7	19,790	52.5
MELAA#	1,040	1,810	3,090	197.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	2,050	5.4
TOTAL	182,540	197,460	220,220	20.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	37,680	100.0
Total without multiple count	161,600	176,200	195,400	20.9	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	13.0	12.1	12.7	-2.0	…	…	…	…	…
Rodney District									
European/NZ/Other	64,530	73,570	85,930	33.2	87.9	87.5	86.3	21,400	81.7
Māori	6,150	7,070	8,400	36.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	2,250	8.6
Pacific Peoples	1,235	1,435	2,040	65.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	805	3.1
Asian	1,310	1,770	2,900	121.4	1.8	2.1	2.9	1,590	6.1
MELAA#	170	250	310	82.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	140	0.5
TOTAL	73,395	84,095	99,580	35.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	26,185	100.0
Total without multiple count	68,300	78,500	92,500	35.4	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	7.5	7.1	7.7	2.6	…	…	…	…	…
Franklin District									
European/NZ/Other	41,760	44,930	51,450	23.2	77.6	77.8	77.2	9,690	75.5
Māori	8,590	8,680	9,600	11.8	16.0	15.0	14.4	1,010	7.9
Pacific Peoples	1,450	1,640	2,260	55.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	810	6.3
Asian	1,960	2,410	3,210	63.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	1,250	9.7
MELAA#	80	80	155	93.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	75	0.6
TOTAL	53,840	57,740	66,675	23.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,835	100.0
Total without multiple count	49,200	53,200	60,800	23.6	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	9.4	8.5	9.7	2.5	…	…	…	…	…
Papakura District									
European/NZ/Other	31,520	30,930	32,040	1.6	67.8	64.7	59.4	520	6.9
Māori	9,760	10,590	12,520	28.3	21.0	22.1	23.2	2,760	36.8
Pacific Peoples	3,090	3,450	4,920	59.2	6.6	7.2	9.1	1,830	24.4
Asian	1,890	2,630	3,970	110.1	4.1	5.5	7.4	2,080	27.8
MELAA#	220	235	525	138.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	305	4.1
TOTAL	46,480	47,835	53,975	16.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	7,495	100.0
Total without multiple count	41,100	42,200	46,800	13.9	…	…	…	…	…
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	13.1	13.4	15.3	17.1	…	…	…	…	…

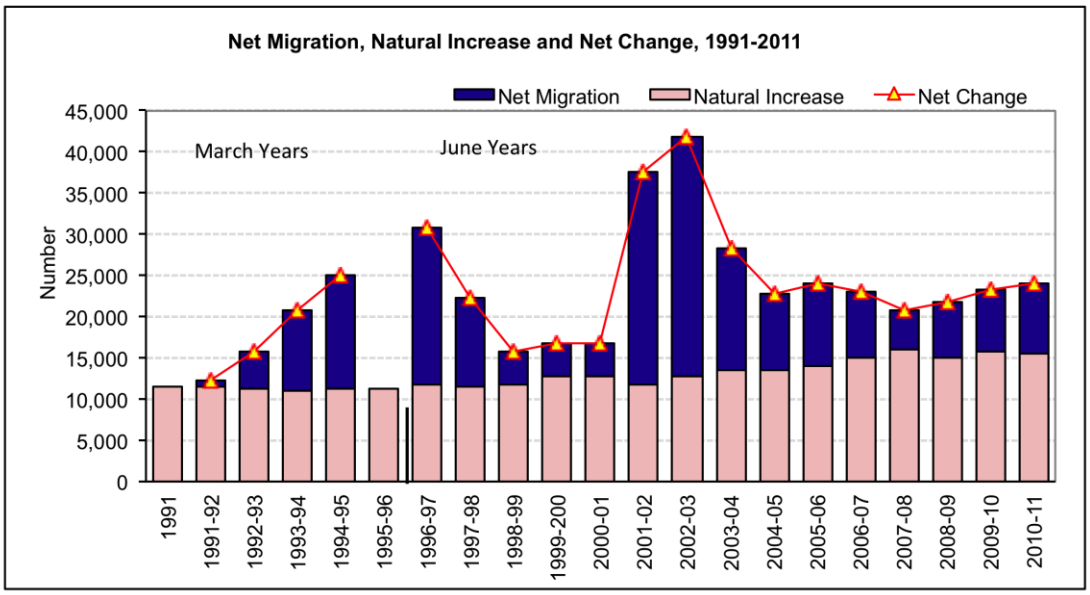
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Subnational Ethnic Population (RC,TA) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001 and 2006
*Notes: *Multiple Count means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group - see Ethnic 'overcount' rows*
 # MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African

2.0 Components of Change

2.1 Natural Increase and Net Migration

Figure 2.1.1 shows the estimated components of change contributing to growth for the Auckland Region across the period 1991-2011 (see Table 2.1.1 for underlying data, and note the lack of residual migration data for 1991 and the 1995-1996 period due to methodological changes in the underlying data collection). Despite significant net migration gains across the 1994-95, 1996-98 and 2001-2004 periods, the main component of growth in most years has been natural increase (the difference between births and deaths). Of equal importance is the increase in this component since the early 2000s, and its recent levelling off.

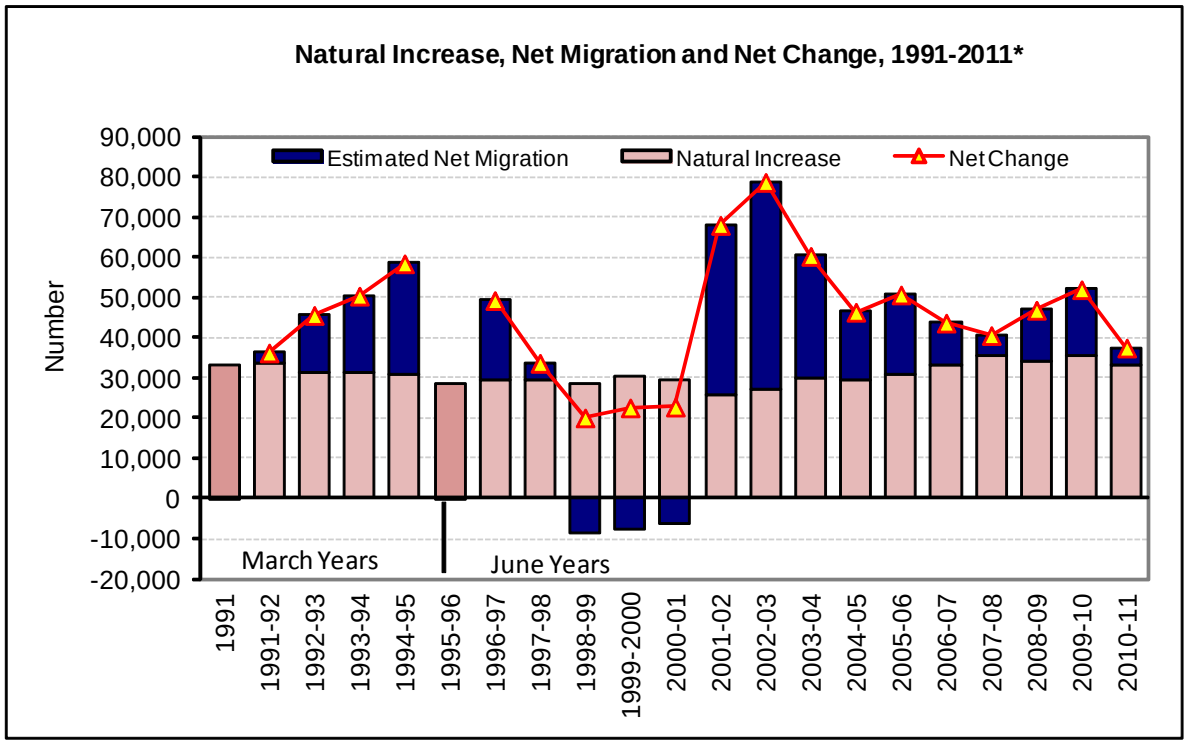
Figure 2.1.1: Natural Increase, Net Migration and Net Change 1991-2011, Auckland RC



**Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1995 and 1996 mean that only natural increase can be shown for that year*

Comparison with data for Total New Zealand (Figure 2.1.2) indicates similar trends, although total net migration was negative between 1998 and 2001, when it was moderately positive for the Auckland Region.

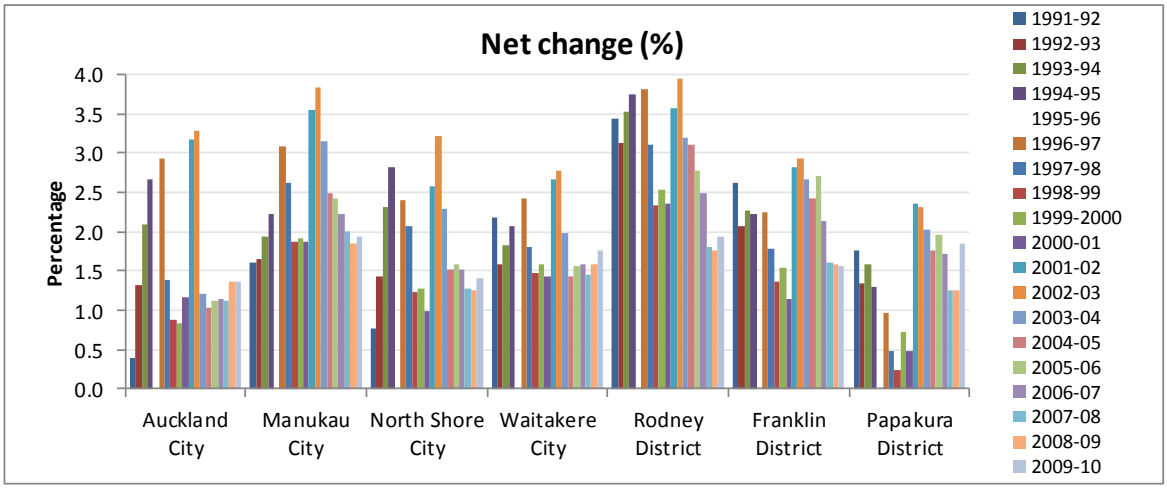
Figure 2.1.2: Natural Increase, Net Migration and Net Change 1991-2011, Total New Zealand

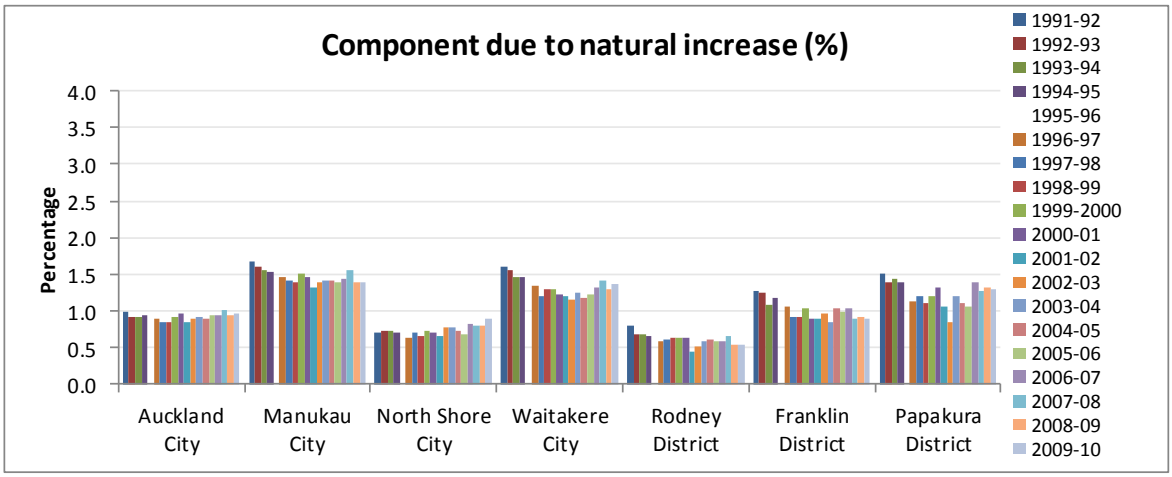


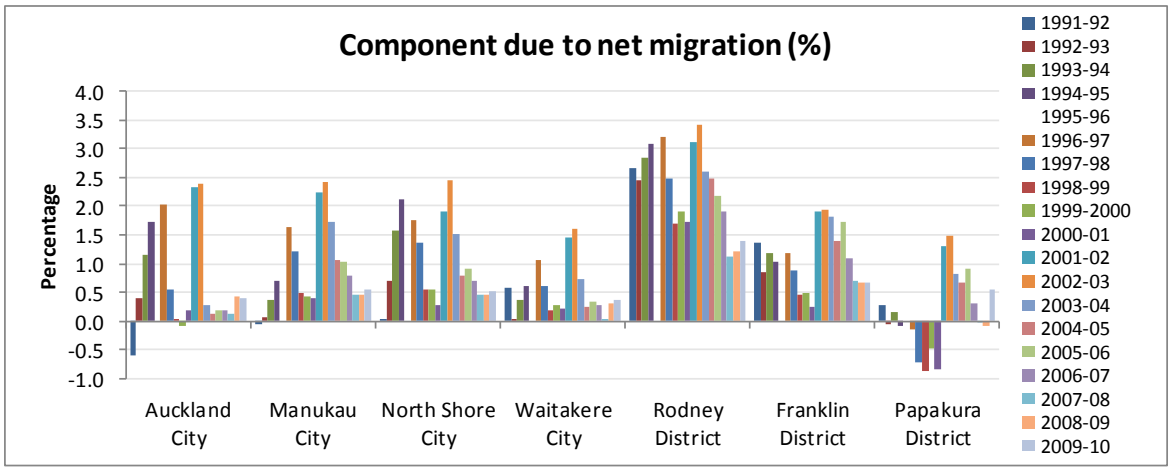
**Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1995 and 1996 mean that only natural increase can be shown for that year*

Comparative data for the TAs comprising the Auckland region are given in Figure 2.1.3 (see Appendices 1.2-1.5 for underlying data). The greater than average growth over the 1991-2011 period seen earlier in Table 1.1.1 for Manukau City (85.3 per cent), Franklin District (77.3 per cent) and Waitakere City (72.4 Per cent) is primarily due to their higher than average contributions from natural increase, as opposed to migration. The opposite is true for Rodney District, where the greatest overall net increase across the period was experienced (122.2 per cent) but where the primary driver has been stronger than average net migration gain; levels of natural increase are generally somewhat lower. The numerically smaller and somewhat lower growth Papakura District (54.7 per cent growth between 1991 and 2011) also shows natural increase as its major contributor to growth, but this has tended to be offset by relatively low migration gains, including net migration loss for much of the period. Interestingly, natural increase has also been the main driver of growth for Auckland City, which experienced net migration loss in 1991-92 and again (minutely) between 1999 and 2000. By comparison, the two components have contributed almost equally to the growth of North Shore City. In virtually all cases, however, net migration gain has diminished as a component of growth over the past few years, as the proportion due to natural increase has increased, a function of recent fertility trends, discussed below.

Figure 2.1.3: Net change and components of change, TAs of the Auckland Region, 1991-2011







Compiled from Statistics New Zealand Infoshare: Tables DPE051AA, VSB016AA, VSD018AA
(a) 1991-1995 Estimated Defacto; 1996-2011 Estimated Usual Resident
Natural Increase, Net Migration and Net Change as a percentage of previous year's URP

Table 2.1.1: Components of Change, 1991-2011, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand

	Auckland Region										Total New Zealand		
	Components						Contribution to Net Change				Contribution to Net Change		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Estimated Resident Population (a)	Net Change	Estimated Migration	Estimated Natural Increase~ (%)	Estimated Migration~ (%)	Net Change~ (%)		Estimated Natural Increase~ (%)	Estimated Migration~ (%)	Net Change~ (%)
March Year													
1991	18,347	6,768	11,579	953,980	…	…	…	…	…		…	…	…
1992	18,505	6,931	11,574	966,300	12,320	746	1.21	0.08	1.29		0.95	0.08	1.03
1993	18,080	6,909	11,171	982,000	15,700	4529	1.16	0.47	1.62		0.89	0.40	1.28
1994	18,103	7,007	11,096	1,002,700	20,700	9604	1.13	0.98	2.11		0.87	0.53	1.40
1995	18,396	7,138	11,258	1,027,700	25,000	13742	1.12	1.37	2.49		0.84	0.76	1.60
June Year													
1996	18,504	7,221	11,283	1,115,800									
1997	18,986	7,265	11,721	1,146,700	30,900	19179	1.05	1.72	2.77		0.79	0.53	1.32
1998	18,736	7,178	11,558	1,169,000	22,300	10742	1.01	0.94	1.94		0.78	0.11	0.89
1999	18,678	6,927	11,751	1,184,800	15,800	4049	1.01	0.35	1.35		0.75	-0.22	0.53
2000	19,901	7,179	12,722	1,201,500	16,700	3978	1.07	0.34	1.41		0.79	-0.20	0.59
2001	19,588	6,718	12,870	1,218,300	16,800	3930	1.07	0.33	1.40		0.76	-0.17	0.59
2002	18,897	7,177	11,720	1,255,800	37,500	25780	0.96	2.12	3.08		0.67	1.08	1.75
2003	19,817	7,120	12,697	1,297,600	41,800	29103	1.01	2.32	3.33		0.69	1.30	1.99
2004	20,789	7,168	13,621	1,326,000	28,400	14779	1.05	1.14	2.19		0.74	0.76	1.50
2005	20,832	7,181	13,651	1,348,900	22,900	9249	1.03	0.70	1.73		0.72	0.41	1.14
2006	20,906	6,954	13,952	1,373,000	24,100	10148	1.03	0.75	1.79		0.75	0.48	1.23
2007	22,172	7,129	15,043	1,396,100	23,100	8057	1.10	0.59	1.68		0.79	0.25	1.04
2008	23,419	7,378	16,041	1,416,800	20,700	4659	1.15	0.33	1.48		0.84	0.12	0.96
2009	22,366	7,283	15,083	1,438,600	21,800	6717	1.06	0.47	1.54		0.80	0.30	1.10
2010	23,279	7,434	15,845	1,461,900	23,300	7455	1.10	0.52	1.62		0.82	0.39	1.20
2011	22,799	7,350	15,449	1,486,000	24,100	8651	1.06	0.59	1.65		0.76	0.10	0.86

Compiled from Statistics New Zealand Infoshare: Usual Resident Population, Table DPE051AA; Births, Table VSB016AA; Deaths, Table VSD018AA

(a) 1991-1995 Estimated Defacto; 1996-2011 Estimated Usual Resident

~ Births minus Deaths

** Residual (Net Change minus Natural Increase)*

^ Natural Increase, Net Migration and Net Change as a percentage of previous year's URP

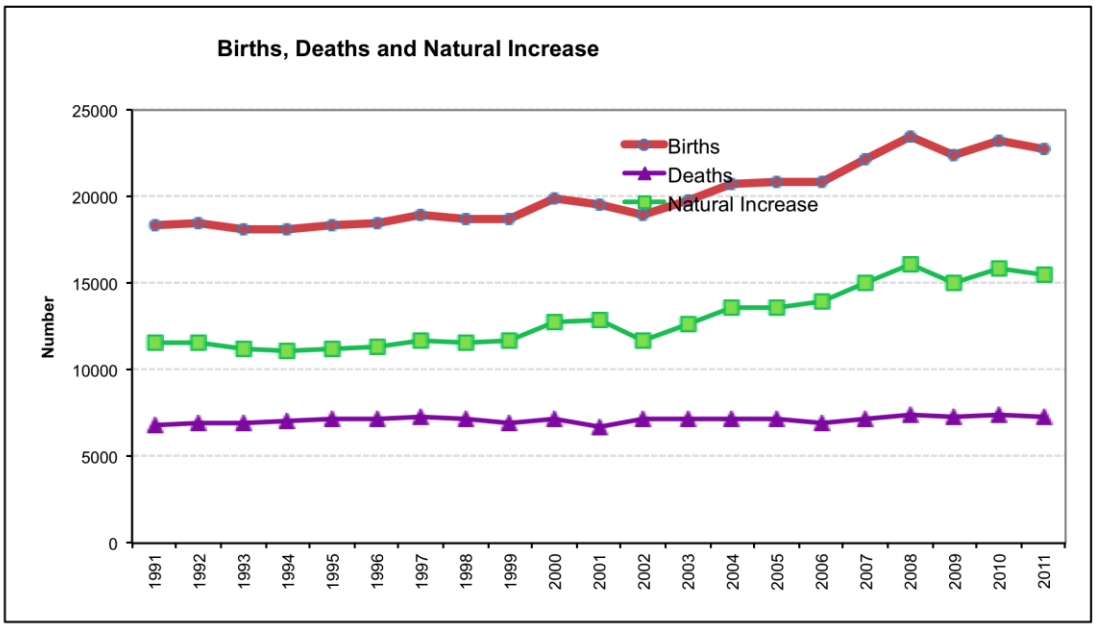
2.2 Births, Deaths and Natural Increase

Underlying the trends in natural increase shown above are those for births and deaths, depicted in Figure 2.2.1. Here as might be expected we see that the main driver of natural increase has been births which – as elsewhere in most New Zealand – have increased substantially since the turn of the 21st Century, peaking for the Auckland Region around 2008 with a slightly smaller secondary peak in 2010. For a number of reasons outlined below (most particularly the relatively reducing size of the reproductive age cohort indicated in the section on age structures), birth numbers are unlikely to see major increase in the future.

Deaths have also remained remarkably stable across the period, ending the period at 7,350, only a little above their 1991 level of 6,768 (8.6 per cent). However, the present small increase will almost certainly soon accelerate as the Baby Boomer wave moves through the older age groups.

As the projections further below will show, the overall outcome of these opposing trends will be a steady reduction in natural increase. As indicated above, this trend will have a negative impact on the region's longer-term potential for growth.

Figure 2.2.1: Births, Deaths and Natural Increase, Auckland Region 1991-2011



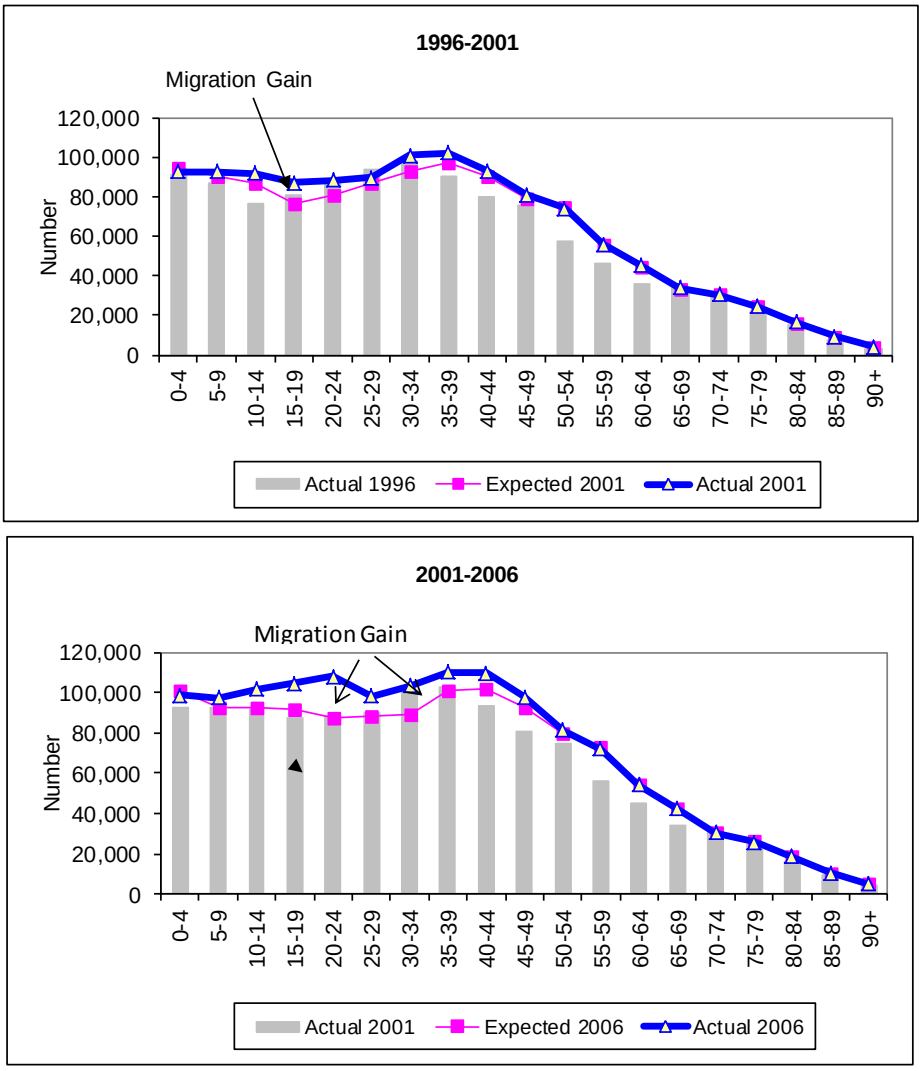
Compiled from Statistics New Zealand Infoshare: Births, Table VSB016AA; Deaths, Table VSD018AA

3.0 Components of Change by Age

3.1 Expected versus Actual Population

Using the residual method for estimating net migration described earlier, the components of change can be plotted by age. Figure 3.1.1 shows that between 1996 and 2001 the net migration gains outlined above occurred primarily (as is conventional) across the 15-34 year age groups, while between 2001 and 2006 they both increased and were strong even for those aged 35-49 years. Notable also is the impact of structural ageing which shows at 50-54 years across the 1996-2001 period, and 55-59 years for 2001-2006. That is, the gap between numbers at the previous Census (columns) and Expected/Actual numbers at the subsequent Census reflects the movement of the Baby Boomer wave through the age structure (see also Appendices 2.1 - 2.9 for data and TA graphs).

Figure 3.1.1: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Auckland Region

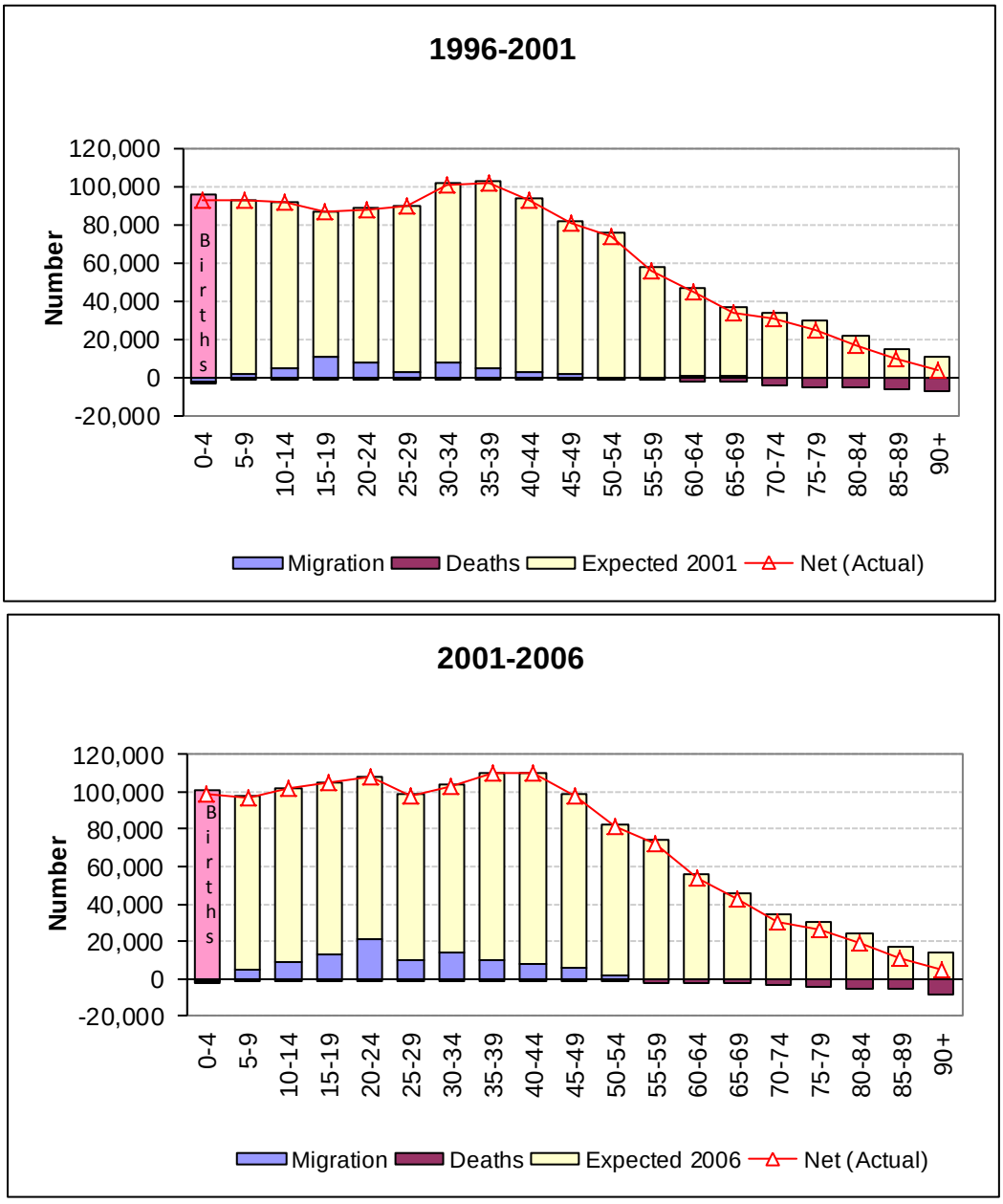


Source: Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007

3.2 Expected versus Actual Change by Component

The same data are plotted in Figure 3.2.1, this time to highlight the role of the other components of change (births and deaths). As indicated above, the primary driver increasing expected numbers at younger and mid-adult ages is migration, while at older ages, migration is negligible and numbers are reduced by deaths. The information in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 is important because it is free of cohort size effects, which have already been accounted for in the methodology.

Figure 3.2.1: Population Change by Age and Component, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Auckland RC



Source: Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007

4.0 Age Structure and Population Ageing

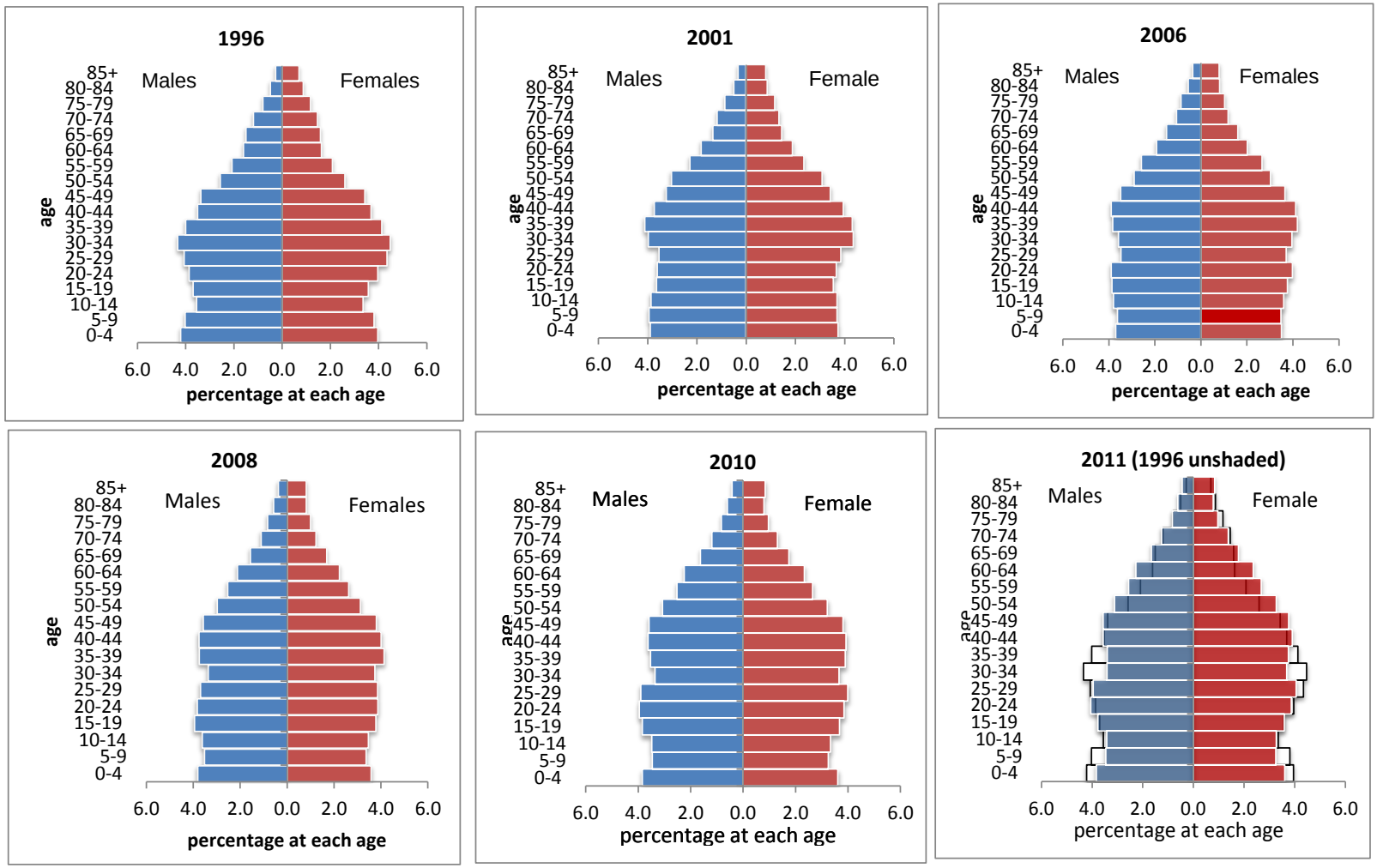
4.1 Numerical and Structural Ageing

By comparison with Total New Zealand and most other Regional Councils, the age structure of the Auckland region is relatively young; indeed it is New Zealand's youngest. It is younger because of its sizeable and relatively youthful net migration gains and the strong contribution of natural increase noted above. Nevertheless, as elsewhere, the population of the region is also ageing; just more slowly. It is ageing numerically, as more people survive to older ages, and structurally, as lower birth rates deliver relatively fewer babies and children into the base of the age structure *vis-à-vis* the size of the parental generation. It is also ageing structurally as previous youthful migrants grow older. Together these dynamics cause the proportions at younger ages to decrease, and the increased numbers at older ages to also become increased proportions.

The shifts can be detected in Figure 4.1.1 (see especially the lower right panel which directly compares the region's age structure in 1996 and 2011). However they are clearer from Table 4.1.1, which shows that despite the recent increase in births, the proportion of the Auckland Region population aged 0-14 years has declined monotonically, from 22.9 per cent in 1996 to 20.8 per cent in 2011, while the proportion aged 65+ years has increased from 10.1 to 10.5 per cent. For Total New Zealand the comparative proportion aged 65+ years in 2011 is 13.3 per cent, making the nation's age structure 26 per cent older than that of the Auckland Region. Also despite the substantial net migration gains at 15-24 and 25-49 years, the proportions at these ages have scarcely changed, that at 15-24 years increasing only slightly, from 15.1 per cent in 1996 to 15.3 per cent in 2011, and at 25-54 years actually falling slightly, from 44.6 per cent in 1996 to 43.5 per cent in 2011. In sum, the gains at the younger ages from both migration and births are slowing the pace of the Auckland Region's structural ageing, but are unable to prevent it.

Perhaps more important than ageing *per se* from Figure 4.1.1 is the recent increase at age 0-4, resulting in the development of third 'wave' within the age structure, a phenomenon referred to as an (advanced) age-structural transition (AST). As the people in these waves grow older and are replaced by differently sized cohorts, the peaks and troughs move through the age structure, and result in concomitant peaks and troughs in demand. For example, the current peak at 20-24 years will be replaced by a trough which will deepen over the next 15 years; then numbers will again grow.

Figure 4.1.1: Age-Sex Structure Auckland Region, 1996-2011, and 2011 compared with 1996



Source: *Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996-2011, NIDEA, University of Waikato*
Source data from Stats NZ Infoshare Estimated Subnational Population

Notes: *(RC, TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006-2011*

Table 4.1.1: Summary Indicators of Change by Age, 1996-2011, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand

Auckland Region	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	1996-01	2001-06	2006-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
				Number					Av. Annual Change (%)			Annual Change (%)				
Broad Age Group																
0-14	255,300	277,490	297,720	299,920	302,040	303,980	306,350	309,300	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0
15-24	168,190	175,800	212,640	215,980	218,150	220,650	223,860	226,740	0.9	4.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3
25-54	496,610	542,640	600,790	610,120	618,600	627,510	636,350	644,780	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
55-64	82,420	101,480	126,030	129,750	134,340	138,250	142,340	146,510	4.6	4.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.9
65+	112,180	119,410	133,820	138,250	141,540	146,060	150,820	156,410	1.3	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.7
Auckland Region	1,114,700	1,216,820	1,371,000	1,394,020	1,414,670	1,436,450	1,459,720	1,483,740	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Total NZ	3,731,970	3,880,500	4,184,600	4,228,330	4,315,770	4,268,870	4,367,780	4,405,180	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.0	2.1	-1.1	2.3	0.9
				Percentage					Av. Annual Change (%)			Annual Change (%)				
0-14	22.9	22.8	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.8	-0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
15-24	15.1	14.4	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	-0.8	1.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4
25-54	44.6	44.6	43.8	43.8	43.7	43.7	43.6	43.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
55-64	7.4	8.3	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
65+	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	-0.5	-0.1	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.0
Auckland Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Total NZ %65+ years	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.6	13.0	13.3	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.9	2.8	-1.6	3.4	2.3

Ratio Labour Market Entrants to Exits (Number aged 15-24 per 10 persons aged 55-64)

	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	1996-01	2001-06	2006-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
				Number					Av. Annual Change (%)			Annual Change (%)				
Auckland Region	20.4	17.3	16.9	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.7	15.5	-3.0	-0.5	-1.7	-1.3	-2.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6
Total NZ	18.3	15.2	14.1	13.9	13.4	13.6	13.2	13.0	-3.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-3.7	1.5	-2.6	-1.9

Ratio Elderly to Children (Number 65+ per Child 0-14)

	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	1996-01	2001-06	2006-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
				Number					Av. Annual Change (%)			Annual Change (%)				
Auckland Region	0.44	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.51	-0.4	0.9	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.7
Total NZ	0.50	0.53	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.60	0.64	0.66	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.9	4.6	-2.5	5.2	3.1

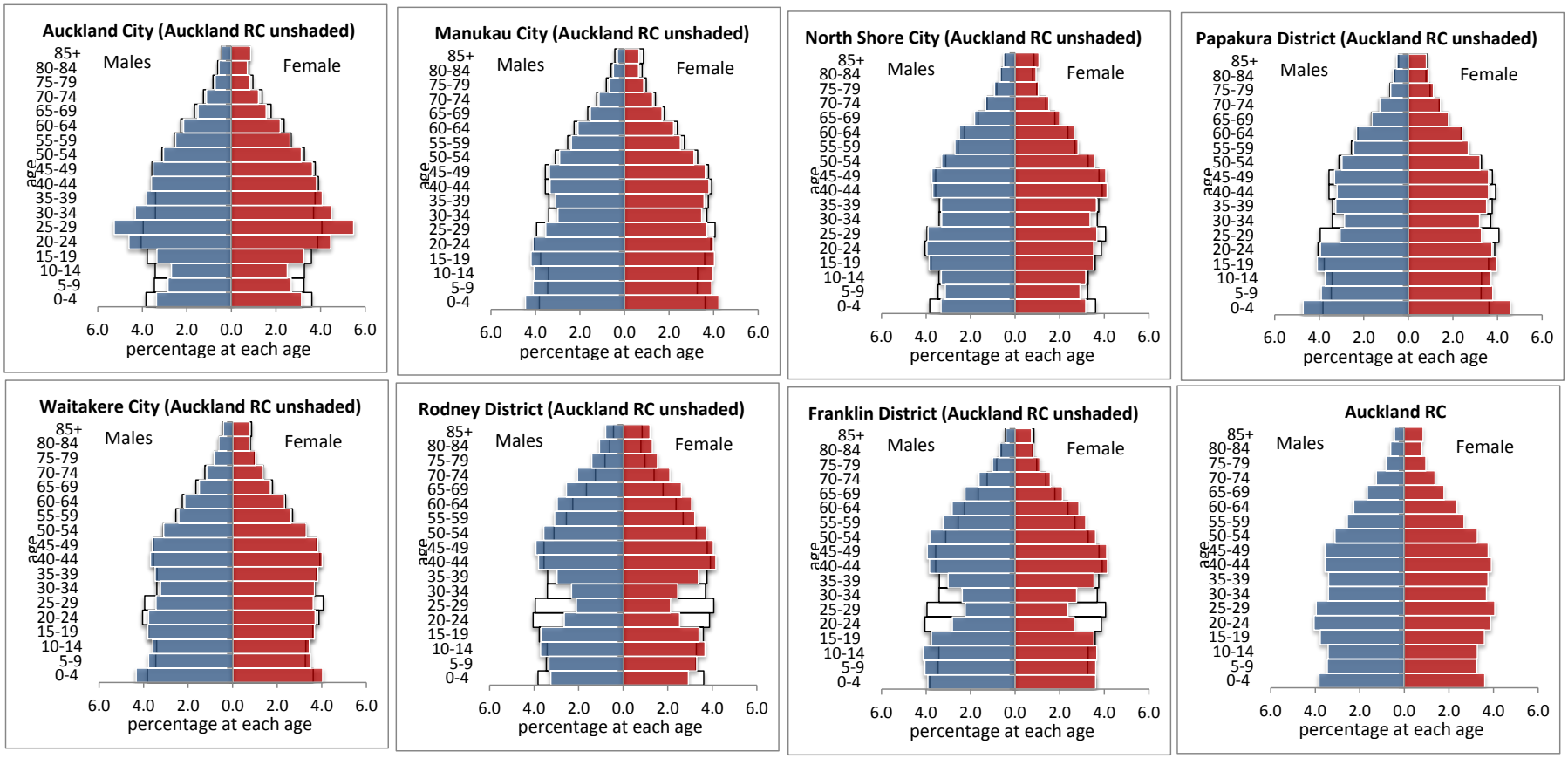
Source: *Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996-2011, National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA), University of Waikato*

Notes: *Source data from Stats NZ Infoshare Estimated Subnational Population (RC, TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001 and 2006-2011 (2006 Boundaries)*

The age-sex structures of the TAs which comprise the Auckland Region do, however, differ greatly. As Figure 4.1.2 shows, Auckland City has a disproportion of people aged in their twenties, while Manukau City, Waitakere City and Papakura District have a disproportion of children. Contrasting with both of these age structural 'types', the Rodney and Franklin Districts have deeply 'waisted' (hour-glass shaped) age structures, a form more commonly observed in rural areas and typically reflecting the net migration loss of young (mainly 20-24 year old) adults. The age-sex structure for North Shore City differs again in having both a shallow 'waist', a disproportion of people aged 15-29 years, and a relative lack of young children.

As indicated in Section 3.0, underlying these differences are different mixes of the components of population change (see Appendix 2 for the role of migration by age). Manukau and Waitakere Cities, for example, not only have a disproportion of children, but also enjoy net migration gain across ages 20-44 years (see Appendices 2.4 and 2.6), and the two are plausibly linked (that is, parents and children). Papakura District similarly experiences net gain at the key parental ages of 25-44 years, but (at least in the 1996-2001 period) net loss at 20-24 years. The deep waists in the respective age-sex structures of the Rodney and Franklin Districts reflect net migration loss at 20-24 years, but are equally driven by net gains at 0-14 and 30-44 years, which make the losses at 20-24 years look greater than they are. Similarly the shallow waist in the age-sex structure for North Shore City in fact reflects gains at most ages to 49, against minimal gains at 25-29 years.

Figure 4.1.2: Age-Sex Structures of the TAs of the Auckland Region in 2011, compared with that of Auckland Region

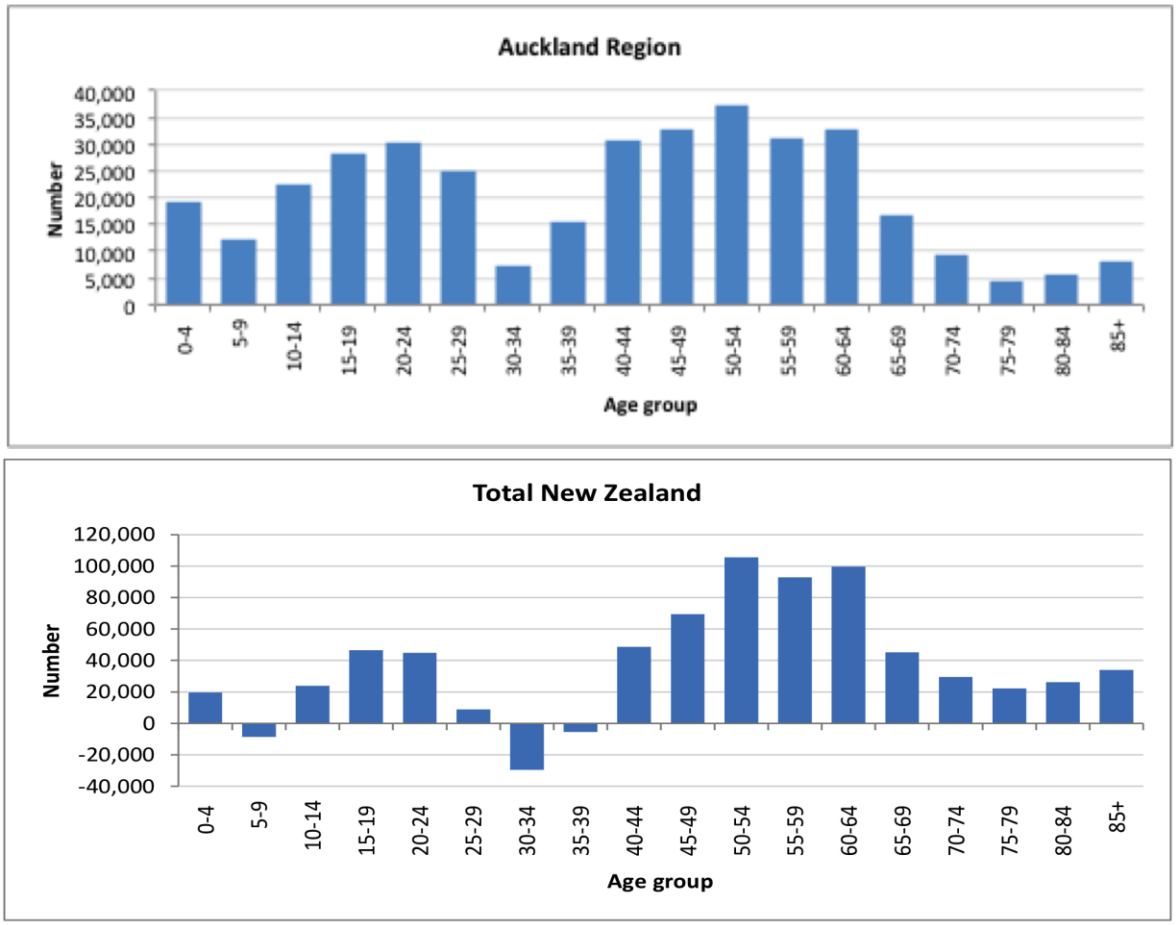


Source: *Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996-2011, NIDEA, University of Waikato*
Source data from Stats NZ Infoshare Estimated Subnational Population

Notes: *(RC, TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006-2011*

Overall trends by five-year age group for the Auckland Region for the period 1996 to 2011 are summarised in Figure 4.1.3 (see also Table 4.1.2). Between 1996 and 2011, all age groups grew, but substantially less so at 30-34 years. Numbers increased most significantly across the Baby Boomer age groups. However, as indicated in Section 3 (above), some of these changes reflect cohort size effects, with smaller cohorts replacing larger cohorts at the younger ages, and vice-versa at older ages. By contrast, the data for Total New Zealand show net decline at ages 5-9, 30-34 and 35-39 years.

Figure 4.1.3: Change by Age (Number), Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 1996-2011



Source: Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996-2011, NIDEA, University of Waikato
Source data from Stats NZ Infoshare Estimated Subnational Population (RC, TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006-2011

Data by age for the TAs which comprise the Auckland Region are given in Table 4.1.2. Here we see that four TAs (Waitakere City, and Rodney, Franklin and Papakura Districts) experienced decline at 30-34 years, contributing to the overall outcome of modest regional growth for that age group. Franklin and Papakura Districts also experienced net loss at 25-29 years, while Auckland City saw a disproportionate gain (40.1 per cent), also however, experiencing net loss at 75-59 and 80-84 years.

Table 4.1.2: Change by Age (%), Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 1996-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Rodney District	Franklin District	Papakura District	Auckland Regional Council	Total New Zealand
								%	%
0-4	11.8	31.0	24.1	18.9	23.6	11.2	23.0	21.2	6.6
5-9	1.6	27.2	14.5	10.1	23.4	14.9	9.2	14.0	-2.9
10-14	10.5	45.9	25.0	28.9	56.0	27.4	24.4	29.2	8.9
15-19	24.2	44.5	27.6	35.7	73.1	39.7	28.7	35.0	17.2
20-24	31.3	44.7	27.2	31.5	60.5	27.5	21.5	34.6	16.0
25-29	40.1	29.3	26.7	8.4	8.6	-10.0	-5.6	26.7	3.1
30-34	14.1	13.4	5.1	-3.9	-2.6	-16.5	-8.6	7.3	-9.8
35-39	17.3	28.8	11.4	10.4	14.5	2.8	11.7	16.9	-1.8
40-44	28.3	51.4	31.5	42.9	58.9	44.1	22.4	38.2	18.4
45-49	38.9	53.2	27.3	49.1	64.4	57.2	27.7	43.2	27.8
50-54	61.4	71.0	48.1	73.0	84.6	84.3	44.7	64.4	54.8
55-59	66.0	73.0	58.9	65.5	77.6	91.9	47.7	67.5	56.5
60-64	80.3	101.1	100.0	79.8	95.2	121.8	86.8	91.0	72.5
65-69	25.5	70.2	55.2	46.7	54.7	81.3	41.5	48.1	33.5
70-74	5.1	60.3	24.3	42.8	51.3	71.0	45.3	31.6	25.5
75-79	-12.3	45.9	12.8	63.6	50.8	62.1	34.7	20.6	26.4
80-84	-3.6	58.2	30.8	92.7	100.0	81.8	66.7	36.3	46.4
85+	24.7	103.9	80.1	142.2	222.2	111.1	131.0	75.8	86.6
Total	26.1	43.7	29.5	30.8	49.2	34.6	23.4	33.1	18.0

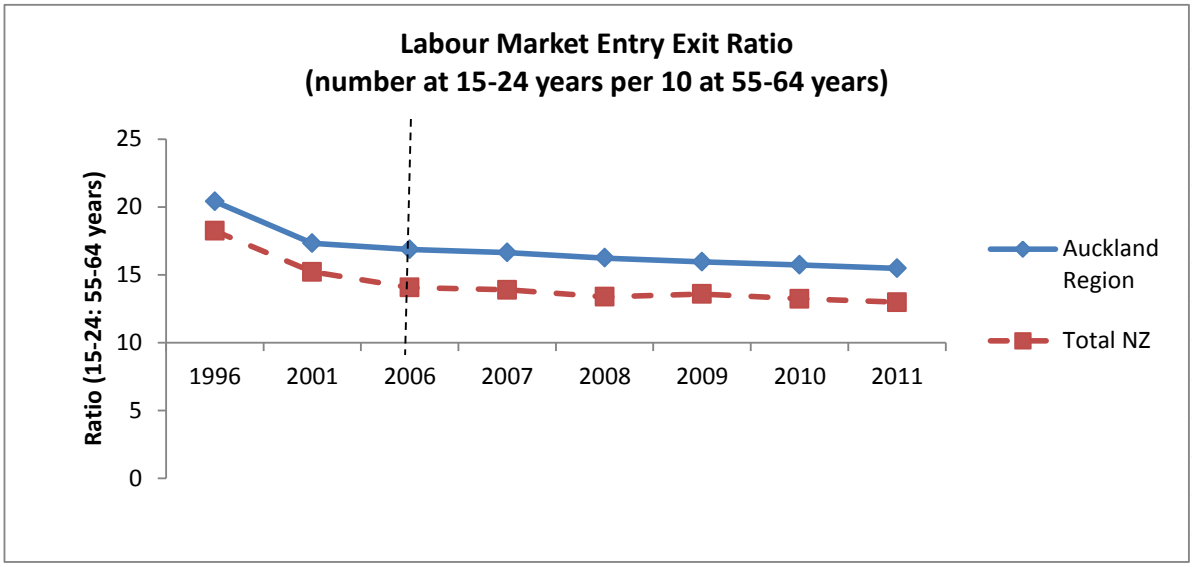
Source: *Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996-2011, NIDEA, University of Waikato*

Notes: *Source data from Stats NZ TableBuilder Estimated Subnational Population by Age and Sex at 30 June*

4.2 Labour Market Implications

Reflecting structural population ageing, Table 4.1.1 (above) also showed that the Auckland Region's Labour Market 'entry/exit ratio' has fallen since 1996, from 20.4 people at labour market entry age (15-24 years) for every 10 in the retirement age zone (55-64 years), to 15.5 per 10 in 2011 (see Figure 4.2.1 – and note differences in periodicity, the seemingly sharp decline at the beginning of the period reflecting five year observations which then shift to annual). However as Figure 4.2.1 shows, this index remains much higher than for Total New Zealand, which in 2011 had only 13.0 people at entry age per 10 at exit age (down from 18.3 in 1996). If older age groupings are used, for example 20-29 and 60-69 years, Auckland Region in 2011 had 25.7 entrants per 10 exits, while Total New Zealand had just 14.8 (not shown on Table 4.1.1). In both cases the disparity reflects the relative youth of the Auckland Region, although it says nothing about labour market availability *per se*.

Figure 4.2.1: Labour Market Entry/Exit Ratio, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 1996-2011



Source: Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996-2011, NIDEA, University of Waikato
Source data from Stats NZ Infoshare Estimated Subnational Population (RC, TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006-2011 (note different time periods on X-axis)

Table 4.2.1 gives the data for the TAs which comprise the Auckland Region, along with those for Total New Zealand. All ratios declined significantly over the period 1996-2011, the greatest declines in the Auckland Region occurring for the structurally older Franklin District and North Shore City (34.5 and 27.8 per cent respectively). In the former case this was greater than the national trend. However at 25.6 per cent, the decline for the relatively youthful Auckland City is also notable,

indicating the rapidity with which the city is also ageing. As might be expected given its relative youth, the smallest decline was for Manukau City (21.9 per cent).

Table 4.2.1: Labour Market Entry/Exit Ratio (15-24:55-64 years), Auckland Region and its Territorial Authorities compared with Total New Zealand, 1996-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Franklin District	Papakura District	AUCKLAND REGION	Total NZ
1996	22.2	22.8	19.3	20.2	16.1	20.9	20.4	18.3
2001	19.5	18.8	15.8	17.9	12.4	16.9	17.3	15.2
2006	19.5	18.8	15.4	16.7	10.6	15.6	16.9	14.1
2007	19.0	18.7	15.1	16.5	10.6	15.7	16.6	13.9
2008	18.1	18.5	14.7	16.2	10.6	15.8	16.2	13.4
2009	17.5	18.3	14.3	16.1	10.6	15.6	16.0	13.6
2010	17.0	18.1	14.1	15.8	10.6	15.9	15.7	13.2
2011	16.5	17.8	13.9	15.7	10.5	15.9	15.5	13.0
Change 1996-2011 (%)	-25.6	-21.9	-27.8	-22.3	-34.5	-23.9	-24.2	-28.8

Source: Jackson, N.O (2012) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996-2011, NIDEA, University of Waikato
Source data from Stats NZ Infoshare Estimated Subnational Population (RC, TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006-2011

4.3 Ethnic Age Composition and Ageing

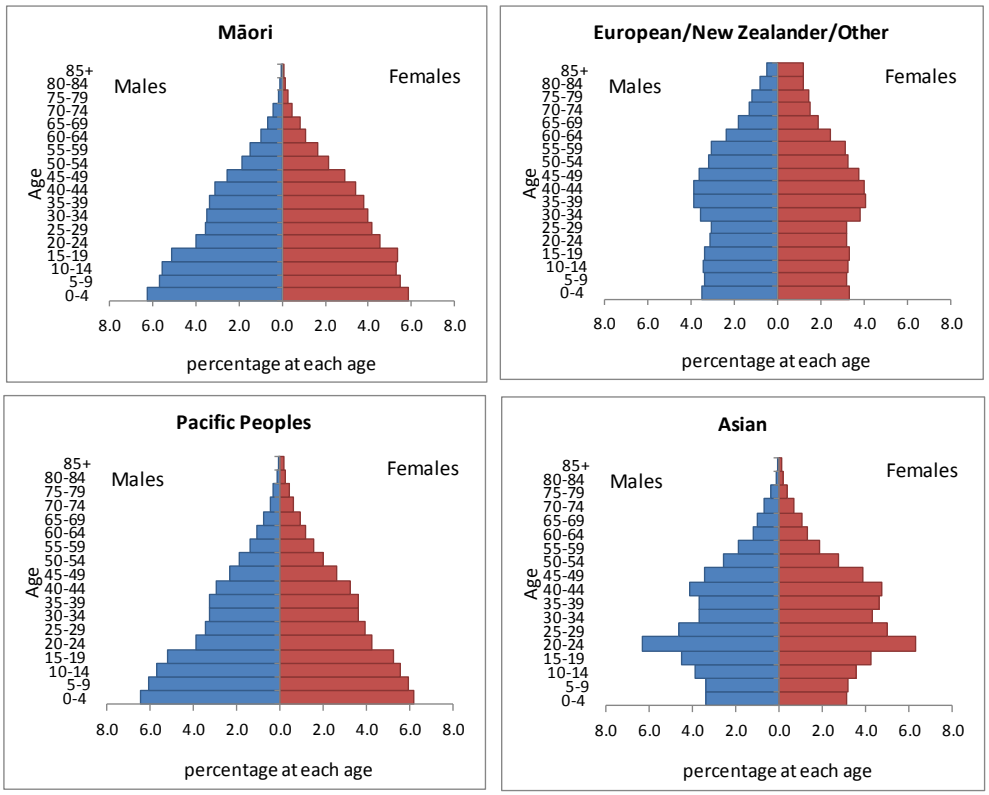
Figure 4.3.1 provides a comparison of the Auckland Region's major ethnic groups in 2006, according to the multiple count enumeration method discussed above. As was indicated in Table 1.2.1 (p. 17), this method of enumeration means that a portion of the population is counted in more than one ethnic group. In Auckland's case, the over-count for 2006 (when the totals by ethnic group are summed) was approximately 9.8 per cent, a little lower that at the 1996 Census when it was 10.6 per cent. However, as can be seen by the markedly different age structures of each group in Figure 4.3.1, this methodological complexity would have very little impact on the story by age composition.

The data identify that the bulge at 15-29 years in the region's overall age structure shown earlier in Figure 4.1.1 is very much accounted for by the youthful Asian, Pacific Island and Māori populations, which collectively account for just over half at those ages (Asian 23.8 per cent, Pacific Island 15.2 per cent, Māori 12.0 per cent). The much smaller MELAA population (data not shown here) contributes a further 1.7 per cent. By comparison, and while the European-origin population accounts for the remaining 47.3 per cent of those at 15-29 years, there is a notable deficit at 20-29 years beneath the Baby Boomer bulge. The significant 'wings' on the Asian population at 20-24 years (presumably reflecting education-related migration) also stand in marked contrast to the others.

Figure 4.3.2 provides a comparison with Total New Zealand. In each case the age structures for each ethnic group are similar to those for the Auckland Region. However at national level the 'bite' at 20-29 years for the European-origin population is somewhat deeper than for the Auckland Region, while the national level Māori population is slightly older, and the Pacific Islands population, slightly younger, than their national level counterparts (denoted by smaller and larger proportions respectively at the youngest ages than for Auckland).

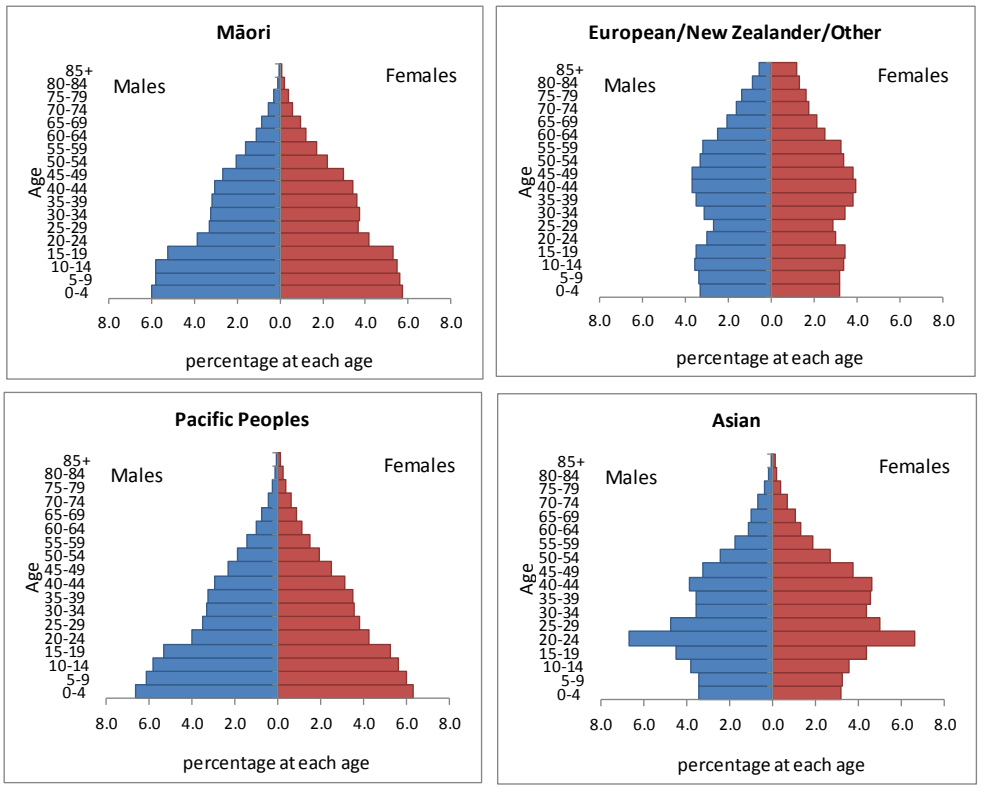
Table 4.3.1 provides an overview of each group's population share by age for 2006. The general picture is that the Māori and Pacific Island populations increase their share as age decreases, while the European-origin population increases its share as age increases. The picture is significantly less linear for the Asian population, where the largest shares are concentrated at 15-24 and 25-54 years. Within that picture, young Māori and those of European origin comprise a significantly smaller share of the Auckland Region's youth (14.9 and 47.9 per cent respectively) than they do at national level (20.2 and 60.6 per cent respectively), and the situation is similar at each older age. By contrast, the region's Pacific Island, Asian and MELAA populations claim a larger share of each age group than they do nationally.

Figure 4.3.1: Age-Sex Structure by Major Ethnic Group*, Auckland Region, 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Subnational Ethnic Population (RC,TA) by Age and Sex at 30 June 2006
*Notes: *Multiple count ethnicity means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group*

Figure 4.3.2: Age-Sex Structure by Major Ethnic Group*, Total New Zealand, 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Subnational Ethnic Population (RC,TA) by Age and Sex at 30 June 2006
*Notes: *Multiple count ethnicity means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group*

Table 4.3.1: Ethnic Group* Percentage Share by Age Group and Region, 2006

	Māori	Pacific Island	Asian	MELAA	European /NZ/Other	Total*	Number*
Auckland Region							
0-14	14.9	20.3	15.3	1.5	47.9	100.0	358,420
15-24	12.4	15.7	23.9	1.7	46.4	100.0	239,820
25-54	9.4	11.5	19.8	1.5	57.8	100.0	641,050
55-64	6.3	8.1	12.9	0.7	71.9	100.0	129,790
65+	3.7	6.0	9.3	0.5	80.5	100.0	136,150
Total	10.4	13.5	17.8	1.4	56.9	100.0	1,505,230
Total NZ							
0-14	20.2	10.4	7.9	1.0	60.6	100.0	1,064,730
15-24	17.0	8.3	13.1	1.1	60.5	100.0	684,330
25-54	12.4	5.8	10.0	1.0	70.8	100.0	1,870,490
55-64	7.9	3.4	5.6	0.4	82.7	100.0	442,280
65+	4.9	2.2	3.6	0.2	89.0	100.0	520,320
Total	13.6	6.6	8.8	0.8	70.1	100.0	4,582,150

Source: Jackson, N.O (2011) Subnational Ethnic Age Structure Resource 1996, 2001, 2006, NIDEA

Source data: Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Subnational Ethnic Population (RC,TA) by Age and Sex at 30 June

*Notes: *Multiple count ethnicity means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group*

Tables 4.3.2 to 4.3.5 provide summary data for the Auckland Region's Māori, Pacific Island, Asian, and European origin populations by age across the 1996-2006 period. Data for the MELAA population are not presented because of relatively small numbers by age.

Table 4.3.2 shows that the very youthful age structure of the Auckland Region's Māori population results in over one-third aged 0-14 years across all three observations, falling from 35.9 per cent in 1996 to 34.2 per cent in 2006. These proportions are in stark contrast to that population's 10.4 per cent total share in 2006 shown earlier in Table 1.2.1, and are clearly where the Māori population's contribution to the region's growth is concentrated, i.e., at the youngest ages. The population's relative youth is also evidenced in its very high labour market entry exit ratio in 2006 of 36.4 at labour market entry age per 10 in the retirement zone (by comparison the national 'all ethnic groups combined' ratio was 14.1 per 10, and for Auckland, 16.9:10). However the region's Māori population is also ageing, with the Labour Market entry: exit ratio having fallen from 49.7 per 10 in 1996.

At 65+ years, both numbers and proportions have grown, albeit the proportion in 2006 is still only 3.2 per cent. The data indicate that the Auckland Region's Māori population is slightly younger than its national counterpart, where the proportion aged 65+ is a little higher (4.1 per cent), and the labour market entry: exit ratio concomitantly fractionally lower (see also Section 6 on this topic).

Table 4.3.2: Summary Indicators, Auckland Region Māori Population, 1996, 2001, 2006

Māori	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
	Number				Change (%) over 5 years	
Broad Age Group						
0-14	50,540	52,010	53,540	…	2.9	2.9
15-24	28,280	26,140	29,740	…	-7.6	13.8
25-54	53,040	55,730	60,240	…	5.1	8.1
55-64	5,690	6,270	8,170	…	10.2	30.3
65+	3,150	3,590	4,980	…	14.0	38.7
Auckland Region	140,700	143,740	156,670	…	2.2	9.0
Total NZ Māori	573,180	585,970	624,310	…	2.2	6.5
		Percentage				
0-14	35.9	36.2	34.2	…	0.7	-5.6
15-24	20.1	18.2	19.0	…	-9.5	4.4
25-54	37.7	38.8	38.5	…	2.8	-0.8
55-64	4.0	4.4	5.2	…	7.9	19.5
65+	2.2	2.5	3.2	…	11.6	27.3
Auckland Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	…	…	…
Total NZ Māori % 65+ years	3.0	3.4	4.1	…	11.8	22.0

Ratio Labour Market Entrants to Exits (Number aged 15-24 per 10 persons aged 55-64)

	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
	Number				Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	49.7	41.7	36.4	…	-16.1	-12.7
Total NZ Māori	42.0	36.9	33.1	…	-12.1	-10.2

Ratio Elderly to Children (Number 65+ per Child 0-14)

	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
	Number				Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	0.06	0.07	0.09	…	9.7	34.8
Total NZ Māori	0.08	0.09	0.12	…	11.8	30.5

Source: Jackson, N.O. (2011) Subnational Age Structure Resource 1996, 2001, 2006, NIDEA, University of Waikato.

Notes: Source data from Stats NZ TableBuilder Estimated Subnational Population (RC,TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 96,01,06

Notes: Multiple count ethnicity means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group

The Pacific Island population of the Auckland Region has an even greater proportion at the youngest ages than Māori, 35.9 per cent in 2006 (Table 4.3.3), but also a slightly higher proportion (4.1 per cent) aged 65+ years. The latter was also a little higher than for the national Pacific Island population (3.8 per cent), the former anomaly due to the Auckland Region having slightly smaller proportions (of Pacific Islanders than Māori) at 25-54 years, and the latter, slightly higher proportions of Pacific Islanders at these ages than nationally. As can be seen from Tables 4.3.2 and 4.3.3, both populations

are also ageing, and, as was the case for Māori, the Pacific Island population's contribution to the growth of the region is clearly also heavily concentrated at the youngest ages.

Table 4.3.3: Summary Indicators, Auckland Region Pacific Island Population, 1996, 2001, 2006

Pacific Island	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
	Number				Change (%) over 5 years	
Broad Age Group						
0-14	56,990	66,330	72,840	…	16.4	9.8
15-24	27,880	30,700	37,700	…	10.1	22.8
25-54	54,930	64,260	73,640	…	17.0	14.6
55-64	6,160	8,120	10,550	…	…	…
65+	4,810	6,510	8,220	…	…	…
Auckland Region	150,770	175,920	202,950	…	16.7	15.4
Total NZ Pacific Island	229,280	261,820	301,640	…	14.2	15.2
	Percentage					
0-14	37.8	37.7	35.9	…	-0.3	-4.8
15-24	18.5	17.5	18.6	…	-5.6	6.4
25-54	36.4	36.5	36.3	…	0.3	-0.7
55-64	4.1	4.6	5.2	…	13.0	12.6
65+	3.2	3.7	4.1	…	16.0	9.5
Auckland Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	…	…	…
Total NZ Pacific Island	3.1	3.4	3.8	…	11.8	11.8

Ratio Labour Market Entrants to Exits (Number aged 15-24 per 10 persons aged 55-64)

	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
	Number				Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	45.3	37.8	35.7	…	-16.5	-5.5
Total NZ Pacific Island	47.1	40.0	37.2	…	-14.9	-7.0

Ratio Elderly to Children (Number 65+ per Child 0-14)

	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
	Number				Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	0.08	0.10	0.11	…	16.3	15.0
Total NZ Pacific Island	0.08	0.09	0.10	…	12.0	16.8

Source: Jackson, N.O (2011) Subnational Ethnic Age Structure Resource 1996, 2001, 2006, NIDEA

Notes: Source data from Stats NZ TableBuilder Estimated Subnational Population (RC,TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 96,01,06.

Notes: Multiple count ethnicity means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group

As noted above, the region's Asian population has a significantly different and somewhat older age structure, with just one-fifth aged 0-14 years in 2006, and 4.7 per cent aged 65+ years (Table 4.3.4), the latter being the same as its national counterpart. The most distinctive feature of the region's Asian population is, however, its particularly large disproportion at 20-24 years, presumably reflecting the pursuit of higher education, and a somewhat larger and stable proportion at 25-54

years. At 34:10 in 2006, the ratio of Asian people at labour market entry to exit age was strongly positive, albeit having fallen from 51:10 in 1996; however for the Auckland Region this index says little about availability, with so many young Asian people known to be studying.

Table 4.3.4: Summary Indicators, Auckland Region Asian Population, 1996, 2001, 2006

Asian	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
		Number			Change (%) over 5 years	
Broad Age Group						
0-14	30,280	39,220	54,910	…	29.5	40.0
15-24	23,260	36,350	57,200	…	56.3	57.4
25-54	55,050	82,000	127,060	…	49.0	55.0
55-64	4,580	10,340	16,780	…	125.8	62.3
65+	3,380	7,260	12,660	…	114.8	74.4
Auckland Region	116,550	175,170	268,610	…	50.3	53.3
Total NZ Asian	194,750	272,440	404,320	…	39.9	48.4
		Percentage				
0-14	26.0	22.4	20.4	…	-13.8	-8.7
15-24	20.0	20.8	21.3	…	4.0	2.6
25-54	47.2	46.8	47.3	…	-0.9	1.0
55-64	3.9	5.9	6.2	…	50.2	5.8
65+	2.9	4.1	4.7	…	42.9	13.7
Auckland Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	…	…	…
Total NZ Asian	3.0	4.2	4.7	…	37.9	11.4
Ratio Labour Market Entrants to Exits (Number aged 15-24 per 10 persons aged 55-64)						
	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
		Number			Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	50.8	35.2	34.1	…	-30.8	-3.0
Total NZ Asian	51.0	37.5	36.3	…	-26.3	-3.3
Ratio Elderly to Children (Number 65+ per Child 0-14)						
	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
		Number			Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	0.11	0.19	0.23	…	65.8	24.6
Total NZ Asian	0.12	0.19	0.23	…	58.7	21.6

Source: Jackson, N.O (2011) Subnational Ethnic Age Structure Resource 1996, 2001, 2006, NIDEA

Notes: Source data from Stats NZ TableBuilder Estimated Subnational Population (RC,TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 96,01,0

Notes: Multiple count ethnicity means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group

The data for the Auckland Region's European-origin population (Table 4.3.5) also stand in stark contrast to that for the other ethnic groups. With 12.8 per cent aged 65+ years in 2006, the

European-origin population of the Auckland Region is much older than each of the other ethnic groups, but simultaneously somewhat younger than its national counterpart (14.4 per cent) and ageing somewhat slower. This disparity is also evident in the entry exit ratio for the region's European-origin population being just 11.9 people at entry age per 10 at exit age in 2006, the ratio also having fallen from 16.3 across the period, albeit that decline being less pronounced than for its national counterpart.

Table 4.3.5: Summary Indicators, Auckland Region European/New Zealand/Other Population, 1996, 2001, 2006

European/NZ/Other	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
		Number			Change (%) over 5 years	
Broad Age Group						
0-14	166,790	170,040	171,840	…	1.9	1.1
15-24	112,340	102,200	111,210	…	-9.0	8.8
25-54	365,070	366,330	370,220	…	0.3	1.1
55-64	68,850	78,720	93,360	…	14.3	18.6
65+	102,890	103,310	109,660	…	0.4	6.1
Auckland Region	815,940	820,600	856,290	…	0.6	4.3
Total NZ European/Other/NZ	3,074,610	3,074,010	3,213,330	…	0.0	4.5
		Percentage				
0-14	20.4	20.7	20.1	…	1.4	-3.2
15-24	13.8	12.5	13.0	…	-9.5	4.3
25-54	44.7	44.6	43.2	…	-0.2	-3.2
55-64	8.4	9.6	10.9	…	13.7	13.7
65+	12.6	12.6	12.8	…	-0.2	1.7
Auckland Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	…	…	…
Total NZ European/Other/NZ	13.2	13.8	14.4	…	4.6	4.1

Ratio Labour Market Entrants to Exits (Number aged 15-24 per 10 persons aged 55-64)

	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
		Number			Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	16.3	13.0	11.9	…	-20.4	-8.2
Total NZ European/Other/NZ	15.9	12.7	11.3	…	-20.1	-11.0

Ratio Elderly to Children (Number 65+ per Child 0-14)

	1996	2001	2006	…	1996-2001	2001-2006
		Number			Change (%) over 5 years	
Auckland Region	0.62	0.61	0.64	…	-1.5	5.0
Total NZ European/Other/NZ	0.61	0.65	0.72	…	6.1	10.0

Source: Jackson, N.O (2011) Subnational Ethnic Age Structure Resource 1996, 2001, 2006, NIDEA

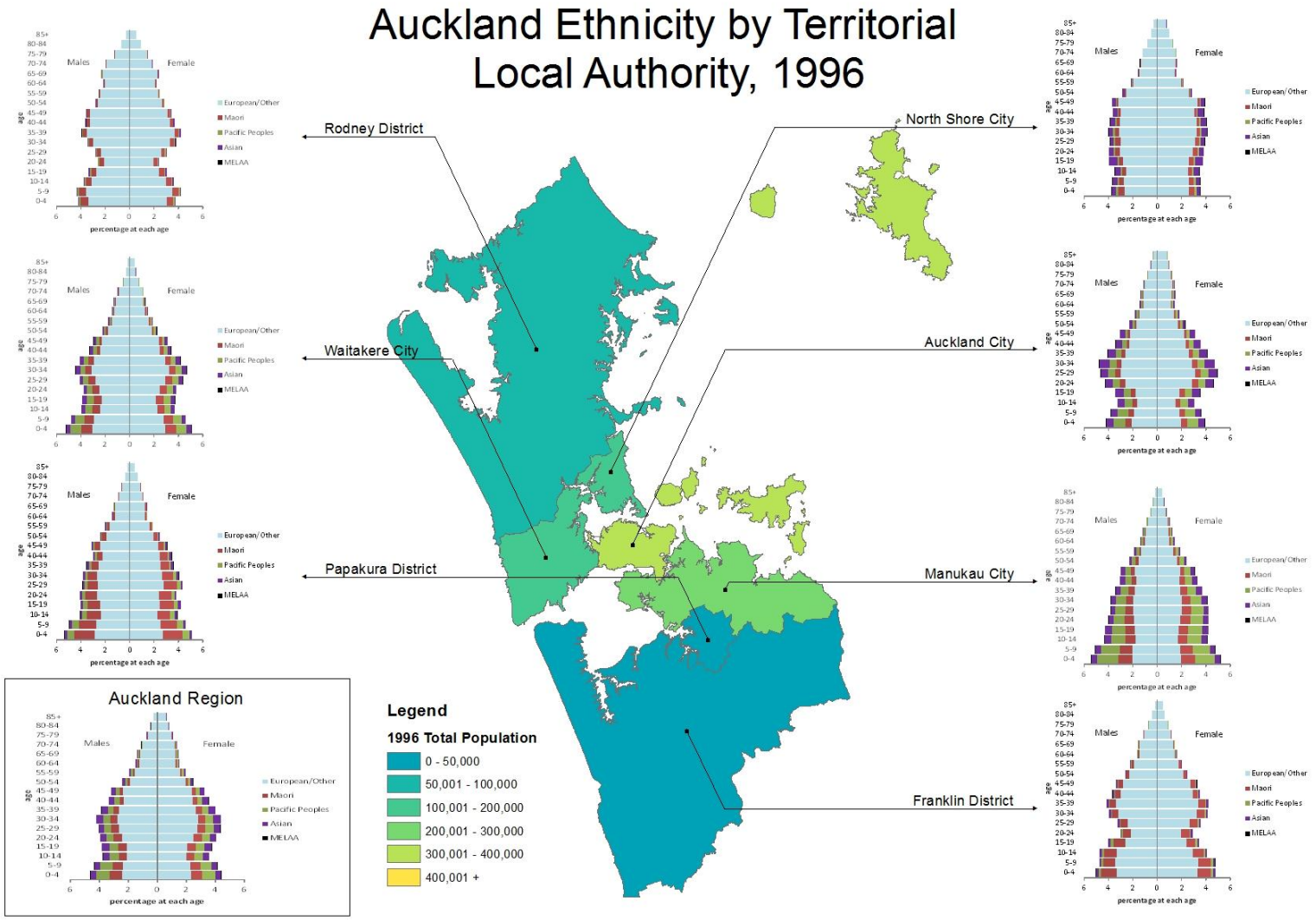
Notes: Source data from Stats NZ TableBuilder Estimated Subnational Population (RC,TA,AU) by Age and Sex at 30 June 96,01,06.

Notes: Multiple count ethnicity means that people may be counted in more than one ethnic group

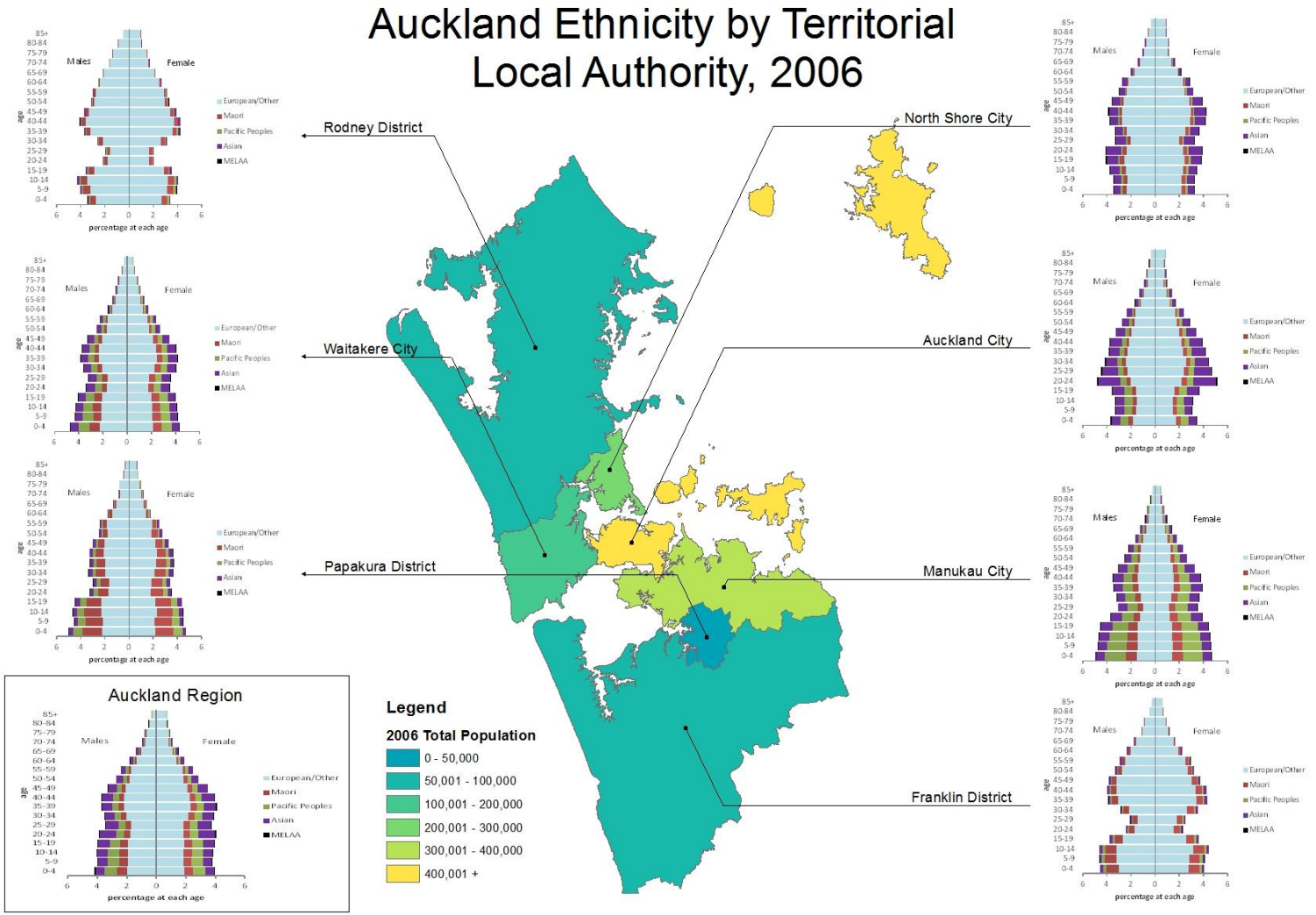
Maps 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 draw the foregoing data together to illustrate the age-sex-ethnic composition of each of the Territorial Authorities which comprise the Auckland Region. They show how these structures both differ dramatically from each other, and how they changed between 1996 and 2006.

Most notable is the increase in the share of each age group by the Asian population in most of the TAs, particularly Auckland City, North Shore City and Waitakere City, and by both Pacific Island and Asian in Manukau City. The speed of structural ageing and the increase in the young adult 'bite' in the disproportionately European-origin populations of the Rodney and Franklin Districts also stand in stark contrast to the relative youth of the multi-ethnic Manukau City, Waitakere City and Papakura District populations (refer also to Table 1.2.2 on page 19).

Map 4.3.1: Territorial Authorities of the Auckland Region by Ethnic Distribution, Age and Sex, 1996



Map 4.3.2: Territorial Authorities of the Auckland Region by Ethnic Distribution, Age and Sex, 2006

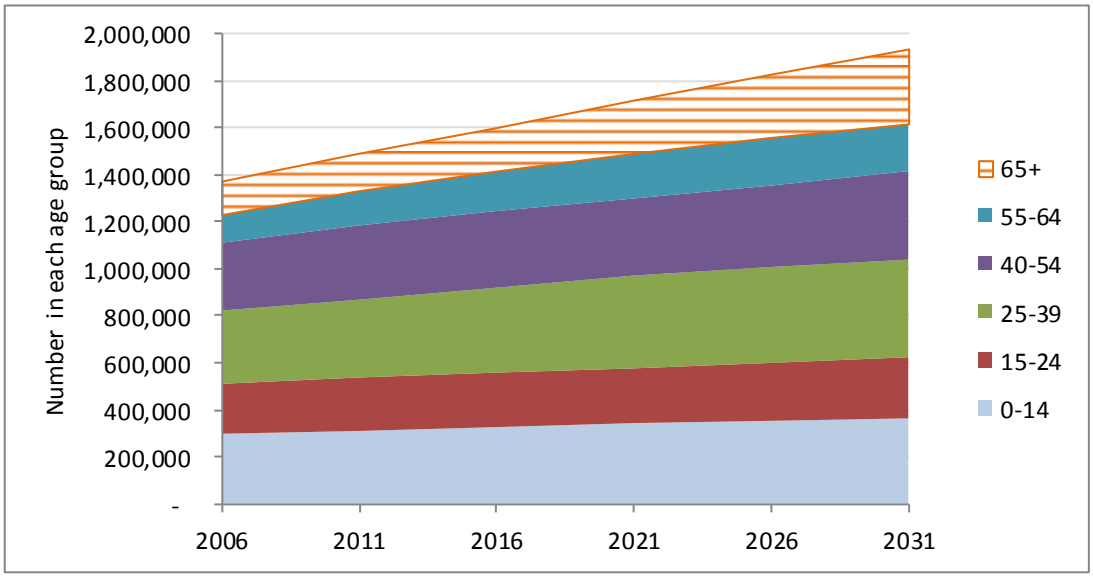


5.0 Population Projections

5.1 Size, Growth and Population Ageing

Under the medium series assumptions, the population of the Auckland Region is projected to continue to grow, reaching approximately 1.94 million by 2031, an increase of 30.7 per cent over 2011 (Table 5.1.1). Growth is also projected for all age groups (Figure 5.1.1), significantly so above age 65, where the population is anticipated to grow both numerically (doubling between 2011 and 2031) and structurally (from 10.5 per cent in 2011 to 16.6 per cent by 2031). Those aged 65+ years are projected to contribute almost 37 per cent of growth between 2011 and 2031, while those aged less than 24 years are projected to contribute just 19 per cent.

Figure 5.1.1: Projected Change in Numbers by Broad Age Group, Auckland Region, 2006-2031, Medium Series



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Figure 5.1.2 compares these changes under the low and high variant assumptions. Of note is that small losses are projected for a few age groups under both the low and medium variant assumptions, primarily at ages 0-4, 40-44 and 45-49 years under the low assumptions (see Appendices 3.1-3.3). Under both the low and medium assumptions, growth is overwhelmingly at 65+ years, while under the high assumptions it is spread a more evenly across the younger, middle, and older age groups.

Table 5.1.1: Projected Population, Auckland Region, 2006-2021 (Medium Series)

Auckland Region	2006	**2011**	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change (%) 2011-2031
Numbers by age							
0-14	297,720	**309,530**	325,890	343,030	352,640	363,180	17.3
15-24	212,640	**227,790**	232,080	232,970	246,670	260,450	14.3
25-39	311,880	**331,320**	361,660	395,330	408,420	415,520	25.4
40-54	288,910	**316,140**	326,460	328,150	346,800	377,090	19.3
55-64	126,030	**146,680**	166,850	191,940	205,330	204,790	39.6
65-74	73,190	**89,820**	112,300	132,000	151,600	175,620	95.5
75-84	44,890	**47,310**	55,830	70,280	89,720	106,780	125.7
85+	15,740	**19,420**	22,900	25,540	32,160	41,300	112.7
Total	1,371,000	**1,488,010**	1,603,970	1,719,240	1,833,340	1,944,730	30.7
65+	133,820	**156,550**	191,030	227,820	273,480	323,700	106.8

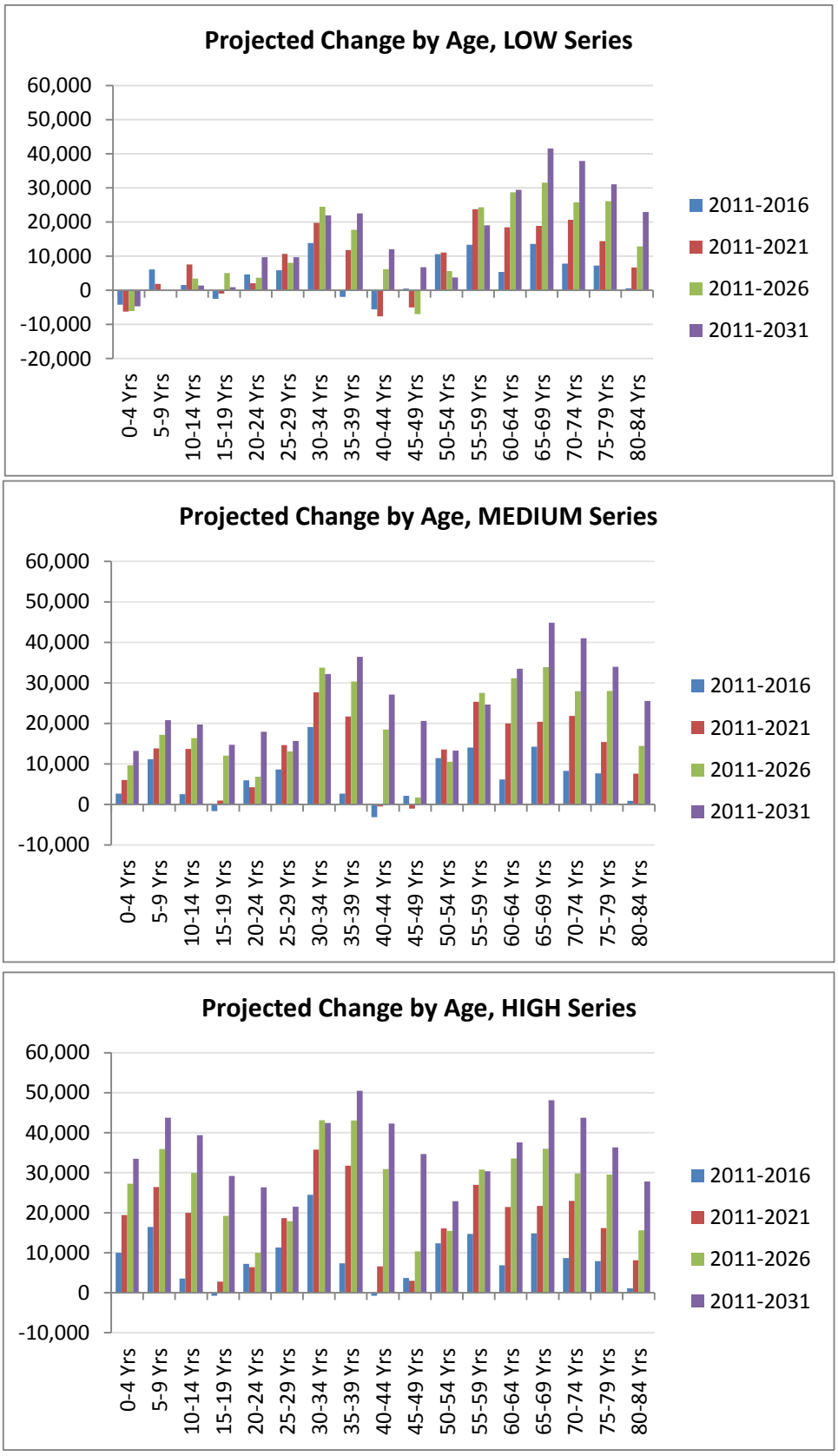
Intercensal Change by Age - Numbers							Change (N)	Contribution
		2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2011-2031	to growth (%)
0-14	…	**11810**	16360	17140	9610	10540	53650	11.7
15-24	…	**15150**	4290	890	13700	13780	32660	7.2
25-39	…	**19440**	30340	33670	13090	7100	84200	18.4
40-54	…	**27230**	10320	1690	18650	30290	60950	13.3
55-64	…	**20650**	20170	25090	13390	-540	58110	12.7
65-74	…	**16630**	22480	19700	19600	24020	85800	18.8
75-84	…	**2420**	8520	14450	19440	17060	59470	13.0
85+	…	**3680**	3480	2640	6620	9140	21880	4.8
Total	…	**117010**	115960	115270	114100	111390	456720	100.0
65+		**22730**	34480	36790	45660	50220	167150	36.6

Age Distribution (percentage at each age)							Change (%)
	2006	**2011**	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011-2031
0-14	21.7	**20.8**	20.3	20.0	19.2	18.7	-10.2
15-24	15.5	**15.3**	14.5	13.6	13.5	13.4	-12.5
25-39	22.7	**22.3**	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.4	-4.0
40-54	21.1	**21.2**	20.4	19.1	18.9	19.4	-8.7
55-64	9.2	**9.9**	10.4	11.2	11.2	10.5	6.8
65-74	5.3	**6.0**	7.0	7.7	8.3	9.0	49.6
75-84	3.3	**3.2**	3.5	4.1	4.9	5.5	72.7
85+	1.1	**1.3**	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	62.7
Total	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	…
65+	9.8	**10.5**	11.9	13.3	14.9	16.6	58.2

Summary measures							
	2006	**2011**	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011-2031
LM Entrants/Exits							
(15-24/55-64 years)	1.7	**1.6**	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	…
(20-29/60-69 years)	2.1	**2.0**	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	…
Elderly/Children	0.45	0.51	0.59	0.66	0.78	0.89	…
Reproductive (20-39 y	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.1	29.1	28.3	…
65+	9.8	**10.5**	11.9	13.3	14.9	16.6	…
75+	4.4	**4.5**	4.9	5.6	6.6	7.6	…
Growth (%) - 5 years	…	**8.53**	7.79	7.19	6.64	6.08	30.69
Annual average growt	…	1.71	1.56	1.44	1.33	1.22	1.53

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Figure 5.1.2: Projected Population Change by Age and Projection Series, Auckland Region

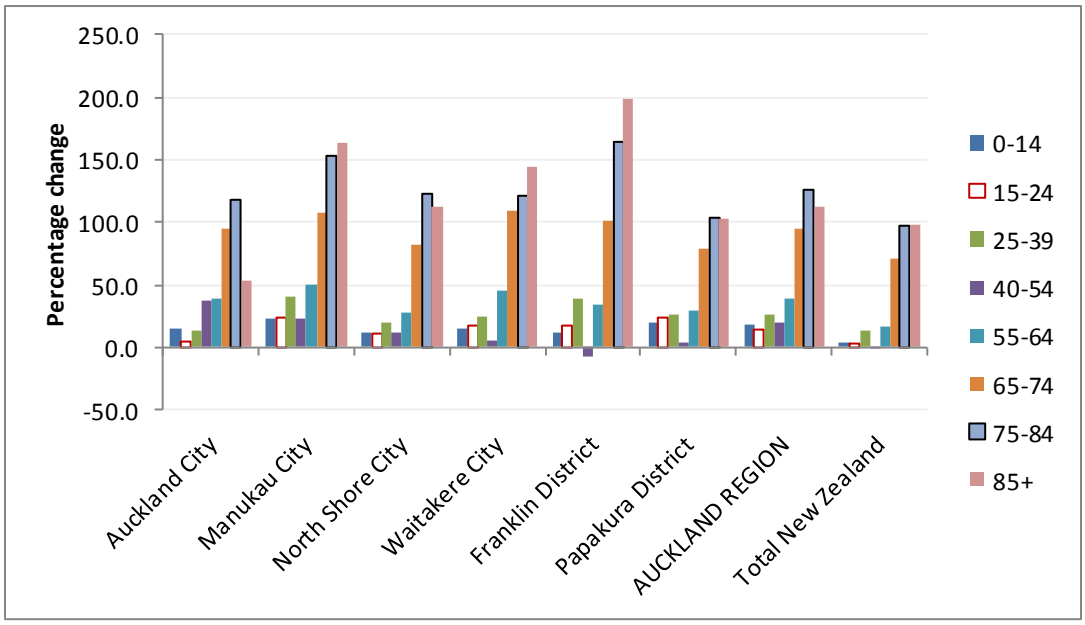


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Figure 5.1.3 and Table 5.1.2 summarise the projected changes for the region, its TAs, and total New Zealand, under the medium variant assumptions. Reflecting the trends at regional level, all TAs but one are projected to experience growth at all ages. The exception is Franklin District, which shows minor loss at 40-54 years. Trends at the older ages differ slightly, but in all cases show substantial growth, especially at 75+ years for Franklin District, Manukau City and Waitakere City, more so than for the total region. In all but one case, growth at all ages above 65 years is greater than for Total New Zealand, the sole exception being Auckland City at 85+ years.

The overall outcome of these shifts (Table 5.1.2) is projected overall growth for all TAs, ranging from 25.1 per cent for North Shore City to 38.6 per cent for Manukau City. In all cases this is significantly greater growth than for Total New Zealand (16.3 per cent).

Figure 5.1.3: Projected Change (%) in Numbers by Broad Age Group, Auckland Region, its TAs, and Total New Zealand 2011-2031, Medium Series



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Table 5.1.2: Projected Change (%) in Numbers by Broad Age Group, Auckland Region, its TAs and Total New Zealand, 2011-2031, Medium Series

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Franklin District	Papakura District	AUCKLAND REGION	Total New Zealand
0-14	15.3	22.9	11.2	14.2	12.5	18.9	17.3	3.2
15-24	4.7	23.0	11.7	17.8	16.8	23.8	14.3	2.2
25-39	14.0	41.2	19.5	23.8	38.3	25.7	25.4	12.7
40-54	36.5	22.9	11.1	5.4	-7.2	4.3	19.3	0.0
55-64	39.0	49.3	27.5	45.1	33.8	29.7	39.6	16.9
65-74	95.5	108.2	81.4	109.8	101.4	78.5	95.5	70.7
75-84	117.2	153.6	122.0	120.4	164.7	104.0	125.7	97.9
85+	52.7	163.6	112.7	144.3	198.7	103.3	112.7	98.1
Total	27.6	38.6	25.1	28.2	29.5	26.7	30.7	16.3
65+	95.8	126.8	98.2	117.1	129.0	89.4	106.8	82.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Table 5.1.3 shows the projected contribution to growth of each TA comprising the Auckland Region. The majority of growth is anticipated to occur in Manukau City (32.4 per cent) followed by Auckland City (27.6 per cent). These two TAs also account for the majority of projected growth at both the youngest (0-14 years) and oldest (65+ years) ages, together accounting for 63.0 per cent of projected growth at 0-14 years, and 52.0 per cent at 65+ years (in both cases, the greater proportion in Manukau City). Neither Franklin District nor Papakura District are projected to grow significantly (4.3 and 3.0 per cent respectively), while North Shore City (12.8 per cent) and Waitakere City (13.2 per cent) fall between the two extremes.

Table 5.1.3: Projected Contribution to Growth by Broad Age Group, Auckland Region, its TAs and Total New Zealand, 2011-2031, Medium Series

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Franklin District	Papakura District	AUCKLAND REGION	Number
0-14	22.5	40.5	9.1	12.8	3.6	4.4	100.0	53,650
15-24	10.4	44.2	12.4	17.3	4.3	5.7	100.0	32,660
25-39	20.9	38.1	11.4	12.8	4.9	2.9	100.0	84,200
40-54	56.9	29.2	9.6	4.1	-1.8	0.7	100.0	60,950
55-64	28.9	29.9	11.7	15.7	4.7	2.6	100.0	58,110
65-74	27.3	27.2	14.6	15.6	5.9	2.8	100.0	85,800
75-84	25.3	26.5	17.1	14.0	6.6	3.1	100.0	59,470
85+	15.0	25.5	20.7	16.1	6.9	2.9	100.0	21,880
Total	27.6	32.4	12.8	13.2	4.3	3.0	100.0	456,720
65+	25.0	26.7	16.3	15.1	6.3	2.9	100.0	167,150

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

5.2 Projections by Ethnicity

While counting population by ethnicity is difficult, projecting populations based on ethnic affiliation is even more difficult. The following projections have many caveats attached to them and should be read as indicative only. Among them is their multiple count base, the high degree of rounding of numbers involved, and , while the Auckland Region's ethnic groups are projected for all TAs, numbers by age and sex are less reliable because of very small cell sizes.

Table 5.2.1 shows the European/Other population of the Auckland Region growing only slightly (4.4 per cent) between 2011 and 2021 against a 16.7 per cent increase for Māori. The percentage increases projected for the Pacific Islands and Asian populations (25.1 and 40.4 per cent respectively) are somewhat larger, partly reflecting their smaller bases.

In all cases, natural increase is the primary driver of growth, and for the European and Māori populations, offsets accompanying net migration loss. By 2021, natural increase for Māori is notably close to that for European/Other in absolute terms (20,500 compared with 27,700). There are marked differences by age. The 65+ year European/Other population is projected to increase by 33.7 per cent, compared with 81.7 per cent for Māori, 60.2 per cent for the Pacific Island population and 114.3 per cent for the Asian population. For the European/Other population the increase in the elderly population accounts for a sizeable proportion of the overall 4.4 per cent projected growth, with net losses projected at 0-14 and 40-64 years (2.6 and 1.1 per cent respectively). Growth is projected at all ages for all other ethnic groups, disproportionately so at 0-14 and 15-39 years for the Māori and Pacific Islands populations, and at 15-39 and 50-64 years for the Asian population.

By 2021 the median age of the European/Other and Asian populations will be approximately 39.7 and 33.7 years respectively, that for European/Other just on 16 years greater than for the Māori and Pacific Islands populations (23.8 and 23.3 years respectively), the gaps slightly greater than in 2011.

Table 5.2.1: Population Projections for Auckland Region by Ethnic Group and Broad Age Group

Auckland Region	Population(2, 3) by age group (years) at 30 June					Projected components of population change, five years ended 30 June					Median age(5) (years) at 30 June
	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	All ages	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Inter-ethnic mobility(4)	
European/Other											
1996	166,800	312,800	233,400	102,900	815,900	...	...	...	...	...	34.5
2001	170,100	292,900	254,400	103,300	820,600	...	...	...	...	...	36.1
2006 (base)	171,800	295,700	279,000	109,700	856,300	...	...	...	...	...	37.1
2011	**168,100**	**293,100**	**293,800**	**123,100**	**878,100**	**63400**	**28500**	**34900**	**-13100**	**0**	**38.2**
2016	165,700	292,700	295,500	144,900	898,800	60900	30400	30500	-9800	0	39.2
2021	163,800	297,700	290,600	164,600	916,700	60100	32400	27700	-9800	0	39.7
Change 2011-2021 (%)	**-2.6**	**1.6**	**-1.1**	**33.7**	**4.4**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Māori											
1996	50,500	63,500	23,500	3,200	140,700	...	...	...	...	...	22.1
2001	52,000	61,300	26,900	3,600	143,700	...	...	...	...	...	22.6
2006 (base)	53,500	64,800	33,400	5,000	156,600	...	...	...	...	...	23.1
2011	**59,600**	**66,700**	**38,500**	**6,000**	**170,800**	**25300**	**3000**	**22300**	**-5600**	**-2400**	**22.9**
2016	65,400	69,200	42,700	8,200	185,500	24600	3300	21300	-4100	-2600	23.3
2021	70,000	72,600	45,700	10,900	199,300	24300	3800	20500	-4100	-2700	23.8
Change 2011-2021 (%)	**17.4**	**8.8**	**18.7**	**81.7**	**16.7**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Islands											
1996	57,000	63,800	25,200	4,800	150,800	...	...	...	...	...	21.4
2001	66,300	71,100	32,000	6,500	175,900	...	...	...	...	...	22.0
2006 (base)	72,800	80,900	41,000	8,200	203,000	...	...	...	...	...	22.3
2011	**83,200**	**89,400**	**49,000**	**10,300**	**232,000**	**32500**	**4100**	**28500**	**2700**	**-2100**	**22.2**
2016	92,800	99,500	55,500	13,000	260,800	33700	4600	29100	2200	-2400	22.7
2021	102,000	110,000	61,700	16,500	290,200	35100	5300	29800	2200	-2700	23.3
Change 2011-2021 (%)	**22.6**	**23.0**	**25.9**	**60.2**	**25.1**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asian											
1996	30,300	56,500	26,400	3,400	116,600	...	...	...	...	...	27.5
2001	39,200	82,200	46,500	7,300	175,100	...	...	...	...	...	29.4
2006 (base)	54,900	126,700	74,400	12,700	268,600	...	...	...	...	...	29.3
2011	**65,800**	**156,400**	**94,200**	**18,200**	**334,500**	**23300**	**2400**	**20900**	**47800**	**-2900**	**30.3**
2016	81,400	180,000	112,600	27,000	401,000	29000	3100	25900	43800	-3300	32.1
2021	97,500	197,300	136,000	39,000	469,800	32800	4100	28600	43800	-3700	33.7
Change 2011-2021 (%)	**48.2**	**26.2**	**44.4**	**114.3**	**40.4**	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Ethnic Population Projections (2006 Base - 2009 Update) Tables 3e, 3m, 3p, 3a

(1) Boundaries at 30 June 2009.

(2) These projections have as a base the estimated resident population of each ethnicity, of each area, at 30 June 2006 and incorporate medium fertility, medium migration, medium mortality, and medium inter-ethnic mobility assumptions for each area. Population estimates for 1996–2006 are derived from the respective 1996–2006 census usually resident population counts.

(3) Numbers reflect the multiple count enumeration methodology and their sum is somewhat greater than the total projection for the TA. Projectio are not available for all ethnic groups for all TA's.

(4) The net effect of people changing their ethnic identity.

(5) Half the population is younger, and half older, than this age.

Table 5.2.2 and Figure 5.2.1 provide an overview in terms of resulting population share by age. The data suggest substantial change in the overall ethnic composition of the region, with European/ Other falling below 50 per cent by 2021, Māori stable at around 10.6 per cent, the Pacific Island share increasing very slightly, from 14.4 to 15.5 per cent, and the Asian population by 2021 accounting for one quarter. The projections indicate that the European/Other population will continue to hold the greater share of each age group, albeit as low as 38 per cent at age 0-14 years by 2021, while the share held by Māori is lower than that for all ethnic groups at all ages and this disparity is projected to increase. Equivalent data are not available for the MELAA population and thus projected contribution for each ethnic group by TA is not shown.

Table 5.2.2: Projected Distribution (% Population Share) by Age and Ethnic Group*, Auckland Region

	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	All ages
2011					
European	44.6	48.4	61.8	78.1	54.4
Māori	15.8	11.0	8.1	3.8	10.6
Pacific Island	22.1	14.8	10.3	6.5	14.4
Asian	17.5	25.8	19.8	11.5	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number (3)	376,700	605,600	475,500	157,600	1,615,400
2016					
European	40.9	45.6	58.4	75.0	51.5
Māori	16.1	10.8	8.4	4.2	10.6
Pacific Island	22.9	15.5	11.0	6.7	14.9
Asian	20.1	28.1	22.2	14.0	23.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number (3)	405,300	641,400	506,300	193,100	1,746,100
2021					
European	37.8	43.9	54.4	71.3	48.9
Māori	16.2	10.7	8.6	4.7	10.6
Pacific Island	23.5	16.2	11.6	7.1	15.5
Asian	22.5	29.1	25.5	16.9	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number (3)	433,300	677,600	534,000	231,000	1,876,000

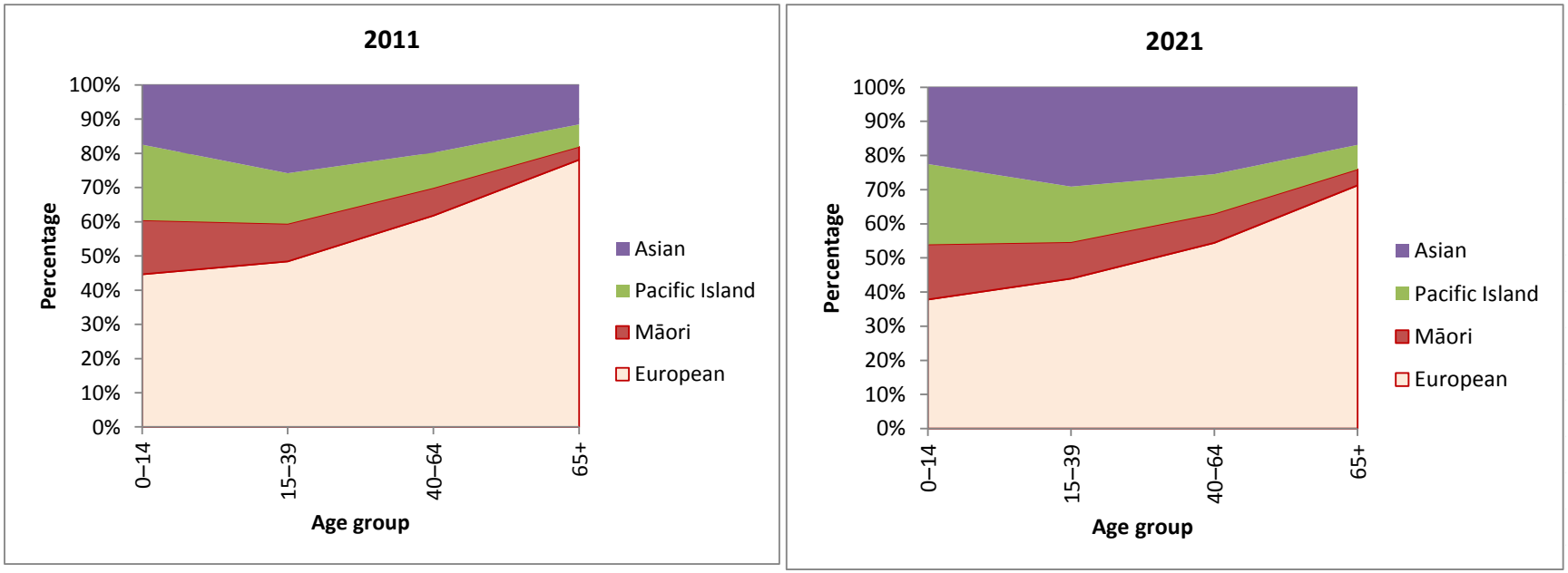
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Ethnic Population Projections (2006 Base - 2009 Update) Tables 3e, 3m, 3p, 3a

(1) Boundaries at 30 June 2009.

(2) These projections have as a base the estimated resident population of each ethnicity, of each area, at 30 June 2006 and incorporate medium fertility, medium migration, medium mortality, and medium inter-ethnic mobility assumptions for each area.

(3) Underlying numbers reflect the multiple count enumeration methodology and their sum is somewhat greater than the total projection for the region. Projections not available for all ethnic groups for all regions.

Figure 5.2.1: Projected Population of the Auckland Region by Major Ethnic Group* and Broad Age Group, 2011 and 2021



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Ethnic Population Projections (2006 Base - 2009 Update) Tables 3e, 3m, 3p,3a

(1) Boundaries at 30 June 2009.

(2) These projections have as a base the estimated resident population of each ethnicity, of each area, at 30 June 2006 and incorporate medium fertility, medium migration, medium mortality, and medium inter-ethnic mobility assumptions for each area. Population estimates for 1996–2006 are derived from the respective 1996–2006 census usually resident population counts.

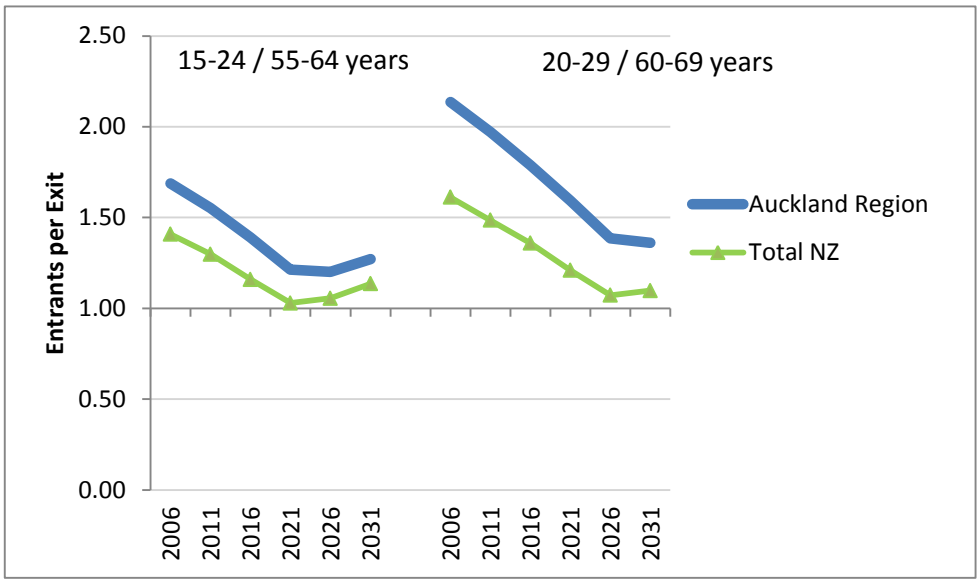
(3) The underlying numbers reflect the multiple count enumeration methodology and their sum is somewhat greater than the total projection for the region.

5.3 Labour Market Implications of Changing Age Structure

As noted earlier, population ageing drives other important demographic changes. One of the most important is change in the ratio of people at labour market entry age to those at 'exit' age. Various age groupings can be employed to calculate this ratio; here I use two: people aged 15-24 to those 55-64 years, and people aged 20-29 to those 60-69 years (Figure 5.3.1). Based on the first of these indices, the Auckland Region can expect to maintain more people at 'entry' than 'exit' age across the projection period, falling from 1.6 (sixteen 'entrants' per 10 'exits') in 2011, to a low of 1.2 between 2021 and 2026, returning to 1.3 in 2031 when the current baby blip reaches labour market entry ages (see also Table 5.1.1 above). When the ratio is based on those aged 20-29 and 60-69 years, it also falls, but does not reach the low levels at 15-24:55-64 years, dropping to 1.4 between 2026 and 2031. These population-based ratios will say little about labour market availability however, given the Auckland Region's pre-eminence as an education-international migration capital.

Nationally the ratios similarly decline, falling to near-parity in 2021 (Appendix 3.3). All are linked, however, in a national (and international) labour market that will see increased competition for the participation of the young and greater need to encourage the retention of older workers. This demographically-tight labour market will have significant implications for labour costs as it unfolds. This will be particularly so for industries which have older age structures and are ageing faster than average, as outlined in the following special topic (Section 6.0), and for non-urban areas.

Figure 5.3.1: Projected Ratio of People at Labour Market Entry Age to Those Approaching Exit Age, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 2006-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Table 5.3.1 provides similar information for the TAs which comprise the Auckland Region. Reflecting its relative youth, Manukau City has the highest ratio of people at labour market entry to exit age under both scenarios (younger and older age groupings), and Franklin District the lowest, with the latter showing fewer people at labour market entry than exit age by 2021 under both scenarios. All other TAs are projected to maintain positive ratios across the period, although that for Auckland City is likely to decline markedly. As noted earlier, these population-based ratios say very little about labour market availability; they are merely indicating change in the potential labour market pool.

Table 5.3.1: Projected Ratio of People at Labour Market Entry Age to Those Approaching Exit Age, Auckland Region and its Territorial Authority Areas, 2006-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)

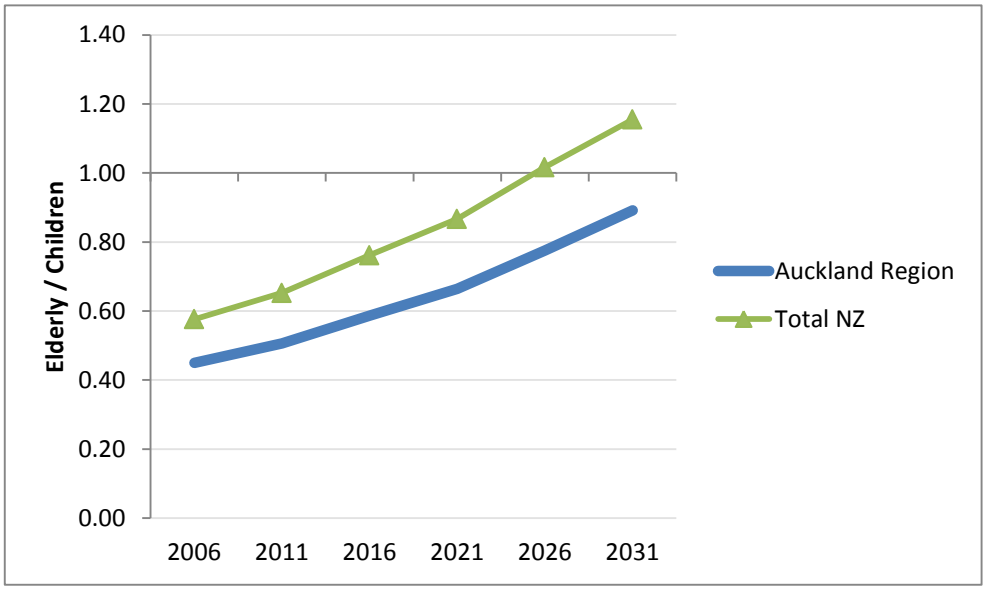
	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Franklin District	Papakura District	AUCKLAND REGION
(15-24 years per 10 aged 55-64 years)							
2006	19.5	18.8	15.4	16.7	10.6	15.6	16.9
2011	**16.7**	**17.8**	**14.0**	**15.7**	**10.5**	**15.7**	**15.5**
2016	14.6	15.9	13.0	13.8	9.6	14.4	13.9
2021	12.6	13.9	11.6	11.8	8.5	12.7	12.1
2026	12.3	13.8	11.5	11.9	8.5	13.8	12.0
2031	12.6	14.7	12.2	12.8	9.2	15.0	12.7
2011-2031 (% change	-24.7	-17.7	-12.4	-18.8	-12.7	-4.6	-18.1
(20-29 years per 10 aged 60-69 years)							
2006	29.4	21.5	19.0	20.7	10.7	18.1	21.4
2011	**26.9**	**20.3**	**16.8**	**18.8**	**10.0**	**16.6**	**19.7**
2016	22.5	19.1	15.2	17.4	10.1	16.7	17.9
2021	19.7	17.0	14.1	15.2	9.2	15.1	15.9
2026	16.9	14.8	12.6	12.9	8.2	13.3	13.8
2031	16.3	14.6	12.4	12.9	8.2	14.5	13.6
2011-2031 (% change	-39.3	-28.2	-26.7	-31.5	-18.2	-13.0	-30.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

5.4 Natural Increase Implications of Changing Age Structure

For the Auckland Region, the ratio of elderly (65+ years) to children (0-14 years) is projected to increase rapidly from its present 0.51 (five elderly for every ten children), to 0.89 by 2031 (nine for every 10 - Figure 5.4.1). This profound shift (national cross over to more elderly than children around 2026) will by then be contributing to slowly diminishing levels of natural increase (Figure 5.4.2), as will the decreasing proportion projected to be at the key reproductive ages (28.3 per cent, down from 30.2 per cent in 2011) compared with Total New Zealand (25-27 per cent) (Figure 5.4.3).

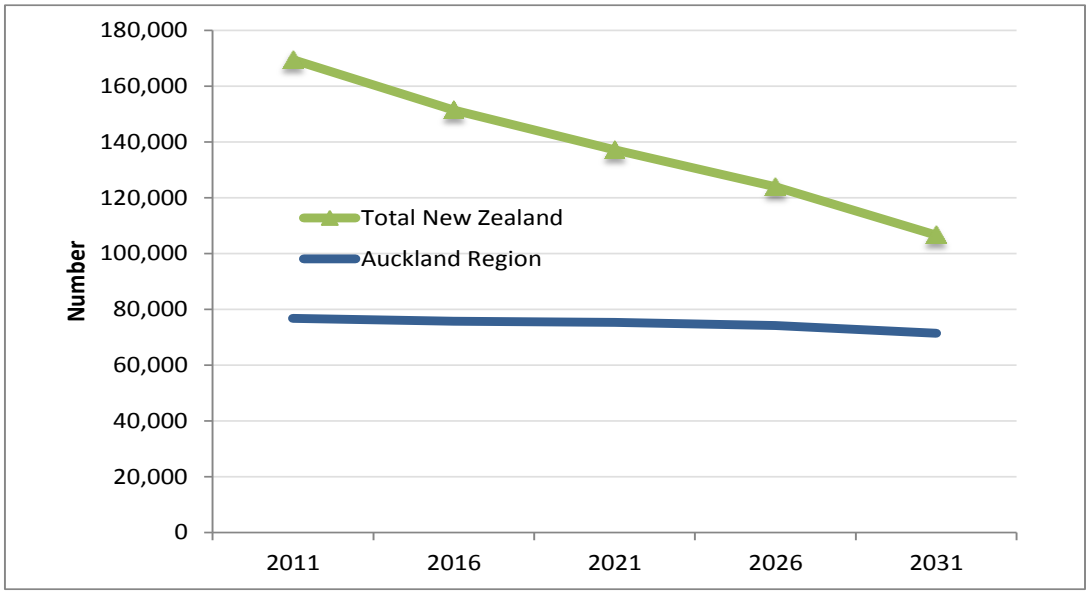
Figure 5.4.1: Projected Ratio of Elderly (65+ Years) to Children (0-14 Years), Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 2006-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

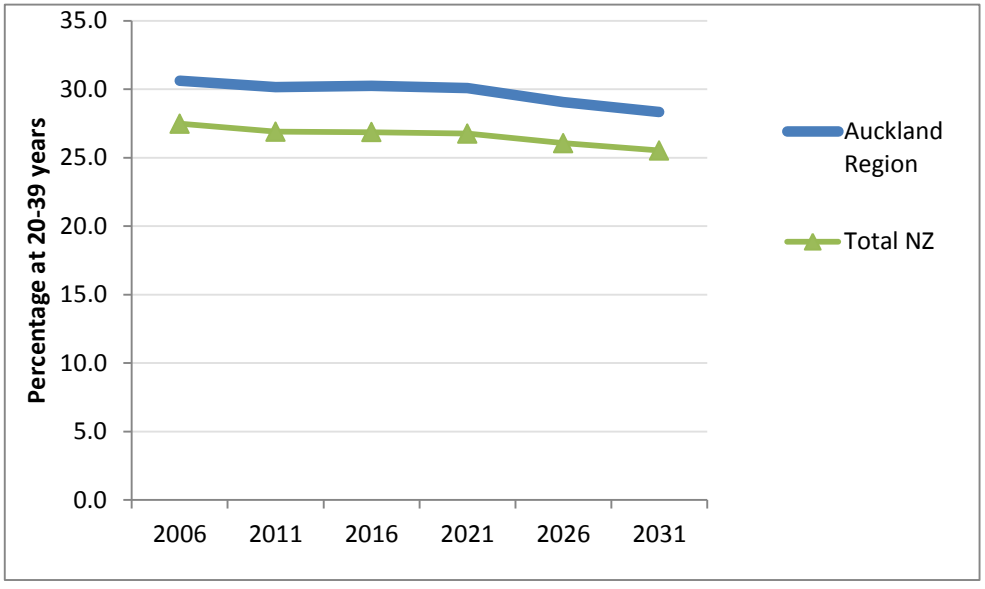
The proportion at key reproductive ages (Figure 5.4.3) appears to be a particularly critical indicator of future growth. In 2010, 15 of New Zealand's 67 Territorial Authorities (22 per cent) had either stopped growing or declined in size (Jackson 2011: 20). All had proportions aged 20-39 years lower than the national average (then 26.9 per cent), and thereby severe 'hour-glass' shaped age structures which are no longer conducive to sustained natural growth. Referring back to Section 2, natural increase is currently the major component of Auckland Region's growth. As that component declines, growth – or maintenance of population size - will become ever more dependent on migration.

Figure 5.4.2: Projected Natural Increase, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 2011-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)



Source: Statistics NZ Subnational Projected Population Characteristics, 2006(base)-2031 Updat

Figure 5.4.3: Projected Proportion at Key Reproductive Ages (20-39 Years), Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 2006-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Tables 5.4.1 to 5.4.3 give the data for the TAs which comprise the Auckland Region, beginning with the proportion of each TA at the key reproductive ages (Table 5.4.1). These data indicate that all TA's with the sole exception of Franklin District will experience a decline in the proportion at these ages (note as earlier that the change is based on a 2011 baseline, not 2006). As shown earlier, however, Franklin District also has a very hour-glass age structure, with the smallest proportions at these ages, indicating that the trend is unlikely to result in significant increase in actual reproductive output (and confirmed below in Table 5.4.3). Similarly, while Auckland City is projected to maintain the greatest proportions at 20-39 years, this is also unlikely to translate into an increase in reproductive output.

Table 5.4.1: Projected Proportion at Key Reproductive Ages (20-39 Years), Auckland Region and its Territorial Authority Areas, 2006-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Franklin District	Papakura District	AUCKLAND REGION
2006	35.9	28.8	29.6	29.9	23.8	27.3	30.6
2011	**36.5**	**28.4**	**28.7**	**28.6**	**21.8**	**26.5**	**30.2**
2016	36.7	28.7	28.6	28.3	21.9	26.1	30.2
2021	35.7	29.0	28.6	28.1	22.5	26.1	30.1
2026	33.3	28.5	27.5	27.7	22.9	26.1	29.1
2031	31.9	28.0	27.0	27.5	22.8	26.4	28.3
2011-2031	-12.7	-1.5	-5.9	-4.0	4.8	-0.3	-6.1

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

The changing proportions at reproductive age are closely associated with shifts in the ratio of elderly to children (Table 5.4.2), which is projected to rise most substantially in Franklin District, where it is anticipated there will be more elderly than children by 2026. More elderly than children by 2026 is also projected for North Shore City, which is presently older than Franklin District. All TAs however see a significant increase in this index, with none below 0.7 (seven elderly per 10 children) by 2031.

The general reduction in the proportion at the key reproductive ages, alongside the underlying assumptions regarding future birth and life expectancy rates which change the ratio of old to young, result in a projected decline in natural increase for all TAs, with the sole exception of the relatively youthful Manukau City (Table 5.4.3). This thus includes both Auckland City and Franklin District, natural increase in the former case declining despite Auckland City's larger than average proportions aged 20-39 years, and in the latter case, reflecting the relatively small proportions at those key ages.

Table 5.4.2: Projected Ratio of Elderly (65+ Years) to Children (0-14 Years), Auckland Region and its Territorial Authority Areas, 2006-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Franklin District	Papakura District	AUCKLAND REGION
2006	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
2011	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**
2016	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
2021	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
2026	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
2031	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
2011-2031	69.8	84.5	78.2	90.0	103.6	59.3	76.2

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Table 5.4.3: Projected Natural Increase Auckland Region and its Territorial Authority Areas, 2006-2031 (Medium Variant Assumptions)

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Franklin District	Papakura District	AUCKLAND REGION
2006							
2011	20,900	25,800	8,700	13,400	3,000	3,200	76,800
2016	22,200	25,700	8,200	12,600	2,600	3,000	75,800
2021	22,500	26,000	7,900	12,100	2,400	2,900	75,300
2026	21,600	26,200	7,500	11,900	2,400	2,900	74,200
2031	20,000	26,300	6,800	11,600	2,200	2,800	71,400
2011-2031	-4.3	1.9	-21.8	-13.4	-26.7	-12.5	-7.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

As outlined throughout this profile, the trends mean that the Auckland Region will continue to grow, and to do so significantly, while most of the rest of the country sees growth slow and end. However as elsewhere in New Zealand, the region's overall growth will become increasingly patchy, as its underlying drivers – births, deaths and migration - change.

6.0 Industrial Change – Special Topic 1

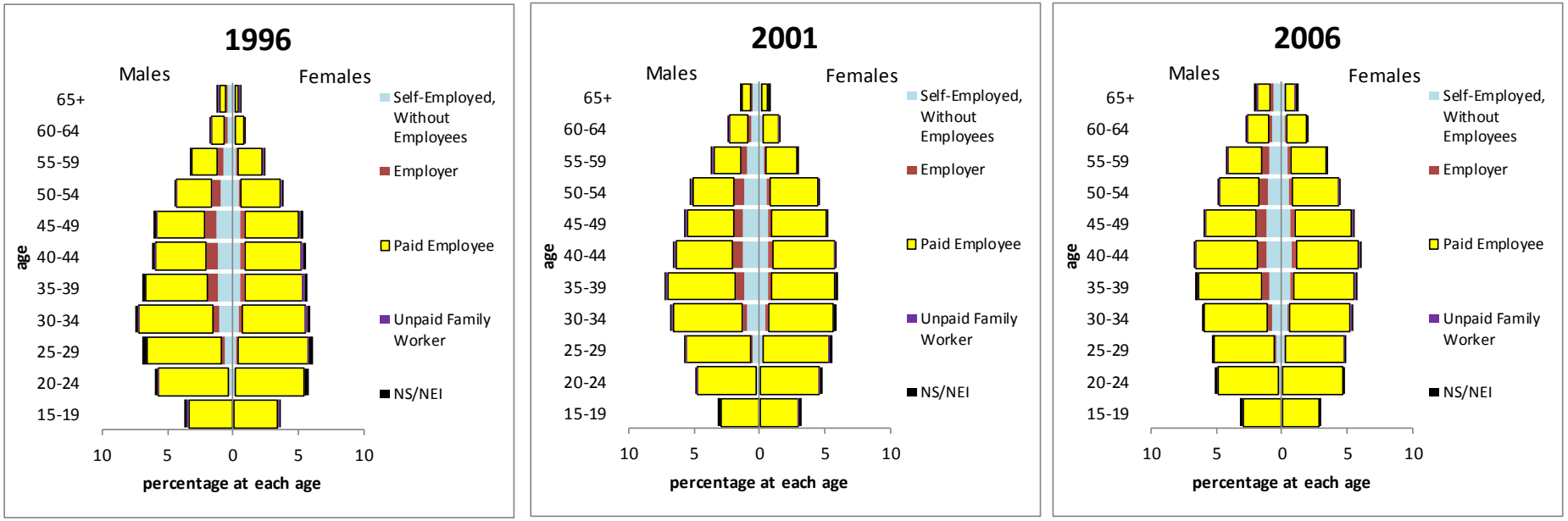
6.1 Industrial Age-Sex Structures (1996, 2001, 2006)

The extent (and speed) of population ageing and its impact on the ratio of those at the labour market entry ages to those in the retirement zone also differs by industry. Industries which employ large proportions of younger people, such as supermarkets and grocery stores, by definition have youthful age structures; those employing large proportions of older people (especially in senior management positions) have older age structures. However industrial employment patterns by age are not of interest simply because they differ, but rather, in the context of population ageing, they provide important information for issues such as future labour supply and succession planning. Most importantly, in this section the index is not based on population *per se*, but rather, on those actually employed in each industry: it is thus an *employment* ratio, as opposed to a labour *market* ratio.

This section provides an overview of the changing age-sex structure of the Auckland Region's employed labour force (and briefly touches on employment status) first for the total labour force, then for the region's six largest industries at the three digit level: Marketing and Business Management Services; School Education; Other Business Services; Cafes and Restaurants; Building and Construction; Hospitals and Nursing Homes) (see Appendices 4.1 to 4.8). The data have been customised by Statistics New Zealand to be consistent in terms of industry and employment status across time. The section concludes with a brief look at all industries employing over 10,000 persons in 2006.

Reflecting the trends outlined above, the average age of the region's employed persons at each census was respectively 37.7, 39.3 and 40.1 years (Figure 6.1.1, see also Appendix 4.1), an overall increase of 2.4 years (6.5 per cent). By comparison the national average at each observation was 38.2, 40.0 and 41.1 years (an increase of 2.9 years, 7.5 per cent), the Auckland Region thus experiencing a slower rate of labour force ageing. As might be expected, employers and the self-employed have the oldest average ages, around nine years greater than paid employees, with those from the Auckland Region a year or two younger than nationally. The sex ratio is slightly masculinised, especially above age 55, while this has diminished over time. Of most significance, however, is the employment entry: exit ratio, which has declined from 1.8 to 1.0 (18 persons aged 15-24 years per 10 in the retirement zone 55+ years in 1996, to ten per ten in 2006).

Figure 6.1.1: Age-Sex Structure and Employment Status of Employed Labour Force 1996, 2001, 2006, Auckland Region



Source: Jackson/Statistic NZ Customised Database,

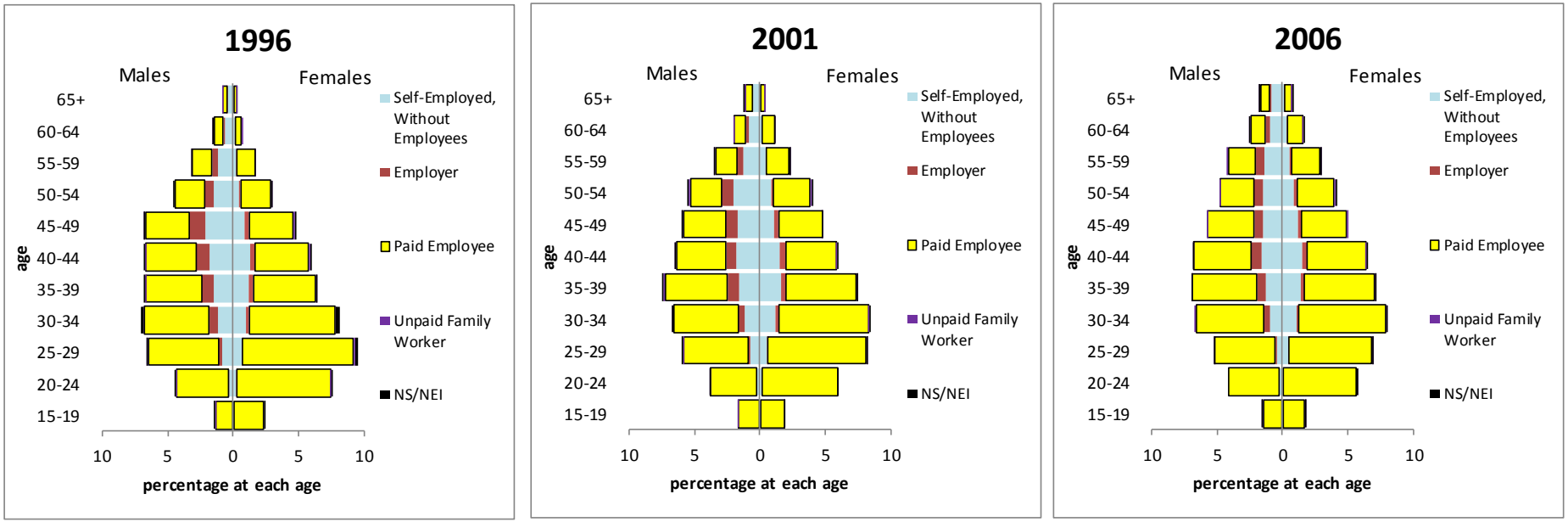
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15 Years and Over, 1996, 2001, 200

Employing 25,801 persons at the 2006 Census, the region's single largest industrial grouping, **Marketing and Business Management Services** (ANZSIC96 V4.1 code L785), is slightly younger and more feminised than the region's overall workforce, notably under age 34 (Figure 6.1.2). The average age of employed persons at each census was respectively 37.3, 38.7 and 39.6 years, an increase of 2.3 years (6.2 per cent) (Appendix 4.2). In 2006 the industry accounted for 4.1 per cent of the Auckland Region's employed workforce, up from 2.8 per cent in 1996, when it was third-largest. The employment entry: exit ratio for this very large industry has similarly declined significantly, from 1.9 in 1996 to 1.0 in 2006.

A significant departure from the overall picture occurs for the region's second largest industrial grouping, **School Education** (ANZSIC96 V4.1 code N842), which is very heavily feminised and has become more so over time (sex ratio 0.35 and 0.30 males per female in 1996 and 2006 respectively) (Figure 6.1.3 and Appendix 4.3). The average age of persons in the region employed in this industry (44.7 years in 2006) is around 3.5 years greater than the region's total labour force, and has shifted upwards since 1996 by 2.4 years (5.6 per cent); the percentage 55+ years increasing from 12.5 to 21.1. Reflecting this trend, the ratio of those at employment entry age to those in the retirement zone has fallen from an already low 0.6 in 1996, to 0.3 in 2006 (three people at entry age per 10 in the retirement zone). In keeping with the region's relative youth, however, this workforce is slightly younger than its national counterpart (average age 45.1 years in 2006) and it is ageing a little more slowly. Employing 24,195 persons in 2006, the industry accounted for 3.9 per cent of the region's workforce.

The Auckland Region's third largest industry, **Other Business Services** (ANZSIC96 V4.1 code L786), in 2006 employed 21,360 persons (Figure 6.1.3, Appendix 4.4). The average age of the region's employees in this somewhat feminised industry (sex ratio 0.87 in 2006) is just a little younger than the region's total employed labour force, but also increasing, from 37.3 years in 1996 to 39.4 years in 2006 (2.1 years, 5.7 per cent). Reflecting this trend, the percentage aged 55+ years increased from 8.5 per cent in 1996 to 13.6 per cent in 2006, and the ratio of people at employment entry age (15-24 years) to those in the retirement zone (55+ years) almost halved, from 2.0 (20 per 10) in 1996 to 1.2 (12 per 10) in 2006. Feminisation in this industry has diminished slightly overall, mostly at the older ages.

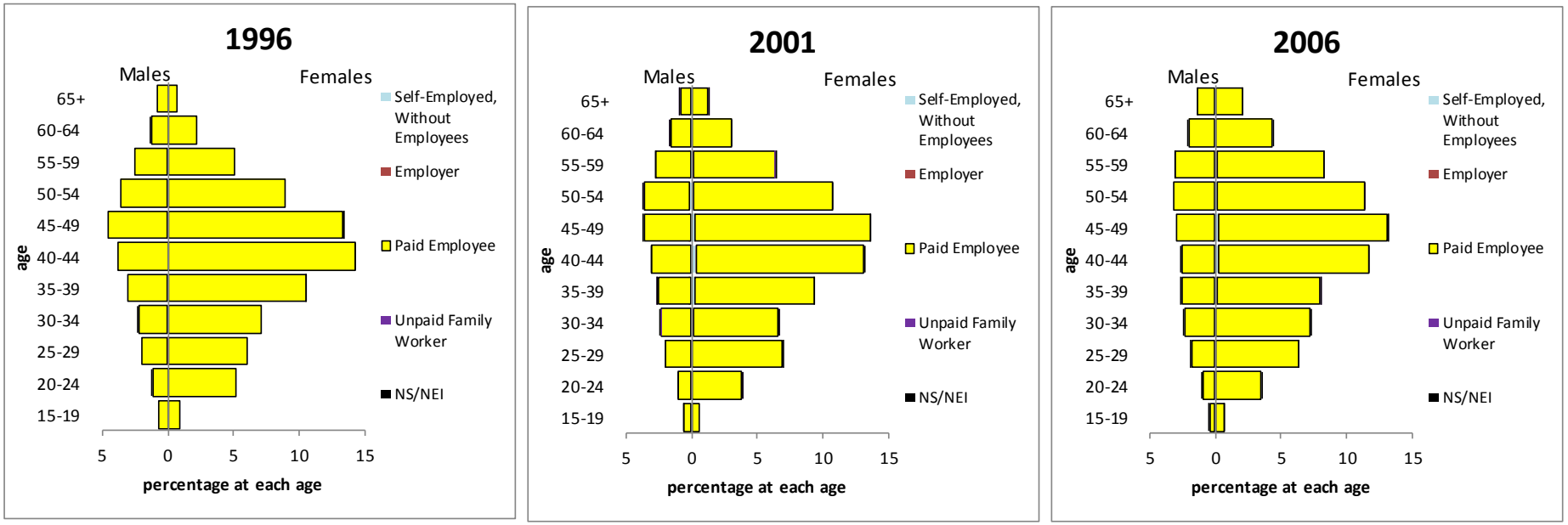
Figure 6.1.2: Age-Sex Structure of Major Industries 1996, 2001, 2006, Auckland Region: Marketing and Business Management Services (L785)



Source: Jackson/Statistic NZ Customised Database,

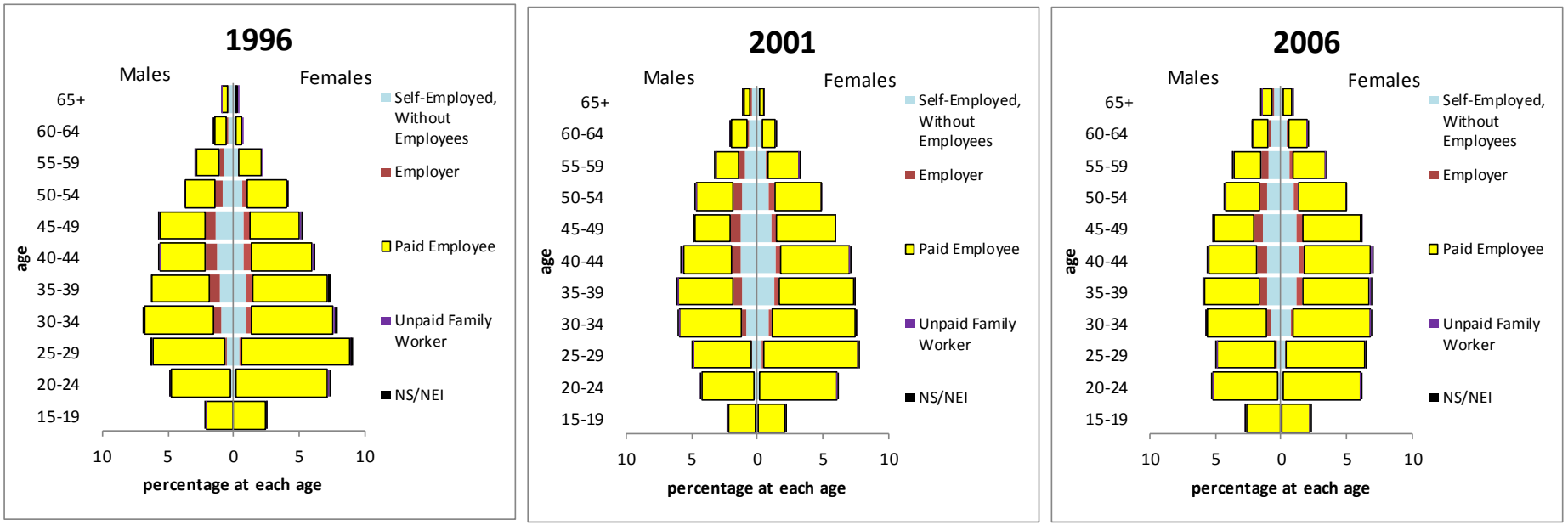
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Figure 6.1.3: Age-Sex Structure of Major Industries 1996, 2001, 2006, Auckland Region: School Education (N842)



Source: Jackson/Statistic NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Figure 6.1.4: Age-Sex Structure of Major Industries 1996, 2001, 2006, Auckland Region: Other Business Services (N842)



Source: Jackson/Statistic NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

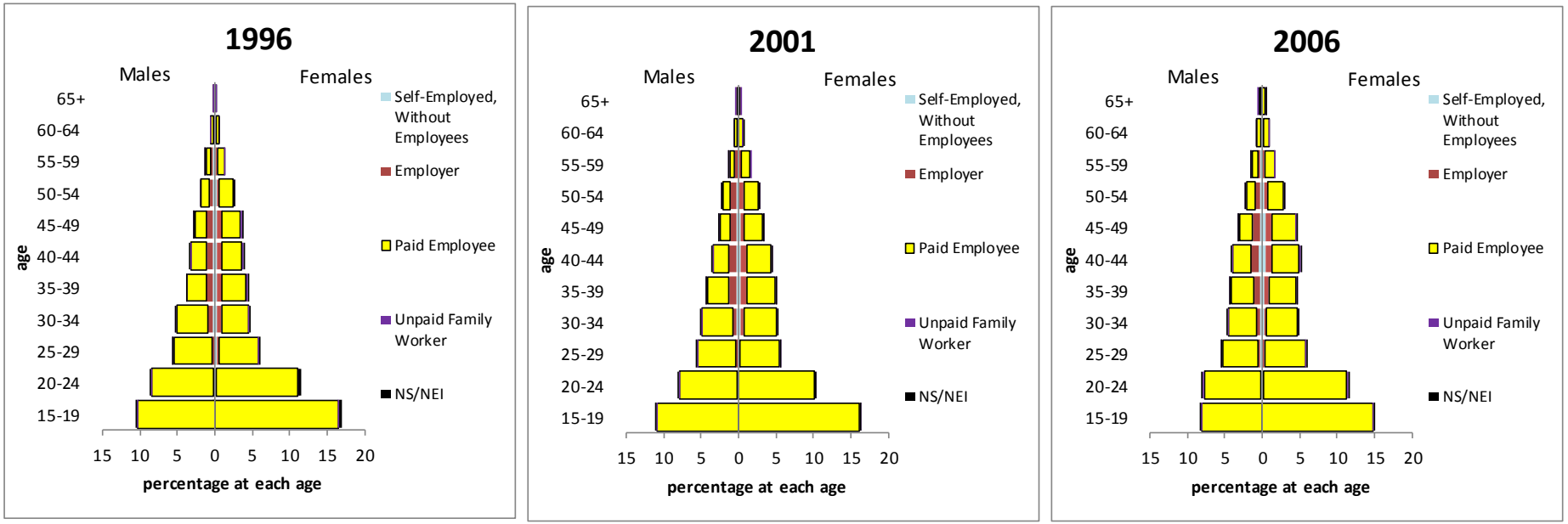
Yet another industry with a disproportion of females – and also an extremely youthful workforce - is the region's fourth largest: **Cafes and Restaurants** (ANZSIC96 V4.1 code H573). Employing 16,560 people in 2006 (2.9 per cent of the region's employed labour force), the industry has consistently ranked fourth in size at the last three Censuses. The disproportion of females to males is greatest at the youngest ages (15-24 years) where most in this industry are employed, and this disparity has increased over time, the sex ratio falling from 0.79 males per females in 1996 to 0.73 in 2006 (see Figure 6.1.5 and Appendix 4.5). Despite its relative youth, this industry is also ageing structurally, the percentage aged 55+ years increasing from 4.1 to 5.7 per cent and the ratio of people at employment entry age (15-24 years) declining from 11.7 per person in the retirement zone (55+ years) in 1996, to 7.4 in 2006 (36.3 per cent decline).

Ranking 5th in size in 2006, the **Building and Construction** industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1 code E411) is, as might be expected, heavily masculinised, although it is becoming less so (the sex ratio falling from 9.1 males per female in 1996 to 7.6 in 2006) (Figure 6.1.6, see also Appendix 4.6). Relatively youthful, with an average age of 40.0 years in 2006, it too is ageing, with that index having increased from 37.9 years in 1996, and the percentage aged 55+ years increasing from 9.3 to 15.7. Concomitantly the ratio of people at employment entry age (15-24 years) to those in the retirement zone (55+ years) has declined from 1.8 to 1.1 (18 per 10, to 11 per 10).

The final industry examined here, ranking 6th in size in 2006 (employing 13,353 persons), up from eighth in 1996, is **Hospitals and Nursing Homes** (ANZSIC96 V4.1 code O861) (Figure 6.1.7, see also Appendix 4.7). Second-oldest of the six industries examined here, the average age of those employed in the industry increased from 39.5 years in 1996 to 42.8 years in 2006, and the percentage aged 55+ years rose from 10.7 to 16.6. In 2006 this highly feminised workforce (sex ratio 0.22 in 1996 and 0.23 in 2006) had just 4 persons at the employment entry ages (15-24 years) for every ten in the retirement zone (55+ years), down from 10 per 10 in 1996. This extreme structural ageing is readily observable from Figure 6.17, with the largest age band in 2001 (40-44 years) shifting to 45-49 years in 2006.

Together the six featured industries accounted for 18.3 per cent of the region's 2006 employed workforce, up from 15.9 per cent in 1996. As illustrated, some are younger or older, others are more feminised or masculinised, but all are ageing structurally. This is the case for all 157 industries at the three digit level and is a trend that must be prepared for, particularly in the oldest industries which need to ensure succession planning is in place.

Figure 6.1.5: Age-Sex Structure of Major Industries 1996, 2001, 2006, Auckland Region: Cafes and Restaurants (H573)



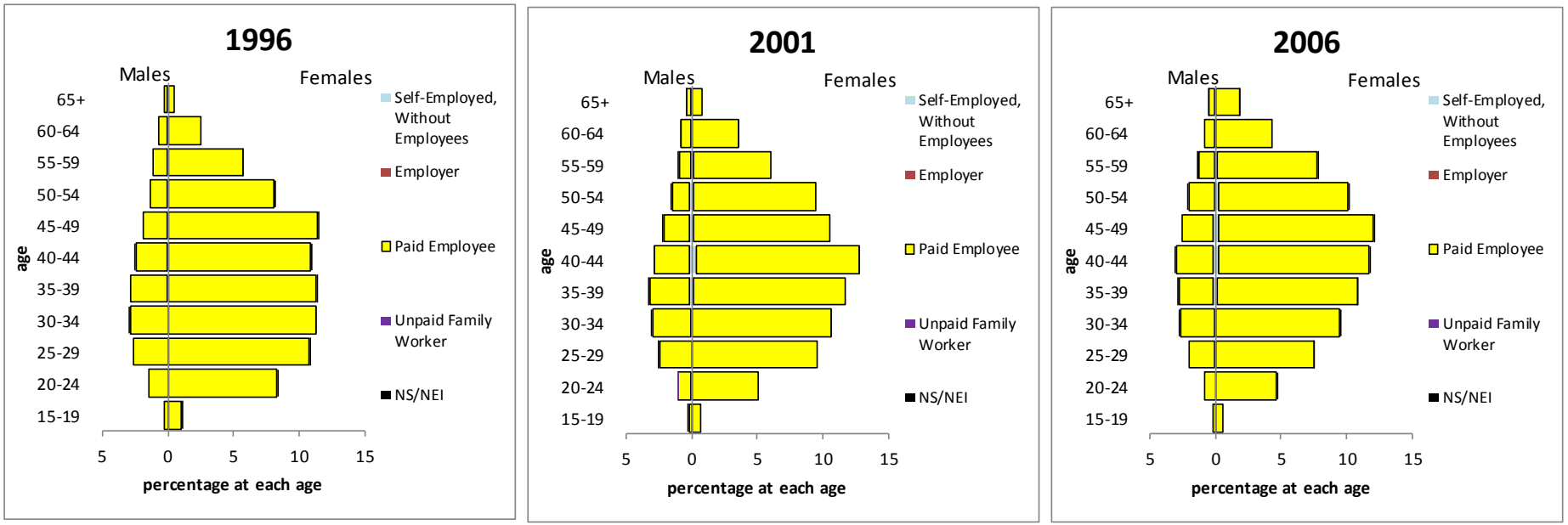
Source: Jackson/Statistic NZ Customised Database,

Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Figure 6.1.6: Age-Sex Structure of Major Industries 1996, 2001, 2006, Auckland Region: Building and Construction (E411)

Source: Jackson/Statistic NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Figure 6.1.7: Age-Sex Structure of Major Industries 1996, 2001, 2006, Auckland Region: Hospitals and Nursing Staff (O861)



Source: Jackson/Statistic NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Table 6.1.1 concludes this section with a summary perspective based on data for all industries in the Auckland Region with more than 10,000 employed persons in 2006, together accounting for almost 40 per cent of the region's employed persons (38.7 per cent) (see also Appendix 4.8 which gives the data by average age).

As noted above, notable are the extremely low 2006 employment / retirement zone ratios for some industries, such as 0.3 for School Education (three people employed at 15-24 years for every 10 at 55+ years), joined here by Community Care Services (0.4) and Government Administration (0.5). The ratios for these particular industries to some extent reflect the relatively low proportions of people at younger ages who have yet attained the necessary qualifications or experience; however in each case they are only just above those for Total New Zealand, all have declined significantly in just the one decade, and all are part of the larger story which depicts increasing national competition for employees. Indeed, while the very high ratios for those employed in Cafes and Restaurants, and Supermarket and Grocery Stores, stand in stark contrast for their youthfulness, they too have declined at an astonishing rate. Other large industries with ratios already below 1.0 (ie, ten entrants per ten exits) for the Auckland Region are Legal and Accounting Services (0.7), Technical Services (0.7), Other Wholesaling (0.7), and Machinery and Equipment (0.9). As noted earlier, the single-largest industry, Business Marketing and Management, is exactly at parity (ten entrants per ten exists), having fallen from 1.9 (19 per ten) in 1996. All point to an urgent need to engage with the forthcoming even more rapid ageing of, and succession planning within, local industries.

Table 6.1.1: Ratio of People at Employment Entry Age (15-24) to Exit Age (55+ Years) in Industries Employing over 10,000 Persons, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 1996, 2001, 2006

Employed Labour Force by Industry and Employment	Auckland Region				Total New Zealand			
Entry/Exit Ratio (15-24:55+ Years) 1996-2006	Entry/Exit Ratio (entrants per exit)			Change	Entry/Exit Ratio (entrants per exit)			Change
Industries over 10,000 persons	1996	2001	2006	1996-2006 (%	1996	2001	2006	1996-2006 (%)
L785 Marketing and Business Management Services	1.9	1.3	1.0	-50.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	-58.4
N842 School Education	0.6	0.4	0.3	-59.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	-60.2
L786 Other Business Services	2.0	1.3	1.2	-40.0	1.6	1.1	0.9	-43.4
H573 Cafes and Restaurants	11.7	10.4	7.4	-36.3	9.4	7.9	6.1	-35.2
E411 Building Construction	1.8	1.1	1.1	-40.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	-30.3
O861 Hospitals and Nursing Homes	1.0	0.6	0.4	-63.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	-64.9
F461 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling	2.3	1.3	0.9	-62.5	2.3	1.2	0.8	-66.2
L784 Legal and Accounting Services	1.6	1.0	0.7	-57.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	-60.6
L783 Computer Services	4.4	2.9	1.5	-66.7	3.6	2.6	1.3	-63.6
G512 Specialised Food Retailing	5.8	4.5	4.8	-17.1	5.0	4.1	4.0	-21.0
G511 Supermarket and Grocery Stores	12.8	7.2	4.7	-63.2	11.5	6.8	4.1	-64.1
G525 Other Personal and Household Good Retailing	1.7	1.4	1.5	-14.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	-28.2
M811 Government Administration	0.7	0.6	0.5	-33.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	-44.3
L782 Technical Services	1.2	0.7	0.7	-42.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	-47.5
G532 Motor Vehicle Services	5.1	2.9	1.9	-63.4	4.3	2.4	1.6	-62.5
F479 Other Wholesaling	1.4	0.8	0.7	-55.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	-58.5
Q952 Other Personal Services	2.7	1.7	1.3	-52.9	2.7	1.6	1.1	-59.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED (Auckland Region)	1.8	1.2	1.0	-44.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	-47.1

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,

Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex

for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendices

Appendix 1.1: Population Size and Growth, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand 1986-2010

Auckland Region	Census Night Resident Population and Census-Adjusted Intercensal Estimates (March Years)	Census Night Resident Population (unadjusted for Census 1996) (March Years)	Estimated Usual Resident Population (June Years)	Auckland Region	Change (%)	Total New Zealand Change (%)
1986	881,011	...	...			
1987	889,200	...	...	1986-87	...	...
1988	902,100	...	...	1987-88	0.9	0.3
1989	908,700	...	...	1988-89	1.5	0.7
1990	923,300	...	...	1989-90	0.7	0.2
1991	...	953,980	...	1990-91	...	...
1992	...	966,300	...	1991-92	1.3	1.0
1993	...	982,000	...	1992-93	1.6	1.3
1994	...	1,002,700	...	1993-94	2.1	1.4
1995	...	1,027,700	...	1994-95	2.5	1.6
1996	...	...	1,114,700	1995-96		
1997	...	...	1,145,500	1996-97	2.8	1.1
1998	...	...	1,167,700	1997-98	1.9	0.7
1999	...	...	1,183,400	1998-99	1.3	0.6
2000	...	...	1,200,100	1999-2000	1.4	0.6
2001	...	...	1,216,900	2000-01	1.4	1.1
2002	...	...	1,254,400	2001-02	3.1	1.9
2003	...	...	1,296,000	2002-03	3.3	1.8
2004	...	...	1,324,300	2003-04	2.2	1.3
2005	...	...	1,347,200	2004-05	1.7	1.1
2006	...	...	1,371,000	2005-06	1.8	1.2
2007	...	...	1,394,000	2006-07	1.7	1.0
2008	...	...	1,414,700	2007-08	1.5	0.9
2009	...	...	1,436,500	2008-09	1.5	1.3
2010	...	...	1,459,700	2009-10	1.6	1.1
2011	...	...	1,483,800	2010-11	1.7	0.3
1986-2011*			602,789		68.4	33.2

Source: Statistics New Zealand Infoshare, Tables DPE006AA; DPE051AA
*Notes: *Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1991-1992 and 1995-1996 mean that the three sets of trends should be understood as discontinuous*

Appendix 1.2: Population Size and Growth, Auckland Region and its Territorial Authorities, 1986-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Rodney District	Franklin District	Papakura District	Auckland Regional Council	Total New Zealand
1986	301,428	206,741	144,149	122,581	45,883	37,328	32,765	881,011	3,307,084
1987	301,400	209,000	144,800	124,900	47,400	38,100	33,500	889,200	3,315,410
1988	303,500	212,600	146,100	127,600	49,300	39,100	34,200	902,100	3,339,160
1989	304,300	214,600	146,500	129,000	50,300	39,800	34,800	908,700	3,347,140
1990	306,800	218,800	148,100	131,900	52,200	40,800	35,600	923,300	3,373,400
1991	315,668	226,147	152,134	136,716	55,784	42,193	36,553	953,980	3,515,980
1992	316,900	229,800	153,300	139,700	57,700	43,300	37,200	966,300	3,552,240
1993	321,100	233,600	155,500	141,900	59,500	44,200	37,700	982,000	3,597,850
1994	327,800	238,100	159,100	144,500	61,600	45,200	38,300	1,002,700	3,648,260
1995	336,500	243,400	163,600	147,500	63,900	46,200	38,800	1,027,700	3,706,710
1996	362,000	266,500	179,500	161,600	68,300	49,200	41,100	1,114,700	3,762,360
1997	372,600	274,700	183,800	165,500	70,900	50,300	41,500	1,145,500	3,802,710
1998	377,800	281,900	187,600	168,500	73,100	51,200	41,700	1,167,700	3,829,160
1999	381,100	287,200	189,900	171,000	74,800	51,900	41,800	1,183,400	3,851,130
2000	384,300	292,700	192,300	173,700	76,700	52,700	42,100	1,200,100	3,873,000
2001	388,800	298,200	194,200	176,200	78,500	53,300	42,300	1,216,900	3,916,130
2002	401,100	308,800	199,200	180,900	81,300	54,800	43,300	1,254,400	3,989,530
2003	414,300	320,600	205,600	185,900	84,500	56,400	44,300	1,296,000	4,061,580
2004	419,300	330,700	210,300	189,600	87,200	57,900	45,200	1,324,300	4,114,290
2005	423,600	338,900	213,500	192,300	89,900	59,300	46,000	1,347,200	4,161,000
2006	428,300	347,100	216,900	195,300	92,400	60,900	46,900	1,371,000	4,211,380
2007	433,200	354,800	220,200	198,400	94,700	62,200	47,700	1,394,000	4,252,570
2008	438,100	361,900	223,000	201,300	96,400	63,200	48,300	1,414,700	4,291,600
2009	444,100	368,600	225,800	204,500	98,100	64,200	48,900	1,436,500	4,347,110
2010	450,200	375,700	229,000	208,100	100,000	65,200	49,800	1,459,700	4,393,470
2011	456,600	383,000	232,400	211,300	101,900	66,200	50,700	1,483,800	4,405,200
1986-2011*	155,172	176,259	88,251	88,719	56,017	28,872	17,935	602,789	1,098,116

Source: Statistics New Zealand Infoshare, Tables DPE006AA; DPE051AA

*Notes: *Changes in the timing and method of estimating Resident Population between 1990-1991 and 1995-1996 mean that the three sets of trends should be understood as discontinuous*

**Numbers for each TA do not sum to the total for the Auckland Region, due to the above differences as well as boundary changes*

Appendix 1.3: Annual Net Change (%), Auckland Region and its Territorial Authorities, 1991-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Rodney District	Franklin District	Papakura District	Auckland Regional Council	Total New Zealand
March Year (a)									
1991-92	0.39	1.62	0.77	2.18	3.43	2.62	1.77	1.29	1.03
1992-93	1.33	1.65	1.44	1.57	3.12	2.08	1.34	1.62	1.28
1993-94	2.09	1.93	2.32	1.83	3.53	2.26	1.59	2.11	1.40
1994-95	2.65	2.23	2.83	2.08	3.73	2.21	1.31	2.49	1.60
June Year (a)									
1995-96	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
1996-97	2.93	3.08	2.40	2.41	3.81	2.24	0.97	2.77	1.32
1997-98	1.40	2.62	2.07	1.81	3.10	1.79	0.48	1.94	0.89
1998-99	0.87	1.88	1.23	1.48	2.33	1.37	0.24	1.35	0.53
1999-2000	0.84	1.92	1.26	1.58	2.54	1.54	0.72	1.41	0.59
2000-01	1.17	1.88	0.99	1.44	2.35	1.14	0.48	1.40	0.59
2001-02	3.16	3.55	2.57	2.67	3.57	2.81	2.36	3.08	1.75
2002-03	3.29	3.82	3.21	2.76	3.94	2.92	2.31	3.33	1.99
2003-04	1.21	3.15	2.29	1.99	3.20	2.66	2.03	2.19	1.50
2004-05	1.03	2.48	1.52	1.42	3.10	2.42	1.77	1.73	1.14
2005-06	1.11	2.42	1.59	1.56	2.78	2.70	1.96	1.79	1.23
2006-07	1.14	2.22	1.52	1.59	2.49	2.13	1.71	1.68	1.04
2007-08	1.13	2.00	1.27	1.46	1.80	1.61	1.26	1.48	0.96
2008-09	1.37	1.85	1.26	1.59	1.76	1.58	1.24	1.54	1.10
2009-10	1.37	1.93	1.42	1.76	1.94	1.56	1.84	1.62	1.20
2010-11	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.65	0.86

Compiled from Statistics New Zealand Infoshare: Usual Resident Population, Table DPE051AA; Births, Table VSB016AA; Deaths, Table VSD018AA.

(a) 1991-1995 Estimated Defacto; 1996-2011 Estimated Usual Resident

Appendix 1.4: Percentage Point Contribution to Annual Net Change due to Natural Increase, Auckland Region and its Territorial Authorities, 1991-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Rodney District	Franklin District	Papakura District	Auckland Regional Council	Total New Zealand
March Year (a)									
1991-92	0.99	1.68	0.72	1.60	0.79	1.27	1.50	1.21	0.95
1992-93	0.91	1.60	0.74	1.56	0.68	1.24	1.38	1.16	0.89
1993-94	0.92	1.55	0.74	1.47	0.68	1.09	1.43	1.13	0.87
1994-95	0.93	1.53	0.71	1.46	0.65	1.17	1.40	1.12	0.84
June Year (a)									
1995-96	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
1996-97	0.90	1.46	0.64	1.35	0.59	1.06	1.13	1.05	0.79
1997-98	0.85	1.41	0.70	1.21	0.61	0.91	1.20	1.01	0.78
1998-99	0.84	1.39	0.66	1.29	0.64	0.91	1.12	1.01	0.75
1999-2000	0.92	1.50	0.72	1.29	0.63	1.04	1.20	1.07	0.79
2000-01	0.97	1.47	0.70	1.22	0.63	0.89	1.31	1.07	0.76
2001-02	0.84	1.33	0.66	1.20	0.45	0.90	1.06	0.96	0.67
2002-03	0.90	1.39	0.77	1.16	0.51	0.97	0.84	1.01	0.69
2003-04	0.92	1.41	0.77	1.25	0.59	0.85	1.21	1.05	0.74
2004-05	0.89	1.42	0.73	1.19	0.62	1.03	1.11	1.03	0.72
2005-06	0.94	1.40	0.69	1.22	0.60	0.99	1.06	1.03	0.75
2006-07	0.95	1.43	0.83	1.32	0.59	1.05	1.39	1.10	0.79
2007-08	1.00	1.55	0.81	1.41	0.66	0.90	1.28	1.15	0.84
2008-09	0.94	1.38	0.80	1.29	0.54	0.93	1.33	1.06	0.80
2009-10	0.97	1.39	0.89	1.38	0.54	0.88	1.30	1.10	0.82
2010-11	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.06	0.76

Compiled from Statistics New Zealand Infoshare: Usual Resident Population, Table DPE051AA; Births, Table VSB016AA Deaths, Table VSD018AA.

(a) 1991-1995 Estimated Defacto; 1996-2011 Estimated Usual Resident

Appendix 1.5: Percentage Point Contribution to Annual Net Change due to Net Migration, Auckland Region and its Territorial Authorities, 1991-2011

	Auckland City	Manukau City	North Shore City	Waitakere City	Rodney District	Franklin District	Papakura District	Auckland Regional Council	Total New Zealand
March Year (a)									
1991-92	-0.60	-0.06	0.05	0.58	2.65	1.35	0.27	0.08	0.08
1992-93	0.41	0.06	0.70	0.02	2.44	0.84	-0.04	0.47	0.40
1993-94	1.17	0.38	1.58	0.37	2.85	1.17	0.16	0.98	0.53
1994-95	1.72	0.69	2.12	0.62	3.08	1.04	-0.10	1.37	0.76
June Year (a)									
1995-96	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
1996-97	2.03	1.62	1.76	1.06	3.21	1.18	-0.15	1.72	0.53
1997-98	0.55	1.21	1.37	0.60	2.49	0.88	-0.72	0.94	0.11
1998-99	0.03	0.49	0.56	0.19	1.69	0.45	-0.88	0.35	-0.22
1999-2000	-0.08	0.42	0.54	0.29	1.91	0.50	-0.48	0.34	-0.20
2000-01	0.20	0.41	0.29	0.22	1.72	0.25	-0.84	0.33	-0.17
2001-02	2.32	2.23	1.92	1.47	3.11	1.92	1.30	2.12	1.08
2002-03	2.39	2.43	2.45	1.60	3.42	1.95	1.47	2.32	1.30
2003-04	0.29	1.74	1.51	0.74	2.61	1.81	0.83	1.14	0.76
2004-05	0.13	1.06	0.79	0.24	2.48	1.39	0.66	0.70	0.41
2005-06	0.17	1.02	0.90	0.34	2.19	1.71	0.90	0.75	0.48
2006-07	0.20	0.79	0.69	0.27	1.90	1.09	0.32	0.59	0.25
2007-08	0.13	0.45	0.47	0.05	1.14	0.71	-0.03	0.33	0.12
2008-09	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.30	1.23	0.66	-0.08	0.47	0.30
2009-10	0.41	0.53	0.53	0.38	1.39	0.67	0.54	0.52	0.39
2010-11	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.59	0.10

Compiled from Statistics New Zealand Infoshare: Usual Resident Population, Table DPE051AA; Births, Table VSB016AA Deaths, Table VSD018AA.

(a) 1991-1995 Estimated Defacto; 1996-2011 Estimated Usual Resident

Appendix 2.1: Components of Change by age (Auckland Region 1996-2001)

Actual and Expected Population by Age, 1996-2001: Auckland Region

	Actual (Observed) 1996	Expected 2001	Actual (Observed) 2001	Actual (Observed) change 1996-2001	Change due to migration	Change due to Deaths	Change to cohort size	Actual (Observed) change (1996-2001)	Change due to migration~	Change due to Deaths~	Change to cohort size~
	Number							Percentage			
0-4	91,070	95,245	92,720	**1,650**	-2,525	-644	4,819	**1.8**	-2.8	-0.7	5.3
5-9	87,340	90,935	92,870	**5,530**	1,935	-135	3,730	**6.3**	2.2	-0.2	4.3
10-14	76,890	87,268	91,900	**15,010**	4,632	-72	10,450	**19.5**	6.0	-0.1	13.6
15-19	80,990	76,715	87,400	**6,410**	10,685	-175	-4,100	**7.9**	13.2	-0.2	-5.1
20-24	87,200	80,636	88,400	**1,200**	7,764	-354	-6,210	**1.4**	8.9	-0.4	-7.1
25-29	93,890	86,806	89,860	**-4,030**	3,054	-394	-6,690	**-4.3**	3.3	-0.4	-7.1
30-34	98,210	93,471	101,290	**3,080**	7,819	-419	-4,320	**3.1**	8.0	-0.4	-4.4
35-39	90,730	97,722	102,510	**11,780**	4,788	-488	7,480	**13.0**	5.3	-0.5	8.2
40-44	80,250	90,151	93,450	**13,200**	3,299	-579	10,480	**16.4**	4.1	-0.7	13.1
45-49	75,870	79,477	81,040	**5,170**	1,563	-773	4,380	**6.8**	2.1	-1.0	5.8
50-54	57,660	74,675	74,490	**16,830**	-185	-1195	18,210	**29.2**	-0.3	-2.1	31.6
55-59	46,400	56,164	56,320	**9,920**	156	-1496	11,260	**21.4**	0.3	-3.2	24.3
60-64	36,020	44,444	45,160	**9,140**	716	-1956	10,380	**25.4**	2.0	-5.4	28.8
65-69	34,460	33,593	34,110	**-350**	517	-2427	1,560	**-1.0**	1.5	-7.0	4.5
70-74	29,620	30,812	30,560	**940**	-252	-3648	4,840	**3.2**	-0.9	-12.3	16.3
75-79	22,000	24,763	24,530	**2,530**	-233	-4857	7,620	**11.5**	-1.1	-22.1	34.6
80-84	15,250	16,424	16,560	**1,310**	136	-5576	6,750	**8.6**	0.9	-36.6	44.3
85-89	7,621	9,302	9,446	**1,825**	144	-5948	7,629	**23.9**	1.9	-78.1	100.1
90+	3,229	4,197	4,204	**975**	8	-6653	7,621	**30.2**	0.2	-206.1	236.0
Total	1,114,700	1,172,800	1,216,820	**102,120**	44,020	-37789	95,889	**9.2**	3.9	-3.4	8.6

Source: *Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007*

Notes: *~As a percentage of Previous Observed Population*

Appendix 2.2: Components of Change by age (Auckland Region 2001-2006)

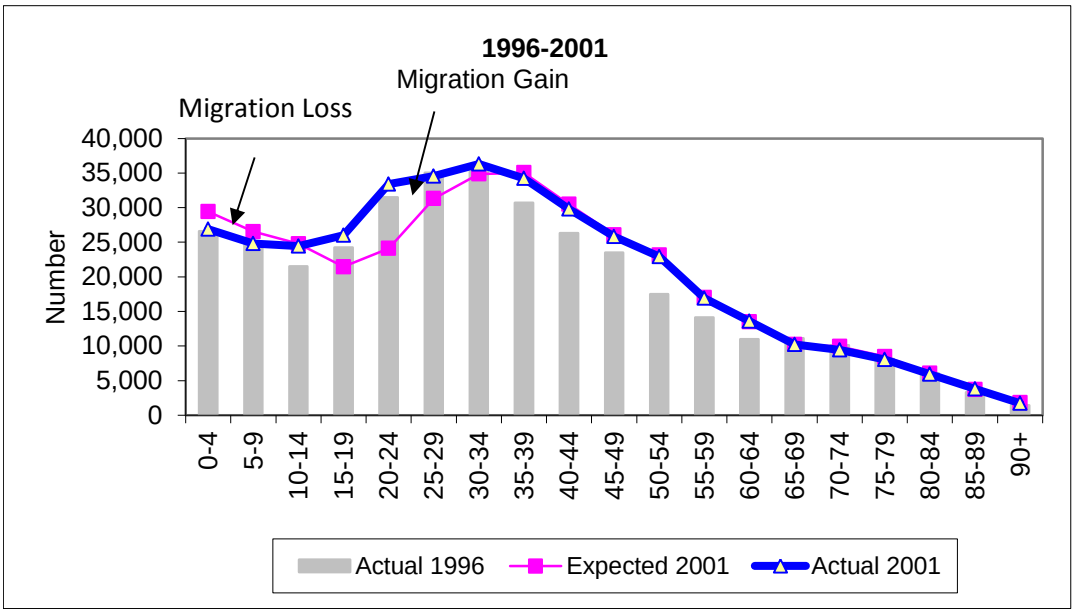
Actual and Expected Population by Age, 2001-2006: Auckland Region

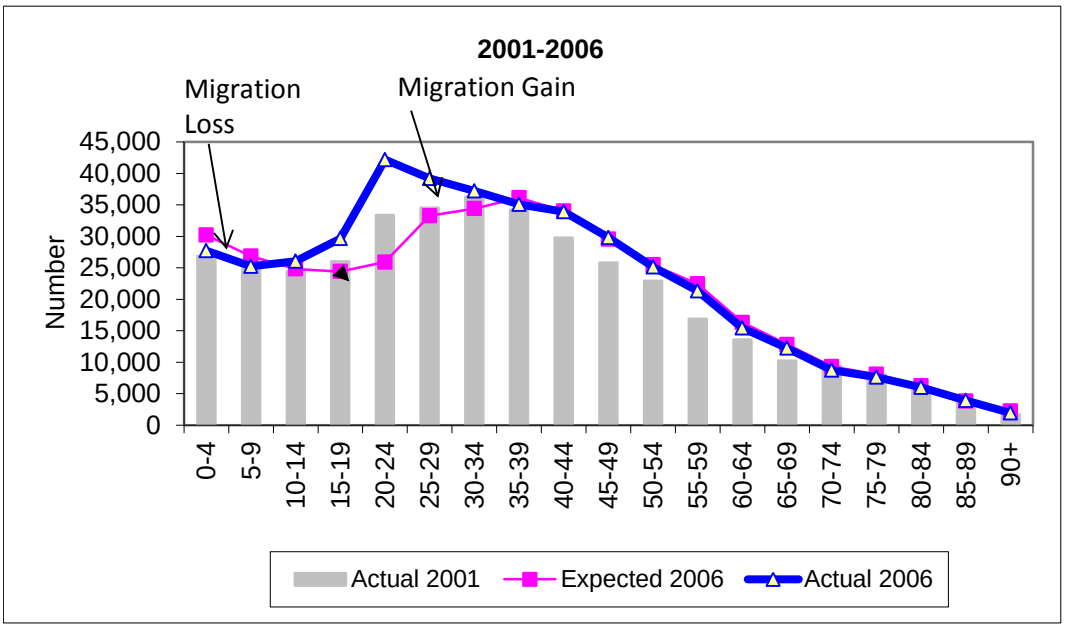
	Actual (Observed) 2001	Expected 2006	Actual (Observed) 2006	Actual (Observed) change 2001-06	Change due to migration	Change due to Deaths	Change to cohort size	Actual (Observed) change (2001-2006)	Change due to migration~	Change due to Deaths~	Change to cohort size~
				Number					Percentage		
0-4	92,720	100,652	98,790	**6,070**	-1,862	-589	8,521	**6.5**	-2.0	-0.6	9.2
5-9	92,870	92,603	97,390	**4,520**	4,787	-117	-150	**4.9**	5.2	-0.1	-0.2
10-14	91,900	92,805	101,540	**9,640**	8,735	-65	970	**10.5**	9.5	-0.1	1.1
15-19	87,400	91,726	104,650	**17,250**	12,924	-174	4,500	**19.7**	14.8	-0.2	5.1
20-24	88,400	87,094	107,990	**19,590**	20,896	-306	-1,000	**22.2**	23.6	-0.3	-1.1
25-29	89,860	88,071	98,350	**8,490**	10,279	-329	-1,460	**9.4**	11.4	-0.4	-1.6
30-34	101,290	89,520	103,400	**2,110**	13,880	-340	-11,430	**2.1**	13.7	-0.3	-11.3
35-39	102,510	100,830	110,130	**7,620**	9,300	-460	-1,220	**7.4**	9.1	-0.4	-1.2
40-44	93,450	101,882	109,860	**16,410**	7,978	-628	9,060	**17.6**	8.5	-0.7	9.7
45-49	81,040	92,613	97,880	**16,840**	5,267	-837	12,410	**20.8**	6.5	-1.0	15.3
50-54	74,490	79,935	81,170	**6,680**	1,235	-1105	6,550	**9.0**	1.7	-1.5	8.8
55-59	56,320	72,876	71,890	**15,570**	-986	-1614	18,170	**27.6**	-1.8	-2.9	32.3
60-64	45,160	54,355	54,140	**8,980**	-215	-1965	11,160	**19.9**	-0.5	-4.4	24.7
65-69	34,110	42,626	42,490	**8,380**	-136	-2534	11,050	**24.6**	-0.4	-7.4	32.4
70-74	30,560	31,056	30,700	**140**	-356	-3054	3,550	**0.5**	-1.2	-10.0	11.6
75-79	24,530	26,182	26,040	**1,510**	-142	-4378	6,030	**6.2**	-0.6	-17.8	24.6
80-84	16,560	18,950	18,850	**2,290**	-100	-5580	7,970	**13.8**	-0.6	-33.7	48.1
85-89	9,446	10,577	10,582	**1,136**	5	-5983	7,114	**12.0**	0.1	-63.3	75.3
90+	4,204	5,505	5,158	**954**	-347	-8145	9,446	**22.7**	-8.3	-193.7	224.7
Total	1,216,820	1,279,856	1,371,000	**154,180**	91,144	-38205	101,241	**12.7**	7.5	-3.1	8.3

Source: *Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007*

Notes: *~As a percentage of Previous Observed Population*

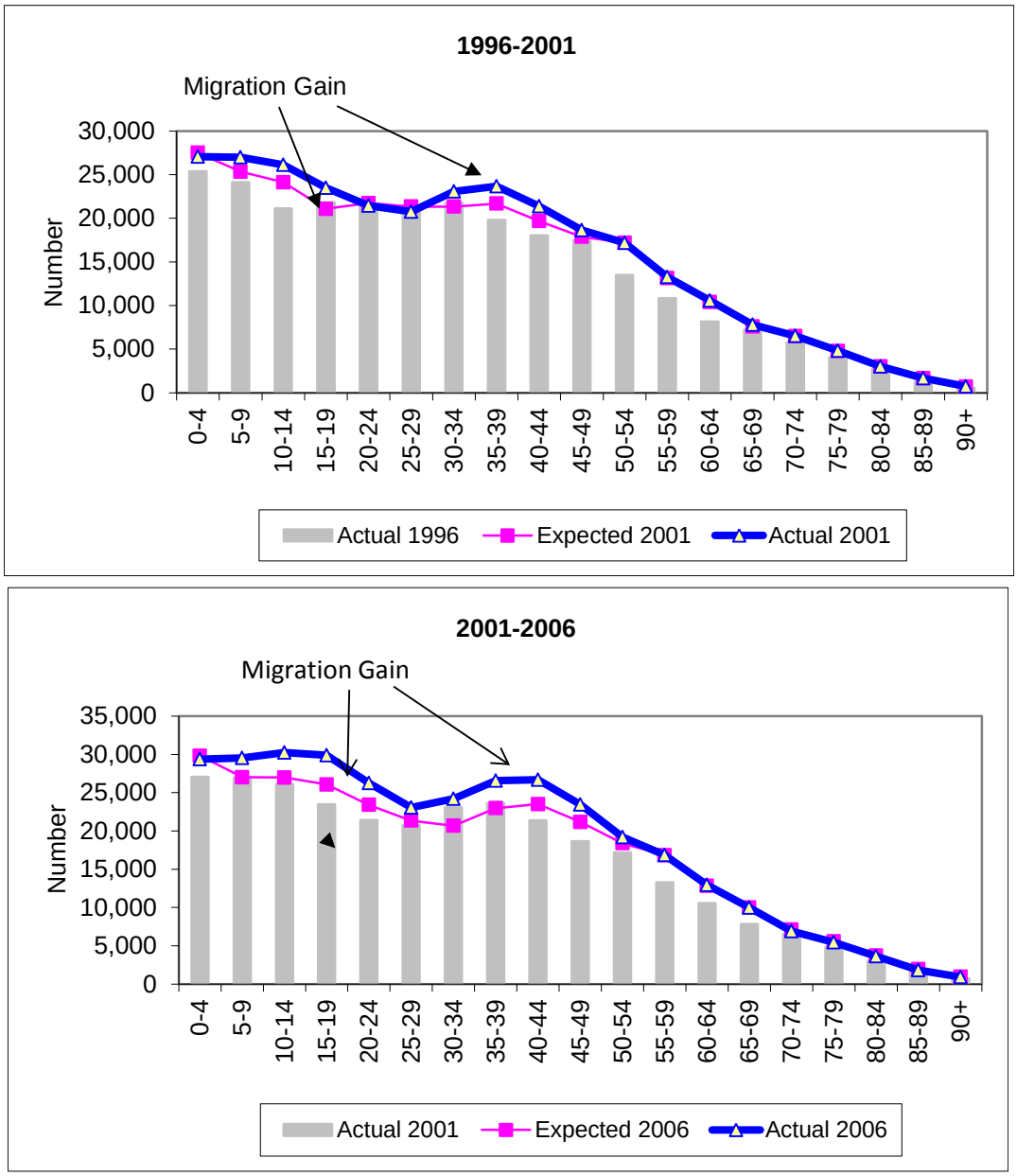
Appendix 2.3: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Auckland City





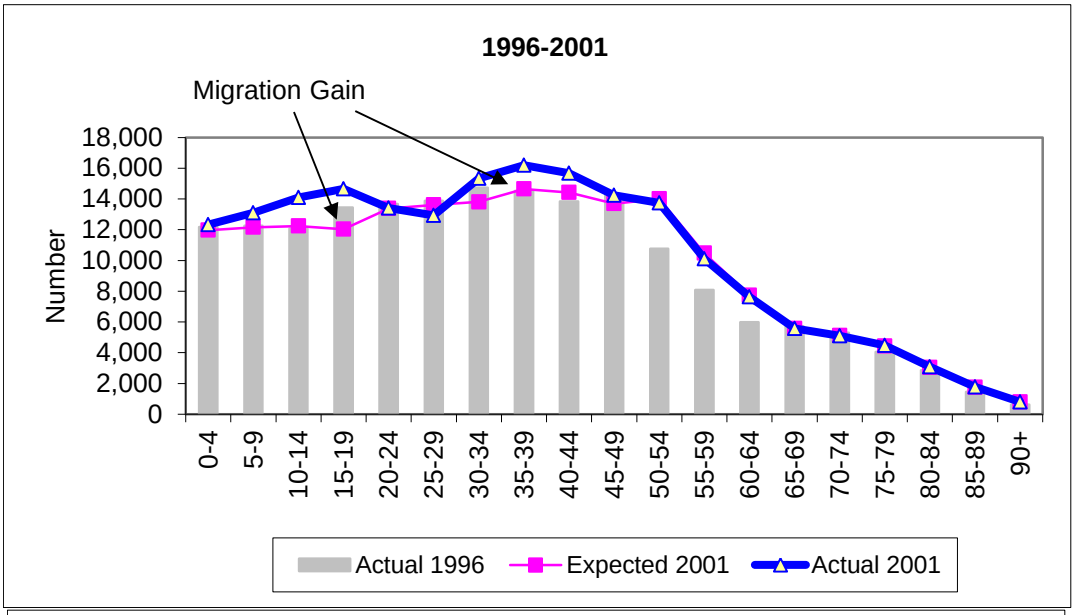
Source: *Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007*

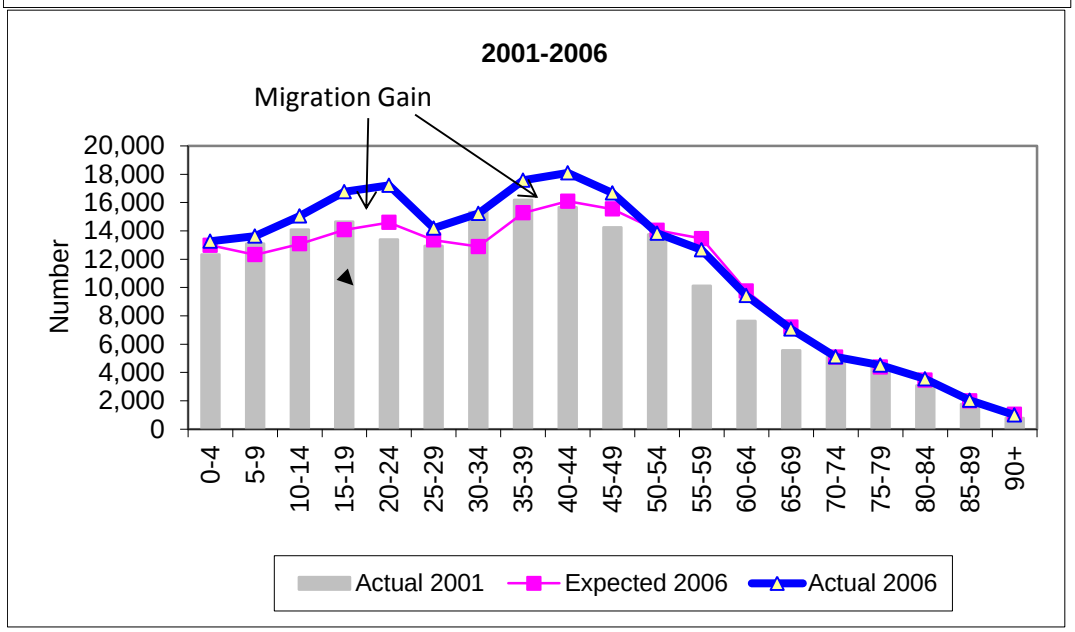
Appendix 2.4: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Manukau City



Source: *Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007*

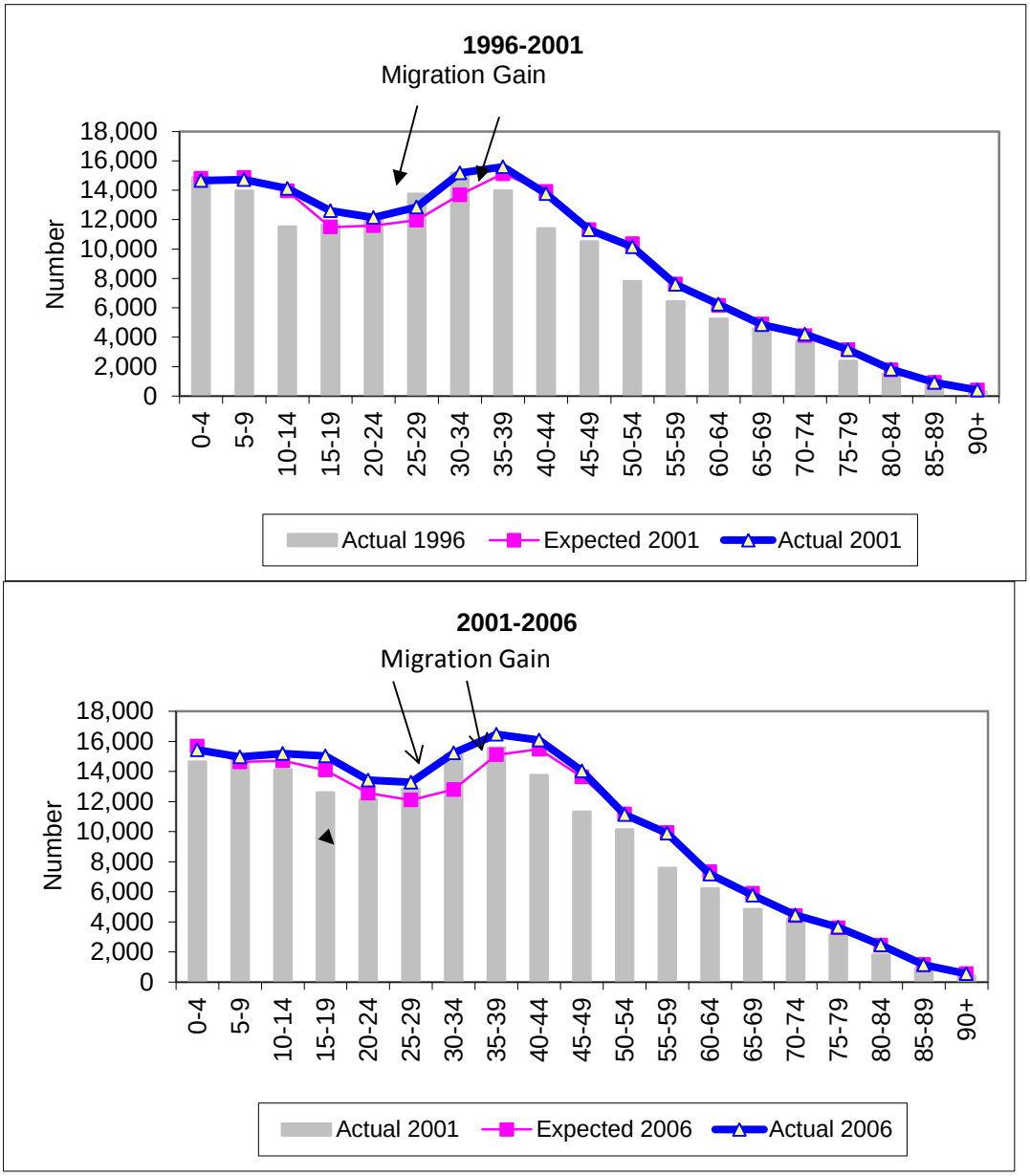
Appendix 2.5: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, North Shore City





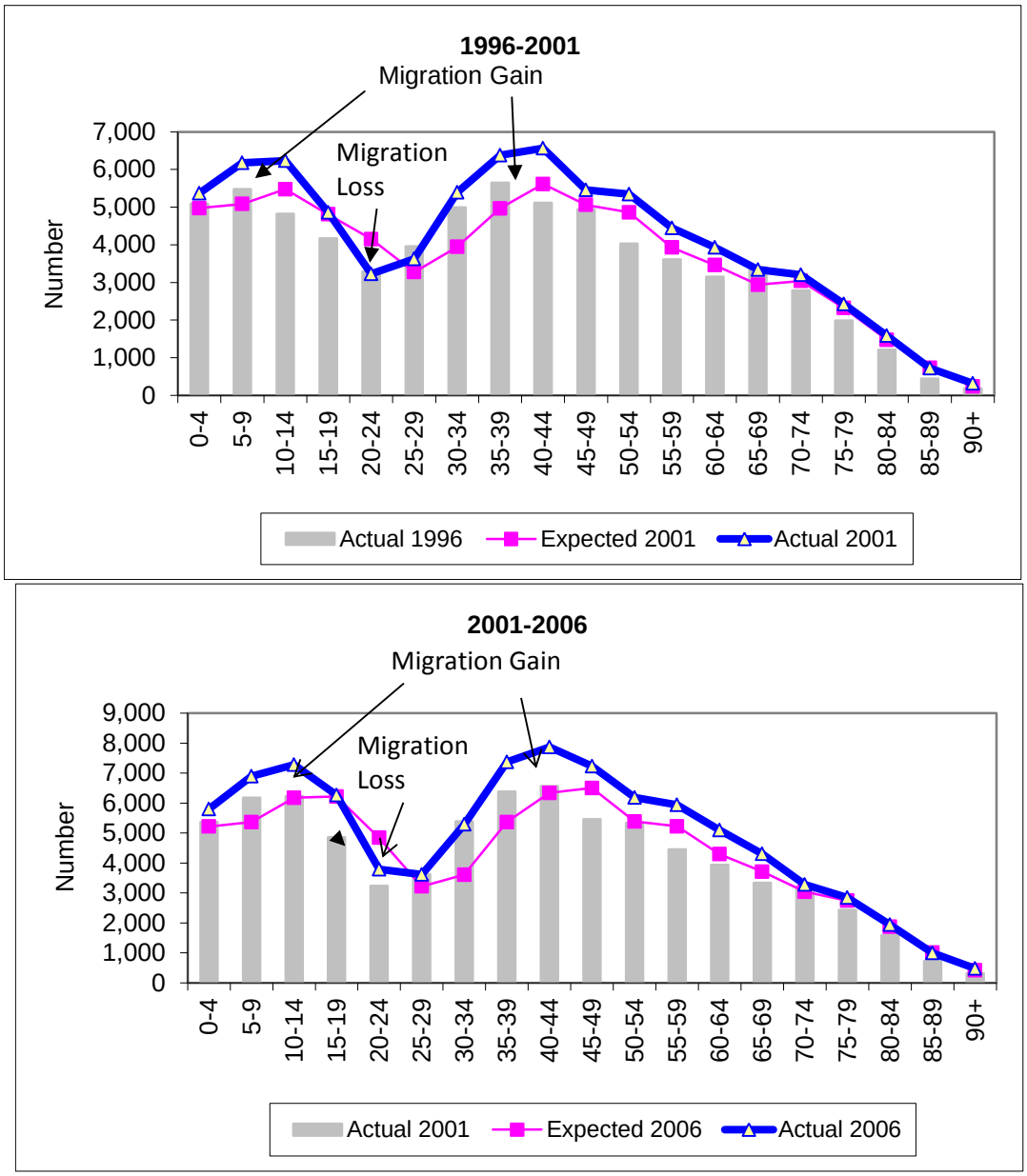
Source: Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007

Appendix 2.6: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Waitakere City



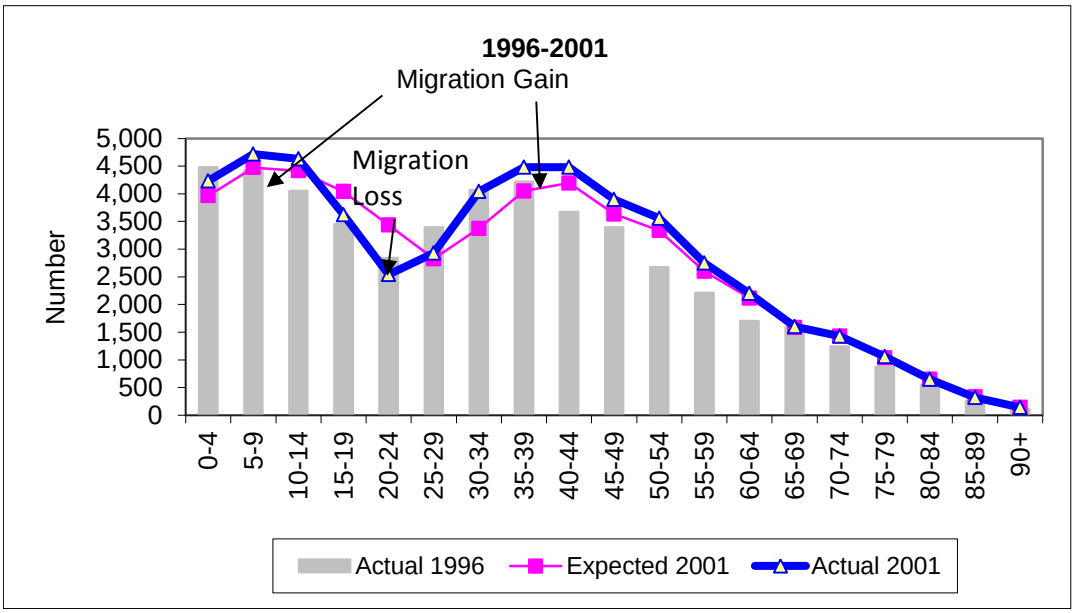
Source: *Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007*

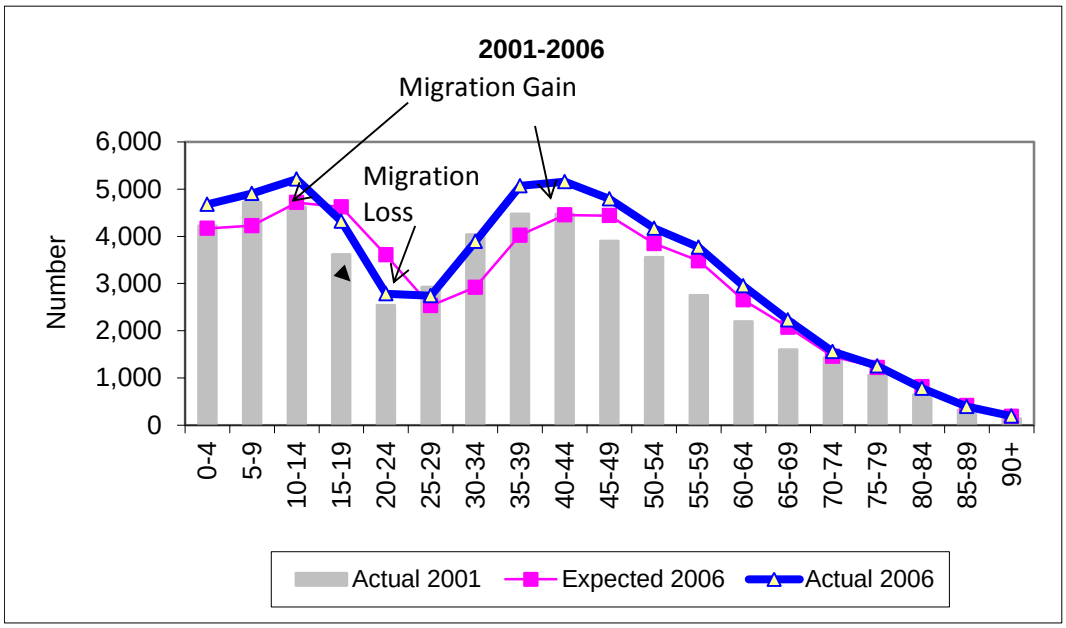
Appendix 2.7: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Rodney District



Source: *Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007*

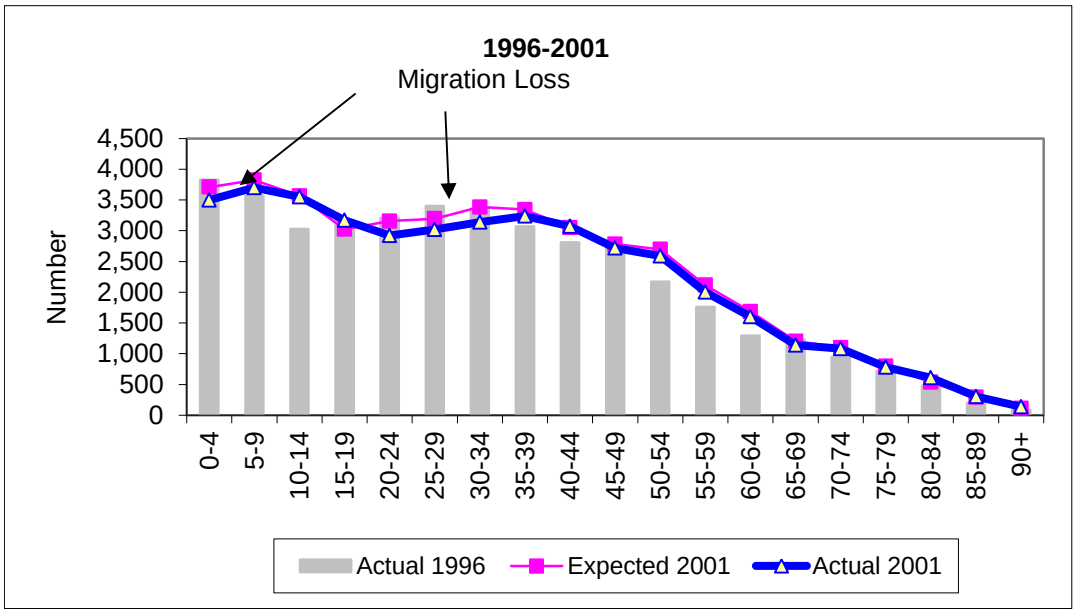
Appendix 2.8: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Franklin District

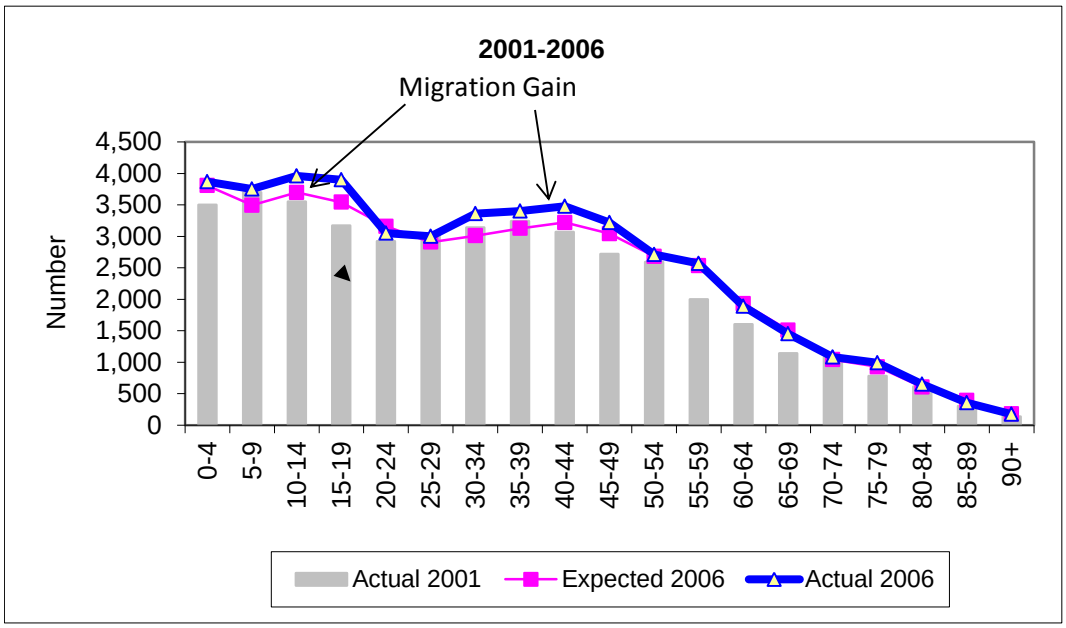




Source: *Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007*

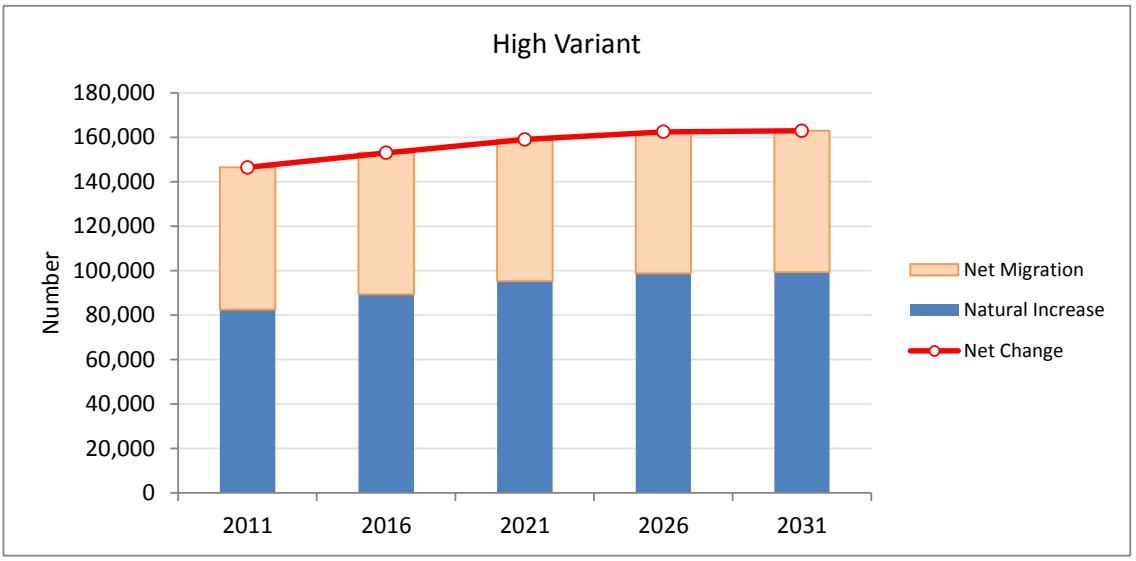
Appendix 2.9: Expected and Actual Population by Age, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006, Papakura District

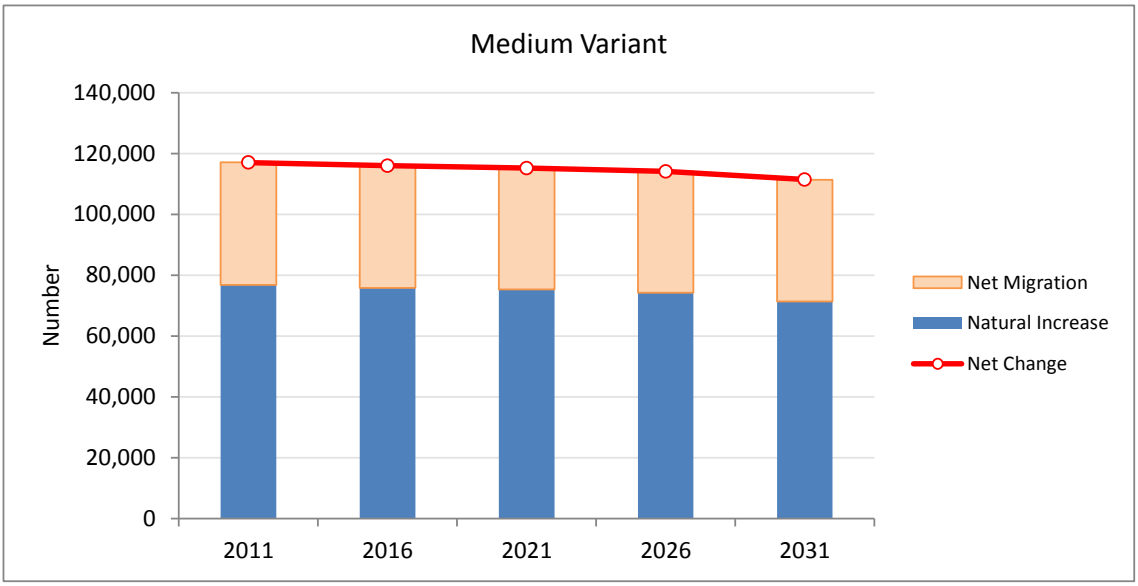


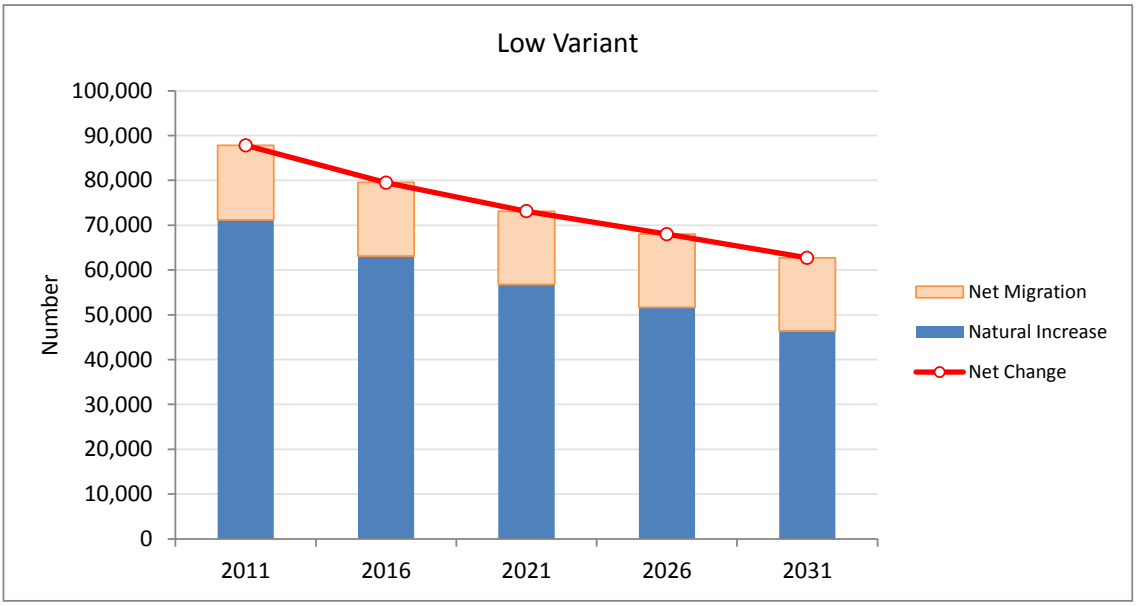


Source: Jackson/from Statistics New Zealand ERP and New Zealand Survivorshp 1995-2007

Appendix 3.1: Projected Assumptions by Projection Variant, AucklandRegion







Note different Y-axis

Source: Statistics NZ Subnational Projected Population Characteristics, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Appendix 3.2: Projection Assumptions by Variant, Auckland Region

Auckland Region	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change 2011-2031 (%)
HIGH						
Births (Live) - 5 years ended 30 June	118400	128200	137600	145400	151600	28.0
Deaths - 5 years ended 30 June	35900	38900	42300	46500	52200	45.4
Natural Increase - 5 years ended 30 June	82500	89300	95300	98800	99300	20.4
Net Migration - 5 years ended 30 June	63900	63750	63600	63600	63600	-0.5
Population at 30 June	1517400	1670400	1829400	1991800	2154700	42.0
Median Age (Years) at 30 June	33.9	34.3	35.1	36	36.8	8.6
MEDIUM						
Births (Live) - 5 years ended 30 June	113600	116000	119300	122900	126400	11.3
Deaths - 5 years ended 30 June	36800	40200	44000	48700	54900	49.2
Natural Increase - 5 years ended 30 June	76800	75800	75300	74200	71400	-7.0
Net Migration - 5 years ended 30 June	40250	40100	39950	39950	39950	-0.7
Population at 30 June	1488000	1604000	1719200	1833300	1944700	30.7
Median Age (Years) at 30 June	34.2	34.7	35.7	36.7	37.7	10.2
LOW						
Births (Live) - 5 years ended 30 June	108900	104500	102400	102500	103800	-4.7
Deaths - 5 years ended 30 June	37800	41400	45600	50800	57500	52.1
Natural Increase - 5 years ended 30 June	71200	63100	56800	51700	46400	-34.8
Net Migration - 5 years ended 30 June	16600	16450	16300	16300	16300	-1.8
Population at 30 June	1458800	1538300	1611400	1679400	1742100	19.4
Median Age (Years) at 30 June	34.4	35.1	36.3	37.5	38.6	12.2

Source: Statistics NZ Subnational Projected Population Characteristics, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Appendix 3.3: Projected Population, Total New Zealand, 2006-2021 (Medium Series)

Total New Zealand

	2006	**2011**	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change (%) 2011-2031
Numbers by age							
0-14	888,320	**898,880**	917,400	936,520	928,840	928,020	3.2
15-24	604,740	**642,530**	631,120	611,040	635,720	656,930	2.2
25-39	858,960	**867,230**	915,380	977,760	992,370	977,670	12.7
40-54	891,290	**935,560**	924,010	886,920	888,330	935,510	0.0
55-64	429,670	**494,900**	544,530	593,920	602,570	578,610	16.9
65-74	275,700	**325,340**	397,410	458,230	507,220	555,350	70.7
75-84	177,780	**188,360**	214,970	257,970	320,330	372,710	97.9
85+	58,140	**72,560**	85,950	95,590	116,530	143,740	98.1
Total	4,184,600	**4,425,360**	4,630,770	4,817,950	4,991,910	5,148,540	16.3
65+	511,620	**586,260**	698,330	811,790	944,080	1,071,800	82.8

Intercensal Change by Age - Numbers							Change (N)
		2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	2011-2031
0-14	…	**10560**	18520	19120	-7680	-820	29140
15-24	…	**37790**	-11410	-20080	24680	21210	14400
25-39	…	**8270**	48150	62380	14610	-14700	110440
40-54	…	**44270**	-11550	-37090	1410	47180	-50
55-64	…	**65230**	49630	49390	8650	-23960	83710
65-74	…	**49640**	72070	60820	48990	48130	230010
75-84	…	**10580**	26610	43000	62360	52380	184350
85+	…	**14420**	13390	9640	20940	27210	71180
Total	…	**240760**	205410	187180	173960	156630	723180
65+		**74640**	112070	113460	132290	127720	485540

Age Distribution (percentage at each age)							Change (%)
	2006	**2011**	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011-2031
0-14	21.2	**20.3**	19.8	19.4	18.6	18.0	-11.3
15-24	14.5	**14.5**	13.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	-12.1
25-39	20.5	**19.6**	19.8	20.3	19.9	19.0	-3.1
40-54	21.3	**21.1**	20.0	18.4	17.8	18.2	-14.1
55-64	10.3	**11.2**	11.8	12.3	12.1	11.2	0.5
65-74	6.6	**7.4**	8.6	9.5	10.2	10.8	46.7
75-84	4.2	**4.3**	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.2	70.1
85+	1.4	**1.6**	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	70.3
Total	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	…
65+	12.2	**13.2**	15.1	16.8	18.9	20.8	57.1

Summary measures							
	2006	**2011**	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011-2031
LM Entrants/Exits							
(15-24/55-64 years)	1.4	**1.3**	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	…
(20-29/60-69 years)	1.6	**1.5**	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	…
Elderly/Children	0.58	0.65	0.76	0.87	1.02	1.15	…
Reproductive (20-39 yrs)	27.5	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.1	25.5	…
65+	12.2	**13.2**	15.1	16.8	18.9	20.8	…
75+	5.6	**5.9**	6.5	7.3	8.8	10.0	…
Growth (%) - 5 years	…	**5.75**	4.64	4.04	3.61	3.14	16.34
Annual average growth r	…	1.15	0.93	0.81	0.72	0.63	0.82

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections by Age and Sex, 2006(base)-2031 Update

Appendix 4.1: Average Age of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Auckland Region, 1996, 2001, 2006

(All) Auckland Region	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio Males/Females	Average Age (Total)
1996					
Self Employed, no employee	39,420	17,121	56,541	2.3	43.6
Employer	24,198	9,285	33,483	2.6	44.4
Paid Employee	186,456	182,361	368,817	1.0	36.0
Unpaid Family Worker	4,104	6,024	10,128	0.7	42.6
Not elsewhere included	9,708	9,615	19,323	1.0	37.6
Total	**263,886**	**224,406**	**488,292**	**1.18**	**37.7**
2001					
Self Employed, no employee	45,585	21,957	67,542	2.1	45.4
Employer	25,041	10,080	35,121	2.5	46.2
Paid Employee	200,901	205,158	406,059	1.0	37.5
Unpaid Family Worker	3,369	4,812	8,181	0.7	42.6
Not elsewhere included	9,165	7,854	17,019	1.2	39.8
Total	**284,061**	**249,861**	**533,922**	**1.14**	**39.3**
2006					
Self Employed, no employee	50,241	27,162	77,403	1.8	46.5
Employer	28,338	11,907	40,245	2.4	47.2
Paid Employee	240,312	243,780	484,092	1.0	38.4
Unpaid Family Worker	3,693	5,112	8,805	0.7	43.9
Not elsewhere included	9,135	8,148	17,283	1.1	42.1
Total	**331,719**	**296,109**	**627,828**	**1.12**	**40.1**

Change 1996-2006	Males	Females	Total
Number	67,833	71,703	139,536
(%)	25.7	32.0	28.6

Employment Entry/Exit Ratio	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-24: 55+ years	1.8	1.2	1.0	-44.9
Percentage 55+ Years	10.5	13.0	15.9	52.2

Sex Ratio by age (males/females)	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-19	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5
20-24	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
25-29	1.1	1.0	1.1	-5.2
30-34	1.3	1.2	1.1	-11.1
35-39	1.2	1.2	1.1	-7.7
40-44	1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.9
45-49	1.1	1.1	1.1	-4.6
50-54	1.2	1.1	1.1	-6.4
55-59	1.4	1.2	1.2	-13.8
60-64	1.7	1.5	1.3	-25.0
65+	1.9	1.8	1.6	-13.2
Total	1.2	1.1	1.1	-4.7

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendix 4.2: Average Age of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Auckland Region, 1996, 2001, 2006, Marketing and Business Management Services [L785]

L785 Marketing and Business Management Services Auckland Region	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio Males/Females	Average Age (Total)
1996					
Self Employed, no employee	1,527	837	2,364	1.8	43.1
Employer	738	222	960	3.3	43.6
Paid Employee	4,266	5,502	9,768	0.8	35.3
Unpaid Family Worker	48	81	129	0.6	44.5
Not elewhere included	90	126	216	0.7	33.1
Total	**6,669**	**6,768**	**13,437**	**0.99**	**37.3**
2001					
Self Employed, no employee	2,178	1,437	3,615	1.5	44.5
Employer	927	339	1,266	2.7	44.5
Paid Employee	5,886	7,383	13,269	0.8	36.5
Unpaid Family Worker	54	93	147	0.6	45.1
Not elewhere included	48	45	93	1.1	37.8
Total	**9,093**	**9,297**	**18,390**	**0.98**	**38.7**
2006					
Self Employed, no employee	2,724	1,983	4,707	1.4	45.9
Employer	1,218	456	1,674	2.7	46.3
Paid Employee	8,811	10,344	19,155	0.9	37.5
Unpaid Family Worker	63	135	198	0.5	44.8
Not elewhere included	30	36	66	0.8	39.8
Total	**12,846**	**12,954**	**25,800**	**0.99**	**39.6**

Change 1996-2006	Males	Females	Total
Number	6,177	6,186	12,363
(%)	92.6	91.4	92.0

Employment Entry/Exit Ratio	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-24: 55+ years	1.9	1.3	1.0	-50.3
Percentage 55+ Years	8.1	10.5	13.5	66.9

Sex Ratio by age (males/female	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-19	0.6	0.9	0.8	48.7
20-24	0.6	0.6	0.7	24.7
25-29	0.7	0.7	0.8	7.7
30-34	0.9	0.8	0.8	-4.2
35-39	1.0	1.0	1.0	-7.3
40-44	1.1	1.1	1.1	-7.2
45-49	1.4	1.2	1.1	-19.1
50-54	1.5	1.4	1.2	-22.4
55-59	1.8	1.5	1.4	-23.2
60-64	2.3	1.7	1.5	-33.3
65+	2.6	2.7	2.3	-12.3
Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendix 4.3: Average Age of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Auckland Region, 1996, 2001, 2006, School Education (N842)

N842 School Education Auckland Region	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio Males/Females	Average Age (Total)
1996					
Self Employed, no employee	15	27	42	0.6	49.8
Employer	6	6	12	1.0	26.9
Paid Employee	4,410	12,795	17,205	0.3	42.3
Unpaid Family Worker	-	-	-		
Not elsewhere included	3	12	15	0.3	56.5
Total	**4,434**	**12,840**	**17,274**	**0.35**	**42.4**
2001					
Self Employed, no employee	147	285	432	0.5	47.5
Employer	15	63	78	0.2	47.8
Paid Employee	5,130	16,533	21,663	0.3	43.5
Unpaid Family Worker	18	18	36	1.0	43.5
Not elsewhere included	45	141	186	0.3	47.2
Total	**5,355**	**17,040**	**22,395**	**0.31**	**43.6**
2006					
Self Employed, no employee	138	240	378	0.6	47.3
Employer	30	54	84	0.6	42.7
Paid Employee	5,406	18,219	23,625	0.3	44.7
Unpaid Family Worker	-	6	6	0.0	45.0
Not elsewhere included	30	75	105	0.4	44.5
Total	**5,604**	**18,594**	**24,198**	**0.30**	**44.7**

Change 1996-2006	Males	Females	Total
Number	1,170	5,754	6,924
(%)	26.4	44.8	40.1

Employment Entry/Exit Ratio	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-24: 55+ years	0.6	0.4	0.3	-59.1
Percentage 55+ Years	12.5	16.0	21.1	68.2

Sex Ratio by age (males/females)	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-19	0.8	1.0	0.6	-25.2
20-24	0.2	0.3	0.3	17.9
25-29	0.3	0.3	0.3	-16.0
30-34	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.3
35-39	0.3	0.3	0.3	10.1
40-44	0.3	0.2	0.2	-16.5
45-49	0.3	0.3	0.2	-34.6
50-54	0.4	0.3	0.3	-29.6
55-59	0.5	0.4	0.4	-25.1
60-64	0.6	0.5	0.5	-22.0
65+	1.2	0.7	0.6	-44.1
Total	0.3	0.3	0.3	-12.7

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendix 4.4: Average Age of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Auckland Region, 1996, 2001, 2006, Other Business Services (L786)

L786 Other Business Services Auckland Region	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio Males/Females	Average Age (Total)
1996					
Self Employed, no employee	1,074	774	1,848	1.4	43.7
Employer	657	357	1,014	1.8	43.5
Paid Employee	4,722	6,102	10,824	0.8	35.6
Unpaid Family Worker	54	108	162	0.8	35.6
Not elsewhere included	102	123	225	0.8	34.8
Total	**6,609**	**7,464**	**14,073**	**0.89**	**37.3**
2001					
Self Employed, no employee	1,488	1,260	2,748	1.2	44.9
Employer	714	408	1,122	1.8	45.7
Paid Employee	5,607	7,767	13,374	0.7	37.1
Unpaid Family Worker	72	126	198	0.6	38.7
Not elsewhere included	84	111	195	0.8	38.1
Total	**7,965**	**9,672**	**17,637**	**0.82**	**38.9**
2006					
Self Employed, no employee	1,695	1,575	3,270	1.1	45.9
Employer	882	516	1,398	1.7	46.1
Paid Employee	7,245	9,090	16,335	0.8	37.4
Unpaid Family Worker	75	150	225	0.5	42.0
Not elsewhere included	60	78	138	0.8	41.7
Total	**9,957**	**11,409**	**21,366**	**0.87**	**39.4**

Change 1996-2006	Males	Females	Total
Number	3,348	3,945	7,293
(%)	50.7	52.9	51.8

Employment Entry/Exit Ratio	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-24: 55+ years	2.0	1.3	1.2	-40.0
Percentage 55+ Years	8.5	11.6	13.6	60.7

Sex Ratio by age (males/females)	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-19	0.8	1.0	1.2	45.7
20-24	0.7	0.7	0.9	29.1
25-29	0.7	0.6	0.8	7.9
30-34	0.9	0.8	0.8	-6.0
35-39	0.9	0.8	0.8	-2.3
40-44	0.9	0.8	0.8	-15.0
45-49	1.1	0.8	0.8	-23.9
50-54	0.9	1.0	0.8	-3.2
55-59	1.4	1.0	1.1	-22.0
60-64	2.3	1.4	1.0	-54.9
65+	2.3	2.1	1.6	-31.4
Total	0.9	0.8	0.9	-1.4

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendix 4.5: Average Age of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Auckland Region, 1996, 2001, 2006, Cafes and Restaurants (H573)

H573 Cafes and Restaurants Auckland Region	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio Males/Females	Average Age (Total)
1996					
Self Employed, no employee	231	252	483	0.9	41.2
Employer	564	432	996	1.3	41.6
Paid Employee	4,290	5,733	10,023	0.7	28.0
Unpaid Family Worker	99	138	237	0.7	35.7
Not elsewhere included	114	153	267	0.7	28.0
Total	**5,298**	**6,708**	**12,006**	**0.79**	**29.8**
2001					
Self Employed, no employee	276	273	549	1.0	41.2
Employer	699	495	1,194	1.4	44.0
Paid Employee	5,130	7,020	12,150	0.7	28.4
Unpaid Family Worker	105	150	255	0.7	36.1
Not elsewhere included	69	87	156	0.8	35.2
Total	**6,279**	**8,025**	**14,304**	**0.78**	**30.4**
2006					
Self Employed, no employee	348	348	696	1.0	43.2
Employer	831	678	1,509	1.2	43.7
Paid Employee	5,613	8,292	13,905	0.7	29.6
Unpaid Family Worker	138	168	306	0.8	37.5
Not elsewhere included	69	72	141	1.0	35.9
Total	**6,999**	**9,558**	**16,557**	**0.73**	**31.7**

Change 1996-2006	Males	Females	Total
Number	1,701	2,850	4,551
(%)	32.1	42.5	37.9

Employment Entry/Exit Ratio	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-24: 55+ years	11.7	10.4	7.4	-36.3
Percentage 55+ Years	4.1	4.4	5.7	40.1

Sex Ratio by age (males/females)	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-19	0.6	0.7	0.5	-11.5
20-24	0.8	0.8	0.7	-9.2
25-29	1.0	1.0	0.9	-5.7
30-34	1.1	1.0	1.0	-15.2
35-39	0.8	0.9	0.9	9.0
40-44	0.8	0.8	0.8	-5.8
45-49	0.8	0.8	0.7	-10.0
50-54	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5
55-59	1.0	0.7	0.8	-16.6
60-64	1.0	0.9	0.8	-25.0
65+	0.9	1.1	1.0	18.9
Total	0.8	0.8	0.7	-7.3

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendix 4.6: Average Age of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Auckland Region, 1996, 2001, 2006, Building and Construction (E411)

E411 Building Construction Auckland Region	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio Males/Females	Average Age (Total)
1996					
Self Employed, no employee	3,585	237	3,822	15.1	40.8
Employer	1,365	156	1,521	8.8	41.8
Paid Employee	4,044	435	4,479	9.3	33.8
Unpaid Family Worker	84	168	252		
Not elsewhere included	156	15	171	10.4	39.9
Total	**9,234**	**1,011**	**10,245**	**9.13**	**37.9**
2001					
Self Employed, no employee	3,501	276	3,777	12.7	42.9
Employer	1,134	150	1,284	7.6	43.2
Paid Employee	3,735	597	4,332	6.3	35.8
Unpaid Family Worker	69	102	171	0.7	46.1
Not elsewhere included	63	9	72	7.0	45.9
Total	**8,502**	**1,134**	**9,636**	**7.50**	**39.8**
2006					
Self Employed, no employee	4,227	312	4,539	13.5	43.8
Employer	1,650	201	1,851	8.2	44.9
Paid Employee	6,183	975	7,158	6.3	36.1
Unpaid Family Worker	108	117	225	0.9	44.3
Not elsewhere included	93	9	102	10.3	40.0
Total	**12,261**	**1,614**	**13,875**	**7.60**	**40.0**

Change 1996-2006	Males	Females	Total
Number	3,027	603	3,630
(%)	32.8	59.6	35.4

Employment Entry/Exit Ratio	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-24: 55+ years	1.8	1.1	1.1	-40.9
Percentage 55+ Years	9.3	12.5	15.7	68.3

Sex Ratio by age (males/females)	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-19	30.8	9.5	21.3	-30.9
20-24	15.0	12.0	13.3	-11.6
25-29	15.0	7.8	8.7	-42.2
30-34	8.0	6.8	7.5	-6.6
35-39	6.7	6.1	5.7	-14.3
40-44	6.5	6.9	6.0	-8.2
45-49	7.5	7.1	6.8	-9.6
50-54	8.0	6.0	6.5	-18.3
55-59	9.7	6.7	7.2	-25.8
60-64	9.6	9.3	7.2	-25.5
65+	9.0	8.0	11.4	27.2
Total	9.1	7.3	7.6	-16.8

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendix 4.7: Average Age of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Auckland Region, 1996, 2001, 2006, Hospitals and Nursing Homes (O861)

O861 Hospitals and Nursing Homes Auckland Region	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio Males/Females	Average Age (Total)
1996					
Self Employed, no employee	12	30	42	0.4	41.1
Employer	18	15	33	1.2	57.3
Paid Employee	1,887	8,721	10,608	0.2	39.4
Unpaid Family Worker	-	-	-		
Not elsewhere included	6	45	51	0.1	41.3
Total	**1,923**	**8,811**	**10,734**	**0.22**	**39.5**
2001					
Self Employed, no employee	81	126	207	0.6	46.2
Employer	51	30	81	1.7	47.4
Paid Employee	2,103	9,645	11,748	0.2	40.9
Unpaid Family Worker	-	3	3	0.0	22.5
Not elsewhere included	12	84	96	0.1	41.9
Total	**2,247**	**9,888**	**12,135**	**0.23**	**41.0**
2006					
Self Employed, no employee	93	159	252	0.6	47.4
Employer	42	24	66	1.8	49.5
Paid Employee	2,334	10,629	12,963	0.2	42.7
Unpaid Family Worker	-	-	-		
Not elsewhere included	18	48	66	0.4	45.7
Total	**2,487**	**10,860**	**13,347**	**0.23**	**42.8**

Change 1996-2006	Males	Females	Total
Number	564	2,049	2,613
(%)	29.3	23.3	24.3

Employment Entry/Exit Ratio	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-24: 55+ years	1.0	0.6	0.4	-63.7

Percentage 55+ Years	10.7	12.5	16.6	54.8

Sex Ratio by age (males/females)	1996	2001	2006	Change 1996-2006 (%)
15-19	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1
20-24	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
25-29	0.2	0.3	0.3	9.1
30-34	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.7
35-39	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.2
40-44	0.2	0.2	0.3	13.3
45-49	0.2	0.2	0.2	28.0
50-54	0.2	0.2	0.2	18.8
55-59	0.2	0.2	0.2	-18.2
60-64	0.3	0.2	0.2	-28.5
65+	0.5	0.5	0.3	-47.6
Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.9

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,
Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

Appendix 4.8: Average Age of Employed Persons in Industries Employing over 10,000 persons, Auckland Region and Total New Zealand, 1996 and 2006

Employed Labour Force by Industry and Average Age	Auckland Region				Total New Zealand			
1996-2006	Average Age (years)			Change	Average Age (years)			Change
Industries over 10,000 persons	1996	2001	2006	1996-2006 (%	1996	2001	2006	1996-2006 (%)
L785 Marketing and Business Management Services	37.3	38.7	39.6	6.2	37.9	39.5	41.0	8.2
N842 School Education	42.4	43.6	44.7	5.6	42.6	44.0	45.1	5.9
L786 Other Business Services	37.3	38.9	39.4	5.7	38.1	39.8	40.6	6.4
H573 Cafes and Restaurants	29.8	30.4	31.7	6.3	30.7	31.0	31.6	3.1
E411 Building Construction	37.9	39.8	40.0	5.5	38.0	39.9	39.6	4.2
O861 Hospitals and Nursing Homes	39.5	41.0	42.8	8.3	40.3	42.3	44.2	9.7
F461 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling	36.5	38.5	40.1	9.8	36.7	38.9	40.8	11.0
L784 Legal and Accounting Services	37.9	39.7	41.0	8.3	38.1	40.2	41.7	9.6
L783 Computer Services	35.6	36.3	37.8	6.2	35.9	36.6	38.3	6.9
G512 Specialised Food Retailing	33.0	34.3	33.3	0.9	33.5	34.2	33.8	1.1
G511 Supermarket and Grocery Stores	28.3	31.0	32.9	16.3	29.2	31.4	33.1	13.3
G525 Other Personal and Household Good Retailing	37.9	38.8	38.7	2.3	38.5	39.7	40.2	4.6
M811 Government Administration	40.3	41.5	42.2	4.8	40.2	41.9	42.6	6.1
L782 Technical Services	39.1	41.0	41.0	4.8	39.2	41.3	41.6	6.0
G532 Motor Vehicle Services	33.8	36.1	37.9	12.0	34.5	36.9	38.4	11.2
F479 Other Wholesaling	38.8	40.6	41.4	6.8	38.7	40.7	41.9	8.2
Q952 Other Personal Services	36.3	38.1	39.4	8.7	36.0	38.4	40.0	10.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED (Auckland Region)	37.7	39.3	40.1	6.5	38.2	40.0	41.1	7.5

Source: Jackson/Statistics NZ Customised Database,

Area of Usual Residence, Industry (ANZSIC96 V4.1) and Status in Employment by Age Group and Sex for the Employed Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15+ Years, 1996, 2001, 2006

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