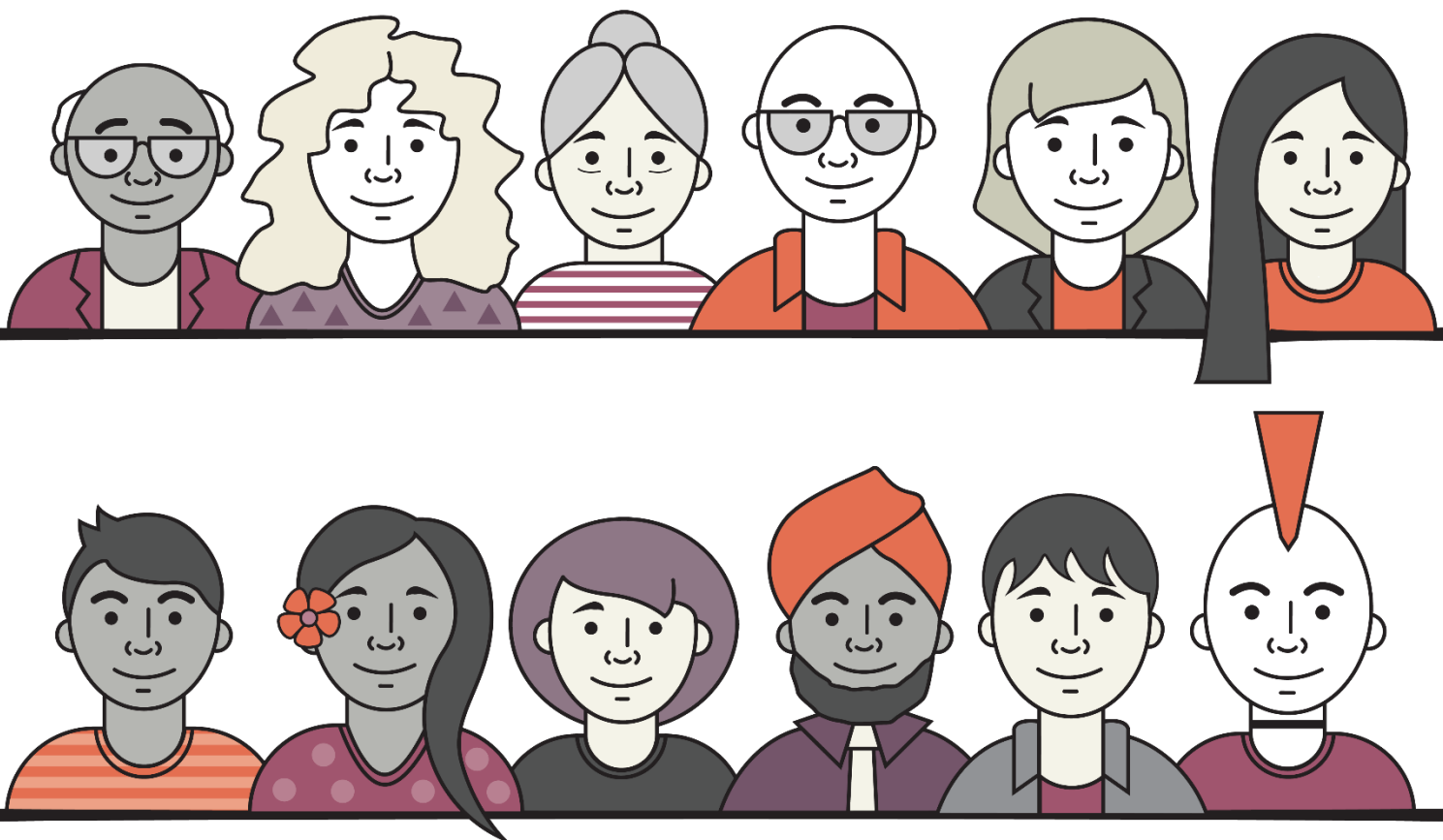


Auckland Plan 2050

Evidence report

Demographic trends for Auckland: Data sources and findings

June 2018



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Auckland Plan, Strategy and Research Department

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1 Introduction

Understanding the broad demographic trends that influence and shape Auckland's population is essential to our ability to plan for a bright and prosperous future.

Past trends and future projections point to a continuation of population growth, an ageing population, and ethnic and cultural diversity over the next 30 years. These trends intersect and overlap, and will continue to play out differently across Auckland's neighbourhoods.

1.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of this report is to provide the evidential basis for the demographic information contained in the Auckland Plan, including the Development Strategy. It has four overall aims:

- to present an overall description of Auckland's current population, age composition, and ethnic composition, and to place that within the national context
- to clarify which data sources are used, and why
- to outline the evidential basis for future population growth projections used in the Auckland Plan, including discussion on the drivers of growth and change
- to identify and discuss the key demographic trends shaping Auckland's population now and into the future. These trends are not isolated to Auckland – they also play out at a national and global scale.

The report is prepared using the most up-to-date information available. Future updates to the Auckland Plan 2050 will be informed by new demographic information, such as results from the 2018 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings, and updated Stats NZ's population estimates.

1.2 Relationship to the Auckland Plan Outcomes and Development Strategy

Population figures and descriptions of aspects of Auckland's population are important and relevant to the Auckland Plan, and appear throughout – in the Development Strategy, the outcome areas and in the context section of the Plan. This paper has been prepared to ensure that the evidential basis for this information is understood, is documented and can be updated as needed.

Context

The information contained in this report outlines the evidence for population-related statistics in the Auckland Plan, and clearly identifies the sources of information.

The Auckland Plan was adopted in June 2018. Therefore, discussions about Auckland over the next 30 years are referenced against the period 2018-2048, unless stated otherwise.

2 Data sources used in the Auckland Plan and the Development Strategy

A variety of data sources are used in this report and throughout the Auckland Plan to describe various attributes of Auckland's population, now and into the future.

Unless specified otherwise, the following data sources are used:

- Stats NZ population estimates, to describe total population counts up to 2017
- Stats NZ Census of Population and Dwellings, to describe the age and ethnic composition of the population
- Auckland Council's land use scenario i11 (version 3), to outline overall population growth to 2050 and the spatial allocation of that growth
- Stats NZ population projections, to describe projected future changes to the age composition of Auckland's population
- Stats NZ ethnic population projections, to describe projected future population changes within the four main ethnic groups.

These data sources are described in more detail below, in two sections – counting population at a point in time, and forecasting future population growth. The following section discusses the data itself.

2.1 Counting population at a point in time

Stats NZ counts Auckland's population at a point in time in two ways – using the New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings (the census) and annual population estimates. It is useful to understand the difference between these data sources, as outlined in the table below.

<p>New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings: Usual resident population count</p>	<p>The Census provides a snapshot in time.</p> <p>It counts the usually resident population, which includes people who were in New Zealand on Census day and who usually reside in New Zealand. This count <i>excludes</i> visitors from overseas. It also excludes New Zealand residents who are temporarily overseas on census night and others who are simply missed by the census (net census undercount).</p> <p>Residents who were away from their usual address on census night, but who were in New Zealand, are allocated back to the dwelling where they usually live and form part of the census usually resident population count of that area.</p> <p>The 2013 usually resident population count for Auckland was 1,415,550.</p>
<p>Population estimates</p>	<p>Population estimates are produced annually, and are reported as the population of any given area, as at 30 June.</p> <p>These estimates are derived from usually resident population counts from the most recent census. They are adjusted for net census undercount and those who were out of the country on census night, and are updated for births, deaths and net migration each year. They are available by broad age groups (at 5 year increments).</p> <p>Population estimates are revised following the release of census results. Therefore, population estimates for Auckland since June 2013 will be revised once the 2018 census base estimated resident population is derived, and will</p>

	<p>replace currently reported estimates.</p> <p>Census counts are not directly comparable with Stats NZ's regularly published population estimates. The estimated resident population is often higher than the census usually resident population count because the estimates make an allowance for net census undercount and residents who are temporarily overseas at the time of the census.¹ They also have a different reference date – 30 June for population estimates and 5 March for the 2013 Census.</p> <p>Stats NZ suggests that population estimates generally provide the best measure of the population.</p>
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2.2 Forecasting future population growth

It is not possible to accurately predict future population growth, as it is always subject to unforeseen change. However, it is possible to review past trends in births, deaths, migration, and to provide scenarios for the future.

The Development Strategy is based on the Auckland Council's Land Use Scenario i11. More information is provided below on this scenario and in the Development Strategy evidence report.

Elsewhere in the Auckland Plan, possible changes to Auckland's age and ethnic composition are outlined, using population projections prepared by Stats NZ.

See below for more information on each of these future population series.

<p>Auckland Council's Land use scenario i11 v3</p>	<p>The Auckland Council Land Use Scenario i11 is a numerical representation of the future distribution of Auckland's population and households.</p> <p>Scenario i11 is an update of the scenario used in the 2012 Auckland Plan. It has taken into account Stats NZ's regional population projections released in March 2017, as well as data from the 2013 Census on average household sizes, and information from the Auckland Council's Future Urban Land Supply Strategy.</p> <p>Under this scenario, the population of Auckland at 2046 will be 2,338,564.</p>
<p>Stats NZ Population projections</p>	<p>Stats NZ's population projections are an indication of future demographic change, based on assumptions about future demographic behaviour. They use population estimates as a starting point, and are derived from an assessment of historical, current and likely future trends in births, deaths and migration – the three components of population change.</p> <p>They are released as a series of low, medium and high projections at five year increments, and include projections by age group.</p> <p>The latest <u>subnational population projections 2013 (base)-2043 update</u> are based on 2013 Census data. They were released in February 2017 and will be refreshed in 2019, after the Stats NZ population estimates are completed.</p> <p>Stats NZ's demographic projections are not designed to be exact forecasts or</p>

¹ For example, in 2013, the usually resident population count for Auckland from the 2013 Census was 1,415,550 and the final estimated population at 30 June 2013 was 1,493,200 – a difference of 77,650.

	predictions.
Stats NZ ethnic population projections	<p>Stats NZ provide a series of population projections for four broad ethnic and overlapping ethnic populations in New Zealand: Māori, Pacific, Asian, and 'European or Other'. The latest projections cover the period 2013 to 2038 at five-year intervals.</p> <p>These projections are based on different combinations of fertility, mortality, migration, and inter-ethnic mobility assumptions.</p> <p>Stats NZ subnational ethnic population projections 2013 (base)-2038 update were released in October 2017. Updated projections will be released in 2020.</p>

3. Auckland population – a story of growth

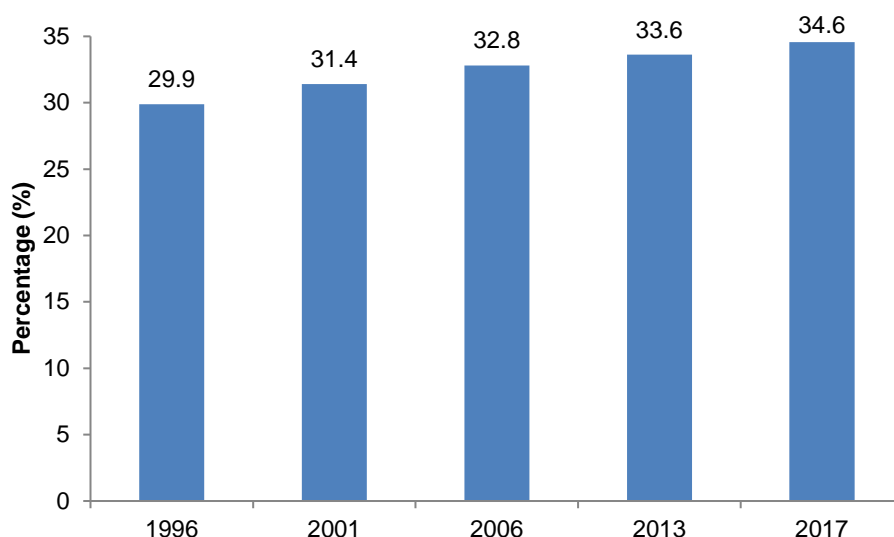
Auckland has a long history of population growth, fuelled by natural increase (births minus deaths) as well as net migration from overseas and other parts of the country. Although rates of population growth vary across time, the overarching picture is one of growth.

As at 30 June 2017, the estimated population for the Auckland region was 1,657,200 (rounded to '1.66 million' in the Auckland Plan 2050).

This represented an increase of 180,700 from 2012, when the first Auckland Plan was released.² It also represented 34.6 per cent of the estimated population of New Zealand, which is significant, and means that, generally speaking, one in three New Zealanders lives in the Auckland region.

Auckland's share of the national population count has been steadily increasing over time, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Proportion of New Zealand population living in Auckland (1996 to 2017)



Data source: Stats NZ, Subnational population estimates.

This is part of a broader demographic picture of population concentration in the upper North Island. The strength of the relationship between the cities and regions of the Upper North Island is vital to the success of New Zealand as a whole. In 2011, local government representatives from these four regions formed the United North Island Strategic Alliance (UNISA).³

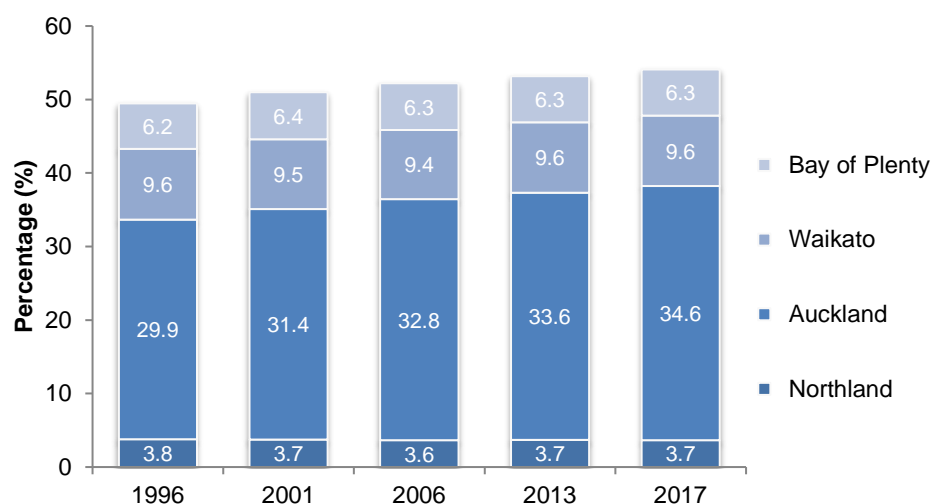
As at 30 June 2017, the population of Auckland, combined with its neighbouring regions of Northland, Waikato and the Bay of Plenty accounted for over half (54.1%) of the national

² Please note that an earlier population estimate series was used in the development of the 2012 Auckland Plan; estimated population figures were revised after the 2013 Census.

³ UNISA responds to and manages a range of inter-regional and inter-metropolitan issues. Members consist of Northland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty regional councils, Auckland Council, Whangarei District Council and Hamilton and Tauranga city councils. Mayors and Chairs from the respective regions make up the alliance. To find out more, refer to the Waikato Regional Council website <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/services/regional-services/regional-growth-and-development/regional-planning-and-forecasting/upper-north-island-strategic-alliance-unisa/>

population. This overall proportion has increased steadily in the last 20 years, as shown in Figure 2. Much of the growth has been driven by growth in Auckland.

Figure 2: Proportion of New Zealand population living in Northland, Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty combined (1996 to 2017)



Data source: Stats NZ, Subnational population estimates.

3.1 Auckland's future population growth

Looking ahead, Auckland's population is anticipated to continue to increase, its share of the national population is anticipated to continue to increase, and it will drive much of the national population growth.

These three points are considered in turn below. The analysis here draws from both Auckland Council's Land Use Scenario i11 and Stats NZ population projections.

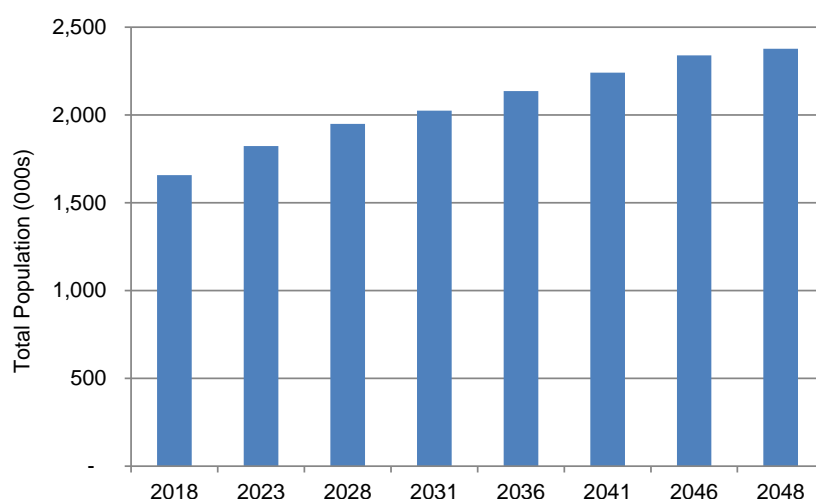
Auckland's population is anticipated to continue to increase

The Auckland Council's Land Use Scenario i11 forecasts that the total population of Auckland could reach 2,376,707 by 2048 – an increase of 720,000 people from 2018.⁴ This means Auckland could need another 313,000 dwellings and up to 263,000 extra jobs.⁵

This is a medium growth scenario and is referred to throughout the Development Strategy, in order to ensure consistency with council's other planning and related documents and projections.

⁴ The maths: The forecasted population for 2048 has been interpolated from the 2046 and 2051 figures, as the i11 scenario only provides 2046 and 2051 figures. The figures used were as follows – a forecasted population of 2,338,564 at 2046, and a forecasted population of 2,433,922 at 2051. The difference between these two counts (95,358) was divided by 5 and multiplied by 2 to ascertain a count for 2048. This represents an increase of 720,061 from an estimated population of 1,656,646 in 2018.

⁵ As per output of Scenario i11; see Table 13 in the Development Strategy Evidence Report.

Figure 3: Projected total population in Auckland, at five year intervals (2018 to 2048, medium series)

Data source: Auckland Council, Land use scenario i11.

That projected population as at 2048 differs slightly from subnational population projections released by Stats NZ, as might be expected.⁶

Auckland's share of the national population is anticipated to continue to increase

New Zealand's population was 85 per cent urban in 1986. This proportion has barely changed since then but the proportion living in Auckland has risen from one quarter to one-third between 1986 and 2013 (Hawke et al., 2014).

Stats NZ population projections (2013 (base)-2043, medium series) suggest that by 2043, Auckland could represent 39.3 per cent of the national population, up from 33.6 per cent in 2013.

Growth in Auckland will drive much of the national population growth

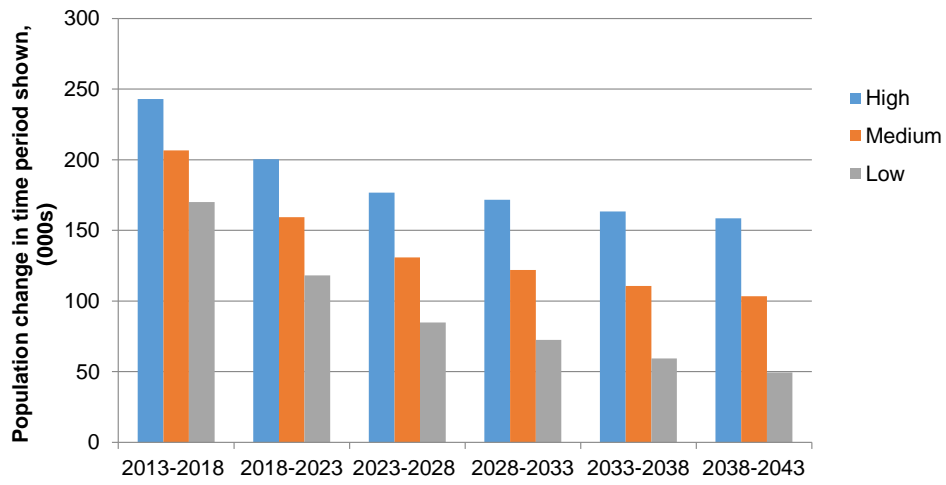
Growth in Auckland will drive much of the national growth in the next few decades, continuing a long trend.

Stats NZ population projections indicate however that the rate of population growth in all regions across New Zealand, including Auckland, will slow down in the next 30 years. This is primarily due to a change in the rate of natural increase in New Zealand. Fewer women are having children, and women who have them are having fewer and at older ages (Hawke et al., 2014).

As Figure 4 indicates, all three Stats NZ population projection series (low, medium and high) indicate a gradual decrease in the number of additional people living in Auckland.

⁶ Stats NZ subnational projections medium series indicate that Auckland's population could reach 2,326,200 by 2043. Please note that the Stats NZ projections extend to 2043, while the Auckland Council land use scenario i11 extends to 2051. As noted in the footnote above, the 2048 figure for i11 was extrapolated from the data.

Figure 4: Projected population growth in Auckland, within five year intervals (2013 to 2043 – low, medium and high projection series)



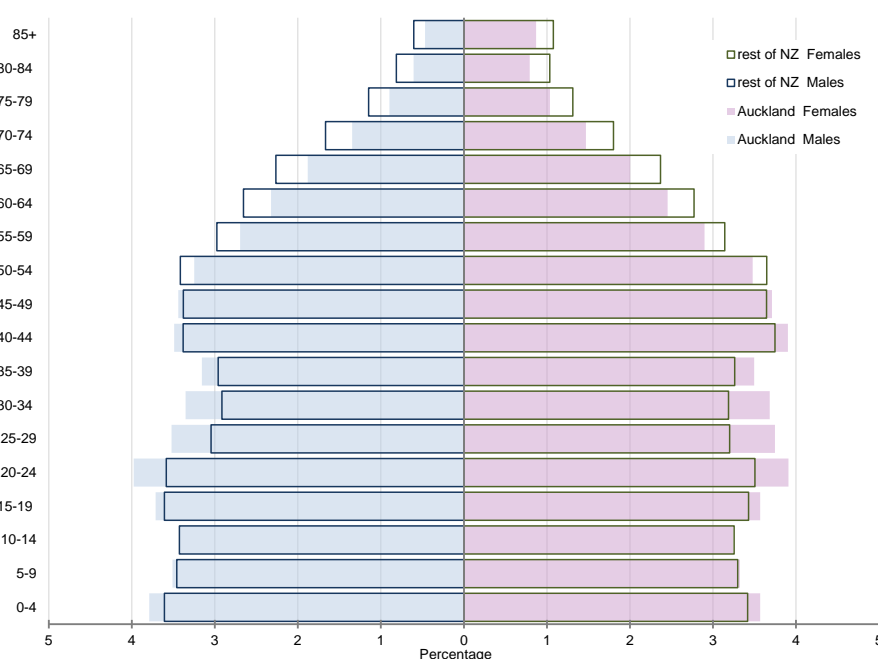
Data source: Stats NZ, subnational population projections, 2013 (base)-2043 update)

4. Age profile of the Auckland population

Auckland's age structure is markedly different than the rest of New Zealand, reflecting its role as a large centre of employment and education. Generally speaking it has a younger age composition.

For example, in 2013, the proportion of people in every age group under 50 years was larger than those seen across the rest of New Zealand (see Figure 5). Auckland had a particularly large proportion of residents aged between 20 and 24.⁷

Figure 5: Age-sex composition of Auckland population compared to rest of New Zealand, 2013



Data source: Stats NZ, subnational population projections 2013 (base)-2043 update.

This is an overall picture though, and age structures differ markedly within the region, by local board area and across different ethnic groups.

4.1 Population ageing

Over the next 30 years, not only will there be more people living in Auckland in general, but there will be increasing numbers of older people, (numerical ageing) and they will make up a greater proportion of Auckland's population (structural ageing).⁸ The demographic

⁷ At the 2013 Census, just over a third (35%) of all New Zealand's children and young people (those aged 0-24 yrs) lived in Auckland. In turn, children and young people made up over a third (36%) of the Auckland population.

⁸ Population ageing began over a century ago in New Zealand, and in other developed countries, with the onset of transition in fertility from relatively large to relatively small families. During the 20th century fertility rates have dropped, and people are living a lot longer. In addition, there was a 'baby boom' after World War Two, which exacerbated, but did not cause, structural ageing. Ageing means that there will be numerically and proportionately more people in older age groups over the next few decades. (Adapted from Statistics New Zealand, 2000).

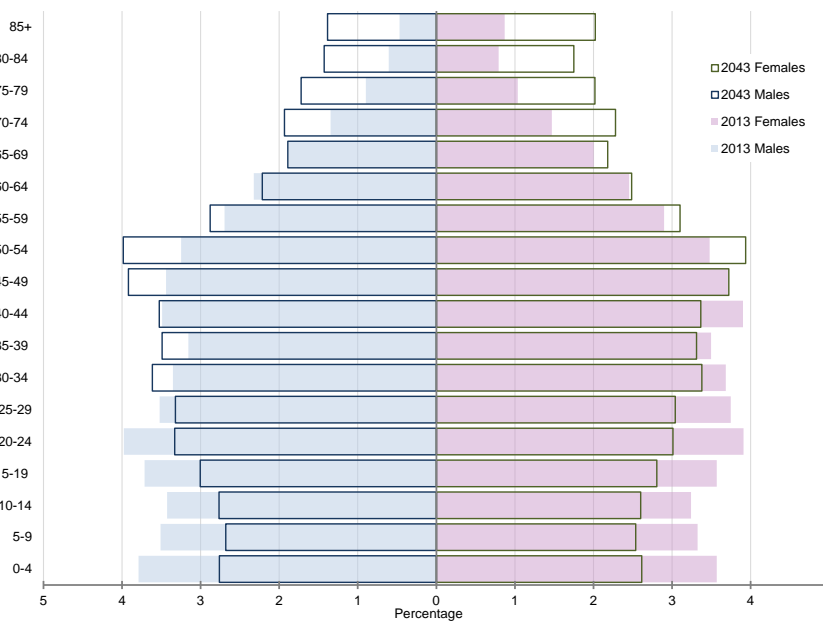
phenomenon of population ageing is occurring across New Zealand, as well as many other countries. It has several drivers including improvements in life expectancy and longevity, combined with a decline in birth rates, which decreases the proportion of the population that is young and thereby increases the proportion that is old (see Jackson, 2011).

Stats NZ population projections (medium series) suggest that the number of people aged 65 and over will more than double in the decades between 2013 and 2043, reaching a total of 432,770. Such significant proportionate growth is not anticipated in any other broad age group and is unprecedented in New Zealand history.

As Figure 6 indicates, by 2043, structural ageing is projected to result in a decrease in the proportion of the overall population in younger age groups, and an increase in the proportion in older age groups living in Auckland. By 2043, people aged 65 and over could account for 18.4 per cent of the population, compared to 11.4 per cent in 2013. Those aged 0 to 24 could account for 28.1 per cent of the population by 2043, compared to 36.0 per cent in 2013.

Increases in life expectancy in recent decades means that the old are getting older. The chart below also indicates significant change in the number and proportion of ‘older-old’ Aucklanders (e.g. those aged 85 and over). By 2043 there could be 79,270 people in this age group – almost three times the number in 2013 (19,970).

Figure 6: Age-sex composition of Auckland population, 2013 and 2043 (medium projection series)



Data source: Stats NZ, subnational population projections 2013 (base)-2043 update

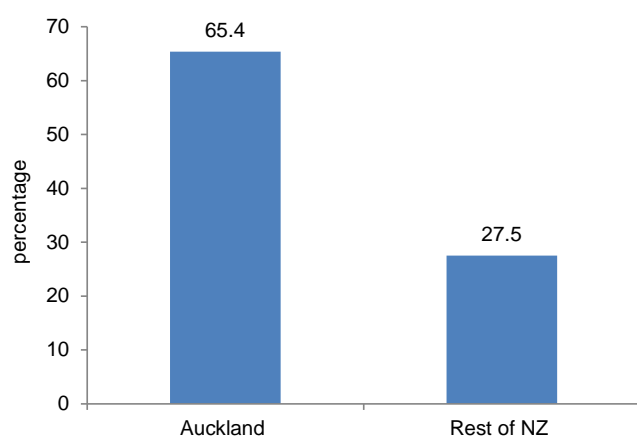
4.2 Working age population

The 'working age population' is defined by Stats NZ as those aged 15 years and over. This includes people aged 65 and over.

In 2013, there were an estimated 1,181,700 people in the working age population in Auckland, 33.4 per cent of the national working age population. By 2043, the working age population in Auckland could increase by 773,300 to reach 1,955,000 – an increase of 65.4 per cent.⁹

The projected increase in working age population in Auckland will be greater than the increase across the rest of New Zealand – projected to increase by 647,620 to reach 2,999,330 by 2043 (27.5% increase) (refer to Figure 7).

Figure 7: Projected percentage increase in working age population (15 and over) between 2013 and 2043, Auckland compared to the rest of New Zealand



Data source: Stats NZ, subnational population projections 2013 (base)-2043 update

Although there will be more people in each age group in the working age population (in line with general population growth), the changes described earlier due to population ageing will also have an impact (see section 4.1). This shows up in particular at the young and older ends of the age scale. For example, the proportion of Auckland's working age population aged under 30 is projected to decrease from 28.4 per cent in 2013 to 22.0 per cent by 2043. The proportion of Auckland's working age population aged over 50 is projected to increase from 36.0 per cent in 2013 to 44.3 per cent by 2043.

⁹ These figures are from Stats NZ 2013 (base)-2043 update population projection series (medium series).

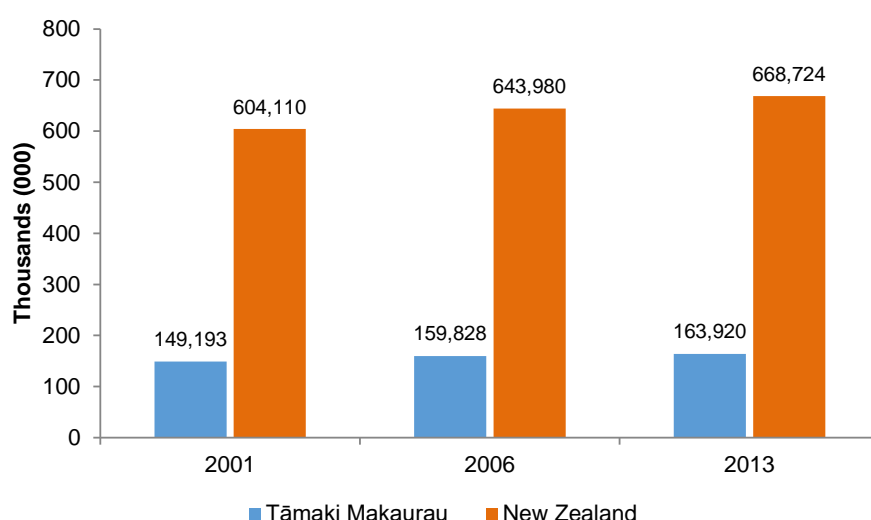
5. Tangata whenua

Stats NZ counts both Māori descent (ancestry) and Māori ethnic identity (cultural affiliation) in the census.¹⁰ At the 2013 Census:

- 163,920 people in Tāmaki Makaurau identified as being of Māori descent. This is almost a quarter (24.5%) of all those of Māori descent in Aotearoa, and 11.6 per cent of the population of Tāmaki Makaurau.¹¹
- 142,770 identified as being of Māori ethnicity. This is 24 per cent of all Māori in Aotearoa, or 11 per cent of the population of Tāmaki Makaurau.

As Figure 8 indicates, between 2006 and 2013, the number of people of Māori descent living in Tāmaki Makaurau increased by 4092, or 2.6 per cent. This growth was not as great as in the five years from 2001 to 2006, where the group increased by 10,635 or 7 per cent. This follows the national pattern of slowing growth for the Māori population (Independent Māori Statutory Board, 2016).¹²

Figure 8: Number of people of Māori descent in Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa, 2001, 2006, 2013



Source: Stats NZ, Census of Population and Dwellings.

¹⁰ The New Zealand Government's approach to classifying Māori (through the census) has changed over time from one based on blood quantum to one which is now based on ethnic self-identification. The blood quantum approach (used until 1986) required at least 50 per cent Māori 'blood' to claim Māori affiliation. Since 1986, however, Census respondents have been able to identify their own ethnicity, and to identify with up to six ethnicities if they so choose. Self-identification is more in line with Māori social realities, and more in keeping with world-wide approaches. (Taken from Te Puni Kokiri, 2018:8, see that report for further discussion on Māori demographic trends and full references).

¹¹ The largest proportion of those of Māori descent lived in the Manurewa Local Board area (12%) followed by the Henderson-Massey Local Board area (11%).

¹² There was a general slowdown in population growth in Auckland, and across New Zealand, in the period between the 2006 Census and 2013 Census, compared to the previous inter-censal period of 2001 to 2006. This was likely to be a result of several factors including a decline in net migration, as the impact of the Global Financial Crisis took place.

Māori living in Auckland / Tāmaki Makaurau are mana whenua or mataawaka.

Mana whenua are represented by the 19 iwi (tribes) or hapū (sub-tribes) with territorial affiliations to the Tāmaki Makaurau area that are recognised by Auckland Council. These groups have specific rights and responsibilities in relation to natural resources within Tāmaki Makaurau.

In addition, there are Māori from other tribes and their descendants who migrated to Tāmaki Makaurau from other parts of the country, and Māori who have no connection to their hapū and iwi referred to as mataawaka.

The table below shows a breakdown of the largest mana whenua and mataawaka groups in Tāmaki Makaurau, based on 2013 Census descent data and provided by the Independent Māori Statutory Board (2016). It also shows the proportion of each iwi group living in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 1: Selected iwi affiliation counts and proportions for Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa, 2013¹

	Tāmaki Makaurau	Aotearoa	Tāmaki Makaurau as proportion of Aotearoa (%)
Tāmaki Makaurau iwi			
Ngāti Wai	1902	5667	33.6
Ngāti Whātua	7353	14,784	49.7
Te Kawerau	93	150	62.0
Te Uri-o-Hau	462	1257	36.8
Ngāti Paoa	1440	3456	41.7
Patukirikiri	9	45	20.0
Ngāti Maru (Marutūahu)	1227	3768	32.6
Ngāi Tai (Hauraki)	312	498	62.7
Ngāti Tamaterā	618	2577	24.0
Ngāti Whanaunga	294	624	47.1
Waikato	13,011	40,083	32.5
Tāmaki Makaurau (top ten other iwi affiliations)²			
Te Hiku ³	6336	14,562	43.5
Te Rarawa	7224	16,512	43.8
Ngāpuhi	50,577	12,5601	40.3
Ngāti Maniapoto	8346	35,358	23.6
Te Arawa ⁴	8739	43,374	20.1
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	5991	35,874	16.7
Tūhoe	6231	34,887	17.9
Ngāti Porou	13,161	71,049	18.5
Ngāti Kahungunu ⁵	7812	61,629	12.7
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	6600	54,819	12.0
Don't know	29,226	110,928	26.3
Total people	163,920	668,724	24.5

Data source: Stats NZ, Census of Population and Dwellings

Notes:

- ¹ The Tāmaki Makaurau iwi included in this table are those that are identified by Auckland Council and for which Census data currently exists. It includes all people who stated each iwi
- ² Listed according to geographic location from north to south.
- ³ Consists of Te Aupōuri, Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Takoto.
- ⁴ Consists of Ngāti Pikiao (Te Arawa), Ngāti Rangiteaorere (Te Arawa), Ngāti Rangitīhi (Te Arawa), Ngāti Rangiwewehi (Te Arawa), Tapuika (Te Arawa), Tarāwhai (Te Arawa), Tūhourangi (Te Arawa), Uenuku-Kōpako (Te Arawa), Waitaha (Te Arawa), Ngāti Whakaue (Te Arawa), Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whāoa (Te Arawa), and Te Arawa.
- ⁵ Consists of Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Ngāti Kahungunu region unspecified, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Whanganui-a-Orotu, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamatea, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Tamakinui a Rua, Ngāti Pāhauwera, and Ngāti Rākaipaaka.

Stats NZ ethnic population projections indicate that the number of people of Māori ethnicity in Tamaki Makaurau could reach 257,600 by 2038 – an increase of 69,500 people from 2018.¹³

Natural increase is the key driver of Māori population growth, whereas immigration also contributes significantly to Asian and Pasifika growth. Even with above replacement fertility, the growth potential of Māori is constrained (Hawke, et al, 2014).

5.1 Age structure of Māori in Auckland

The Māori population in Tāmaki Makaurau is relatively youthful. In 2013, over half of the Māori descent population (51.5%) was younger than 25, and a third (32.8%) were children under 15 years of age. Less than 5 per cent of the population were aged 65 years or older.¹⁴

The median age of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau increased from 22.3 years in 2001 to 23.5 years in 2013. This compares to the Tāmaki Makaurau population overall which increased from 33.3 years to 35.1 years respectively.

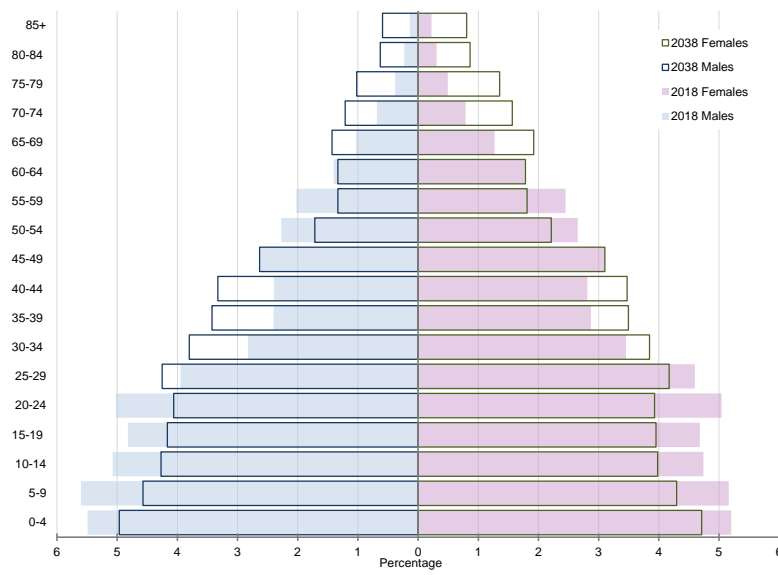
A report on New Zealand's changing population released after the 2013 Census (Hawke, et al., 2014) notes that structural ageing is occurring among the Māori population of New Zealand. The authors point out that while structurally youthful, the number of older Māori at kaumātua age (65 and over) has grown rapidly owing to improvements in life expectancy, and will continue to increase at a faster rate than in other ethnic groups. This is projected to occur in Auckland too.

The age-sex chart below illustrates this projected change. In the 30 year period between 2018 and 2038 it is projected that the proportion of Māori ethnicity in younger ages (0 to 14 years) will decrease, from 31.3 per cent in 2018 to 26.8 per cent in 2038, and the proportion in older age groups (65 and over) will increase from 5.6 per cent in 2018 to 11.4 per cent in 2038.

¹³ Projections are not available by Maori descent.

¹⁴ The Māori ethnic population is also youthful.

Figure 9: Age sex structure for Māori ethnicity, 2018 and 2038 (medium series projections)



Data source: Stats NZ subnational ethnic population projections 2013 (base)-2038 update.

6. Ethnic diversity

Auckland's population has undergone a dramatic change in its ethnic composition in the last 30 years.

6.1 Ethnic snapshot at 2013

The following section discusses Auckland's ethnic composition at the 2013 Census.

Census data has been used as it provides a comprehensive snapshot in time. Stats NZ identifies ethnicity as a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. People can identify with more than one ethnicity, and ethnic identity can change over time (Stats NZ, 2014).¹⁵

At the 2013 Census, approximately 180 ethnic identities were recorded among Aucklanders, and over one third (39.1%) of residents were born overseas.

Table 2 below shows numbers of people within each of the broad ethnic categories at Level 1 classification. Each of these broad ethnic categories are discussed in a bit more detail below. They are presented in order of overall population size, as at the 2013 Census.

As the shaded column indicates, Auckland is home to substantial proportions of New Zealand's Asian, Pacific peoples and MELAA ethnic populations.

Table 2: Ethnic composition of Auckland population, 2013

	Auckland		New Zealand		Auckland as a proportion of New Zealand
	Count	%	Count	%	%
European	789,306	59.3	2,969,391	74.0	26.6
Māori	142,767	10.7	598,602	14.9	23.9
Pacific Peoples	194,958	14.6	295,941	7.4	65.9
Asian	307,233	23.1	471,708	11.8	65.1
MELAA	24,945	1.9	46,956	1.2	53.1
Other	15,639	1.2	67,752	1.7	23.1
Total people specifying ethnicity	1,331,427	110.8	4,011,402	111.0	33.2
Not elsewhere included	84,123		230,646		36.5
Total people	1,415,550		4,242,048		33.4

Data source: Stats NZ Census of Population and Dwellings

Notes:

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

¹⁵ Alongside an increase in ethnic diversity there has been an increase in the numbers of people who identify with more than one ethnicity. For example, as Kukutai and Callister note, the number of people identifying with multiple ethnicities more than doubled between 1991 and 2006 – particularly younger people and Māori and Pacific peoples (cited in Gooder, 2017).

The age and sex compositions of each of these broad population groups vary. Generally speaking, the Māori and Pacific populations are the most youthful, when compared to others. In 2013, the median ages for level 1 ethnic groups are as follows: European 39.4 yrs, Asian 31.0 years, MELAA 29.1 yrs, Māori 23.5 years, and Pacific Peoples 22.6 years. These compare with 35.1 years for the total Auckland population. For more information please refer to section 6.3, which discusses the projected changes to age composition of the four main ethnic categories.

European

While the largest proportion of Auckland's population identified with a European ethnicity (59.3%), this was a relatively low proportion when compared to New Zealand as a whole (74.0%), and had not increased much since 2006.

The Hibiscus and Bays and Howick local board areas were home to the largest numbers of those of European ethnicity in 2013, with 75,948 and 67,446 residents respectively.

Asian

The next largest group were those classified under the broad Asian category. Almost a quarter (23.1%) of Auckland residents identified with an Asian ethnicity, a much higher proportion than for New Zealand as a whole at 11.8 per cent, and higher than recorded at the 2006 Census (19% of Aucklanders). There had been relatively high growth in the number of people in this broad category, increasing from 234,279 in 2006 to 307,233 in 2013 (an increase of approximately 73,000).

The Howick and Albert-Eden local board areas were home to the largest numbers of those of Asian ethnicity in 2013, with 47,511 and 25,275 residents respectively.

The five largest groups within the Asian category (at Stats NZ Level 3 ethnic classification) were Chinese (9% of Aucklanders), Indian (8%), Korean (2%), Filipino (2%) and Sri Lankan (1%) (Auckland Council, 2014, see also Friesen, 2015). The number of usual residents who identified as Filipino increased significantly between 2006 and 2013 (increase of 109%, to reach 20,499).

The number of people born in southern Asian countries (e.g. India and Sri Lanka) more than doubled between 2001 and 2013 (reaching 52,521 compared to 18,867). There was a 66.9 per cent increase in residents born in north-east Asian countries (60,627 in 2001 compared to 101,208 in 2013). A further breakdown of Auckland's Asian-born population by country of birth shows that the largest number was born in China (65,385 in 2013). The second largest group were those born in India (43,407 in 2013).

Māori

In 2013, around one in ten (10.7%) Auckland residents identified as being of Māori ethnicity. This proportion had not changed much since 2006, when ethnic Māori made up 11.1 per cent of the population.

The largest number of Māori residents lived in the local board areas of Manurewa (19,131 persons) followed by Henderson-Massey (16,008 persons).

Pacific peoples

Pacific peoples made up 14.6 per cent of the population in 2013, similar to 14.4 per cent in 2006.

The largest number of Pacific residents lived in the local board areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (39,045 persons) followed by Ōtara-Papatoetoe (31,671 people) and Manurewa (25,020 persons).

The five largest groups within this broad category (at Stats NZ Level 3 classification) were (in order of size) Samoan (49% of the Pacific group), Tongan (24%), Cook Islands Māori (19%), Niuean (10%), and Fijian (4%) (Auckland Council, 2014, see also Auckland Council, 2015). At the 2013 Census, about one in four children (those aged 0-14 yrs) in Auckland (24%) had at least one Pacific ethnic identity — a considerably higher proportion than Aucklanders of all ages (15%).

Middle Eastern, Latin American and African (MELAA)

The number of usual residents within the broad MELAA category made up 1.9 per cent of Auckland's population in 2013. Over half of this group were of Middle Eastern ethnicity (Auckland Council, 2014).

The largest number of people in this category lived in the Howick local board area (2673 persons) followed by Henderson-Massey (2148 people) and Waitemata (2433 persons).

6.2 Future ethnic diversity

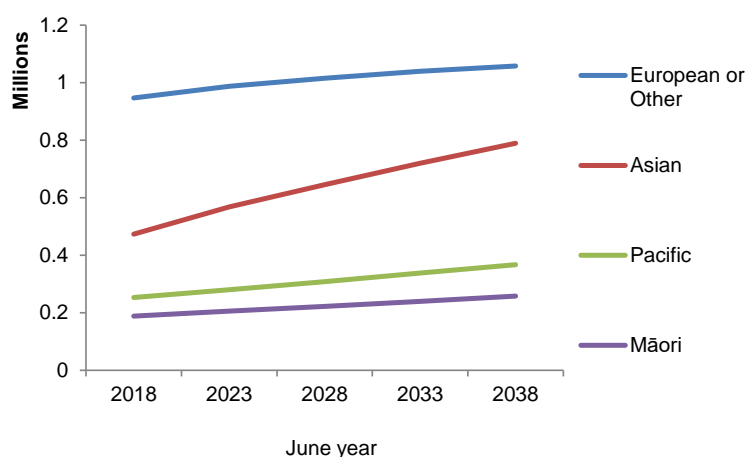
Looking ahead over the next 30 years, Auckland's ethnic composition will continue to evolve and change.

Stats NZ subnational ethnic population projections suggest that the biggest change will be continued strong growth in the broad Asian category. This will be a result of migration, but also from natural increase. Under the medium growth scenario, the Asian population could almost double from an estimated 472,700 in 2018 to 788,800 by 2038 – an increase of 90.6 per cent.¹⁶ This would result in an increase in the proportion of Aucklanders with Asian ethnicity to 35.0 per cent by 2038.

Strong growth is also projected among Auckland's Pacific peoples population, increasing from an estimated 252,400 in 2018 to 367,000 by 2038 – an increase of 50.5 per cent. This would result in a slight increase in the proportion of Aucklanders with Pacific ethnicity to 17 per cent by 2038 compared with 15 per cent in 2013.

Growth within the Māori and European categories is anticipated to be more muted.

¹⁶ Within these ethnic population projection series, the estimated population counts for each group as at 2013 were as follows: European – 886,360, Asian – 348,900, Pacific – 226,960 and Māori – 169,800.

Figure 10: Projected population in four largest ethnic groups, Auckland, 2018 to 2038

Data source: Stats NZ ethnic projections 2013 (base)-2038 update (medium series projections).

Note: these groups are not mutually exclusive, as people can belong to more than one ethnic group.

Looking at annual growth rates expected over the 2013 to 2038 period, the rate for the Asian population is highest at 3.3 per cent per annum, followed by that for Pacific people at 1.9 per cent and 1.7 per cent for Māori, and 0.7 per cent for European or Other. These growth rates compare with a projected rate of 1.6 per cent for Auckland overall.

6.3 Changes in age structures within broad ethnic groups

The overall age structures of each of the four main ethnic groups will change over the next 30 years. Population ageing will have a strong effect on the European category in particular. These projected changes are briefly discussed below.

It is important to remember when looking at the charts that these are not mutually exclusive categories, and that they are showing changes in proportionality over time. The overarching story remains one of projected growth in numbers, in most age groups across most ethnic groups. European and Other is an exception, as the projections show possible decrease in numbers in some age groups.

Projected changes in the Māori ethnic group have been outlined in section 5.1 and are briefly touched again on below.

Māori

It is projected that the proportion of Māori ethnicity at younger ages (0 to 14 years) will decrease, from 31.3 per cent in 2018 to 26.8 per cent in 2038, and the proportion in older age groups (65 and over) will increase from 5.6 per cent in 2018 to 11.4 per cent in 2038. The population will remain relatively youthful however.

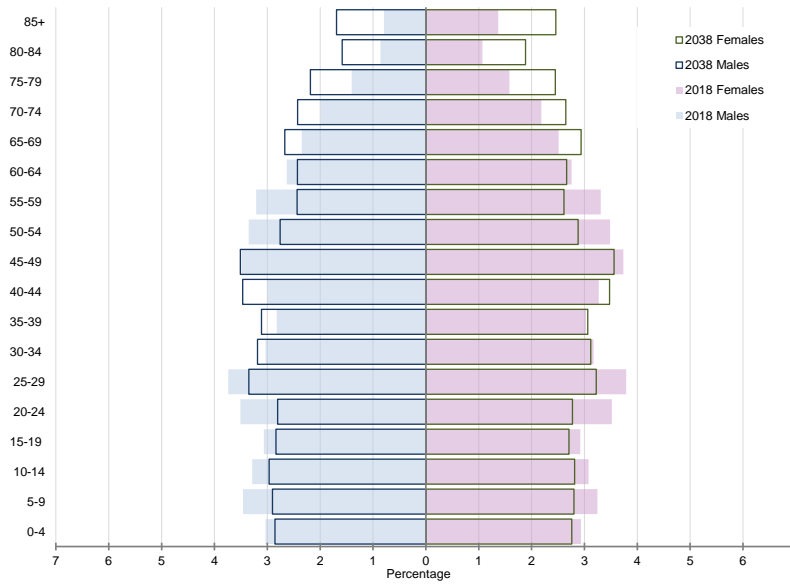
Refer to Figure 8 above.

European and Other

As Figure 10 indicates, by 2038, one fifth (22.9%) of the European and Other population could be aged 65 and over – the largest proportion across all four ethnic group projections.

The age sex structure will remain relatively narrow and there may be a decrease in the proportion of children and young people.

Figure 11: Age sex structure for European and Other ethnicity, Auckland, 2018 and 2038 (medium series projections)

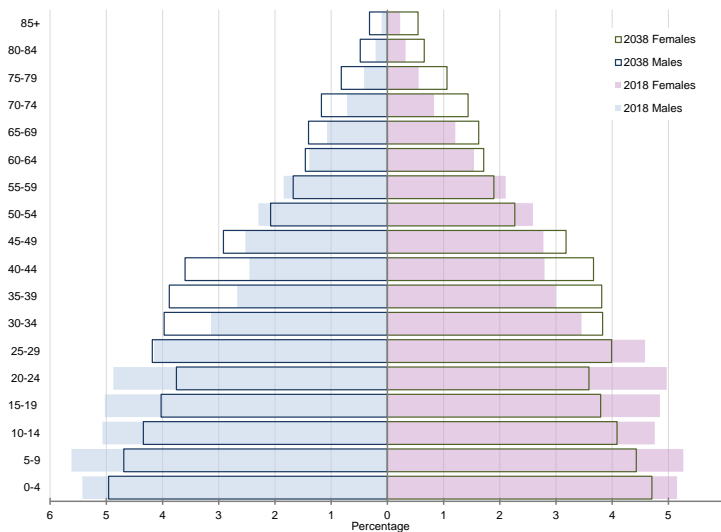


Data source: Stats NZ subnational ethnic population projections 2013 (base)-2038 update.

Pacific

The population projections for Pacific are similar to Māori. It is anticipated that the Pacific population will remain youthful, but there may be a noticeable decrease over the next 30 years in the proportion in younger age groups, and an increase in the proportion in their 30s and 40s. For example, it is projected that the proportion of Pacific at younger ages (0 to 14 years) will decrease, from 31.3 per cent in 2018 to 27.2 per cent in 2038.

Figure 12: Age sex structure for Pacific ethnicity, Auckland, 2018 and 2038 (medium series projections)



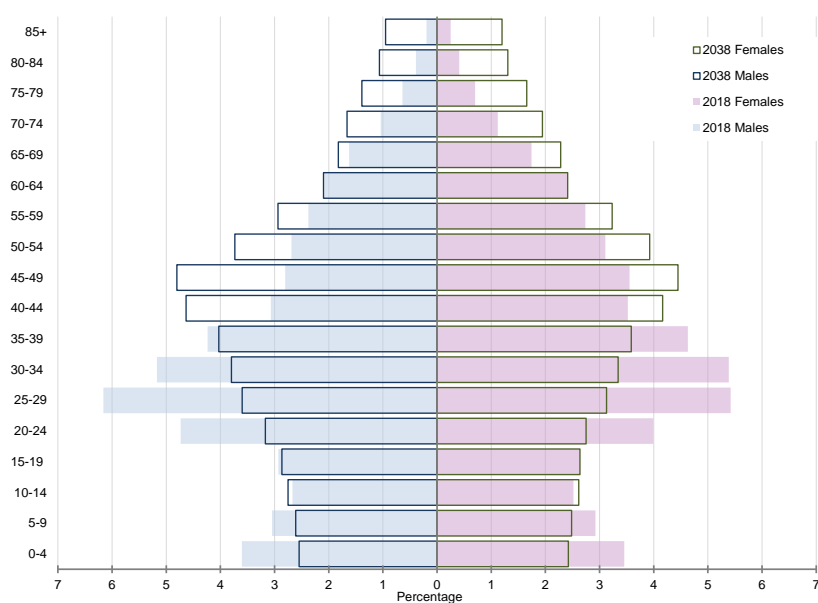
Data source: Stats NZ subnational ethnic population projections 2013 (base)-2038 update.

Asian

The age sex structure of Auckland's Asian population reflects the characteristics that migrants have 'brought with them' and the age selectivity of New Zealand's immigration system. For example, the large proportions aged between 15 and 34 years reflects the presence of students and people who had settled after completing their tertiary studies. (Friesen, 2015).

Stats NZ projections suggest that the bulge in the age sex structure will move upwards and that there could be a great proportion in their 40s and 50s in 30 years.

Figure 13: Age sex structure for Asian ethnicity, Auckland, 2018 and 2038 (medium series projections)



Data source: Stats NZ subnational ethnic population projections 2013 (base)-2038 update.

7 Final remarks

This report has outlined the broad demographic trends shaping Auckland now and into the future, using the most up-to-date data available.

The information provided in this report and throughout the Auckland Plan will be updated following the release of refreshed data, for example, the release of results from the 2018 Census, updated population estimates and updated population projections.

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