Population Profile

From "Understanding the Landscape of Auckland & Northland: An Evidence Review"

Written by the Centre for Social Impact (July 2018)

This topic extract is taken from the above report which summarises the key findings of an evidence review completed by the Centre for Social Impact to inform the implementation of Foundation North's 2018 Strategic Plan. These key findings have been used to inform the development of funding priorities for the Foundation alongside the development of a broader range of positive outcomes that best contribute to the Foundation's overall vision.

Key Findings

There are 10 topic-specific extracts from the full report.
All extracts and the full report are available at www.foundationnorth.org.nz/how-we-work/resources

1. Population profile | 2. Population change | 3. Income inequality and deprivation | 4. Economic wellbeing | 5. Social cohesion | 6. Education | 7. Children and young people | 8. Housing | 9. Environmental wellbeing | 10. Community sector

(i) Why is population data an important indicator?

1) Analysing population data – including population size, age structure and ethnicity – can help to identify current and future trends and the presence of inequalities that are affecting the wellbeing of communities.

2) Understanding the diversity profile of a region can also support organisations to consider and develop appropriate cultural competencies and engagement strategies.
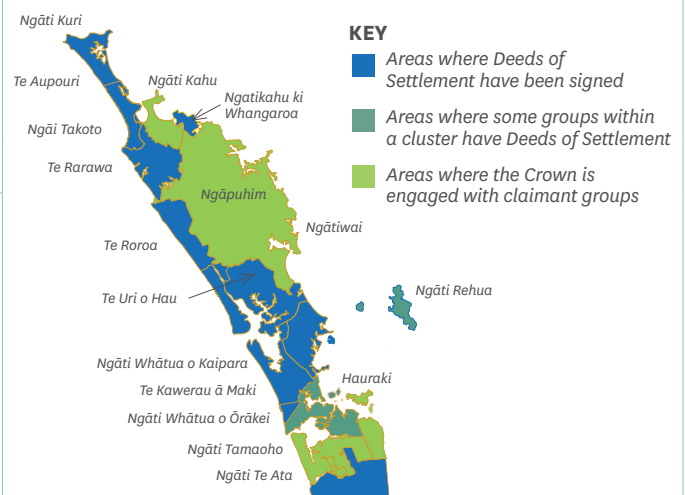
(ii) What are the regional trends and issues?

1) Northland has a population of 171,400 (3.6% of New Zealand's population). Auckland has a population of 1,614,400 (34% of New Zealand's population).
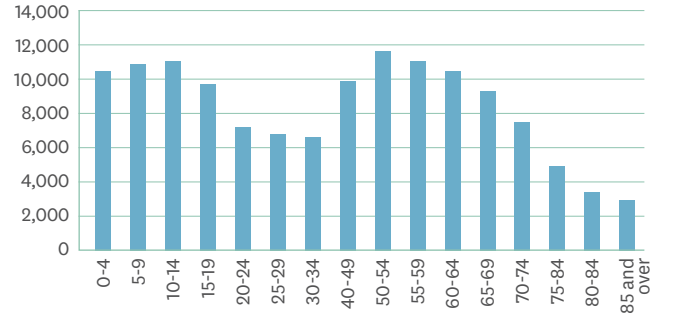*Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2017a.*

2) Māori make up a quarter of Northland's population (26% or 44,928 people). This equates to 7.5% of New Zealand's total Māori population. Māori make up 11% (169,800) of the Auckland region's population. Auckland's Māori population accounts for 25% of New Zealand's total Māori population. Auckland and Northland's largest iwi have yet to complete Treaty settlements.
Sources: Statistics New Zealand, 2016a; Office of Treaty Settlements, 2017.

Figure 1: Completed Treaty settlements and current negotiations

KEY

■ Areas where Deeds of Settlement have been signed

■ Areas where some groups within a cluster have Deeds of Settlement

■ Areas where the Crown is engaged with claimant groups

Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupouri, Ngāti Kahu, Ngatikahu ki Whangaroa, Ngāi Takoto, Te Rarawa, Ngāpuhim, Te Roroa, Ngātiwai, Te Uri o Hau, Ngāti Rehua, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei, Hauraki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Te Ata

3) The age profile of Auckland is younger than the New Zealand average. The largest concentration of young people in Auckland is in Waitakere, Manukau and Manurewa-Papakura.
Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2016a.

Age group	New Zealand	Auckland
Median	38 years	35 years
Over 65s	14.3%	11.5%
Under 15s	20.4%	20%

	Auckland's diversity
4) Auckland has one of the most diverse populations in the world. Nearly 40% were born overseas, compared to 25% nationally. Two-thirds of New Zealand's total Asian and Paacific populations, and more than half of New Zealand's Middle Eastern, Latin American and African populations, live in Auckland. Ethnic profiles vary significantly between local board areas. *Sources: Statistics New Zealand, 2013; Ministry of Business, Innovation & Enterprise (MBIE), 2015a.*	40% of population born overseas
	39% of overseas born are Asian
	30% speak more than one language
	220 recorded ethnic groups
	Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Manurewa are the most diverse local board areas

Northland population by age group

5) Northland has an age profile that is older than the national average - with 18.3% of people aged 65 years and over, compared with 14.3% nationally. This trend is set to increase (see section 2), meaning that the current gap in the number of working-age people could grow.

Source: Statistics NZ, 2013.

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