Brief overview of some aspects of New Zealand Demographic Trends

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Statistics New Zealand
## Populations concepts:
Census counts, population estimates and projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census usually resident population count</th>
<th>Estimated resident population</th>
<th>Population projections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents in New Zealand on census night and counted</td>
<td>Births, deaths, and net migration since census night</td>
<td>Assumptions about future fertility, life expectancy, and net migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents temporarily overseas on census night</td>
<td>Residents missed by census (net census undercount)</td>
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New Zealand population: counts, estimates and projections
A very mobile population

• Over 5 million arrivals into NZ each year
• Over 5 million departures from NZ each year
• Up to ¼ million visitors from overseas in NZ on any given day
• Up to 200,000 NZ residents ‘temporarily’ overseas on any given day
• Over 1 million overseas-born living in NZ
• More than 800,000 NZ-born living overseas (650,000 in Australia alone)
• Half of NZ’s population changes address at least once within 5 years
• Seasonal and diurnal flows with work, study, leisure and holidays
Population Census 2013

Year of birth:
- 1939/40
- 1947
- 1971
- 1992

Distribution by age and gender:

- Male
- Female

Less than One Year
Four Years
Eight Years
12 Years
16 Years
20 Years
24 Years
28 Years
32 Years
36 Years
40 Years
44 Years
48 Years
52 Years
56 Years
60 Years
64 Years
68 Years
72 Years
76 Years
80 Years
84 Years
88 Years
92 Years
96 Years
100 Years and Over

,000 people
Two NZs – urban versus rural

Auckland

Other main urban

Smaller urban

Rural centres and other rural
Regional Population Change

- 15 of New Zealand's 16 regions experienced population growth.
- Auckland region had the largest percentage growth (2.9 percent), followed by Canterbury (2.1 percent).
- Auckland region accounted for 50 percent of New Zealand's total population growth; Canterbury's growth accounted for 14 percent.
- 62 of the 67 territorial authority areas had population growth.
- The three fastest-growing territorial authority areas were Selwyn district, Queenstown-Lakes district, and Waimakariri district.
Natural increase
1952 to 2014

In the December 2014 year:

57,242 live births and 31,063 deaths were resulting in 26,179 natural increase (live births minus deaths).

There were 1,475 fewer births and 1,495 more deaths compared with 2013.

The total fertility rate was 1.92 births per woman.

The infant mortality rate was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Source: Statistics New Zealand
In August 2015 MONTH compared with August 2014:

PLT Net gain 5,000

But also:
Visitor arrivals (202,900) were up 14,000.

Visitor changes include:
arrivals from:
  - China (up 5,200)
  - Australia (up 4,100)
  - United States (up 1,000).

Overseas trips by New Zealand residents (218,500) were up 10,100.
Departures include to:
  - Australia (up 4,000)
  - United States (up 1,900)
  - Fiji (up 1,500).
What difference does a century make?

1916 Ethnicity

Note: pie charts show responses at lowest published level, not number of people (and generally pie charts are to be avoided)
2013 Ethnicity

Male

Female

New Zealand European
Continuing change: ethnic shares and age

Ethnic share of New Zealand population
Median projection
2013–38

Median age of population
Median projection by ethnic group
2013–38

Source: Statistics New Zealand
Changing ethnic complexity
People of Māori Ethnicity 2013 Census

Less than One Year
10 Years
20 Years
30 Years
40 Years
50 Years
60 Years
70 Years
80 Years
90 Years
100 Years

Male
Female

Maori Only
Maori Only
Maori and Other
Maori and Other
Broad region of birth (percent shares)
Broad region of birth (percent shares)
NZ born versus OS born 1976 and 2013

1976

World War 1
Great Depression
World War 2

Overseas born

2013

World War 2
Region of birth of overseas born 1976 and 2013

Thousands of people
Chinese and Indian Ethnicities
Auckland Urban Zones
Census 2013

[Bar chart showing the population distribution of Chinese and Indian Ethnicities across Northern, Western, Central, and Southern Urban Zones in Auckland for Census 2013.]
Selected Pacific Ethnicities
Auckland Urban Zones
Census 2013

Number Of People

Percent of group living in Auckland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands Maori</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongan</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niuean</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokelauan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fijian</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvaluan</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What about women and families?

• Women are the majority of the population
• Families getting smaller and starting later
• More diverse family types
• More people living alone
• More childless couples
Marital status
Women aged 15 years and over, 1976 and 2013

Ever married
Percent childless
1976-2013 Censuses
Implications for younger adults

• Education
  • Commitment to higher education tends towards higher childlessness
  • Strong association between teenage childbearing and less advanced education.

• Labour market
  • Increasingly diverse options (e.g. shared parental leave)
  • Shared care if two parents or wider family
  • Career path consequences

• Delayed childbearing
  • Enables different life course strategies
  • Risks involuntary childlessness
  • Implications for maternal health
Implication for aged care

• Men and women who do not have children as part of their support networks either have to employ other strategies or will depend on professional support services

• We only have half the equation – we do not have information on paternity

• Instability of partnering disadvantages aged care options for men if only 1 or 2 children

• Care resourcing: both affordability and availability
Back to the future: Population counts, estimates and projections
Future Population Change
... geographic ...

The medium projection indicates:
• All regions will have more people in 2043 than in 2013, although 26 territorial authority areas will have less.
• Deaths will outnumber births in two-thirds of territorial authority areas by 2043.
• 51 territorial authority areas will have fewer children in 2043 than in 2013.
• Three-fifths of New Zealand’s population growth between 2013 and 2043 will be in Auckland.
• Auckland’s population will reach 2 million by 2033.
... and structurally: notably growth in adult age groups ...
... older ages growing numerically and proportionally
.. and the fastest growth is in the 80plus

Numerical Growth 2018-2068

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Growth Factor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 20</td>
<td>Times 1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>Times 1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>Times 1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>Times 1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-79</td>
<td>Times 1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>Times 3.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Labour force participation and studying rates 15-85 years of age 2013 Census

- Employed Full-time
- Employed Part-time
- Unemployed
- Not in LF
- Percent studying FT
- Percent studying PT
Labour force participation rate increasing at most ages
Projected 2011-2061
NZ (cohort) life expectancy at birth

**Male**

Years of life

- 95th percentile
- 75th percentile
- 50th percentile
- 25th percentile
- 5th percentile


**Female**

Years of life

- 95th percentile
- 75th percentile
- 50th percentile
- 25th percentile
- 5th percentile

Healthy life expectancy
Years remaining at age 15
Cause of death
Average rates per 100,000 population, 2010-2012
Cancers and diabetes - number of deaths 2010

A quick reprise by way of conclusion

The components of change are:

- Entrances – births and immigration
- Exits – deaths and emigration

The population is becoming:

- increasingly diverse: ethnically, socially, educationally, culturally,
- more (and more frequently) mobile: internationally, subnationally, economically and socially

As a population we are

- increasingly globally connected,
- ageing rapidly,
- having smaller families,
- working longer,
- dying later and staying healthy longer

Central demographic underpinnings are location, origins, structure and connections

- where the people are is not necessarily where the wealth generation is
- but essential to understand the demographic underpinnings
For more information:

• [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)

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    • Etc ...

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