

Our Futures: Te Pae Tāwhiti

The 2013 Census and New Zealand's changing population

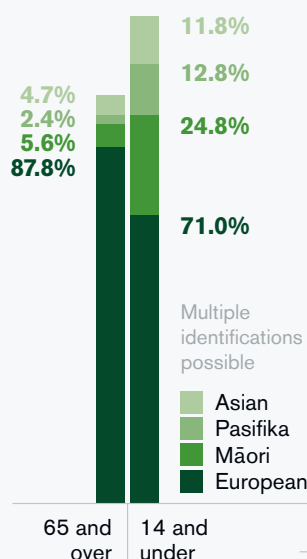
the ROYAL
SOCIETY of
NEW ZEALAND
TE APĀRANGI

Seven key themes are emerging from the census data and analyses. They have many inter-connections but they provide a framework for our discussion.

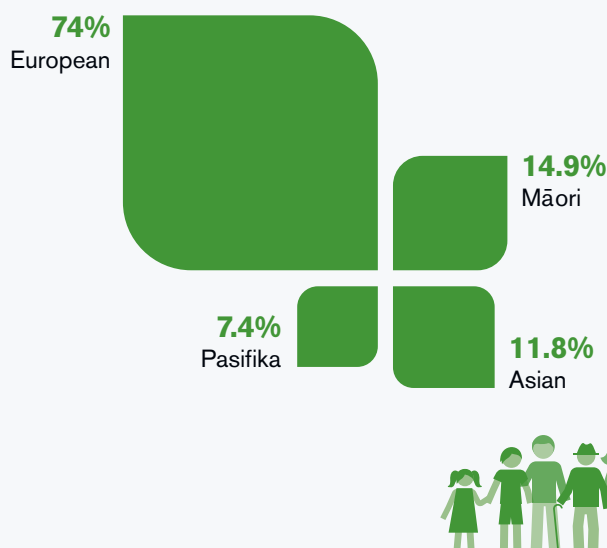


New Zealand has always been an ethnically diverse society, but in the last twenty years the country has become diverse in new ways.

Identified ethnicity for different generations



The populations of the main ethnic groups are...



1 in 4 New Zealand residents **was born overseas** in 2013 (1 in 5 in 2001)



New Zealand is a country of many landings with scope for fruitful relationships amongst all the peoples for whom these islands are or have become home.

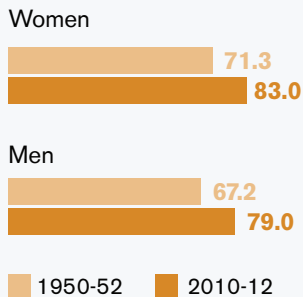
» The implication for New Zealand is that it is increasingly a country with **multiple 'national' identities and values.**

Population change

People are staying active and well longer.

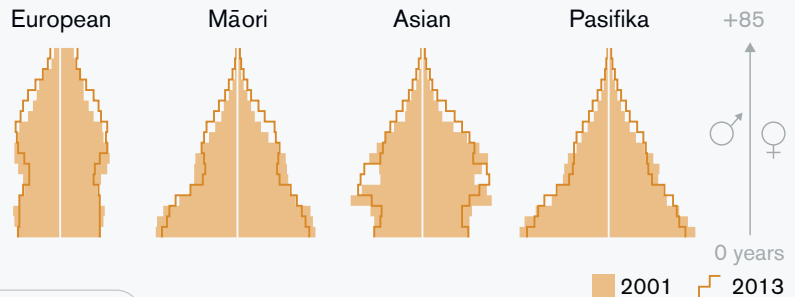
INCREASED LONGEVITY

Life expectancy at birth



DECREASING FERTILITY

The age structure of the population of the major ethnic groups in 2013 differ markedly due mainly to **changes in fertility**.



Implications for the future

People will need income for longer



'Active old' participate in community affairs



Lower population growth

A relatively large and youthful Māori and Pasifika population

Tangata whenua

Māori have a distinctive but rapidly changing population structure with significant assets as well as labour.

Māori continue to be **unevenly distributed** across the country.

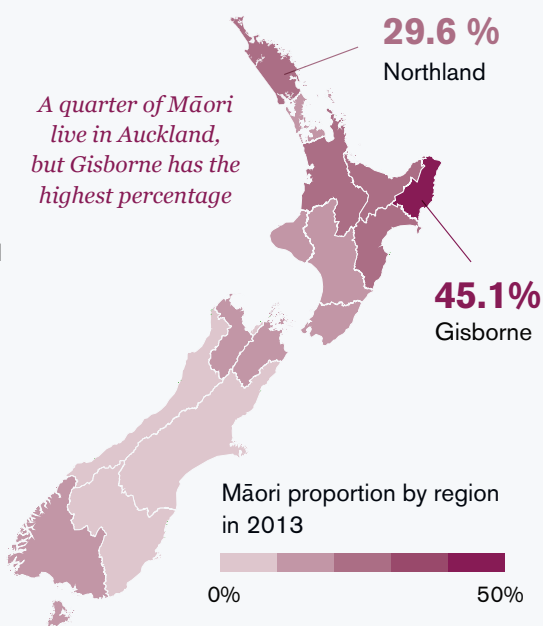


Nearly **1 in 4** Māori lived in Auckland



At least **128,000** Māori live in Australia

A quarter of Māori live in Auckland, but Gisborne has the highest percentage



Māori have actively sought to **retain** their distinctive **identities, customs and institutions**.

83%

of Māori knew their **iwi**

71%

of Māori knew their **ancestral marae**

21.8%

of Māori could converse daily in **te reo Māori** in 2013 (24.4% in 2006)

» Māori culture and institutions continue to endure and **evolve along with demographic change**, but the maintenance of te reo Māori faces challenges.

Migration

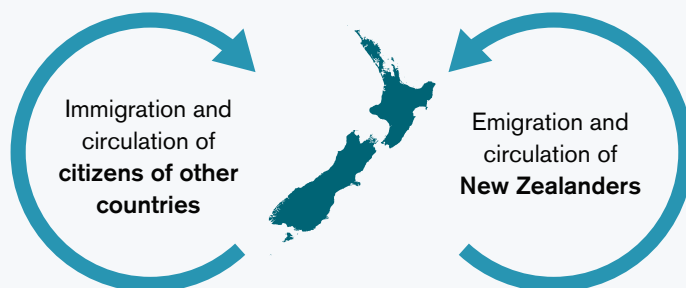
New Zealand's population is the product of two long-established migration flows.



- 1 China**
6,816 people
- 2 India**
5,680 people
- 3 Great Britain**
4,706 people
- 4 Philippines**
2,795 people
- 5 South Africa**
2,007 people

Five largest sources of people approved for residence in the year ended June 2014

New Zealand's special relationship with Australia allows for significant potential future in-migration



23 million Australians who have right of access to the New Zealand labour market and welfare

650,000 New Zealanders who live in Australia

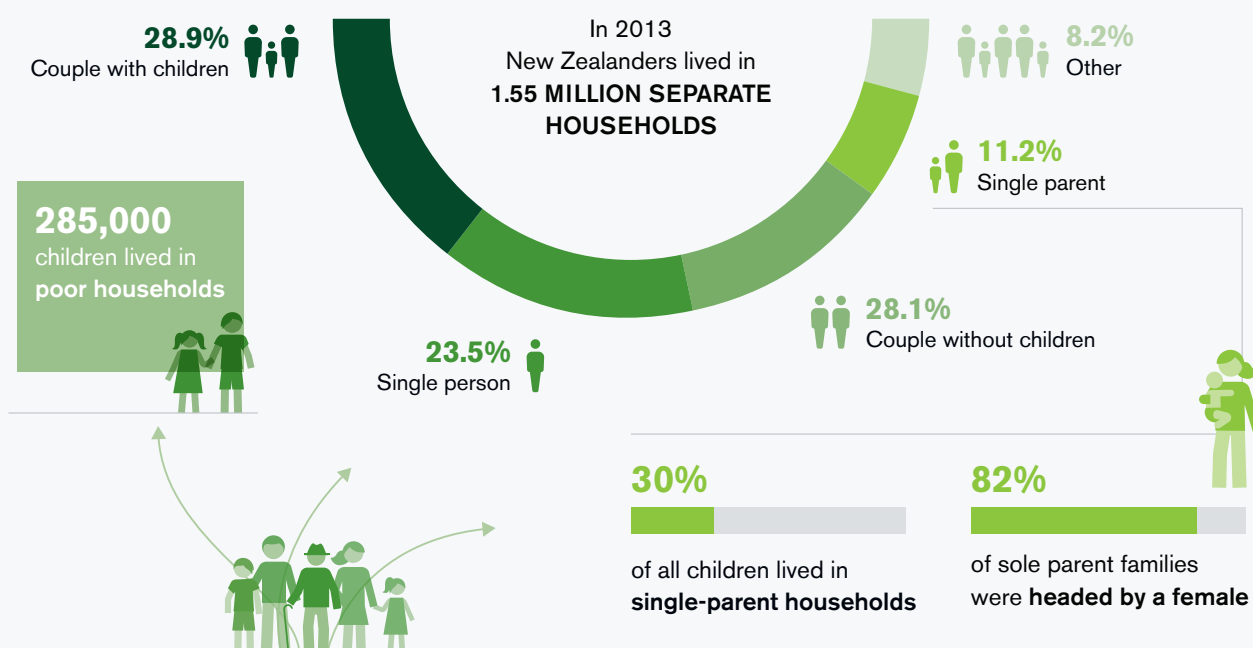


More people enter and leave New Zealand on **short term travel** each year as the country's total population.

➤➤ The contribution **migration** makes to population growth is **likely to increase**, as the natural population growth declines.

Households and families

In 2013, households comprise many different kinds of families.



➤➤ The diversity of ethnic groups, the number of single parent families, and the number of multi-generation families will continue to **challenge the formulation of social policy** in the 21st century.

Regional change

New Zealand is regionally diverse and interconnected, with Auckland accounting for over half the population growth between 2006 and 2013.

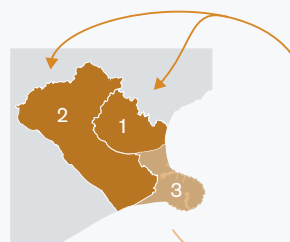


86%

of New Zealand's population was **urban** at the 2013 census

1/3

of the total population is **living in Auckland**



+18,108 people
Waimakariri (1) and
Selwyn (2) district

-6,987 people
Christchurch City (3)

The Canterbury earthquakes have resulted in **significant population shifts** within as well as out of Christchurch and Canterbury



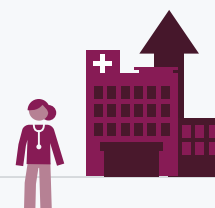
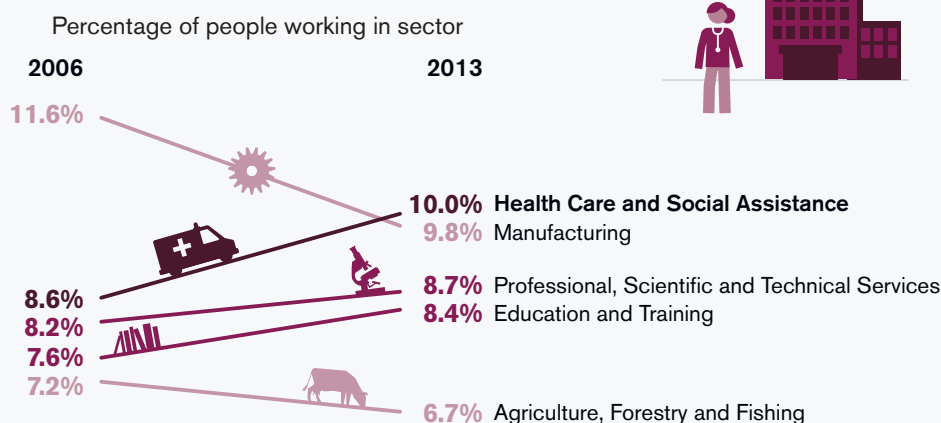
» **Population decline** in much of **rural New Zealand** will have implications for maintaining service levels for an ageing and possibly dwindling population.

Work

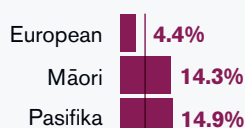
Employment in New Zealand is changing in terms of its location, industry sectors and labour supply.

48,000 jobs

were **gained in Auckland** in the 12 months to December 2013, while unemployment fell



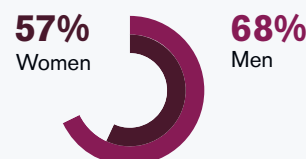
Overall **unemployment rate** by ethnic group, 2013



7.1% New Zealand average

Figures from the Household labour force survey aren't age standardized, nor seasonally adjusted.

Employment rate by gender, 2013



» The growing diversity of the nature of paid employment will continue, so that there will be less security and **participation will be more precarious.**