

Population Change by Territorial Authority

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Population change affects environmental health**
- **One in three resident New Zealanders live in Auckland**
- **There has been a 13.5% increase in the total population since the 2001 Census**



Population change affects environmental health

Source: <http://www.stuff.co.nz/national/7783245/Auckland-population-headed-for-2-million>

Population change affects environmental health in a number of ways, including (Kerr 1997) (Briggs 1999):

- Economic development and growth
- Increased funding for related research
- Public transport
- Water supply and quality
- Air quality
- Infected diseases

One in three resident New Zealanders live in Auckland

Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand, with one in three people living there. At the time of the 2013 Census, the major population centres in New Zealand are (Statistics New Zealand, 2013):

- Auckland City (1,415,600 people)
- Christchurch City (341,400 people)
- Wellington City (191,000 people)
- Hamilton City (141,600 people)
- Dunedin City (120,200 people)
- Tauranga City (114,700 people)

Overall, 76.3% of the New Zealand population live in the North Island.

There has been a 13.5% increase in the total population since the 2001 Census

Compared to the 2001 Census, the total population in the 2013 Census increased by 13.5% (Statistics New Zealand, 2013). The North Island population increased by 14.4%, compared to 10.8% in the South Island.

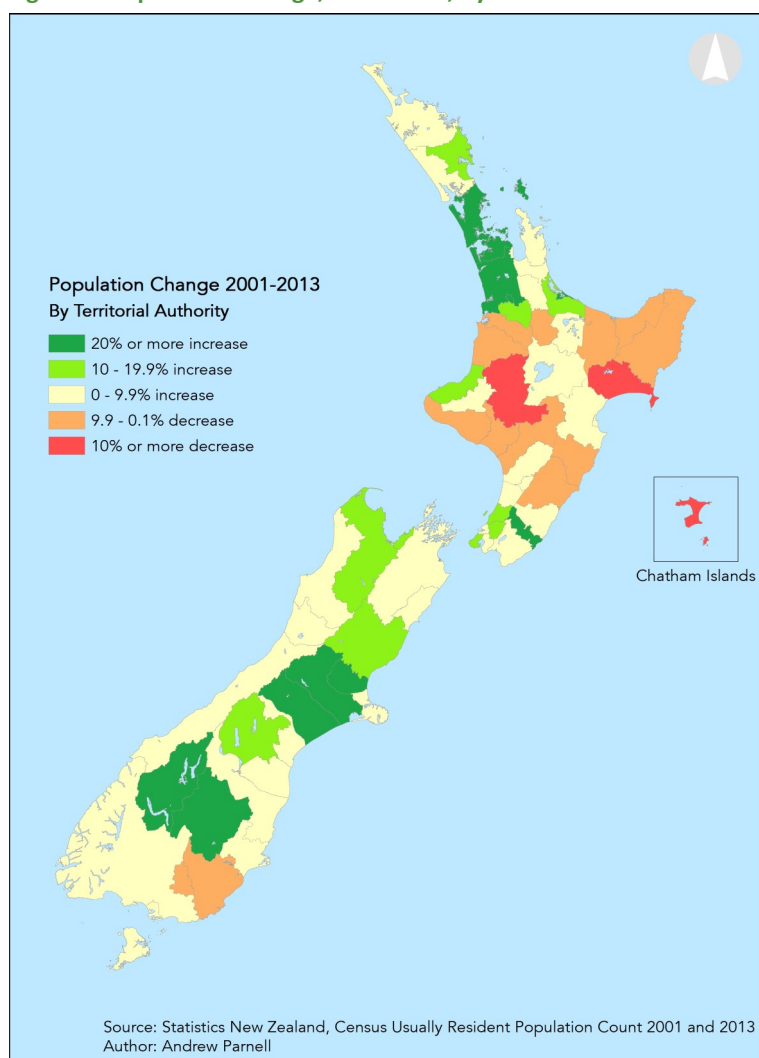
At the level of Territorial Authority (TA), there was a wide variation in the level of population change, ranging from a 65.5% increase to a 17.1% decrease (Figure 1)

Queenstown-Lakes District (65.5%) and Selwyn District (63.4%) experienced the largest population increases. The greatest population decreases occurred in the Ruapehu District (17.1%) and the Chatham Islands Territory (16.32%) (Table 1).

Table1: Population change by Territorial Authority

	Top three increase (%)		Top three decrease (%)	
South Island	Queenstown-Lakes District	65.6	Chatham Islands Territory	-16.3
	Selwyn District	63.4	Gore District	-3.4
	Waimakariri District	35.5	Clutha District	-1.6
North Island	Tauranga City	25.9	Ruapehu District	-17.1
	Waikato District	22.3	Wairoa District	-11.5
	Auckland	22.0	Kawerau District	-8.8

Figure 1: Population Change, 2001-2013, by Territorial Authorities



Note:

- Number of population used usually residence population count.
- On 1 November 2010, Auckland Council became a unitary authority, when Auckland regional council area and seven territorial authority areas – Rodney district, North Shore city, Waitakere city, Auckland city, Manukau city, Papakura district, and Franklin district – amalgamated.
- On 6 March 2006, Banks Peninsula District Council amalgamated with the Christchurch City Council. For the purposes of time series, Banks Peninsula data for 2001 and 2006 have been incorporated under Christchurch City.

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2013).

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References

- Briggs D. 1999. Environmental Health Indicators: Framework and methodologies. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Kerr R. 1997. Population and immigration. Speech presented to the New Zealand Association for Migration and Investment Annual Conference, Auckland, 25 July.
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