



Environmental Health Indicators for New Zealand

USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION/TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY (TA)

Population change is driven by the birth rate, the mortality rate and immigration. An increase in population can have positive environmental health outcomes through economic development and growth and possible increased funding for programmes, such as those dealing with environmental issues and sustainable development (Kerr 1997).

However, negative effects may also arise from population growth. Rapid population growth without the provision of local infrastructure and services, such as sanitation and water supply, can place heavy demands on the environment. Such demands in turn may have negative effects on aspects of environmental health and ecosystems, including air pollution, poor drinking-water quality, an increase in vector-borne disease, and waste management and sanitation issues (Briggs 1999).

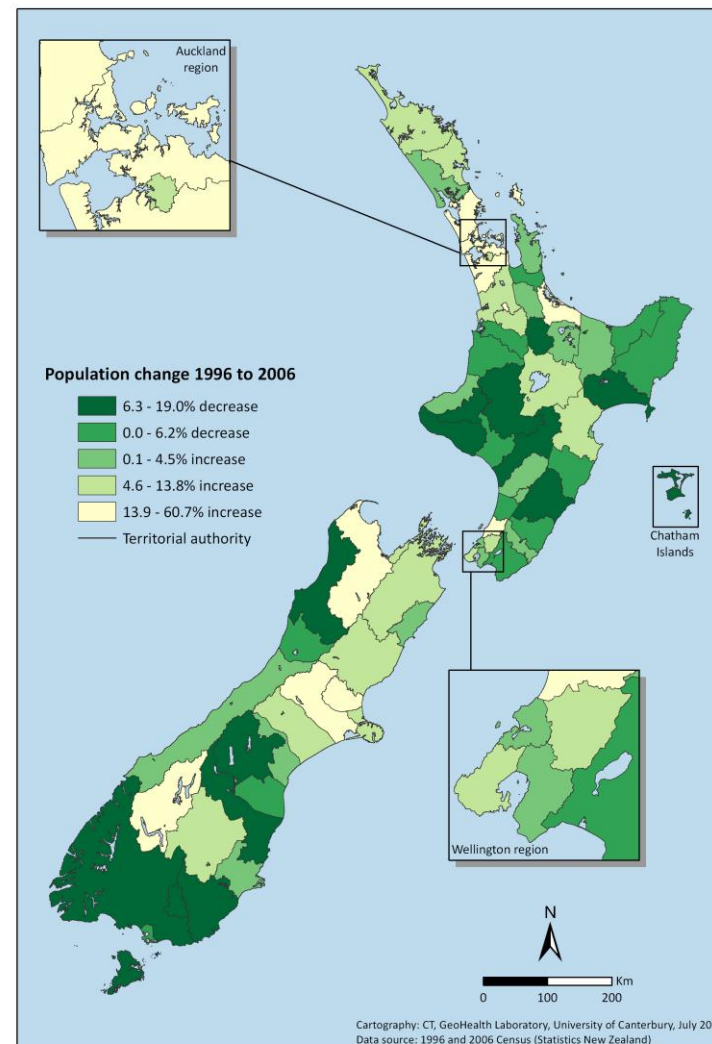
This potential for negative outcomes highlights the need for appropriate services and urban planning as towns and cities grow, to ensure sustainable growth and adequate provision and management of services. The following update from the EHI project presents data on the usually resident population change, by Territorial Authority (TA) over a 10 year period (1996 – 2006).

The size of the usually resident population overall increased by 11.3% from 1996 to 2006, although there were substantial geographical differences. Figure 1 shows the change in the usually resident population between 1996 and 2006, by TA. The greatest population increases were seen in TAs in the South Island (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: POPULATION INCREASES BY TA

South Island	
Queenstown-Lakes District	60.7%
Selwyn District	35.8%
Waimakariri District	32.4%
Tasman District	17.5%
North Island	
Rodney District	34.7%
Tauranga City	33.2%
Manukau City	29.4%
Franklin District	23.2%

Figure 1: POPULATION CHANGE IN NEW ZEALAND 1996-2006, BY TA. PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)



References

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