

# 2001 Census Snapshot 1

## Census Tauranga

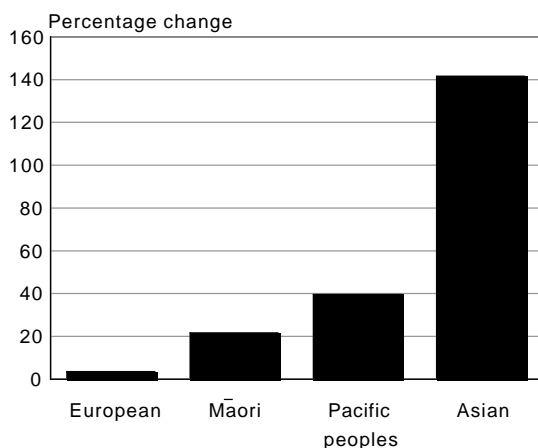
### Cultural Diversity

How have people identified themselves in the 2001 Census?

#### 1. Increasing ethnic diversity

- The census counted more people of Asian ethnicity than Pacific peoples ethnicity.
- Almost 240,000 or 1 in 15 people were of Asian ethnicity.
- Counts of people of Asian ethnicity have more than doubled between 1991 and 2001.
- There were 231,801 people of Pacific peoples ethnicity.
- The count of people of European ethnicity has declined from 83 percent of the total in the 1991 Census to 80 percent in 2001.
- 1 in 7 people (526,281) are of Māori ethnicity.
- Two-thirds of people of Asian ethnicity live in the Auckland region and 1 in 8 live in the Wellington region.
- Two-thirds of the people of Pacific peoples ethnicity live in the Auckland region.
- In the Auckland region, 1 in 8 people are of Asian ethnicity, 1 in 8 of Pacific peoples ethnicity and 1 in 10 of Māori ethnicity.
- Nearly 9 out of 20 people in the Gisborne region are of Māori ethnicity.

#### Change in Ethnic Groups 1991-2001



- The fastest growing of the top 50 ethnic groups in 2001 were:

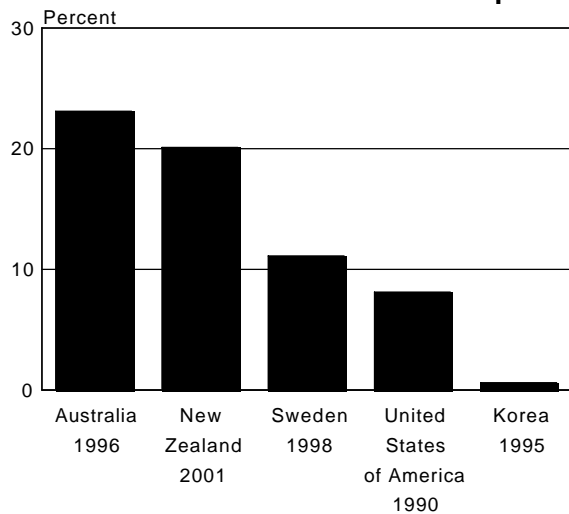
Ethnic Group	2001 Count	Percentage increase from 1991
Korean	19,026	1,946
Arab	2,856	1,514
Croat	2,502	1,363
Iraqi	2,145	772
South African	14,889	642
Russian	3,084	543

## 2. More people born overseas

- Almost 1 in 5 New Zealand residents were born overseas compared with 1 in 6 in 1991 and 1 in 3 in 1901.
- In the Auckland region, 1 in 3 people were born overseas.
- In the Auckland region, 1 in 9 people were born in Asia.
- Almost three quarters of people born in the Pacific Islands and two-thirds of those born in Asia live in Auckland.
- Almost 1 in 4 people in the Wellington region were born overseas, while fewer than 1 in 15 people in the Southland region were born overseas.
- The main countries of overseas birthplace were:

Country of Birth	Count
England	178,203
Australia	56,259
Samoa	47,118
China	38,949
Scotland	28,680

### Overseas-born - International Comparison



- While the number of New Zealand residents born in Europe has shown a small decline since 1996, there have been large increases from Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

- The greatest increase in counts of overseas birthplace between 1996 and 2001 were for:

Country of Birth	Absolute Increase from 1996	Percentage Increase from 1996
China	19,431	100
South Africa	14,727	130
India	8,082	63
Fiji	6,951	37
Korea	5,751	47

### 3. More multilingual people

- The number of multilingual people increased by 20 percent from the 1996 Census to 562,113 or nearly 1 in 6.
- English is the predominant language spoken.
- Excluding children under 5 years of age, 1 in 50 people do not speak English.
- The languages most widely spoken after English were:

Language	Count
Māori	160,527
Samoan	81,036
French	49,722
Yue (Cantonese)	37,143
German	33,981

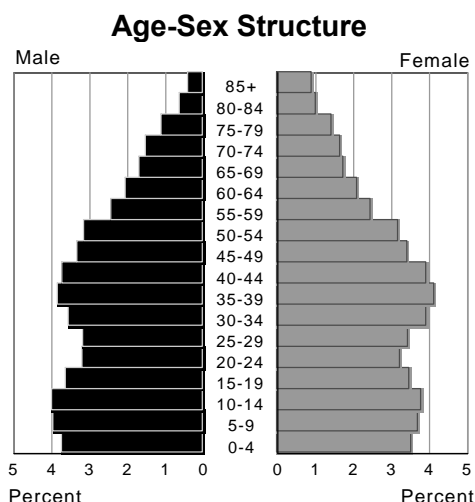
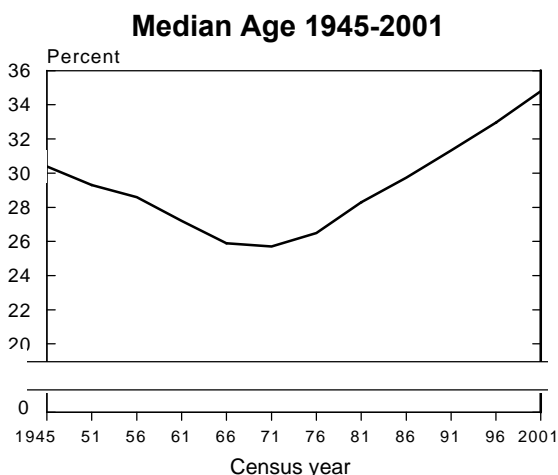
### 4. Increase in non-Christian religions

- Over two million people are Christian.
- The main Christian denominations are Anglican (584,793 or 17 percent of people), Catholic (486,012 or 14 percent) and the Presbyterian group (417,453 or 11 percent).
- The number of Catholics increased by 12,900 between 1996 and 2001, while the number of Anglicans (-46,971) along with the Presbyterian group (-38,895) decreased.
- The count of Anglicans exceeded that of the other denominations in all regions except Auckland (where Catholics were largest) and Otago and Southland (where the Presbyterian group was the largest).
- The main denominations in the 1901 Census were Church of England (41 percent of people), Presbyterian (23 percent), Catholic (14 percent), and Methodist (11 percent).
- At the 1901 Census only 1 in 30 people did not give a religious affiliation.
- Almost 4 out of 10 people did not specify a religious affiliation in the 2001 Census.
- There has been an increase in people whose religion is non-Christian:

Religion	Count	Percentage Increase from 1996
Hindu	39,798	56
Buddhist	41,634	48
Islam	23,631	74
Spiritualism	16,062	64

## 5. The population is older

- The median age of the population has increased from 31 years at the 1991 Census to 35 years in 2001.
- In the 1901 Census the median age was 22 years.
- 450,426 or nearly 1 in 8 people are aged 65 years and over compared with 1 in 25 in 1901.
- The Marlborough region has the highest proportion aged 65 years and over with nearly 1 in 6.
- The Auckland region has the lowest proportion aged 65 years and over with 1 in 10.
- The Gisborne region has the highest proportion of those aged under 15 years with more than 1 in 4.
- There was an increase of 26 percent in the number of people aged 85 years and over between 1996 and 2001.



## 6. Females outnumber males

- There were 95.2 males for every 100 females compared with 97.1 in 1991. The 2001 ratio is less than that in the 1945 Census.
- In the 1901 Census there were 111 males to every 100 females.
- Of those people aged 85 years and over, 7 in 10 are female.
- The West Coast is the only region where the count of males exceeds the count of females.

### More information

The counts for this *2001 Census Snapshot* are taken from tables prepared for the *National Summary* topic-based report due to be published at the end of March 2002. These tables are at [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz) under 'Cultural diversity tables'.

*2001 Census Snapshot 2: Who is Connected to the Internet?* will be published on 8 March 2002.

Brian Pink  
**Government Statistician**

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For technical information contact:  
 Frank Nolan or Denise McGregor  
 Christchurch 03 374 8700  
**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

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