

Mapping Trends in the Auckland Region

Graphical summary

Commentary

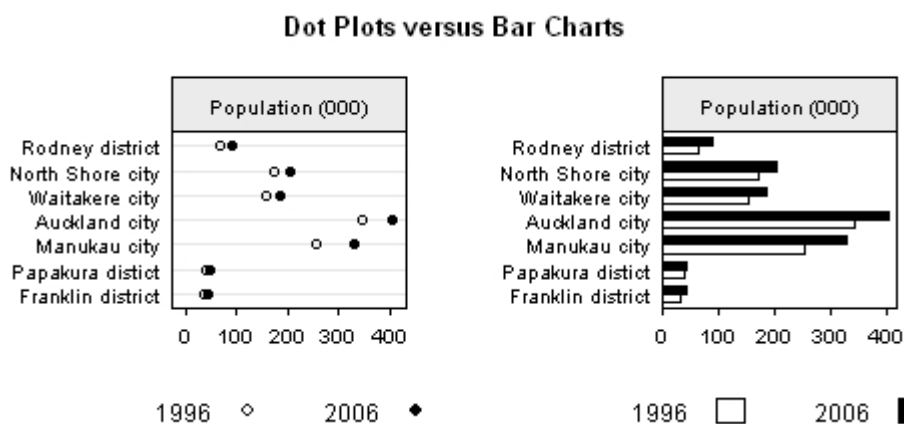
Overview

Other chapters in this report have each considered a single topic. This chapter draws together data for multiple topics in a single graphic. The graphic compares the seven territorial authorities making up the Auckland region, using 15 demographic, social, and economic indicators.

Interpreting dot plots

The data are presented below using dot plots (Cleveland, 1994). Dot plots convey the same information as bar charts, but more efficiently. Figure 15.1 shows a dot plot and the bar chart equivalent.

Figure 15.1



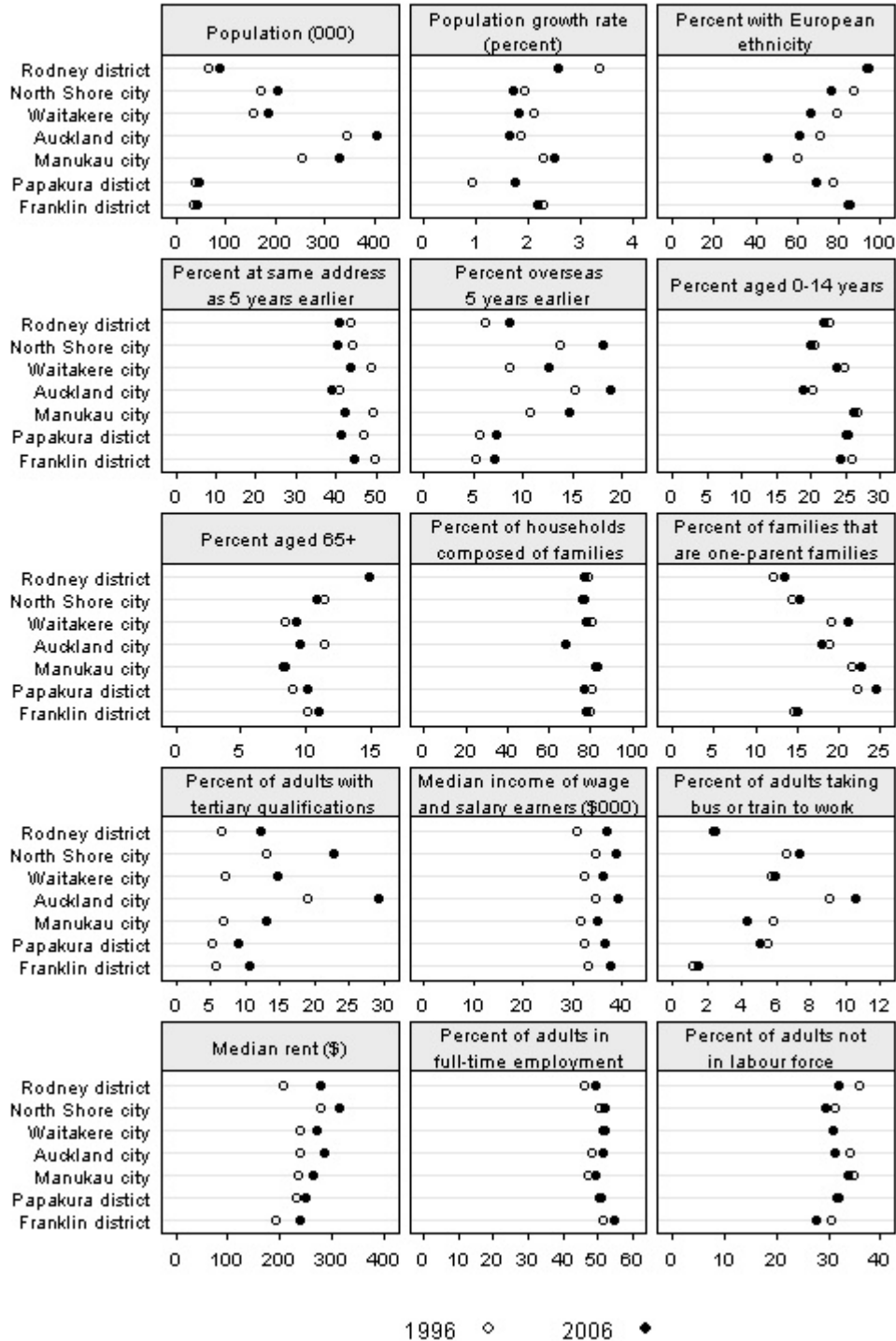
Graphical comparison of Auckland's territorial authorities

The Auckland Regional Council area contains seven territorial authorities. The [Interpreting the maps](#) chapter has a map of the territorial authority boundaries. Franklin district falls partly within the area of the Waikato Regional Council, and partly within the area of the Auckland Regional Council. This chapter, like the rest of the report, only shows data for the parts of Franklin district that fall within the Auckland Regional Council area.

Figure 15.2 brings together 15 demographic, social, and economic indicators. The hollow dots show data from the 1996 Census and the solid dots show data from the 2006 Census. Definitions for the indicators are in table 15.1.

Figure 15.2

Demographic, Social, and Economic Indicators for Territorial Authority Areas
Auckland region
 1996 and 2006 Censuses



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings

Note: 'Franklin district' only includes parts within the Auckland Regional Council area.

Table 15.1

| Definitions of Indicators Used in Figure 15.2 | |
|--|---|
| Indicator | Definition |
| Population | Census usually resident population count |
| Population growth rate | Annual percentage growth rate of the usually resident population |
| Percent with European ethnicity | Percentage of population who reported having a 'European' ethnicity (which includes 'New Zealand European') in the census |
| Percent at same address as 5 years earlier | Percentage of population who did not change usual residence in the past five years |
| Percent aged 0–14 | Percentage of population aged less than 15 years |
| Percent aged 65+ | Percentage of population aged 65 years or more |
| Percent of households composed of families | Percentage of households that included at least one family, where a family is a couple, a couple with children, or a single parent and children |
| Percent of families that are one-parent families | Percentage of families (see above) consisting of a single parent and children |
| Percent of adults with tertiary qualifications | Percentage of people aged 15 and over with bachelor's degree or higher |
| Median income of wage and salary earners | The median (half earn more, half earn less) total personal income of wage and salary earners aged 15 and over, in 2006 dollars |
| Percent of adults taking bus or train to work | Percentage of employed people aged 15 and over who reported taking the bus or train to work on census day |
| Median rent | The median (half pay more, half pay less) weekly rent paid by households that rent their dwellings, in 2006 dollars |
| Percent of adults in full-time employment | Percent of population aged 15 and over who worked at least 30 hours in the week before the census |
| Percent of adults not in labour force | Percent of population aged 15 and over who were not employed and not looking for work |

Highlights

- Auckland city and North Shore city have experienced declines in the percentage of the population aged 0–14 years **and** the percentage aged 65 and over.
- All territorial authority areas have seen falls in the percentage of people who were at the same address as five years earlier, and rises in the percent who were overseas five years earlier.
- Manukau city has the smallest proportion of people with a European ethnicity, but does not have the biggest concentration of recent migrants. The biggest concentrations are in Auckland city and North Shore city, both of which have proportionally more people who were overseas five years ago than Manukau city does.
- Median incomes increased for all territorial authority areas between 1996 and 2006, but so did median rents.
- Residents of Auckland city are more likely to have a university degree than residents of North Shore city, but median incomes are higher among North Shore city residents.

Further information

This page is part of Mapping Trends in the Auckland Region, available on www.stats.govt.nz.

Notes and sources

Data sources

The historical data are based on the census usually resident population count from the 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses of Population and Dwellings.

Calculation of growth rates

Population growth rates for 1996 were calculated by averaging rates for 1991–96 and 1996–01. Similarly, growth rates for 2006 were calculated by averaging rates for 2001–06 and 2006–11.

Reference

Cleveland, W (1994). *The elements of graphing data*. Summit: Hobart Press.