



# 2013 QuickStats

About national highlights





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# 1 2013 Census QuickStats about national highlights

*2013 Census QuickStats about national highlights* gives you information about a variety of demographic, social, and economic subjects at a national level, showing how life in New Zealand has changed since 2006. Find out about:

- population and dwellings
- age and sex
- cultural diversity
- education
- work
- income
- families and households
- home ownership
- phone and Internet access.

[New Zealand as a village of 100 people – infographic](#) shows national highlights from the 2013 Census in pictures.

With the exception of table 1 and 2 in the 'Available files' section, which includes information on visitors to New Zealand on census night, all information is based on the census usually resident population count from New Zealand's 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013. This excludes New Zealand residents who were temporarily overseas on census night.

Because the 2011 Census was cancelled after the Canterbury earthquake on 22 February 2011, the gap between this census and the last one is seven years. The change in the data between 2006 and 2013 may be greater than in the usual five-year gap between censuses. Be careful when comparing trends.

## Calculation of percentages

Unless otherwise stated, all percentages and ratios in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (eg 'not stated', 'response unidentifiable', 'response out of scope'.)

The data in this report has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.

## 2 Population and dwellings

Private dwellings are dwellings that accommodate a person or group of people and are not available to the public, such as houses, flats, and apartments. Non-private dwellings are those that provide short- or long-term communal or transitory accommodation, and are available to the public, such as hotels, motels, hospitals, and rest homes.

Unoccupied private dwellings are private dwellings that were empty, such as unoccupied holiday homes and dwellings being repaired or renovated, or private dwellings whose occupants were all away, at the time of the 2013 Census.

### Population growth slows

- There were 4,242,048 people who usually resided in New Zealand at the time of the 2013 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings.
- The population increased by 214,101 people (5.3 percent) since the 2006 Census. This was smaller than the increase of 290,667 people (7.8 percent) between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.
- The average annual population growth between 2006 and 2013 (0.7 percent) was less than half of that between 2001 and 2006 (1.5 percent).

### Percentage change and average annual growth rate

For the census usually resident population count

1991–2013 Censuses

Census	Population count	Percentage change since previous census	Annual average growth rate since previous census
1991	3,373,926	...	...
1996	3,618,303	7.2	1.4
2001	3,737,280	3.3	0.6
2006	4,027,947	7.8	1.5
2013	4,242,048	5.3	0.7

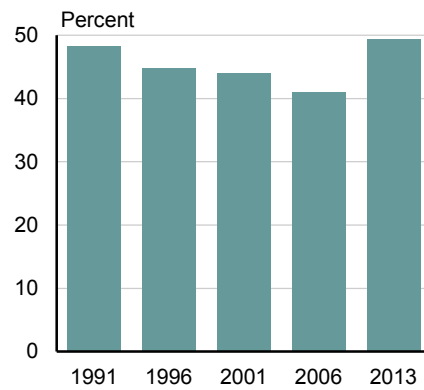
**Symbol:** ... not applicable  
**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## More people staying at the same address

- The percentage of people who lived at the same address as five years earlier increased. In 2013, 49.4 percent of the census usually resident population aged five years and over lived at the same address as in 2008. This was an increase from 41.1 percent in 2006.

### Percent of population at the same address as five years ago

For people aged five years and over  
1991–2013 Censuses



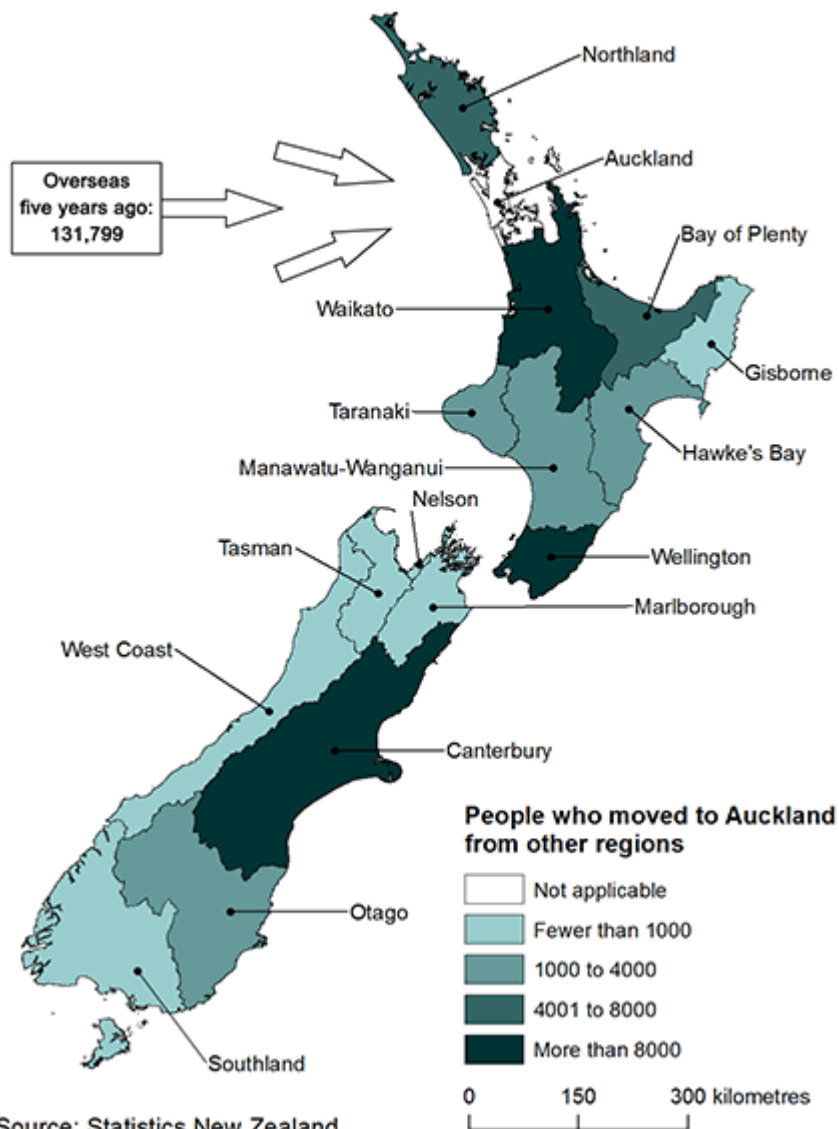
Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Over previous censuses, the percentage of people who lived at the same address as five years earlier was decreasing.

Of those living in Auckland in 2013 who were living in a different region of New Zealand in 2008, the largest movements were from:

- the Waikato region – 11,298 people
- the Wellington region – 9,204 people
- the Canterbury region – 8,799 people.

**People who moved to Auckland**  
By area of usual residence five years ago  
2013 Census

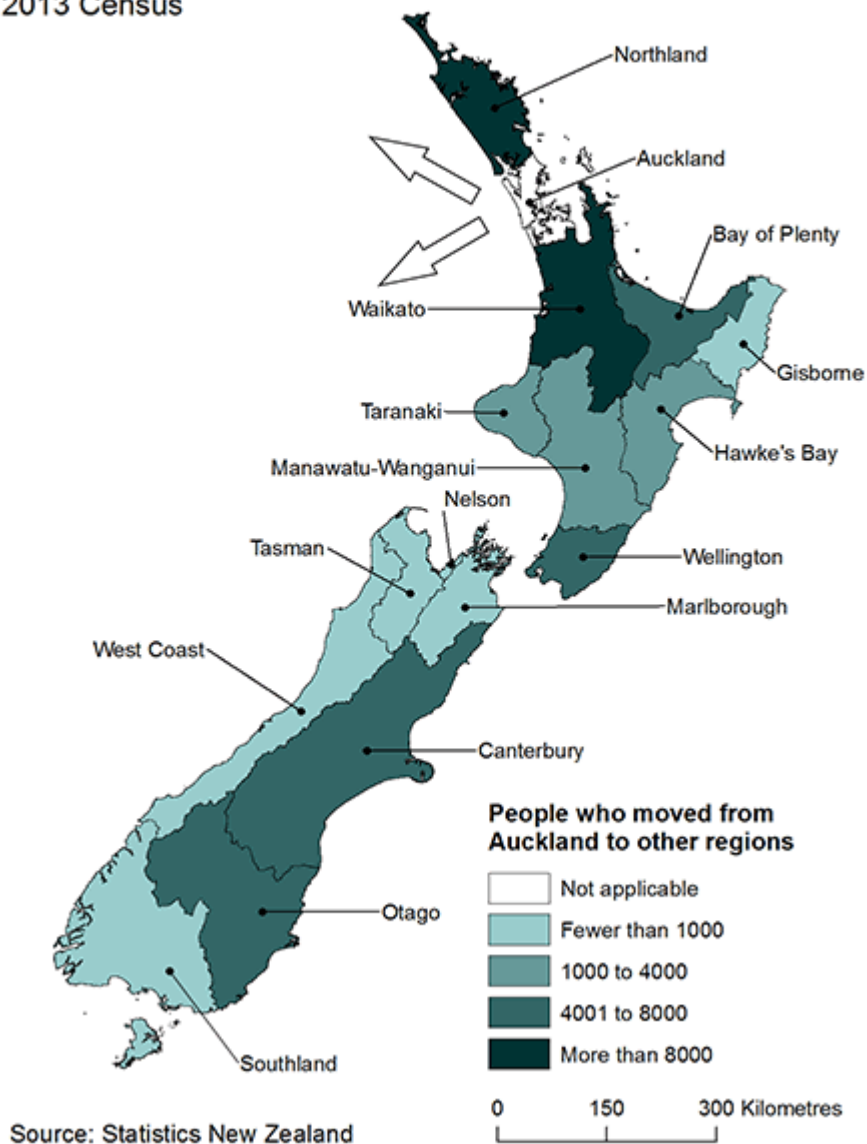


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Of those who lived in Auckland in 2008 and lived in a different region of New Zealand in 2013, the largest movements were to:

- the Waikato region – 15,678 people
- the Northland region – 8,736 people
- the Bay of Plenty region – 7,770 people.

**People who moved from Auckland to other New Zealand regions**  
 By region of usual residence  
 2013 Census

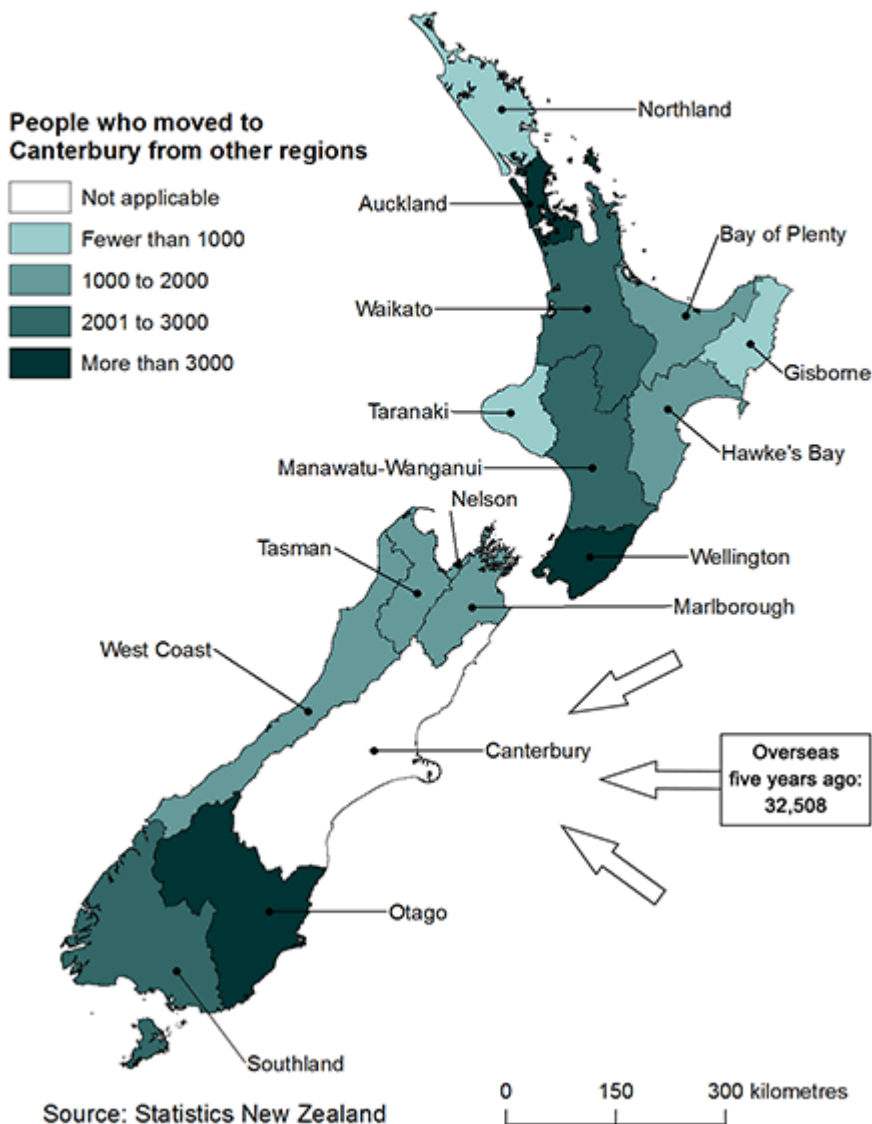




Of those living in Canterbury in 2013 who were living in a different region of New Zealand in 2008, the largest movements were from:

- the Otago region – 6,288 people
- the Auckland region – 6,264 people
- the Wellington region – 4,233 people.

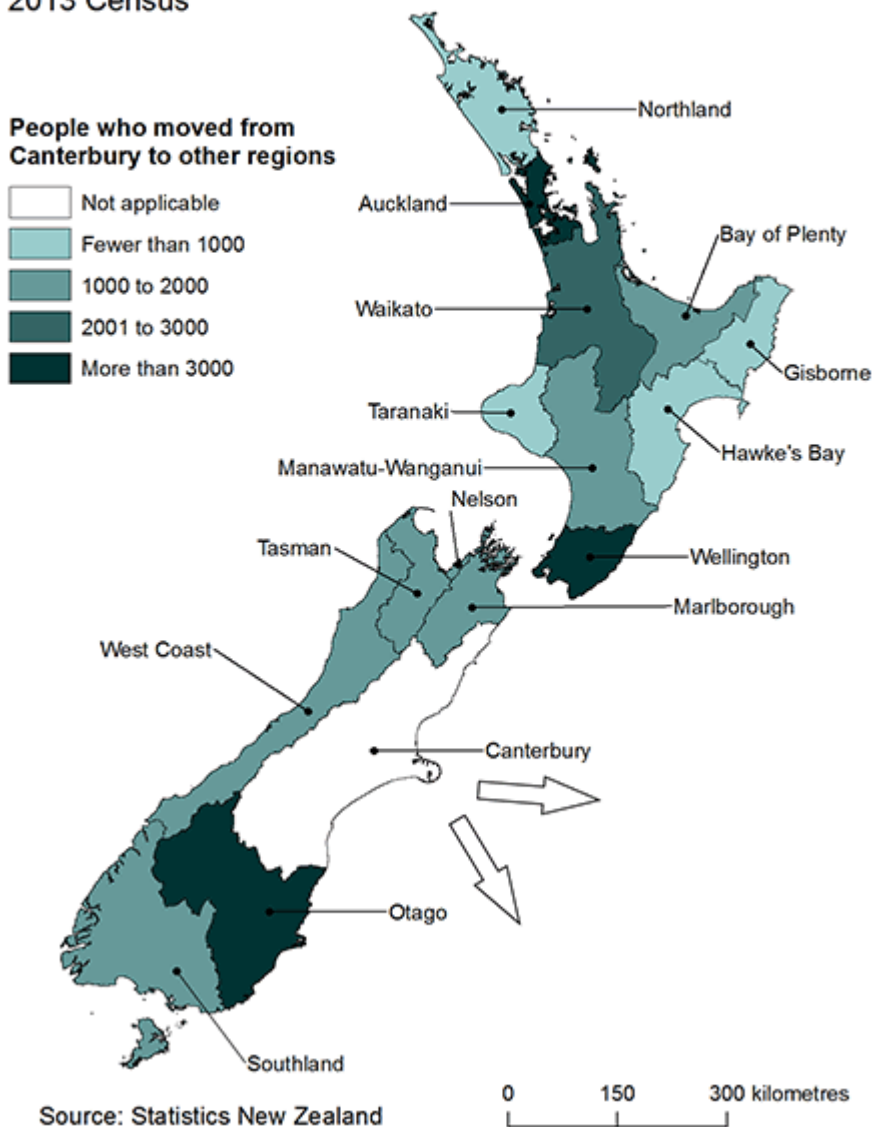
**People who moved to Canterbury**  
By area of usual residence five years ago  
2013 Census



Of those who lived in Canterbury in 2008 and lived in a different region of New Zealand in 2013, the largest movements were to:

- the Auckland region – 8,799 people
- the Otago region – 7,467 people
- the Wellington region – 4,950 people.

**People who moved from Canterbury to other New Zealand regions**  
 By area of usual residence  
 2013 Census



- People who lived overseas five years ago and moved to New Zealand by the 2013 Census were most likely to be living in the Auckland region (46.3 percent or 131,799 people).
- At the time of the 2013 Census there were 32,508 people living in the Canterbury region who lived overseas five years ago.

## One in 10 dwellings are unoccupied

- There were 1,570,695 occupied dwellings in 2013 – an increase of 6.2 percent since the 2006 Census.
- Most occupied dwellings are private (99.4 percent).
- The number of unoccupied dwellings (which are all private) increased to 185,448 in 2013, up 16.4 percent from 2006. Unoccupied dwellings made up 10.6 percent of all dwellings in 2013.

### Occupied and unoccupied dwellings

2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses

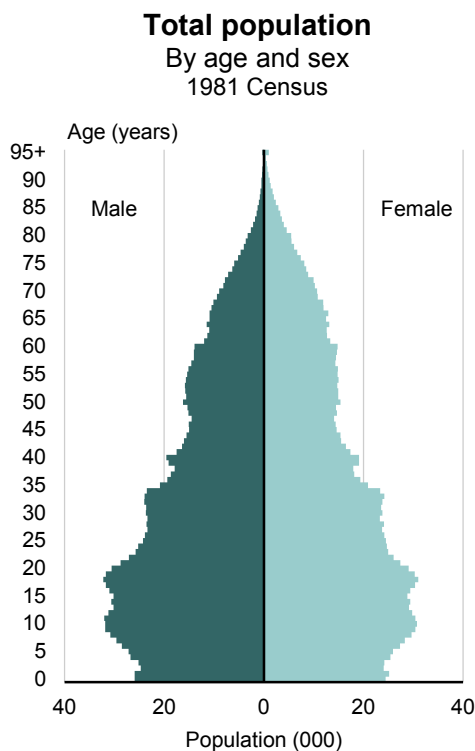
Census	Total occupied dwellings	Unoccupied dwellings	Unoccupied dwellings as a percentage of total dwellings
2001	1,368,207	147,435	9.7
2006	1,478,709	159,276	9.7
2013	1,570,695	185,448	10.6

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

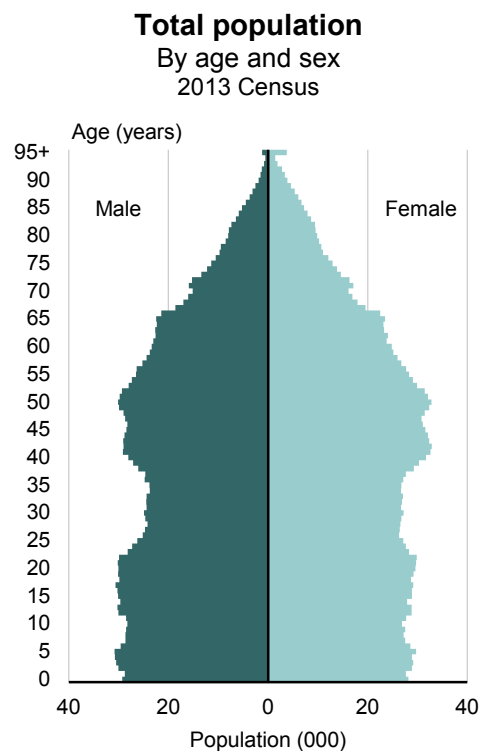
# 3 Age and sex

## New Zealand population getting older

- The median age (half are younger, and half older, than this age) of the population continued to increase, reaching 38.0 years in 2013 compared with 35.9 years in 2006.
- Males made up 48.7 percent of the population and females made up 51.3 percent.
- Females outnumbered males in all age groups from 25 to 29 years onwards. This was most pronounced in the oldest age groups. Of those aged 85 years and over, 64.3 percent were female.
- Females had a higher median age (38.9 years) than males (36.9 years). The median age for both sexes increased since 2006, when it was 36.7 years for females and 35.1 years for males.
- The number of people aged 65 years and over continued to increase. In 2013, there were 607,032 people in this age group, making up 14.3 percent of the population. This was an increase from 12.3 percent of the population in 2006 and 12.1 percent in 2001.
- Over 73,000 people were aged 85 years or over at the time of the 2013 Census. There was a 29.4 percent increase in this age group since 2006.



Source: Statistics New Zealand



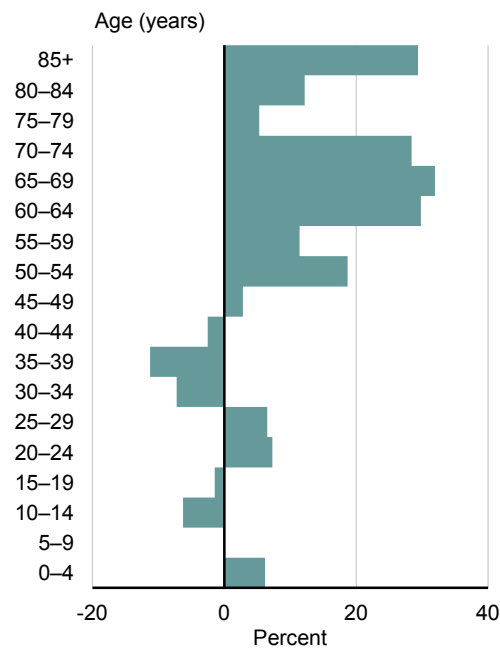
Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Number of people in their 50s and 60s on the rise

- The number of people aged 50–69 years rose to 989,364, an increase of 21.5 percent since 2006. People in this age range made up 23.3 percent of the population in 2013, compared with 20.2 percent in 2006.
- All five-year age groups within this age range showed an increase, particularly those aged 65–69 years, with a 32.0 percent increase, and those aged 60–64 years, with a 29.8 percent increase.

### Percentage change for five-year age groups

2006 to 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Fewer children than in 2006

- Although the overall population increased, there were fewer people aged under 15 years in 2013 (865,632 people) than in 2006 (867,576 people). Those aged under 15 years made up 20.4 percent of the population in 2013, a decrease from 21.5 percent in 2006.
- The age groups that showed the largest percentage decreases were:
  - people aged 35–39 years – down 11.3 percent
  - people aged 30–34 years – down 7.2 percent
  - people aged 10–14 years – down 6.3 percent.

## 4 Cultural diversity

### Māori make up 14.9 percent of the population

- The percentage of the population who identified themselves as belonging to the Māori ethnic group in 2013 (14.9 percent or 598,605 people) was similar to that of the 2006 Census (14.6 percent or 565,326 people).
- Pacific peoples made up 7.4 percent of the population in 2013, which was a slight increase from 6.9 percent in 2006.
- Nearly three-quarters of the population (74.0 percent) identified themselves as being of European ethnicity, which was an increase from 67.6 percent in 2006. This increase seems to be partly due to fewer people identifying themselves as 'New Zealander'.
- In 2013, 65,973 people identified as 'New Zealander' on their census form, compared with 429,429 people in 2006. There was a media campaign in 2006 that encouraged people to give the response 'New Zealander'.

### Asian ethnic groups almost double in size since 2001

- Asian ethnic groups continued to grow, almost doubling in size since 2001. The percentage of the population who identified as Asian in the last three censuses was:
  - 2013 – 11.8 percent
  - 2006 – 9.2 percent
  - 2001 – 6.6 percent.

#### Ethnic groups

For the census usually resident population count

2013 Census

Ethnic group <sup>(1)</sup>	Number	Percent
European	2,969,391	74.0
Māori	598,605	14.9
Pacific peoples	295,944	7.4
Asian	471,711	11.8
Middle Eastern, Latin American, African	46,953	1.2
Other ethnicity	67,752	1.7

1. People were able to identify with more than one ethnic group and therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

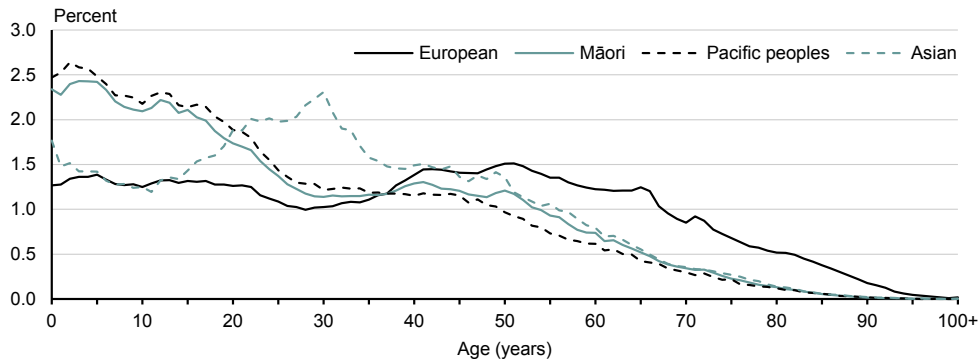
**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

### Māori and Pacific peoples are youthful populations

- The median age (half are younger, and half older, than this age) was lower for Māori and Pacific peoples than for the European and Asian ethnic groups.
- The median age for each of these ethnic groups was:
  - European – 41.0 years
  - Māori – 23.9 years

- Pacific peoples – 22.1 years
- Asian – 30.6 years.
- The median age of Māori and Pacific peoples increased since 2006, when it was 22.7 years for Māori and 21.1 years for Pacific peoples.

**Age distribution for selected ethnic groups**  
2013 Census

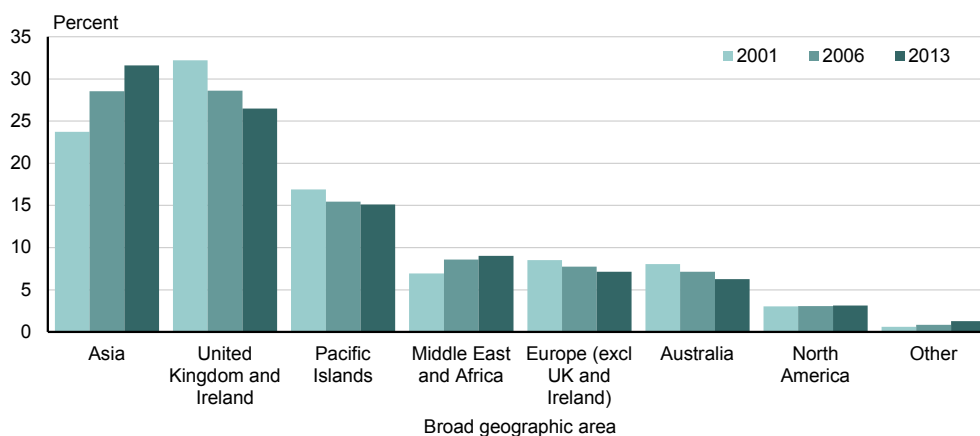


Source: Statistics New Zealand

## A quarter of the population is overseas-born

- The percentage of the usually resident population who were born overseas increased. In 2013, 25.2 percent of people were born overseas, compared with 22.9 percent in 2006.
- The percentage of overseas-born people living in New Zealand who were born in Asia has been increasing, rising to 31.6 percent in 2013. Asia is now the most common region of birth for the overseas-born.

**Birthplace for the overseas born usually resident population**  
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Of those born overseas, the three most common countries of birth were:
  - England (215,589 people)
  - The People’s Republic of China (89,121 people)
  - India (67,176 people).

## Ten most common countries of birth

For the overseas born usually resident population  
2013 Census

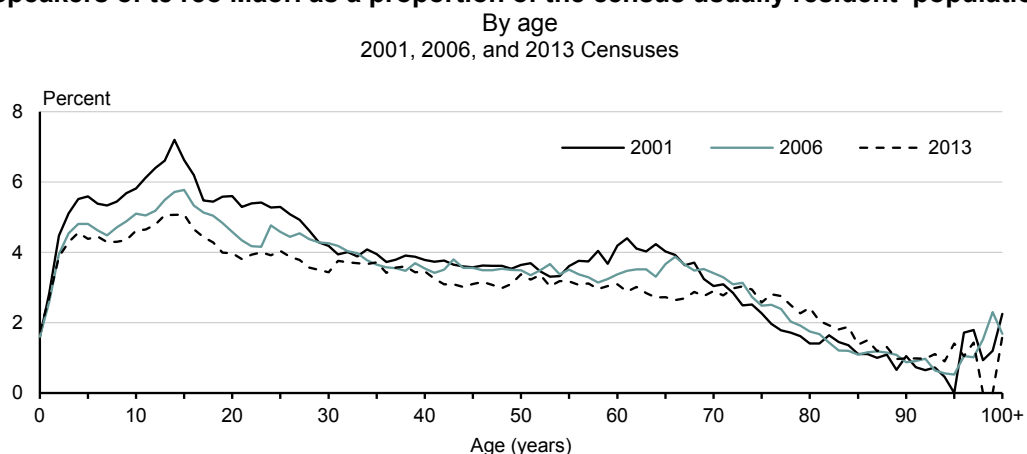
Country of birth	Overseas-born living in New Zealand	Proportion of overseas-born people
	Number	Percent
England	215,589	21.5
China, People's Republic of	89,121	8.9
India	67,176	6.7
Australia	62,712	6.3
South Africa	54,279	5.4
Fiji	52,755	5.3
Samoa	50,658	5.1
Philippines	37,299	3.7
Korea, Republic of	26,601	2.7
Scotland	25,953	2.6

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Hindi now the fourth most common language

- English was the most common language in which people could hold a conversation about everyday things, with 3,819,972 speakers (96.1 percent of the population).
- The next most common languages were:
  - Māori (148,395 people)
  - Samoan (86,406 people)
  - Hindi (66,312 people).
- There was a slight decrease in the percentage of the population who spoke Māori, at 3.7 percent in 2013 compared with 4.1 percent in 2006. Younger people were more likely to speak Māori than older people.

## Speakers of te reo Māori as a proportion of the census usually resident population



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- The number of people who reported that they could speak Hindi nearly tripled since 2001, rising to 66,312 people in 2013 from 22,749 people in 2001. Hindi replaced French as the fourth most common language spoken.



- Use of New Zealand Sign Language fell. In 2013, 20,235 people used New Zealand Sign Language, down from 24,087 people in 2006.

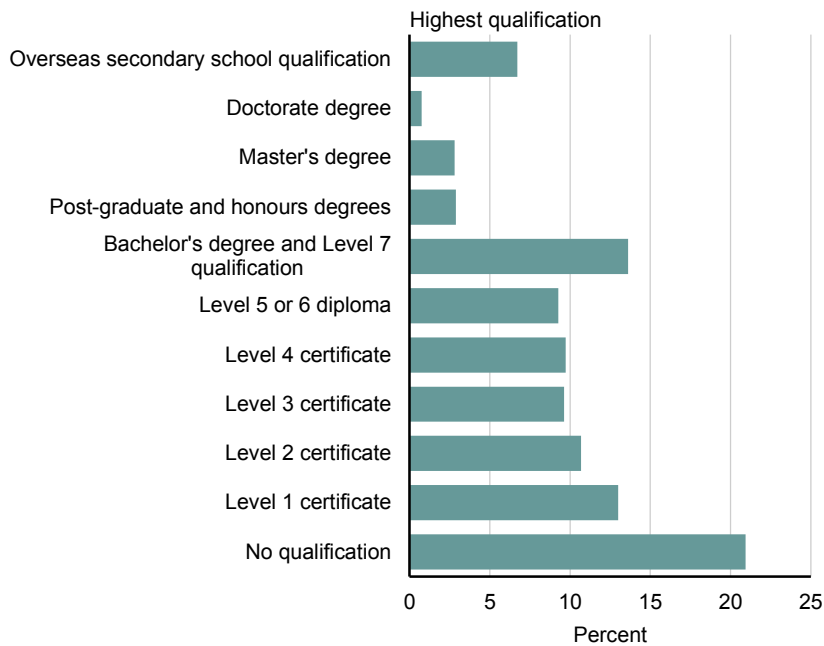
# 5 Education

A formal qualification is a formally recognised award for educational or training attainment that requires at least three months of full-time study (or the part-time equivalent).

## Almost 4 out of 5 adults have a formal qualification

- In 2013, 79.1 percent of adults (people aged 15 years and over) had a formal qualification, up from 75.0 percent in 2006.
- The percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or equivalent as their highest qualification increased (13.6 percent of adults in 2013 compared with 11.2 percent in 2006).
- Of those with a bachelor's degree or equivalent as their highest qualification, 42.2 percent were men and 57.8 percent were women.
- One in 5 adults had a university degree or equivalent. The percentage of those with a university degree or equivalent increased to 20.0 percent in 2013 from 15.8 percent in 2006.

**Highest qualification for people aged 15 years and over**  
2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand



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## 6 Work

People aged 15 years and over are defined as employed if they worked for one hour or more for pay or profit, or without pay in a family farm, business, or professional practice, or if they had a job but were not at work for some reason.

The unemployment rate is the number of people aged 15 years and over who did not have a paid job, were available for work, and were actively seeking work, expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

People aged 15 years and over are defined as not in the labour force if they were not employed and were not actively seeking work. This includes students, people caring for children or other family members, retired people, and people who were unable to work for some reason such as illness or disability.

### Over 2 million adults are employed

- There were 2,001,006 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in 2013. Those who were employed made up 62.3 percent of adults, down from 65.0 percent in 2006.
- Unemployment increased since 2006, but was slightly lower than in 2001. The unemployment rates for the last three censuses were:
  - 2013 – 7.1 percent
  - 2006 – 5.1 percent
  - 2001 – 7.5 percent.
- Unemployment was higher for the 15–24 year age group than for the labour force overall. In 2013, the unemployment rate for this age group was 18.4 percent.

### Over a million adults are not in the labour force

- Over a million adults (people aged 15 years and over) were not in the labour force in 2013 – up 10.0 percent since 2006. Almost 1 in 3 people (32.9 percent) aged 15 and over were not in the labour force.
- Women made up 60.0 percent of those not in the labour force.

### Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

- The percentage of people aged 65 years and over who were employed nearly doubled since 2001. In 2013, 22.1 percent of those aged 65 years and over were employed compared with 11.4 percent in 2001.

## Labour force status

By age group, for people aged 15 years and over  
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses

Labour force status by age group (years)	2001 Census	2006 Census	2013 Census
Number			
Employed			
15–24	271,038	316,455	271,077
25–64	1,406,298	1,587,951	1,600,416
65+	49,932	81,369	129,513
Total	1,727,268	1,985,775	2,001,006
Unemployed			
15–24	56,406	48,399	61,302
25–64	82,689	56,922	89,640
65+	813	1,176	2,268
Total	139,908	106,497	153,210
Not in the labour force			
15–24	163,275	184,338	219,513
25–64	383,490	376,866	384,669
65+	387,144	400,584	453,915
Total	933,909	961,785	1,058,100
Percent			
Unemployment rate <sup>(1)</sup>			
15–24	17.2	13.3	18.4
25–64	5.6	3.5	5.3
65+	1.6	1.4	1.7
Total	7.5	5.1	7.1
1. The unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force.			
<b>Source:</b> Statistics New Zealand			

## More people now employed in professional occupations

- The most common occupational group for employed people aged 15 and over was professionals. In 2013, there were 426,699 professionals, making up 22.5 percent of employed people. This was also the occupational group that showed the largest increase since 2006, gaining 52,371 people (up 14.0 percent). Women were more likely to be professionals than men, making up 57.0 percent of this occupational group.
- The next most common occupational group was managers, which showed a slight increase. Men were more likely to be managers than women. In 2013, 63.0 percent of managers were men.
- The only other occupational group to increase was community and personal service workers. This group made up 9.0 percent of employed people in 2013, compared with 8.4 percent in 2006. Approximately two-thirds of community and personal service workers were women.

- All other occupational groups had a decrease in the percentage of people employed in them since 2006.

**Major occupational groups for employed people aged 15 years and over**  
2006 and 2013 Censuses

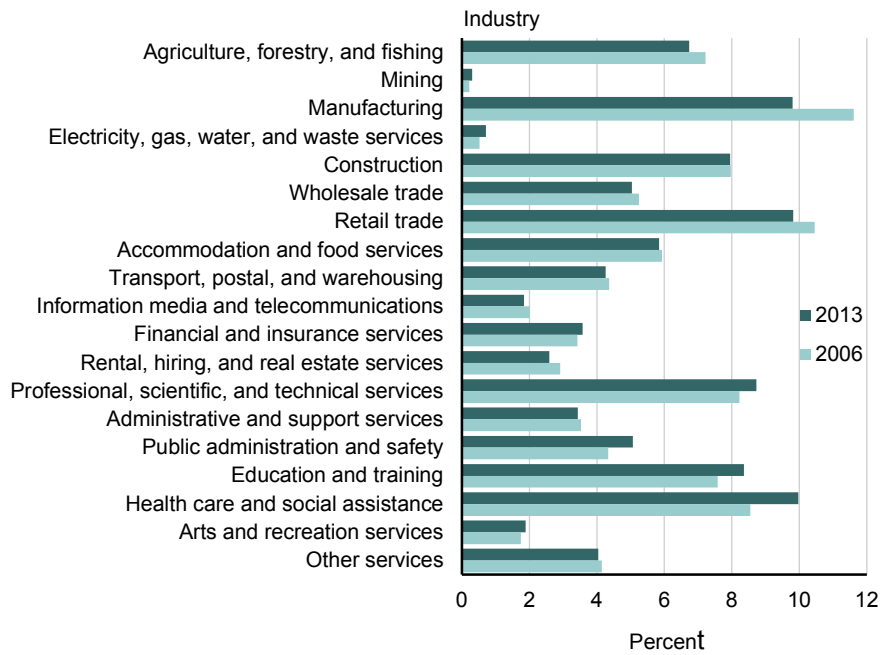


Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Health care and social assistance now the most common industry

- The health care and social assistance industry expanded 19.6 percent since 2006 and replaced manufacturing as the most common industry. In 2013, 1 in 10 employed people (191,694 people) worked in the health care and social assistance industry, which includes hospitals and medical care, residential care services, child care, and other social services.
- Other industries to experience growth included professional, scientific, and technical services, with an 8.8 percent increase since 2006, and education and training, with a 13.0 percent increase.
- Retail trade remained the second most common industry, employing 188,631 people (9.8 percent of employed people) in 2013, but declined since 2006.
- Manufacturing showed the largest decline, with 29,472 fewer people employed in this industry in 2013 than in 2006. This was a 13.5 percent decrease.

### Major industry groups for employed people aged 15 years and over 2006 and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

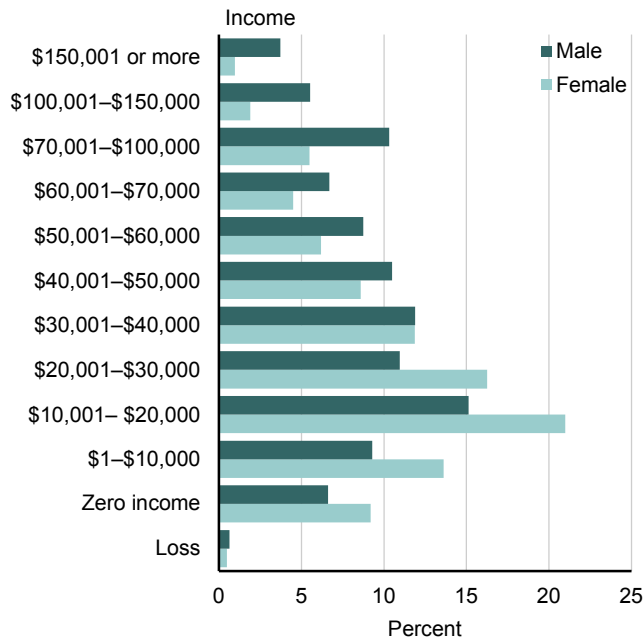
# 7 Income

## More than twice as many men as women have an income over \$70,000

- In 2013, almost 2 out of 5 (38.2 percent) adults (people aged 15 years and over) had a personal income of \$20,000 or less, and 5.9 percent had a personal income of over \$100,000.
- Men were more likely than women to have an income of over \$70,000, at 19.6 percent for men compared with 8.3 percent for women.
- The median income was \$28,500.
- Men had a median income of \$36,500 and women had a median income of \$23,100. Men's median income was 1.6 times that of women's median income.
- The increase in median income since 2006 was less for men than for women. Since 2006, men's median income increased 15.9 percent and women's median income increased 20.9 percent.

### Total personal income for people aged 15 years and over

By sex  
2013 Census



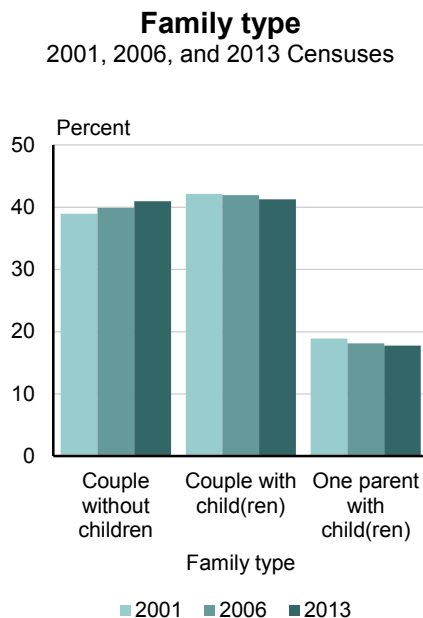
Source: Statistics New Zealand

## 8 Families and households

The 'couples with children' category consists of couples who had one or more children of any age living with them. Couples without children includes couples whose children no longer live with them as well as couples who have not had children.

### Couples without children almost as common as couples with children

- Couples with children made up 41.3 percent of families, a small decrease from 42.0 percent in 2006.
- Couples without children made up 40.9 percent of families, a small increase from 39.9 percent in 2006.
- The percentage of one-parent-with-children families decreased marginally, at 17.8 percent in 2013 compared with 18.1 percent in 2006.



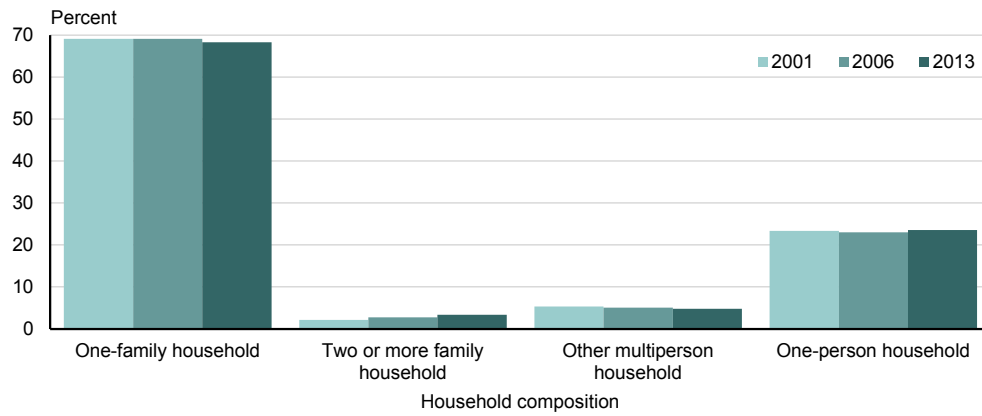
Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Nearly 1 in 4 households is a person living alone

- One-person households made up 23.5 percent of households in 2013, a slight increase from 23.0 percent in 2006.
- One-family households remained the most common type of household, making up 68.3 percent of households in 2013, compared with 69.1 percent in 2006. One-person households were the second most common household type.



### Household composition 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses



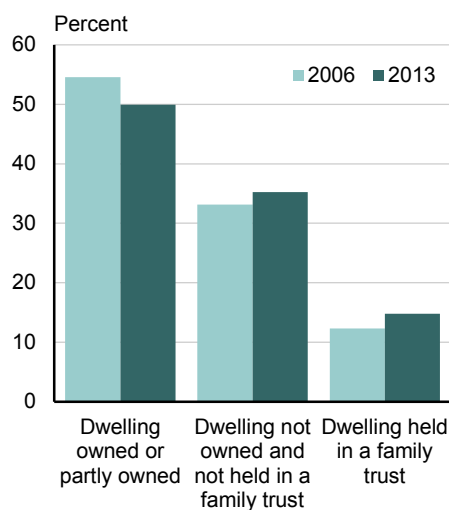
Source: Statistics New Zealand

## 9 Home ownership

### Home ownership continues to fall

- In 2013, 64.8 percent of households owned their home or held it in a family trust, down from 66.9 percent in 2006.
- The percentage of households who owned their home dropped to 49.9 percent in 2013 from 54.5 percent in 2006.
- Of those households who owned their home, 56.4 percent had a mortgage, and 43.6 percent did not have a mortgage.
- There were 215,283 households (14.8 percent) that reported holding their home in a family trust.
- Over a third of households (35.2 percent) did not own their home. This was an increase from 33.1 percent in 2006. Most households who did not own their home were renting (453,135 households). The rest of this category was made up of households who were not paying rent, and a small number of households who did not indicate whether they were paying rent.

**Home ownership by households**  
2006 and 2013 Censuses



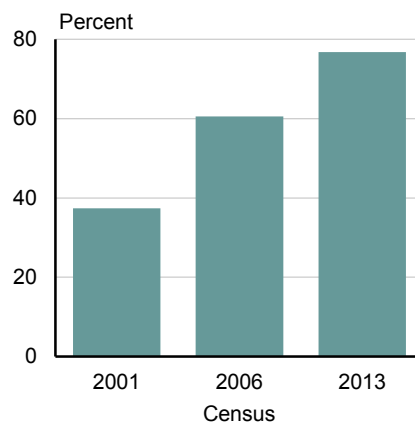
Source: Statistics New Zealand

## 10 Phone and Internet access

### Three-quarters of households now have Internet access

- Internet access at home continued to rise, at 76.8 percent in 2013, compared with 60.5 percent in 2006 and 37.4 percent in 2001.
- Cellphone access also increased, with 83.7 percent of households in 2013 having access to a cellphone at home, compared with 74.2 percent in 2006.
- Access to a landline telephone decreased. In 2013, 85.5 percent of households had access to a landline telephone at home, down from 91.6 percent in 2006.
- Fax access decreased. In 2013, 14.6 percent of households had access to a fax, down from 26.0 percent in 2006.
- A small percentage of households (1.6 percent or 24,135 households) did not have access to any telecommunication systems at home. That is, they did not have a landline telephone, cellphone, Internet access, or a fax.

**Households with access to the Internet**  
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand



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## More information

*QuickStats about national highlights* provides a broad summary of a range of topics. More in-depth information will be available in later QuickStats releases. For a list of upcoming publications see:

- [2013 Census products and services release schedule](#)

Other 2013 Census publications include:

- [New Zealand as a village of 100 people – infographic](#)
- [2013 Census Usually Resident Population Counts](#)
- [2013 Census QuickStats about Māori](#)
- [2013 Census definitions and forms](#)
- [2013 Census information by variable](#)
- [2013 Census data dictionary](#)

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## List of available tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Available files' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

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