

2. Counties Manukau demography

This section presents data on the following:

- The age structure of the population in Counties Manukau District Health Board (CMDHB) by sex and ethnic group
- Population projections to 2026 by ethnic group and age.
- Counties Manukau by NZDep01 (New Zealand deprivation score for 2001 based on information collected from the 2001 census.
- Socioeconomic status by DHB (section unchanged from the previous Population Health Indicators report).

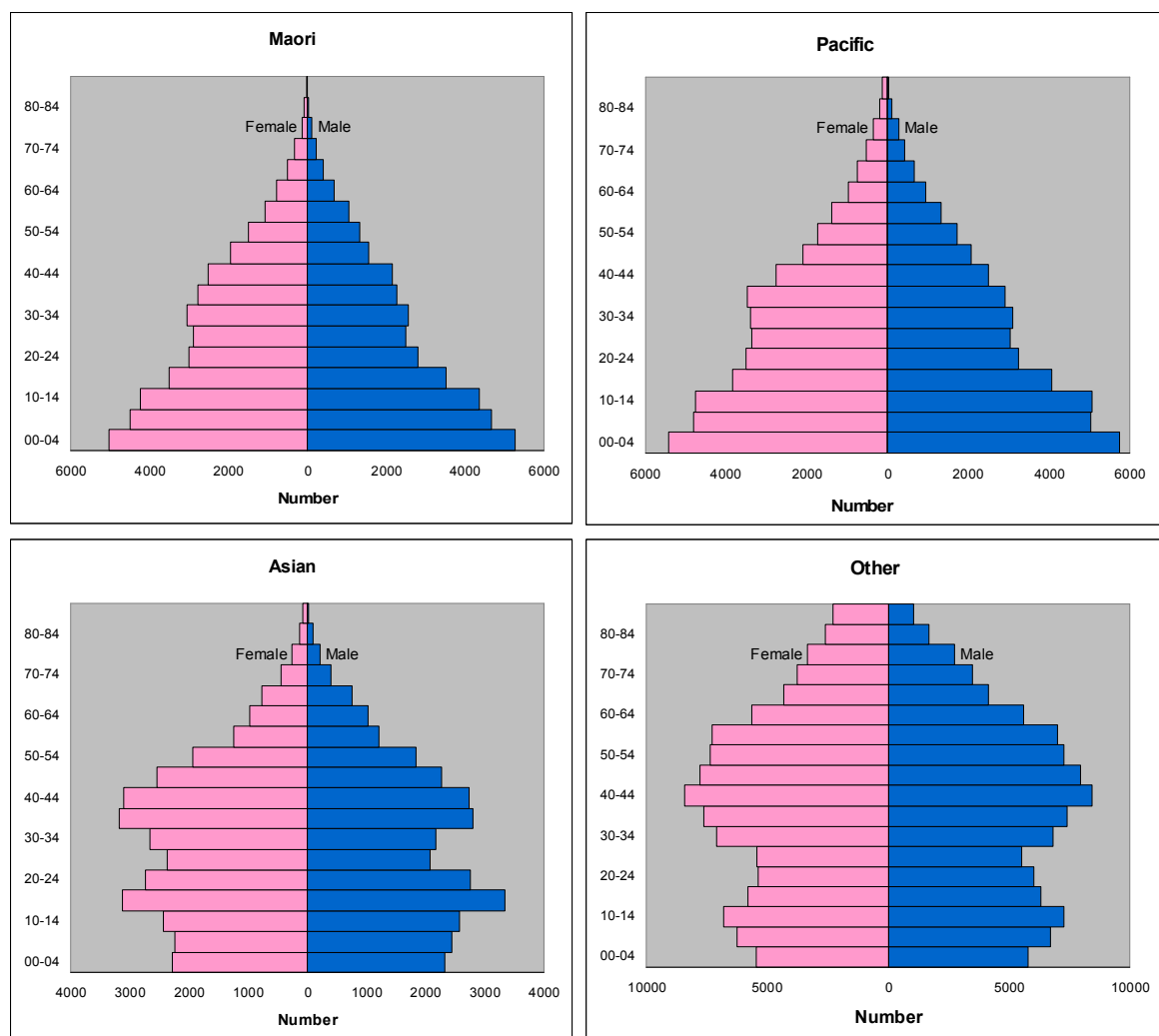
The geography of CMDHB is briefly described in Section 11, p165.

2.1. The Counties Manukau population

Population data was produced by Statistics New Zealand in July 2004 from projections based on the 2001 census for the resident population² provided for the Ministry of Health, using prioritised ethnicity. The age and ethnicity structure of CMDHB population is shown in Figure 2.1.1 and Table 2.1.1

Figure 2.1.1: Population pyramids for Counties Manukau residents by ethnicity, 2004

Note: different scales used for each pyramid



² The resident population includes estimates for under-enumeration and people temporarily overseas at the time of the census. It is as used for DHB population-based funding.

Table 2.1.1: Counties Manukau population by age and ethnicity, 2004

| Ethnicity | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Maori | 10,300 | 9,170 | 8,610 | 7,020 | 5,790 | 5,380 | 5,610 | 5,040 | 4,680 |
| Pacific | 11,170 | 9,840 | 9,800 | 7,920 | 6,740 | 6,420 | 6,490 | 6,400 | 5,250 |
| Asian | 4,600 | 4,670 | 5,000 | 6,470 | 5,500 | 4,450 | 4,830 | 5,990 | 5,840 |
| Other | 11,300 | 13,010 | 14,070 | 12,130 | 11,400 | 10,960 | 13,910 | 15,090 | 16,860 |
| Total | 37,360 | 36,690 | 37,480 | 33,540 | 29,430 | 27,210 | 30,840 | 32,520 | 32,630 |

| Ethnicity | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85+ | Total |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Maori | 3,490 | 2,810 | 2,110 | 1,470 | 900 | 580 | 240 | 110 | 40 | 73,350 |
| Pacific | 4,160 | 3,450 | 2,710 | 1,900 | 1,400 | 940 | 630 | 310 | 170 | 85,700 |
| Asian | 4,830 | 3,790 | 2,450 | 2,000 | 1,530 | 870 | 470 | 220 | 110 | 63,600 |
| Other | 15,770 | 14,660 | 14,300 | 11,260 | 8,420 | 7,230 | 6,110 | 4,320 | 3,320 | 204,130 |
| Total | 28,250 | 24,710 | 21,570 | 16,630 | 12,250 | 9,620 | 7,450 | 4,960 | 3,640 | 426,780 |

Figure 2.1.1 (above) shows the population structure for residents of Counties Manukau. Maori, with 38% of the population aged 0-14, and Pacific (36%) have much younger populations than Asian (22%) and European/Other (19%). They show a wide base in the pyramids, while the Asian and Other pyramids are much more 'rectangular in shape. The Asian population pyramid has a bimodal distribution which may reflect arriving immigrants of working age and their families. There is a "dip" in Others aged 15 – 29 years, possibly due to young people moving out the area to attend tertiary educational facilities or travelling overseas for their overseas experience (OE).

Just under half the CMDHB population in 2005 is made up of European and other ethnicities (48%), with Pacific (20%), Maori (17%) and Asian (15%) making up the majority. Over a third (actually 36%) of all Pacific people in NZ live in CMDHB.

2.2. Counties Manukau population growth

[Population projection according to ethnic group](#)

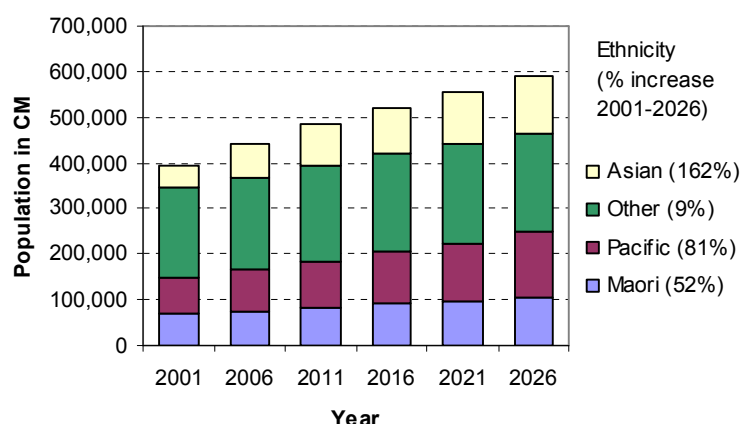
Table 2.2.1 shows the change in population according to ethnic group for Counties Manukau (CM) from 1996 – 2026 using data from Census 1996, Census 2001, and forward projections based on 2001 Census data.

Table 2.2.1: Projected population for CM to 2026 by ethnic group

| Ethnic group | Year | | | | | | | % change 2001-2026 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | 2026 | |
| Maori | 61,700 | 69,230 | 76,010 | 82,640 | 89,700 | 97,320 | 105,570 | 52% |
| Pacific | 58,700 | 78,550 | 90,410 | 102,100 | 114,470 | 127,790 | 142,290 | 81% |
| Others | 204,800 | 198,230 | 203,050 | 211,040 | 213,930 | 215,670 | 216,140 | 9% |
| Asian | 28,800 | 47,700 | 73,700 | 88,300 | 100,600 | 113,000 | 125,000 | 162% |
| Total | 354,000 | 393,710 | 443,170 | 484,080 | 518,700 | 553,780 | 589,000 | 50% |
| source | Census 96 | Census 01 | Projected from 2001 as at August 2004 | | | | | |

Figure 2.2.1 shows the change in CM population by ethnic group from 2001 to 2026. The greatest increase is seen in the Asian group which is projected to increase by 162% between 2001 and 2026, mainly driven by anticipated immigration. This is followed by Pacific, projected to increase 81%, and Maori, projected to increase by 52%, mainly driven here by the fertility of the younger populations. The Other group is only projected to increase 9%.

Figure 2.2.1: Projected increase in CM population from 2001 to 2026, by ethnic group



[Population projection according to age group](#)

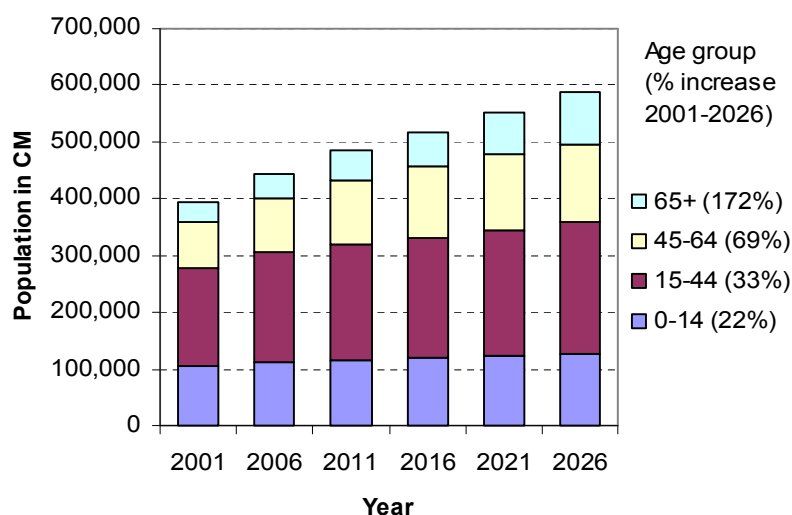
Table 2.2.2 presents data showing the change in population according to age group for Counties Manukau (CM) from 2001 – 2026 using data from Census 2001, and forward projections based on 2001 Census data.

Table 2.2.2: Projected population for CM from 2001 to 2026 by age group

| Age group (years) | Year | | | | | | %change 2001-2026 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | 2026 | |
| 0-14 | 104,480 | 113,300 | 117,160 | 119,720 | 122,390 | 127,710 | 22% |
| 15-44 | 174,410 | 191,750 | 203,590 | 211,150 | 222,030 | 232,040 | 33% |
| 45-64 | 81,030 | 96,980 | 112,940 | 124,660 | 132,950 | 137,230 | 69% |
| 65+ | 33,790 | 41,140 | 50,390 | 63,170 | 76,410 | 92,020 | 172% |
| Total | 393,710 | 443,170 | 484,080 | 518,700 | 553,780 | 589,000 | 50% |

Figure 2.2.2 graphically demonstrates the change in CM population by age group from 2001 to 2026. The greatest increase of 172% is seen in the oldest age group, 65+y, and this decreases progressively with younger age groups so that the youngest age group (0-14y) shows the least increase in population of 22% between 2001 and 2026.

Figure 2.2.2: Projected increase in CM population from 2001 to 2026, by age group



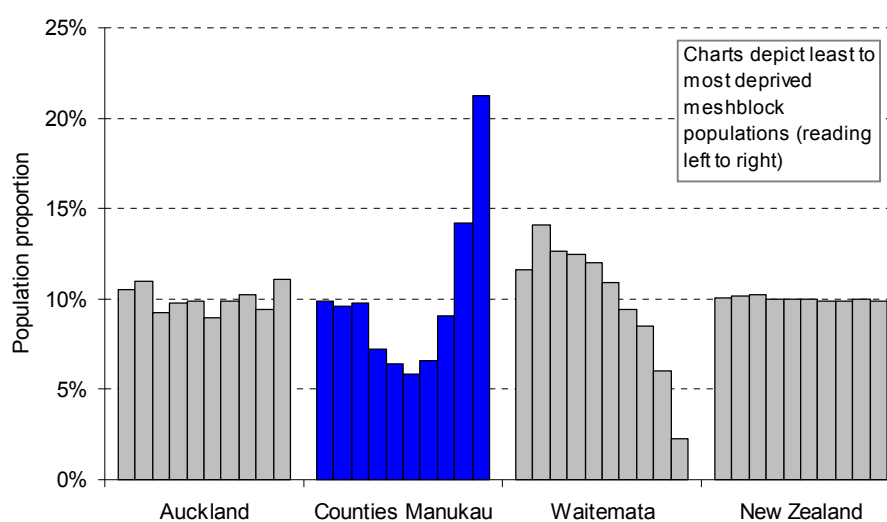
2.3. Counties Manukau by NZDep01 score

NZDep01 is a census-based small area index of deprivation, with a relative deprivation score assigned to each meshblock in New Zealand. A meshblock is the smallest geographic unit defined by Statistics New Zealand and contains a median of 90 people. The variables that make up NZDep01 are listed in order of importance in the table below.

| Census variables included in the NZDep01 | |
|--|---|
| Domain of deprivation | Description – Census 2001 variable used in assessment |
| Communication | Proportion of people with no access to a telephone |
| Income | Proportion of people aged 18-59 receiving a means tested benefit |
| Employment | Proportion of people aged 18-59 who are unemployed |
| Income | Proportion of people living in households with equivalised household income below a defined income threshold. |
| Transport | Proportion of people with no access to a car |
| Support | Proportion of people aged < 60 living in a single parent family |
| Qualifications | Proportion of people aged 18-59 without any qualifications |
| Own home | Proportion of people not living in own home |
| Living space | Proportion of people living in households below equivalised bedroom occupancy threshold |

The deprivation index applies to areas, not individual people, and is therefore useful in illustrating the contextual as well as compositional variables affecting socio-economic status. The area index is also used as a proxy for individual socio-economic status when individual level data for income, education and occupation are not available. However, caution must be exercised as heterogeneity within meshblocks, and certainly within census area units, means that any socio-economic gradient present will be under-estimated. Targeting health care interventions by NZDep level will never be as efficient as working with individual level measures.

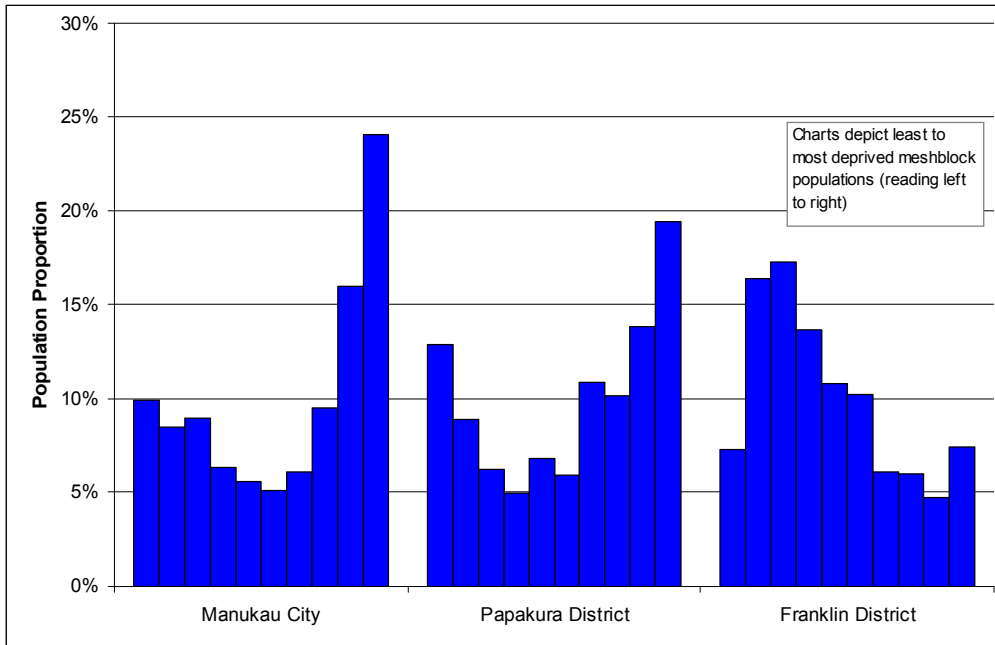
Figure 2.3.1: Percentage of people by NZDep01 decile for Counties Manukau, Auckland, Waitemata, and NZ, census 2001 (If distributed evenly would all be 10%).



NZDep01 is often analysed by decile, where decile 1 represents the 10% of meshblocks least deprived in NZ and decile 10 the most deprived. Using Census 2001 figures Counties Manukau clearly had a greater proportion of the population in deciles 9 and 10 (35%) than Waitemata (8%), Auckland (20%), or the total NZ population (20%) (Figure 2.3.1). Projected population figures for 2005 estimated that the proportion of the population in deciles 9 and 10 were 37% for Counties Manukau, 9% for Waitemata, 21% for Auckland, and 20% for the total

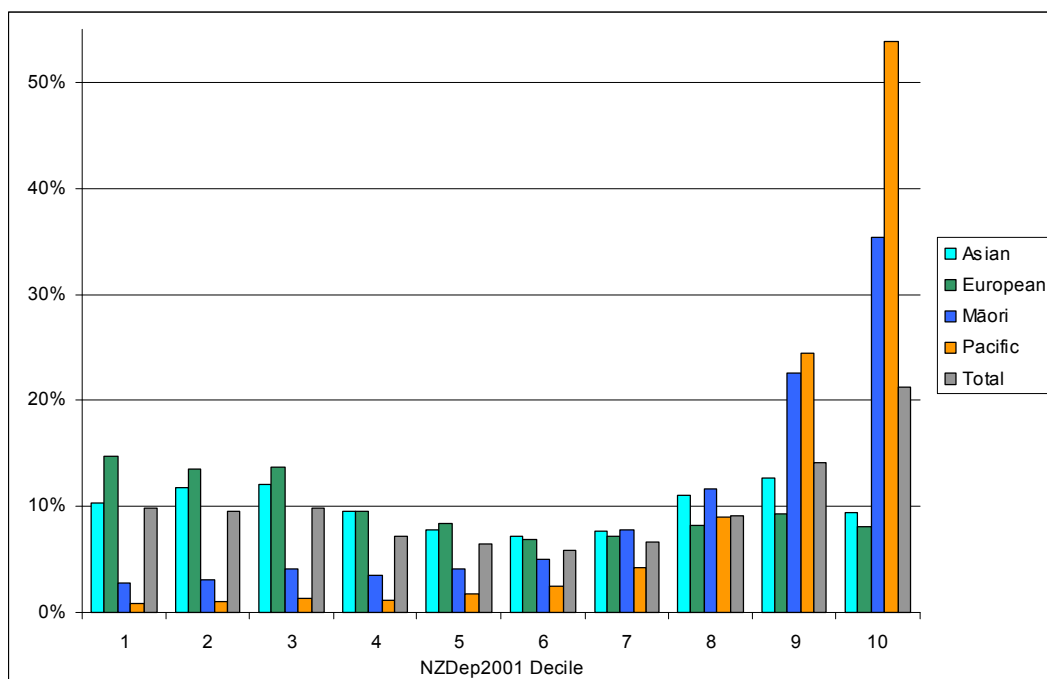
NZ population. This implies small increases in relative deprivation of 1-2% for Auckland populations but the assumption that the new growth at a meshblock level will not change the characteristics of the meshblock will not be able to be tested until NZDep06 is available.

Figure 2.3.2: Percentage of people by NZDep01 decile for Counties Manukau, by TA, census 2001



Within CM, a greater proportion of the population were deprived (NZDep01 9 and 10) in the Manukau (40%) and Papakura (33%) Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) than in Franklin (12%) (Figure 2.3.2).

Figure 2.3.3: Percentage of people by NZDep01 decile and ethnic group for Counties Manukau, Census 2001



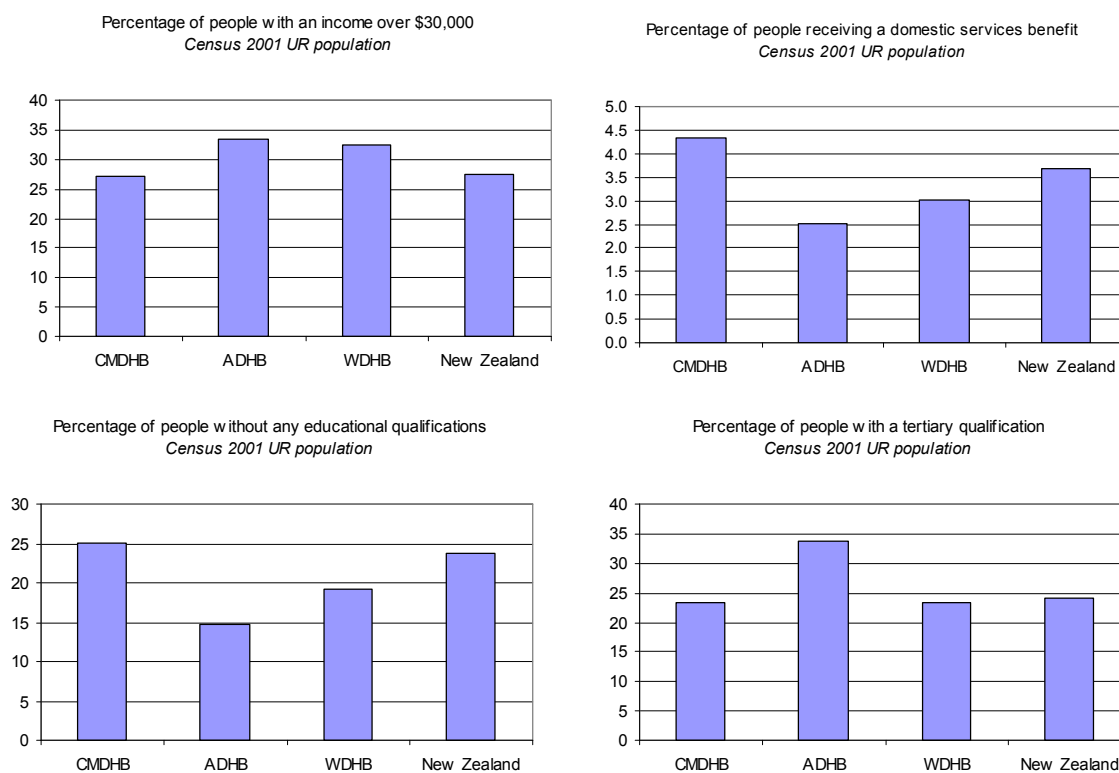
Within CM Maori and Pacific showed a dramatic increase in proportion of population with increasing deprivation, whereas the reverse was generally true for Europeans, while Asians had similar proportions of most and least deprived. Seventy-eight percent of Pacific were classified as NZDep01 9 and 10 compared with 58% of Maori, 22% of Asians, and 17% of Europeans (Figure 2.3.3).

2.4. Socio-economic status by DHB

The graphs shown in this section present a range of social and economic factors that are known to, or are likely to, impact on health. Socioeconomic factors explain much of the variation of health status in a population, and the various pathways linking social and economic factors have been documented in for example *The social, cultural and economic determinants of health in New Zealand: Action to improve health (1998)*³.

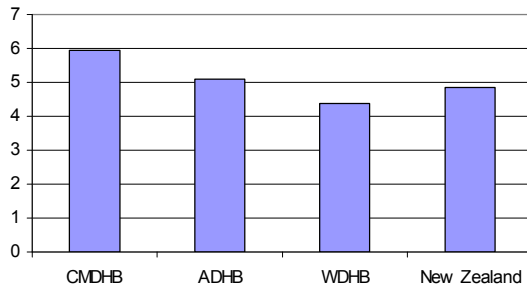
As CMDHB includes within its boundaries some of the wealthiest areas in the country as well as some of the poorest, these graphs necessarily provide an averaged picture. The relatively low rates of educational attainment and higher rates of unemployment in the CMDHB population compared to the rest of NZ are still evident.

Figure 2.4.1: Socioeconomic factors, CMDHB, ADHB, WDHB and NZ, Census 2001

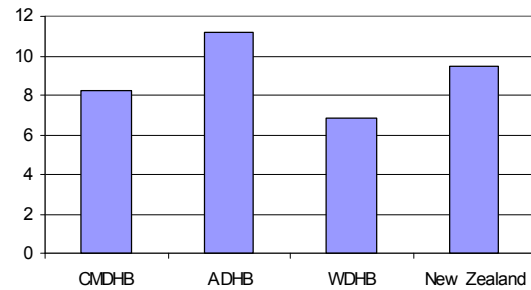


³ National Health Committee. *The social, cultural and economic determinants of health in New Zealand: Action to improve health*. June 1998.

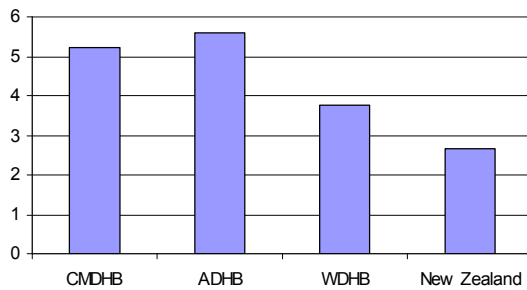
Percentage of people unemployed
Census 2001 UR population



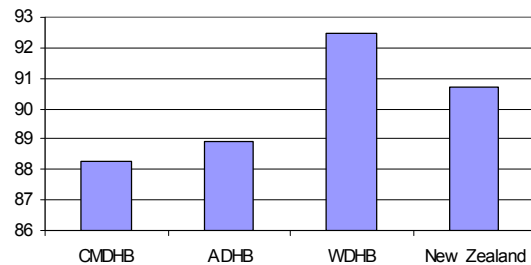
Percentage of dwellings without access to a car
Census 2001 UR population



Percentage of dwelling without household heating
Census 2001 UR population



Percentage of dwellings with a telephone
Census 2001 UR population



[Summary – Section 2 demography](#)

The demography of the population served by CMDHB is notable. CMDHB is:

- one of the youngest DHBs
- the most multicultural of any DHB
- the DHB with the most Pacific people resident
- projected to be one of the fastest growing DHBs
- projected to have the fastest proportionate growth in the 65+ population
- the DHB with the largest number of relatively deprived adults
- the DHB with the largest number of relatively deprived children

More detail on children is given in Section 9, p135, on the elderly population in Section 10, p149, and by Territorial Authority in Section 11, p166.