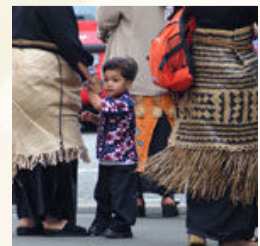


research
NEW ZEALAND

**Special Report on the
2013 Census of New Zealand's Population and Dwellings**





Summary

Every five years, Statistics New Zealand conducts the Census of Population and Dwellings. The most recent Census was scheduled to be held in 2011, but was not held until Tuesday 5 March 2013 due to the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake. This is a full seven years after the previous Census held on Tuesday 7 March 2006.

New Zealanders were given the option of completing the 2013 Census forms online. Almost two million individual and dwelling forms were completed on this basis, or about 35 per cent of the total census forms submitted (over 5.6 million).

This report identifies and discusses four key trends based on Research New Zealand's analysis of the 2013 Census data. Our analysis shows that the New Zealand population is:

- ◆ **Growing:** New Zealand's population is steadily growing. Between 2006 and 2013 it grew 5.3 percent to approximately 4.42 million. It is projected to be about 4.79 million by 2021.
- ◆ **Ageing:** The median age of the New Zealand population is increasing and there is another mini baby boom on its way.
- ◆ **Becoming increasingly diverse:** The New Zealand population is increasingly becoming diverse in terms of its ethnicity, place of birth and family structure.
- ◆ **Becoming increasingly regionalised:** Over three-quarters of New Zealand's population are located in the North Island. Between 2006 and 2013, the North Island experienced significantly greater growth than the South Island (5.8 percent and 3.8 percent respectively). The Auckland Region now accounts for almost one-third of the population (32.4 percent) and at 8.5 percent experienced the greatest inter-census growth of any region in the country.

The next census will take place in 2018.



Growing

Overall population growth

Between the 2006 and 2013 the population of New Zealand increased by 5.3 percent, growing from 4,027,947 to 4,242,048. This compares with an increase of 7.8 percent between the 2001 and 2006.

The population is projected to grow to 4,798,000 by 2021 and to 5,511,400 by 2041.

Table 1: Population by census year

	Population n	% change
1976	3,103,266	
1981	3,143,307	1.3
1986	3,263,283	3.8
1991	3,373,926	3.4
1996	3,618,303	7.2
2001	3,737,280	3.3
2006	4,027,947	7.8
2013	4,242,048	5.3
Projection: 2021	4,798,000	13.1
Projection: 2041	5,511,400	14.9



Natural population increase and immigration

Both natural increase (an excess of births over deaths) and immigration have contributed to the increase in New Zealand's population.

- ◆ **Total increase.** After peaking at approximately 69,000 in 2003, the annual population growth steadily slipped to a little under 40,000 in 2008. With the Global Financial Recession, annual growth increased sharply to approximately 51,000 in 2010.
- ◆ **Net migration** was partly responsible for this, with significantly more arrivals (approximately 82,000) than departures (approximately 66,000).
- ◆ **Natural population increase** also contributed to the increase in annual population growth, peaking to a little over 35,000 in 2010. Because returning New Zealanders and immigrants are younger people, immigrants contribute to the natural population increase and to the rate of increase in the population overall.

New Zealand's birth rate is currently hovering around or just below the 2.1 births per woman required to maintain the population. By 2046, based on current trends, the number of deaths will start exceeding births and the growth rate will slow down.

Table 2: Immigration rate¹ and natural increase by year

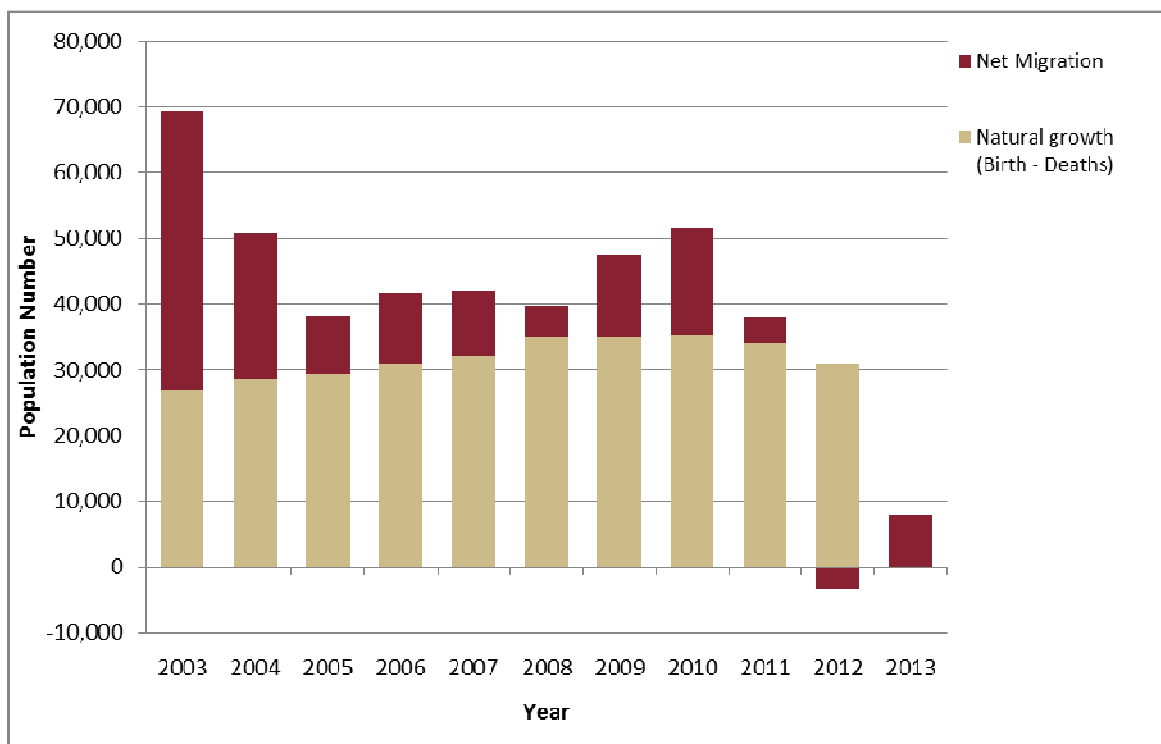
	Total increase	Arrivals	Departures	Net migration ¹	Natural increase
		n	n	n	n
2003	69,369	97,250	54,733	42,517	26,852
2004	50,682	84,285	62,277	22,008	28,674
2005	37,964	79,139	70,546	8,593	29,371
2006	41,698	80,076	69,388	10,688	31,010
2007	42,089	82,700	72,622	10,078	32,011
2008	39,689	85,239	80,507	4,732	34,957
2009	47,525	88,251	75,736	12,515	35,010
2010	51,611	82,305	65,801	16,504	35,107
2011	37,944	84,016	80,149	3,867	34,077
2012	27,858	84,402	87,593	-3,191	31,049
2013	N/A ²	88,235	80,328	7,907	N/A ²

¹ Based on permanent and long-term migration.

² The natural increase for 2013 is derived from a survey that not available at the time of writing.



Figure 1 – Annual population increase due to net migration and natural population growth





Ageing

Trends show the continuance of the ageing of New Zealand's population, with a higher proportion of elderly people (aged 65 years and over) and a lower proportion of children (aged under 15 years).

The proportion of people aged 65 years and over in the New Zealand population increased from 11.7 percent of the population in 1996 to 14.3 percent in 2013. This is expected to reach 17.2 percent by 2021 (2004-based projection).

In contrast, the proportion of those aged under 15 years in New Zealand has fallen from 23.0 percent in 1996 to 20.4 percent in 2013. This is projected to fall to 19.1 percent by 2021 (2004-based projection).

Another indicator of New Zealand's ageing population is the increasing median age¹. The median age in the 1996 Census was 33.0 years. This has increased to 38.0 years in the 2013 Census. Immigration has had the effect of slowing the increase in the median age as it tends to attract working age people and their children.

In 2013, the life expectancy at birth for males was 79.1 years and for females 82.8 years, showing that the life expectancy gap between men and women is narrowing. Between 1975 and 1977, the gap was 6.5 years, between 2005 and 2007 it was 4.2 years and in 2013 it has narrowed to 3.7 years.

Currently, the modal age group in the population is the age group 35 to 39 years. This bulge in the population is mirrored a generation later, with those aged 15 to 19 years comprising the second largest population age group. This "baby blip" generation is making its presence felt in schools and tertiary institutions and will soon begin entering the workforce.

¹ Half the population is older and half are younger than this age.



Table 3: Population by age and gender (2013)

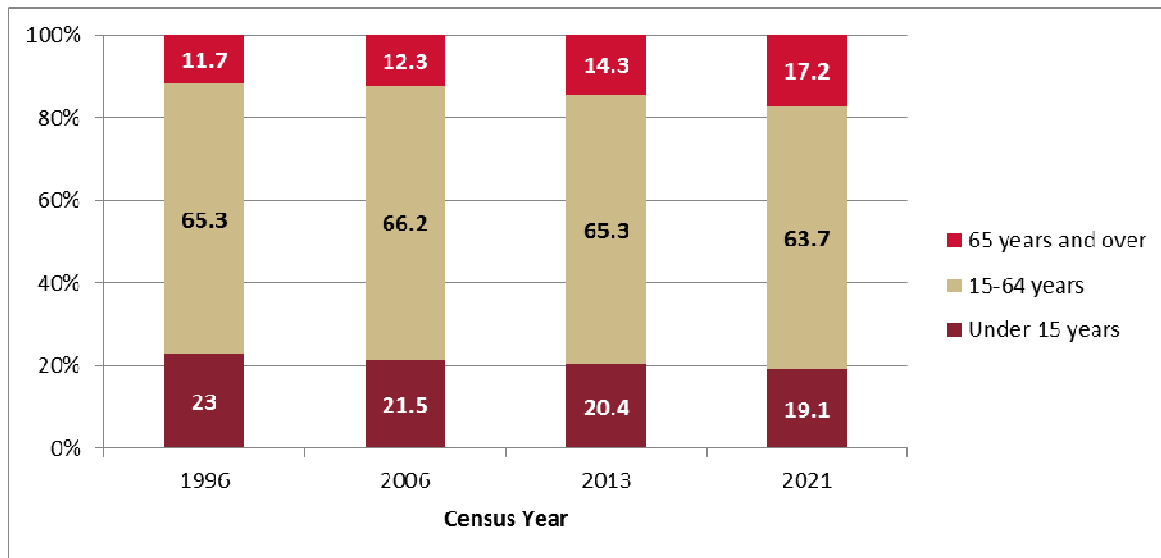
	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0-4 years	292,041	6.9	149,295	7.2	142,746	6.6
5-9 years	286,758	6.8	146,202	7.1	140,556	6.5
10-14 years	286,830	6.8	146,673	7.1	140,157	6.4
15-19 years	295,756	7.0	150,912	7.3	144,846	6.7
20-24 years	290,688	6.9	145,595	7.1	145,095	6.7
25-29 years	258,135	6.1	124,956	6.1	133,176	6.1
30-34 years	256,554	6.0	121,899	5.9	134,652	6.2
35-39 years	267,519	6.3	126,363	6.1	141,156	6.5
40-44 years	305,754	7.2	144,078	7.0	161,676	7.4
45-49 years	301,635	7.1	144,336	7.0	157,302	7.2
50-54 years	299,994	7.1	144,576	7.0	155,421	7.1
55-59 years	260,187	6.1	126,258	6.1	133,926	6.1
60-64 years	233,163	5.5	114,000	5.5	119,163	5.5
65-69 years	196,020	4.6	95,555	4.6	100,464	4.6
70-74 years	150,114	3.5	72,012	3.5	78,105	3.6
75-79 years	106,557	2.5	49,542	2.4	57,012	2.6
80-84 years	81,027	1.9	35,583	1.7	45,444	2.1
85 years and over	73,314	1.7	26,184	1.3	47,133	2.2
Total	4,242,048	100	2,064,018	100	2,178,030	100
Median age	38.0		36.9		38.9	

Table 4: Age group by census year

	1996		2006		2013		Projection: 2021	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 15 years	832,081	23.0	867,573	21.5	865,632	20.4	918,000	19.1
15-64 years	2,363,554	65.3	2,664,768	66.2	2,769,384	65.3	3,056,000	63.7
65 years and over	422,667	11.7	495,606	12.3	607,032	14.3	824,000	17.2
Total	3,618,302	100.0	4,027,947	100.0	4,242,048	100.0	4,798,000	100
Median age	34.0		35.9		38.0		37.9 ¹	



Figure 2 Changes in inter-census age group distribution





Becoming increasingly diverse

Ethnicity

The ethnic make-up of the New Zealand population is becoming increasingly diverse.

A significant factor in this increased diversity is a substantial growth in Asian peoples. In the 2006 Census some 9.2 percent of the population stated they were Asian, while in 2013 Asian peoples had increased to 11.8 percent of the population.

Notwithstanding this increase, Europeans remain the largest ethnic group at 74.0 percent, followed by Māori, at 14.9 percent of the population. The category *New Zealander* was made available for the first time in the 2006 Census, when 11.1 percent of the population identified as New Zealanders. In the 2013 Census this category was only available as a 'write-in' option; with the result that only 1.6 percent of the population stated they were *New Zealanders*.

Ethnic diversity varies around the country. Auckland is the most ethnically diverse region, with the proportion of Asian peoples (23.1 percent) being twice that for the general New Zealand population, and more people identifying themselves as Pacific peoples than elsewhere in the country (14.6 percent).

Table 5: Ethnic group (Total Responses)¹ by census year

	2001		2006		2013	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
European	2,871,432	80.1	2,609,592	67.6	2,969,391	74.0
Māori	526,281	14.7	565,329	14.6	598,602	14.9
Pacific peoples	231,801	6.5	265,974	6.9	295,941	7.4
Asian	238,176	6.6	354,549	9.2	471,708	11.8
MELAA ²	*	*	34,746	0.9	46,956	1.2
Other ethnicity						
New Zealander	*	*	429,426	11.1	65,973	1.6
Other 'other' ethnicity	24,993	0.7	1,494	0.0	1,788	0.0
Total ³	24,993	0.7	430,878	11.2	67,752	1.7
Total	3,586,731	100	3,860,163	100	4,011,402	100

¹ Includes all of the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group.

² MELAA = Middle Eastern, Latin American and African. This is a new category introduced for the 2006 Census.

Previously, 'MELAA' responses were counted to the 'Other ethnicity' category.

³ In 2001 'Total Other Ethnicity' included MELAA.

* Figure not available.



Birthplace

The 2013 Census showed that one quarter of New Zealand's population (25.2 percent) was born overseas, compared with 22.9 percent in 2006 and 19.5 percent in 2001.

England is still the most common overseas birthplace, with 21.5 percent of overseas-born people living in New Zealand being born in that country. However, of the ten most common overseas birthplaces, about 50 percent are non-English speaking countries.

Table 6: Most common overseas birthplaces of people living in New Zealand by census year

	2001		2006		2013	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
England	178,203	25.5	202,401	23.0	215,589	21.5
People's Republic of China	38,949	5.6	78,117	8.9	89,121	8.9
India	20,892	3.0	43,344	4.9	67,176	6.7
Australia	56,259	8.1	62,742	7.1	62,613	6.3
South Africa	26,061	3.7	41,676	4.7	54,279	5.4
Fiji	25,722	3.7	37,746	4.3	52,755	5.3
Samoa	47,118	6.7	50,649	5.8	50,658	5.1
Philippines	10,134	1.5	15,282	1.7	37,299	3.7
Republic of Korea	17,931	2.6	28,806	3.3	26,604	2.7
Scotland	28,683	4.1	29,016	3.3	25,953	2.6
Total born overseas	698,628	19.5	879,543	22.9	1,001,781	25.2



Family structure

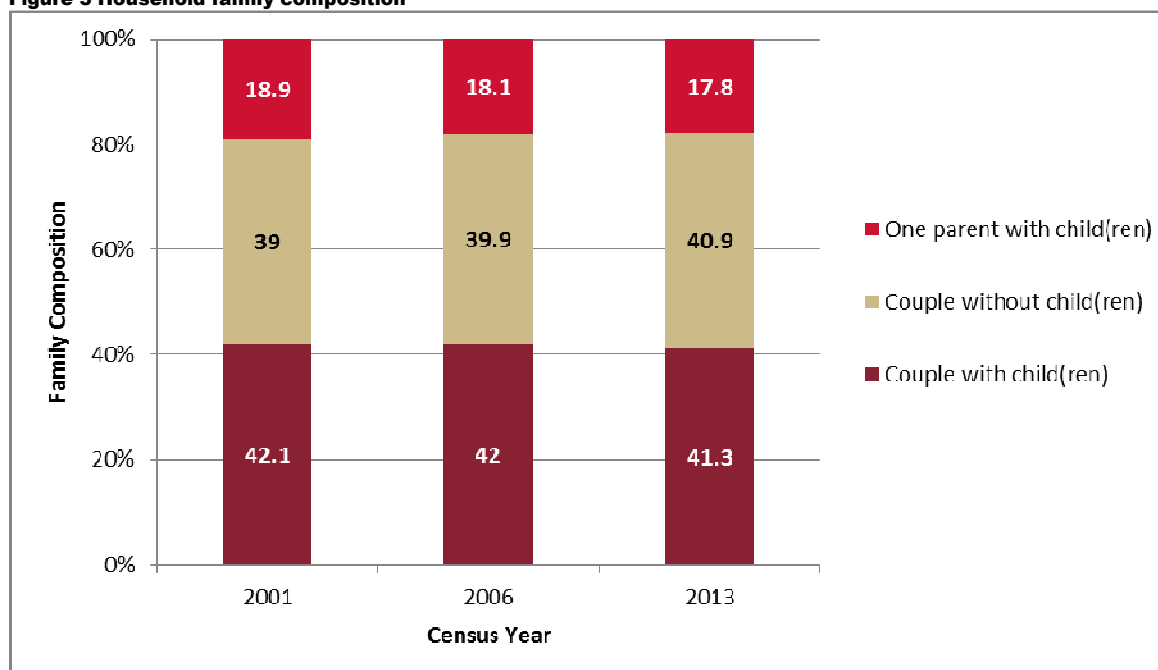
The structure of families continues to change, albeit slowly.

The proportion of one-parent families and couples without children is increasing, whereas the proportion of couples with children is decreasing. In the 2013 Census, one-parent families made up 17.8 percent of all the families living in New Zealand, 41.3 percent consisted of couples with children and 40.9 percent were couples without children.

Table 7: Family type by census year

	2001		2006		2013	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Couple with child(ren)	407,793	42.1	447,894	42.0	469,290	41.3
Couple without child(ren)	376,905	39.0	425,973	39.9	465,306	40.9
One parent with child(ren)	182,919	18.9	193,635	18.1	201,804	17.8
Total	967,614	100	1,067,502	100	1,136,397	100

Figure 3 Household family composition



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.



Other key family and household trends include the following:

- ◆ Forty-eight percent of those aged 15 years and over are married. Some 60.5 percent are married or live with a partner.
- ◆ The rate of marriage has decreased from 16.5 per 1,000 people aged 15 years and over in 1996 to 11.8 per 1,000 people in 2012. This decrease is due to a number of factors including an increase in de facto relationships.
- ◆ The percentage of males and females in the population in the 2013 Census was 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent respectively.



Becoming increasingly regionalised

The overall population increase between 2006 and 2013 was 5.3 percent. The population increase in the North Island was considerably higher at 5.8 percent compared with 3.8 percent in the South Island.

The North Island region with the highest population increase over the period was Auckland at 8.4 percent, followed by the Waikato at 6.0 percent and Taranaki at 5.3 percent. The growth rate in the other North Island regions were all below average for the population as a whole at 5.3 percent. Gisborne experienced negative growth at minus 1.9 percent.

In the South Island, the region with the highest population growth was Nelson at 8.3 percent, followed by Tasman at 5.7 percent. All other regions experienced growth rates below the average for the country as a whole, although none experienced negative growth.

Table 8: Population by region and census year

	2006		2013		Growth 2013/2006
	n	%	n	%	%
North Island					
Northland	148,470	3.7	151,692	3.6	2.2
Auckland	1,304,958	32.4	1,415,550	33.4	8.4
Waikato	380,826	9.5	403,641	9.5	6.0
Bay of Plenty	257,379	6.4	267,744	6.3	4.0
Gisborne	44,499	1.1	43,653	1.0	-1.9
Hawke's Bay	147,783	3.7	151,179	3.6	2.3
Taranaki	104,127	2.6	109,608	2.6	5.3
Manawatu-Wanganui	222,423	5.5	222,672	5.2	0.1
Wellington	448,959	11.1	471,315	11.1	5.0
Total North Island	3,059,418	76.0	3,237,048	76.3	5.8
South Island					
Tasman	44,628	1.1	47,154	1.1	5.7
Nelson	42,891	1.1	46,437	1.1	8.3
Marlborough	42,558	1.1	43,416	1.0	2.0
West Coast	31,329	0.8	32,148	0.8	2.6
Canterbury	521,832	13.0	539,436	12.7	3.4
Otago	193,800	4.8	202,467	4.8	4.5
Southland	90,876	2.3	93,342	2.2	2.7
Total South Island	967,914	24.0	1,004,397	23.7	3.8
Area outside region	618	0.0	600	0.0	-2.9
Total New Zealand	4,027,947	100.0	4,242,048	100.0	5.3



Other interesting results from the Census

Home ownership

- ◆ Home ownership in New Zealand has been decreasing since 1991, although it is still the most common tenure type. The 2013 Census shows that 49.9 percent of dwellings are owned or partly owned by its usual resident(s) compared with 73.8 percent in 1991. The 2013 Census also showed that 35.2 percent of dwellings are rented.

Table 9: Tenure of household by census year

	2001		2006		2013	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Dwellings owned or partly owned by usual resident(s)	868,656	67.8	743,952	54.5	725,445	49.9
Dwellings not owned by usual resident(s)	412,200	32.2	451,965	33.1	512,103	35.2
Dwellings held in a family trust by usual resident(s)	*	*	167,922	12.3	215,283	14.8
Total	1,280,856	100	1,363,839	100	1,452,837	100

Employment and income

In the December 2013 quarter, the proportion of the New Zealand population aged 15 years and over in employment was 62.3 percent, while 4.8 percent were unemployed and 32.9 percent not in the labour force. Of those in the labour force, 71.5 percent were employed full-time (30 hours or more per week) and 21.4 percent were working part-time.

In the June 2013 quarter the average weekly income from all sources was \$737; \$891 for men and \$590 for women.

The age group 45-49 had the highest average weekly income at \$1,003. Europeans had an average weekly income of \$793, Māori \$591 and Pacific peoples \$486.

There were only minor changes in employment and unemployment rates between 2006 and 2013. In the age group 15-24 years, the proportion in employment fell from 15.9 percent to 13.5 percent. It stayed constant at 80 percent for the age group 25-64, while for the age group 65 years and over, it rose from 4.1 percent to 6.5 percent.

The unemployment rates for those in the 15-24 year age group fell slightly from 45.4 percent in 2006 to 40 percent in 2013 and rose slightly from 53.4 percent to 58.5 percent for the 25-64 year group.



Table 10: Employment status by age groups

Age group	2006				2013			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in work-force	Unemployment rate	Employed	Unemployed	Not in workforce	Unemployment rate
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-24	15.9	45.4	19.2	13.3	13.5	40.0	20.7	18.4
25-64	80.0	53.4	39.2	3.5	80.0	58.5	36.4	5.3
65+	4.1	1.1	41.7	1.4	6.5	1.5	42.9	1.7
Total	100	100	100	5.1	100	100	100	7.1

According to the 2013 Census, the occupations with the highest proportion of workers were Health Care and Social Assistance (10 percent), Manufacturing and Retail Trade (both 9.8 percent), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (8.7 percent), and Education and Training (8.4 percent).

Occupations dominated by a particular gender were Manufacturing (13.3 percent males and 5.9 percent females), Construction (13.1 percent males and 2.3 percent females), Health Care and Social Assistance (17 percent females and 3.5 percent males), Education and Training (12.8 percent females and 4.3 percent males) and Retail Trade (11.5 percent females and 8.3 percent males).

It is interesting to note that in the case of Manufacturing, the proportion of males and females employed has decreased for both since 2006. Also interesting to note is the fact that the only industry in which the proportion of males and females employed is more or less equal is Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.



Table 11: Selected industry categories by gender

	2006			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	9.1	5.2	7.2	8.7	4.6	6.7
Mining	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	15.5	7.2	11.6	13.3	5.9	9.8
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7
Construction	13.1	2.2	8.0	13.1	2.3	8.0
Wholesale Trade	6.4	4.0	5.2	6.2	3.8	5.0
Retail Trade	8.7	12.4	10.5	8.3	11.5	9.8
Accommodation & Food Services	4.2	7.8	5.9	4.6	7.3	5.8
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	5.8	2.7	4.4	5.9	2.5	4.3
Information Media & Telecommunications	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Financial & Insurance Services	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.6
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.0	8.5	8.7
Administrative & Support Services	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.4
Public Administration & Safety	4.5	4.2	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.1
Education & Training	4.0	11.6	7.6	4.3	12.8	8.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	2.8	14.9	8.6	3.5	17.0	10.0
Arts & Recreation Services	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
Other Services	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Personal incomes have increased substantially between 2001 and 2013. The median income for men in 2001 was \$24,900 and by 2013 it had risen to \$36,500, while for women the median income was lower having risen from \$14,500 in 2001 to \$23,100 in 2013.

Table 12: Median personal incomes 2001 - 2013

	2001	2006	2013
	n	n	n
Males	24,900	31,500	36,500
Females	14,500	19,100	23,100
Total	18,500	24,400	28,500



In percentage terms, the inter-census increase in median income for men was 26.5 percent (2001-2006) and 15.9 percent (2006-2013). For women, the corresponding figures were 31.7 and 20.9 percent respectively. For the population as a whole the corresponding figures were 31.9 percent and 16.8 percent respectively.

Thus, the median income for women has been rising faster than for men. What is particularly interesting is that the rate of increase in the 2001-2006 period was so much higher than the rate of increase between 2006-2013. This is no doubt due to the Global Financial Recession and to some extent, the impact of the Christchurch earthquake.

Table 13: Inter-census median income increase 2006-2013 (Base year 2001)

	2006	2013
	%	%
Males	26.5	15.9
Females	31.7	20.9
Total	31.9	16.8

Household expenditure

The relative proportion of expenditure on various goods and services changed quite considerably between 2006/07 and 2012/13. Total net expenditure per week rose from \$968.50 to \$1,111.40 over the period. Notable increases in expenditure were 47.2 percent on Education, 30.6 percent on Housing and household utilities and 18.2 percent on Food.

Table 14: Average weekly household expenditure between 2000/01 and 2003/04 by expenditure group

	2006/07	2012/13	% change
	\$	\$	
Food	162.90	192.50	18.2
Alcoholic and tobacco	27.30	29.50	8.1
Clothing and footwear	33.90	31.60	-6.8
Housing and household utilities	209.00	272.90	30.6
Household contents and services	50.00	48.80	-2.4
Health	24.00	27.10	12.9
Transport	141.20	158.30	9.8
Communication	30.70	35.80	16.6
Recreation and culture	100.30	107.20	6.9
Education	12.50	18.40	47.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	91.00	101.70	11.8
Other expenditure	108.10	116.30	7.6
Sales, trade-ins, and refunds	-25.40	-28.80	13.4
Net expenditure	965.50	1,111.40	14.8



Appendix A: Appendix A: Tables – ethnic group by region

Table 15: Ethnic group¹ by North Island Region (2013)

	Total people		Northland		Auckland		Waikato		Bay of Plenty		Gisborne		Hawke's Bay		Taranaki		Manawatu-Wanganui		Wellington	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
European	2,969,391	74.0	105,057	75.7	789,306	59.3	296,097	77.4	189,597	75.7	24,504	60.8	110,940	77.7	89,802	86.2	172,101	81.3	345,180	77.0
Māori	598,602	14.9	44,931	32.4	142,770	10.7	83,742	21.9	68,940	27.5	19,683	48.9	34,659	24.3	18,150	17.4	43,596	20.6	58,338	13.0
Pacific Peoples	295,941	7.4	4,461	3.2	194,958	14.6	14,700	3.8	7,728	3.1	1,542	3.8	6,267	4.4	1,701	1.6	7,344	3.5	36,105	8.0
Asian	471,708	11.8	3,927	2.8	307,230	23.1	26,382	6.9	12,963	5.2	975	2.4	5,115	3.6	3,594	3.5	10,863	5.1	47,235	10.5
Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African	46,956	1.2	555	0.4	24,945	1.9	3,564	0.9	1,269	0.5	159	0.4	666	0.5	447	0.4	1,335	0.6	6,576	1.5
Total Other Ethnicity	67,752	1.7	2,562	1.8	15,639	1.2	6,660	1.7	4,404	1.8	624	1.5	2,763	1.9	2,112	2.0	4,422	2.1	8,199	1.8
Total	4,011,402	100	138,837	100	1,331,427	100	382,536	100	250,584	100	40,290	100	142,845	100	104,151	100	211,644	100	448,563	100

Total may exceed 100% due to multiple response.

¹ Includes all of the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted once in each applicable group.

Table 16: Ethnic group¹ by South Island Region (2013)

	Total people		West Coast		Canterbury		Otago		Southland		Tasman		Nelson		Marlborough	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
European	2,969,391	74.0	27,441	91.2	448,650	86.9	171,615	89.1	79,731	89.0	42,189	93.1	39,717	89.3	37,041	89.2
Māori	598,602	14.9	3,171	10.5	41,907	8.1	14,388	7.5	11,610	13.0	3,441	7.6	4,167	9.4	4,776	11.5
Pacific Peoples	295,941	7.4	315	1.0	12,723	2.5	3,933	2.0	1,917	2.1	480	1.1	801	1.8	969	2.3
Asian	471,708	11.8	675	2.2	35,847	6.9	10,035	5.2	2,841	3.2	885	2.0	1,953	4.4	1,182	2.8
Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African	46,956	1.2	117	0.4	4,377	0.8	2,040	1.1	315	0.4	141	0.3	213	0.5	246	0.6
Total Other Ethnicity	67,752	1.7	837	2.8	10,236	2.0	4,164	2.2	2,031	2.3	1,083	2.4	945	2.1	1,044	2.5
Total	4,011,402	100	30,093	100	516,360	100	192,582	100	89,625	100	45,315	100	44,472	100	41,517	100

Total may exceed 100% due to multiple response.

¹ Includes all of the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted once in each applicable group.