



Mihi

Tīhei mauri ora!

Ki ngā uri o ngā maunga whakahī, ngā uri whakatipu o ngā moana me ngā awa tapu o te motu huri āwhio i ngā tōpito o te ao tūroa, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.

Tēnā hoki koutou i ngā hunga kua riro ki te pō, kua riro ki te kāpunipunitanga o te wairua.

Kua mihiā, kua tangihia rātou, nō reira ko te whakatau noa ake, ko rātou ki a rātou, ko tātou ki a tātou. Nō reira, tēnā tātou katoa.

Ko ngā kōrero me ngā papatau e whai ake nei i ahu mai te Tatauranga 2013 o ngā tāngata huri noa i Aotearoa me o rātou whare noho. Ko te tatauranga te matamata o ngā pārongo e pā ana ki te iwi Māori e kite ai tātou i ngā rerekētanga i roto i te whitu tau kua hipa, e mōhio ai tātou ki ngā tīkanga ahu whakamua i ngā tau e haere ake nei.

Ka nui rawa āku mihi ki te iwi Māori, nā koutou tonu ēnei kōrero i homaihia i runga i te whakaaro ka whai hua ai koutou i ēnei mahi. Koia tēnei ko te tikanga o tēnei whakaritenga ā-iwi, he whakahoki kōrero ki ngā iwi Māori o Aotearoa. Kei reira anō ētahi atu kōrero mai i te tatauranga me ngā hua, ratonga hoki e pā ana ki te iwi Māori e kitea ai ki tō mātou paetukutuku, www.stats.govt.nz/Census hei āwhina i a koutou i roto i a koutou mahi rangahau, whakamahere kaupapa, whakatakotoranga whakaaro hoki.

The Census of Population and Dwellings has been an important source of information for Māori for more than a century. The 1991 Census was the first time since 1901 that a question on iwi affiliation was included. The iwi affiliation question has been included in each subsequent census, in recognition of the importance of including this traditional Māori institution in official statistics.

This profile is one of a set of iwi profiles based on data from the 2013 Census. The profile presents a wide range of information on the social and economic well-being of iwi, which will allow you to measure the development of your iwi and assist in future decision making and planning. The topics covered include: population, age and sex, te reo, education, labour force, unpaid activities, income, smoking, religion, number of children born, households and families, housing, and motor vehicles and telecommunications.

Statistics New Zealand gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Māori to the 2013 Census. It is through your participation that we have been able to produce these profiles.

Heoiti, kāti ake au i konei i runga i ngā whakaaro pai ki a koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.

Nāku iti nei, nā Liz MacPherson, Government Statistician

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Key facts

Ngā whakaharahara

All information in this profile for the iwi and total Māori descent populations is based on the Māori descent usually resident population count from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013.

All information in this profile for the total New Zealand population is based on the census usually resident population count from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013.

The Ngāti Pūkenga population includes all people of Māori descent who gave Ngāti Pūkenga as their iwi or as one of several iwi.

2,175 people, or less than 1 percent of the total population of Māori descent, affiliated with Ngāti Pūkenga. For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 44.8 percent (975 people) were male and 55.2 percent (1,200 people) were female.
- The median age (half are younger and half older than this age) was 26.0 years.
- 22.3 percent identified Ngāti Pūkenga as their sole iwi affiliation, while 77.8 percent were also affiliated with other iwi.
- 33.5 percent could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori.

For people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 49.2 percent stated that they had never been a regular smoker.
- 75.3 percent held a formal qualification.
- The median income (half received more and half received less than this amount) was \$23,400.
- 68.1 percent living in main urban areas (populations of 30,000 or more) were in the labour force.

Note: This data 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 text, tables, and graphs. The accuracy of percentages and medians may be affected by this rounding, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Population and geography

Iwi Māori me ngā takotoranga papa

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

Population

- 2,175 people, or less than 1 percent of the total population of Māori descent, affiliated with Ngāti Pūkenga, an increase from 1,788 people in 2006. In 2001, there were 1,134 people affiliated with Ngāti Pūkenga.

Where iwi members live

- 70.1 percent lived in main urban areas (populations of 30,000 or more). In comparison, 65.6 percent of the total population of Māori descent lived in main urban areas.
- 93.9 percent or 2,043 people were living in the North Island and 5.9 percent or 129 people were living in the South Island.
- The most common region(s) in which Ngāti Pūkenga members lived was the Bay of Plenty Region (42.3 percent or 921 people). The second and third most common regions were the Auckland Region (21.4 percent or 465 people) and Waikato Region (14.8 percent or 321 people).
- 39 people stated they were living overseas five years ago.

Iwi affiliation

- 22.3 percent affiliated with Ngāti Pūkenga as their sole iwi, while 77.8 percent were also affiliated with other iwi.

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Age and sex

Te pakeke me te ira tangata

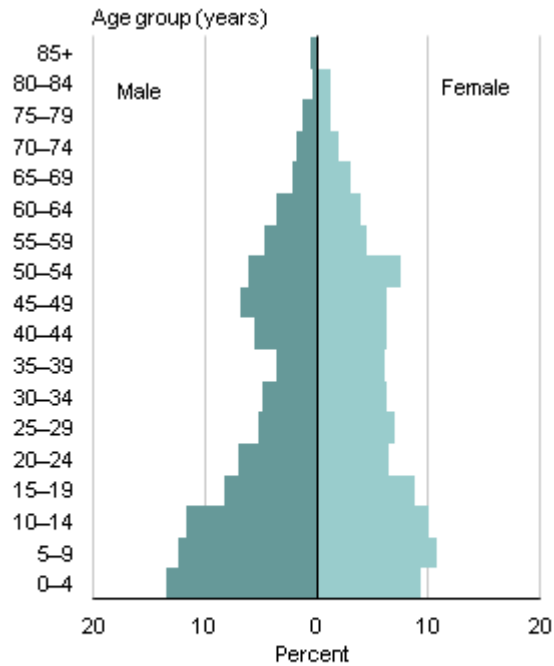
For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 33.4 percent were under the age of 15 years, compared with 33.1 percent of the total population of Māori descent. 34.4 percent in 2006 and 36.1 percent in 2001 were under the age of 15 years.
- In 2013, 21.5 percent (468 people) were aged 15–29 years, an increase of 36 people since 2006.
- The proportion aged 30–64 years, 38.1 percent, has increased since 2006 when it was 36.4 percent.
- 7.2 percent (156 people) were aged 65 years and over, an increase of 69 people since 2006.
- The median age (half are younger and half older than this age) was 26.0 years, compared with 24.4 years for the total population of Māori descent, and 38.0 years for the total New Zealand population. In 2006, the median age was 23.2.
- 44.8 percent (975 people) were male and 55.2 percent (1,200 people) were female.

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Ngāti Pūkenga population

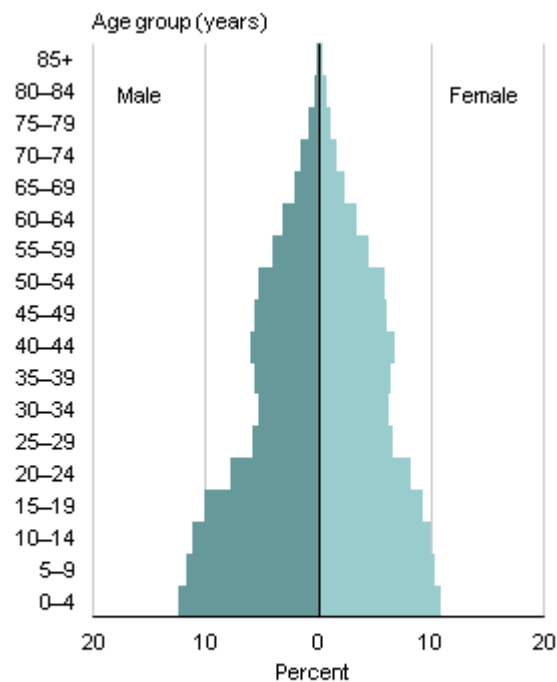
By age group and sex
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

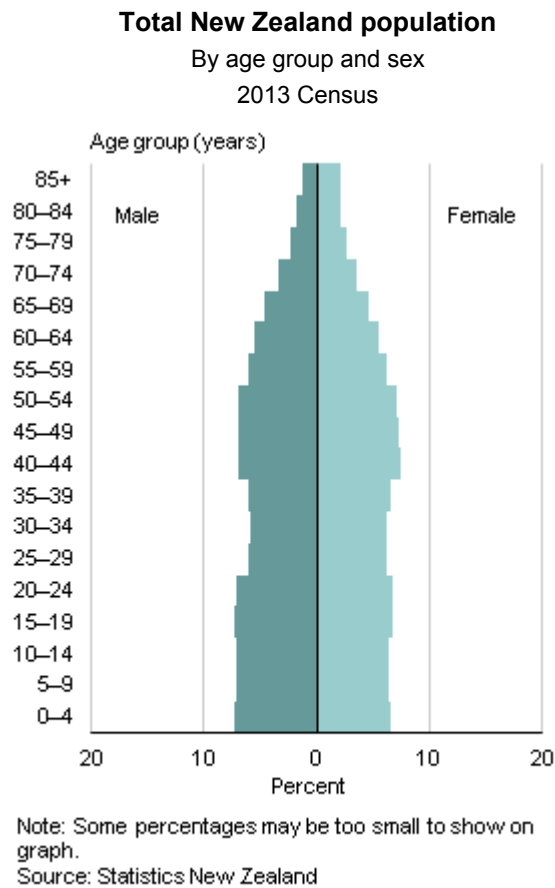
Māori descent population

By age group and sex
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga



Note: This data 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 text, tables, and graphs. The accuracy of percentages and medians may be affected by this rounding, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Language

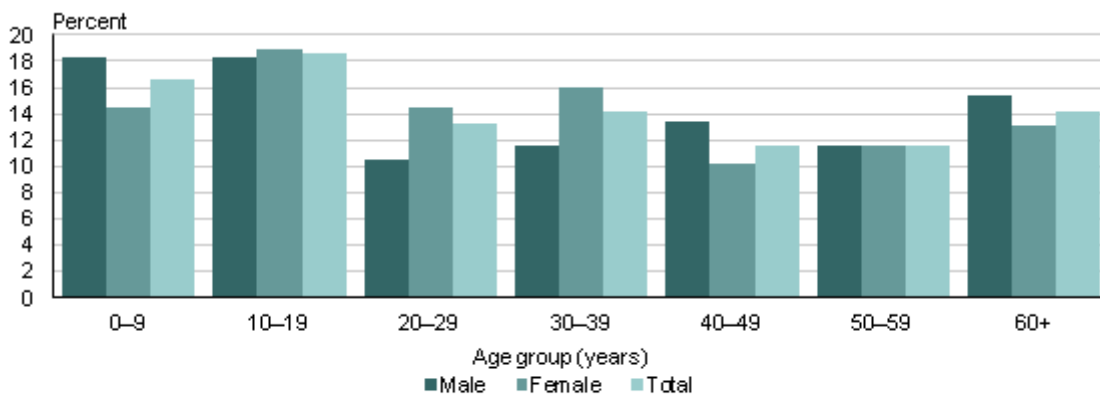
Te reo

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 33.5 percent could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, in comparison with 18.4 percent of the total population of Māori descent.
- In 2006, the figure was 35.8 percent (20.0 percent for the total population of Māori descent), and in 2001, 39.4 percent (21.1 percent for the total population of Māori descent).
- 27.0 percent of those who could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori were aged under 15 years. 63.1 percent were aged 15–64 years, and 9.5 percent were aged 65 years and over.
- 42.7 percent who could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori were male and 57.3 percent were female.

Ngāti Pūkenga who can hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori

By age group and sex
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: This data 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 text, tables, and graphs. The accuracy of percentages may be affected by this rounding, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Religion

Te whakapono

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

Most common religion

- The three most common religions were Ratana (19.1 percent), Anglican (11.9 percent), and Catholic (9.5 percent).

No religion

- 37.7 percent (798 people) stated they had no religion, while 5.7 percent (120 people) objected to answering the religion question.
- 8.0 percent of those aged 65 years and over stated they had no religion, compared with 36.8 percent of those aged 15–64 years and 46.0 percent of those aged under 15 years.

Ratana and Ringatū

- 19.1 percent were affiliated with the Ratana religion and 2.6 percent were affiliated with the Ringatū religion.

Note: 'Object to answering' is a response option for the religion question and so the calculation of percentages includes those responses.

Religious affiliation includes all people who stated each religious affiliation, whether as their only religious affiliation or as one of several. Where a person reported more than one religious affiliation, they were counted in each applicable group.

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Cigarette smoking

Te momi tūpeka

For people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

Cigarette smoking behaviour

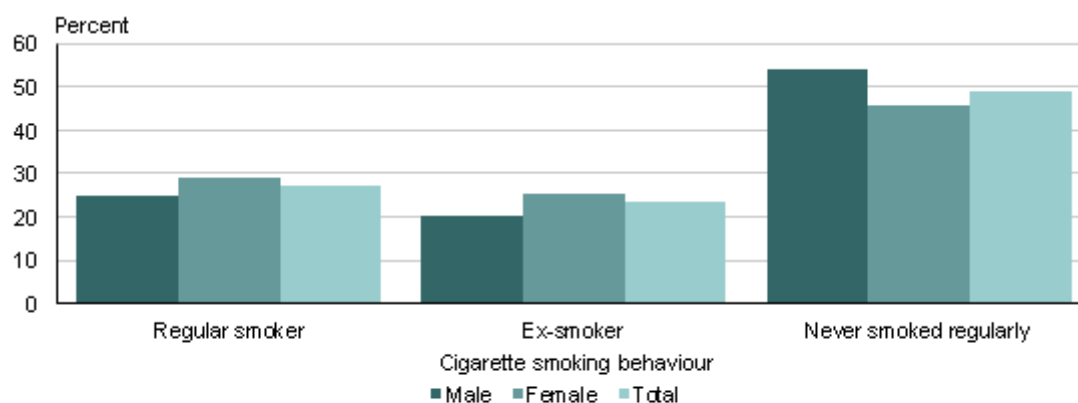
- 48.9 percent stated that they had never been a regular smoker, compared with 44.5 percent in 2006.
- 27.0 percent said they smoked cigarettes regularly. This was a decrease from 2006, when 34.0 percent said they smoked regularly.
- 23.6 percent of people stated they were ex-smokers.

Age and sex of cigarette smokers

- Women were more likely to be regular smokers (28.9 percent) than men (25.0 percent).
- Smoking rates varied with age – 36.6 percent of those aged 25–34 years reported they were regular smokers, compared with 16.5 percent of those aged 55 years and over.

Cigarette smoking behaviour for Ngāti Pūkenga aged 15 years and over

By sex
2013 Census

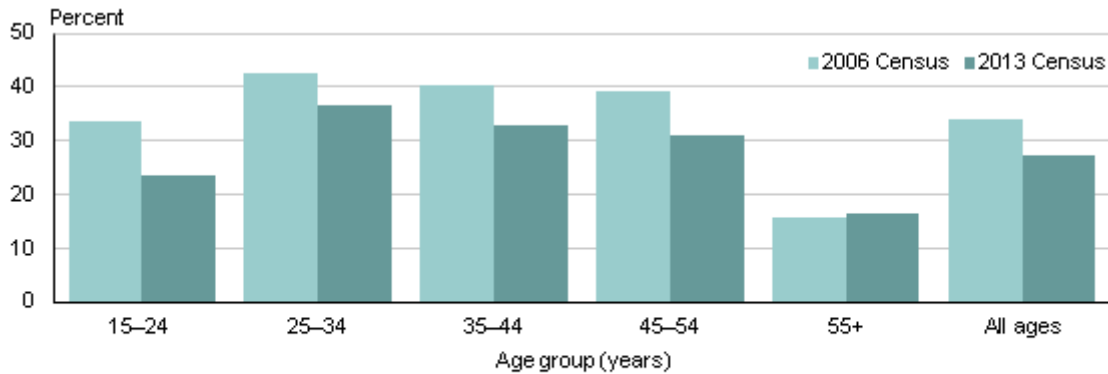


Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Proportion of Ngāti Pūkenga aged 15 years and over who smoked cigarettes regularly

By age group
2006 and 2013 Censuses



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: This data 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 text, tables, and graphs. The accuracy of percentages may be affected by this rounding, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Number of children born

Te maha o ngā tamariki i whānau mai

For women aged 15 years and over who stated how many children they had given birth to, affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga, and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 31.2 percent had never given birth, compared with 32.3 percent in 2006. For the total female population of Māori descent, 32.5 percent had never given birth, compared with 32.4 percent in 2006.
- 12.2 percent had given birth to one child, 36.5 percent had given birth to two or three children, and 20.2 percent had given birth to four or more children.
- The average number of children born was 2.1. For the total female population of Māori descent, the average number of children born was 1.9.
- 10.9 percent of those aged 45 years and over had never given birth.

For women aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 4.4 percent responded 'object to answering'. This compares with 3.4 percent in 2006.

Note: "Number of children born" counts all children born alive.

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Education

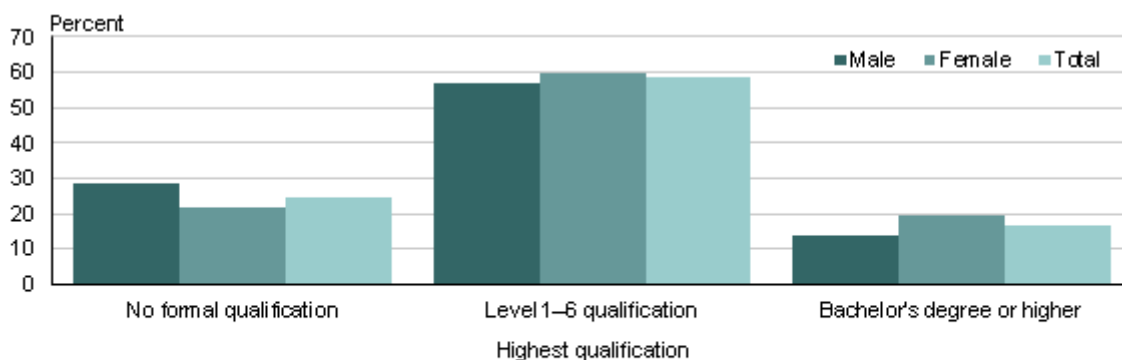
Te mātauranga

For people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 75.5 percent held a formal qualification, compared with 68.7 percent of the total population of Māori descent. In 2006, 69.3 percent held a formal qualification.
- 16.8 percent (228 people) held a bachelor's degree or higher as their highest qualification, an increase from 11.7 percent (126 people) in 2006.
- Women were more likely than men to have a formal qualification, 78.8 percent compared with 71.3 percent.
- 24.7 percent held no formal qualification. In 2006, this figure was 31.0 percent.
- 45.5 percent of people aged 65 years and over had no formal qualification, compared with 22.8 percent of those aged 15–29 years and 22.3 percent of those aged 30–64 years.

Highest qualification for Ngāti Pūkenga aged 15 years and over

By sex
2013 Census



Note: Level 1–6 qualification category includes level 1–4 certificate, level 5 and 6 diploma and overseas secondary school qualifications.

Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: A 'formal qualification' includes qualifications achieved at secondary school and in tertiary education (both below degree level and bachelor's degree or higher).

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Income

Ngā whiwhinga moni

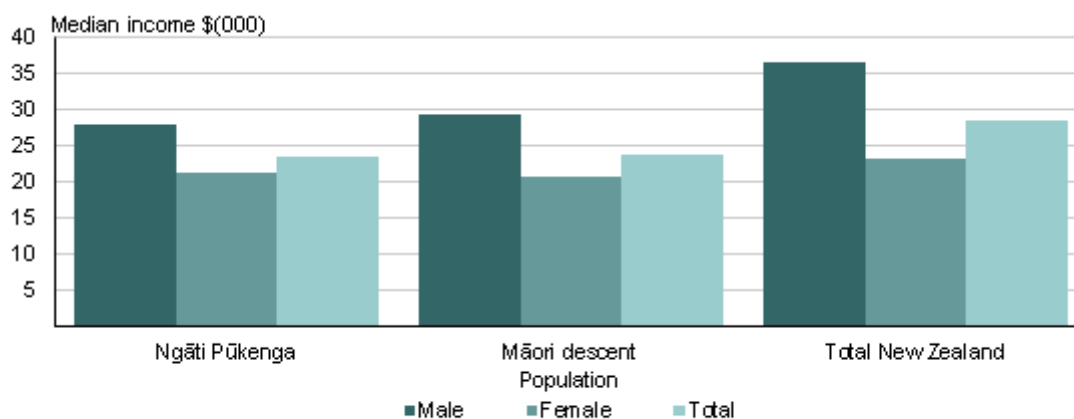
For people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

Median income

- The median income (half received more and half received less than this amount) was \$23,400. In comparison, the median income was \$23,700 for the total population of Māori descent, and \$28,500 for the total New Zealand population.
- The median income has increased since 2006 when it was \$20,800.
- The median income was \$28,000 for men and \$21,400 for women.

Median income for Ngāti Pūkenga, Māori descent, and total New Zealand populations aged 15 years and over

By sex
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Total personal income

- 45.2 percent reported an annual personal income of \$20,000 or less, while 8.7 percent received over \$70,000.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, 48.3 percent reported an annual personal income of \$20,000 or less, while 5.1 percent received over \$70,000.

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Sources of personal income

- 57.9 percent received wages or salaries. In 2006, this figure was 66.4 percent.
- 10.5 percent received income from interest, rents or other investments, and 10.1 percent received income from self-employment or from business.
- 29.5 percent received income support as a source of income. In 2006 this figure was 29.1 percent.

Note: Total personal income information includes income from all sources and relates to the 12 months ending 31 March 2006 and 31 March 2013.

Sources of personal income information relates to the 12 months ending 7 March 2006 and 5 March 2013.

Sources of personal income includes all people who stated each source of personal income, whether as their only source or as one of several. Where a person reported more than one source of personal income, they have been counted in each applicable group.

Income support is a source of personal income. It includes the unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, domestic purposes benefit, invalid's benefit, student allowance, and other government benefits or payments.

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Labour force

Te hunga mahi/kore mahi

Labour force

For people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 1,449 people were of working age (15 years and over). Of this group, 66.5 percent were in the labour force, compared with 68.4 percent of the total population of Māori descent, and 67.1 percent of the total New Zealand population.
- 68.4 percent of people living in the main urban areas (populations of 30,000 or more) were in the labour force.
- 68.5 percent of men and 65.0 percent of women were in the labour force. This compares with 76.4 percent of men and 66.7 percent of women in 2006.

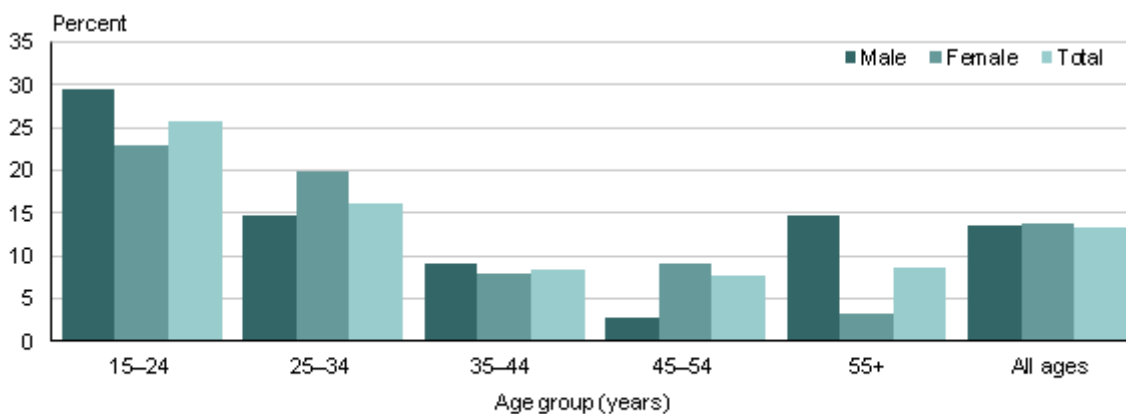
Unemployment

For people in the labour force aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- The unemployment rate was 13.4 percent, an increase from 9.7 percent in 2006.
- The unemployment rate for women (13.8 percent) was higher than the rate for men (13.7 percent).
- People aged 15–24 years had an unemployment rate of 25.8 percent.

Unemployment rates for Ngāti Pūkenga aged 15 years and over

By age group and sex
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

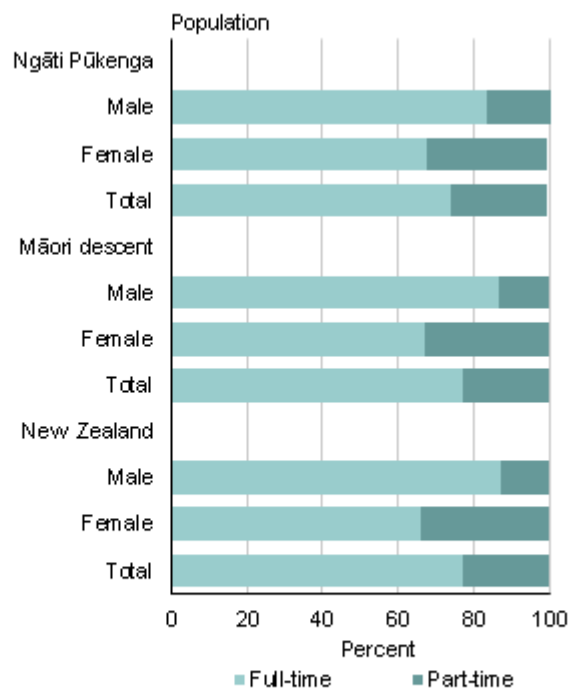
Employment

For employed people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 74.1 percent worked full time (30 or more hours per week), with the rest working part time. In 2006, 74.9 percent were working full time.
- Women were more likely to be employed part time than men, with 31.8 percent working part time, compared with 17.5 percent of men.
- The most common occupational group(s) for men was managers, and technicians and trades workers, while for women the most common occupational group(s) was professionals.
- 86.0 percent were paid employees, 11.8 percent were employers or self-employed (without employees), and 2.2 percent were unpaid family workers.
- Men were more likely to be employers or self-employed (without employees) than women, 15.4 percent compared with 8.4 percent.

Employment status for Ngāti Pūkenga, Māori descent, and New Zealand employed populations aged 15 years and over

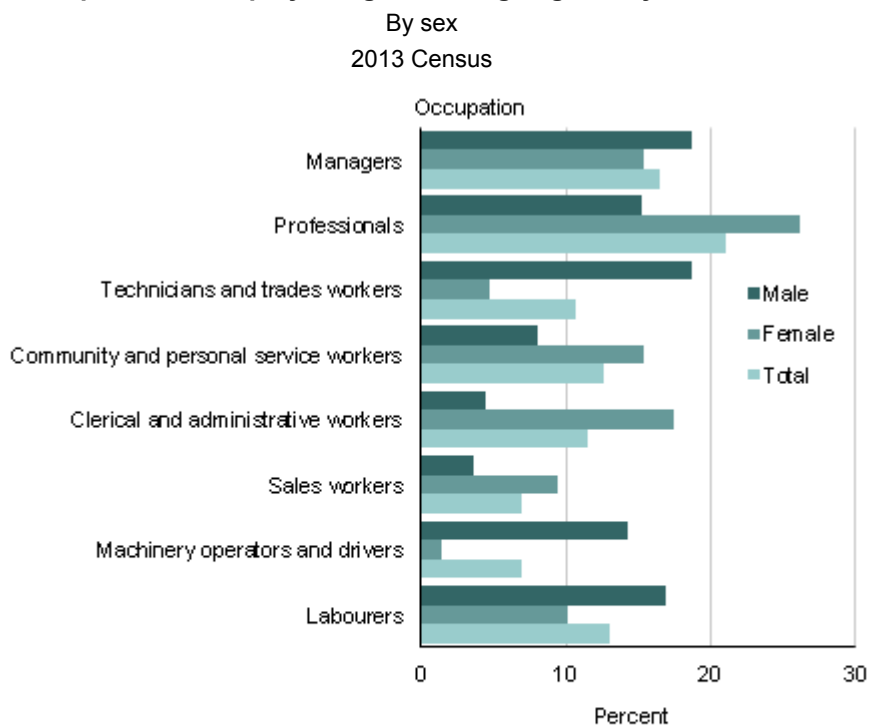
By sex
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Occupation for employed Ngāti Pūkenga aged 15 years and over



Note: Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO V1.1).
Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: Work and labour force information relates to the seven days ending 5 March 2006 and 3 March 2013.

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. The official National unemployment rate is calculated from the Household Labour Force Survey.

This data 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 text, tables, and graphs. The accuracy of percentages may be affected by this rounding, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Unpaid activities

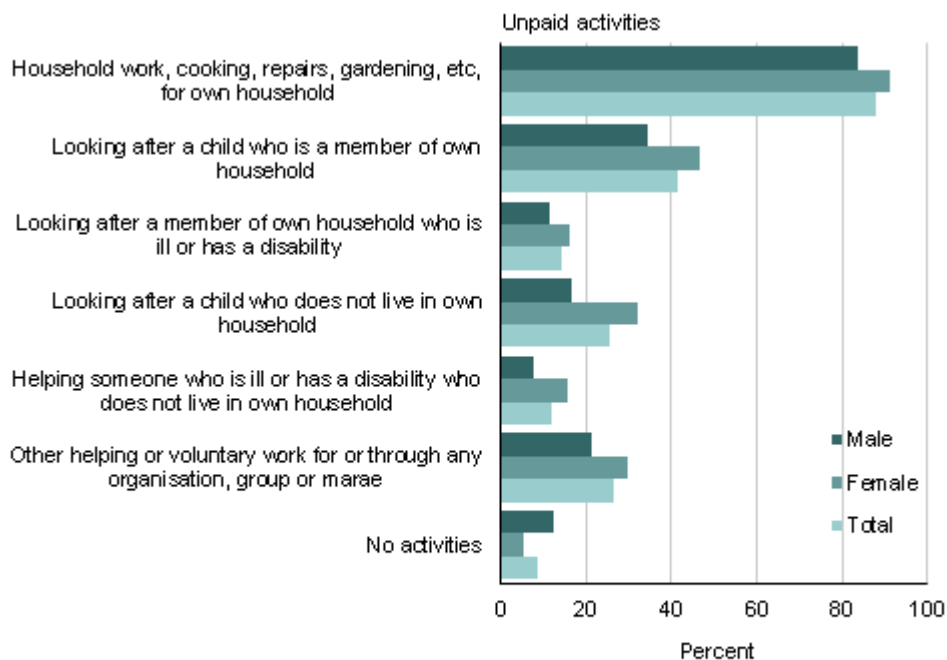
Ngā ngohe utukore

For people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 34.5 percent of men and 46.8 percent of women had looked after a child who belonged to their household, while 16.5 percent of men and 32.2 percent of women had looked after a child who was not part of their household.
- 14.1 percent had looked after a person who lived in their household and was ill or disabled, while 12.2 percent had helped a person in another household who was ill or disabled.
- 26.3 percent carried out 'other helping or voluntary work for, or through, any organisation, group or marae'. More women (30.0 percent) than men (21.1 percent) reported involvement in this type of voluntary work.

Unpaid activities for Ngāti Pūkenga aged 15 years and over

By sex
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Note: Unpaid activities information relates to the four weeks ending 5 March 2013.

Unpaid activities information includes all people who stated each unpaid activity, whether as their only unpaid activity or as one of several. Where a person reported more than one unpaid activity, they were counted in each applicable group. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

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Households and families

Ngā momo nohoanga ā-whānau

Households

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in households in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 75.4 percent lived in households containing only one family, 15.1 percent lived in households with more than one family, and 5.2 percent lived in one-person households. A further 4.3 percent lived in 'non-family multi-person households', such as a flatting situation.

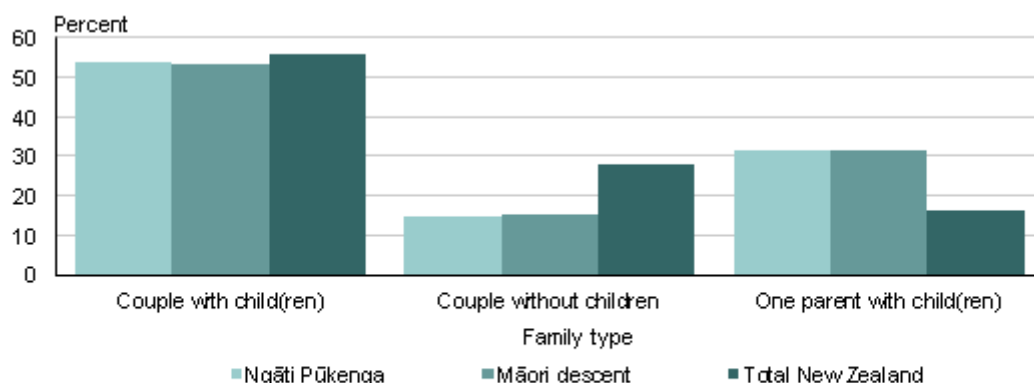
Families

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in families in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- In 2013, 53.6 percent of people lived in a couple with child(ren) family, 31.6 percent lived in a one-parent family, and 14.7 percent lived in a couple without children family.
- In 2006, 53.8 percent of people lived in a couple with child(ren) family, 33.9 percent lived in a one-parent family, and 12.1 percent lived in a couple without children family.

Family type for Ngāti Pūkenga, Māori descent, and total New Zealand populations

2013 Census



Note: Iwi and Māori descent percentages exclude people away from home on census night. New Zealand percentages are based on all people in families, including people away from home on census night.

Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Dependent children

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in families in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- In 2013, there were 813 dependent children (aged under 18 years and not employed full time). Of these, 62.4 percent lived in a two-parent family, with the rest living in a family with one parent.
- In 2006, there were 663 dependent children and of these, 59.7 percent lived in a two-parent family, with the rest living in a family with one parent.

Note: These sections combine personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household or family a person is a part of. They count people. People in the same household or family may or may not be of Māori descent, and those with Māori descent can affiliate with different iwi.

A household is either one person who usually lives alone, or two or more people who usually live together and share facilities (such as for eating, cooking, or a living area; and bathroom and toilet) in a private dwelling.

A family consists of a couple living in the same household, with or without children, or one parent and their children.

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Housing

Ngā whare noho

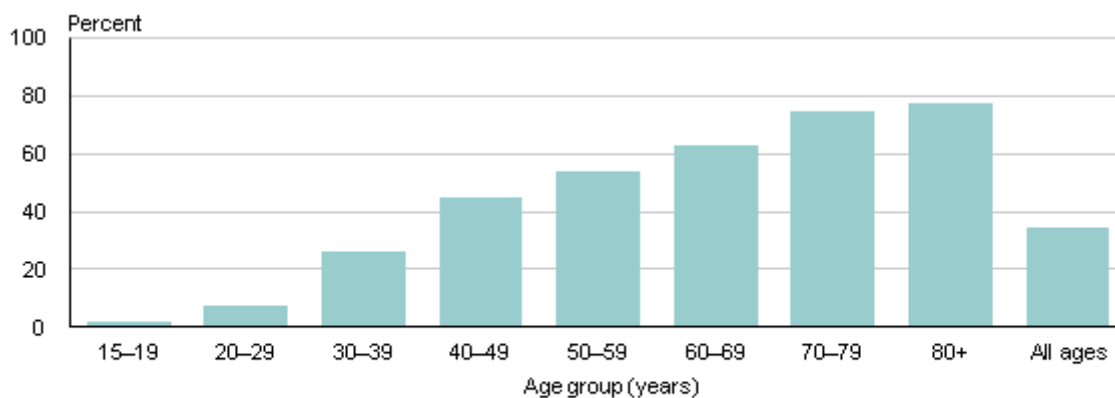
Home ownership

For people aged 15 years and over affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 34.6 percent of people owned or partly owned the home that they lived in. The proportion was higher for men than for women, 34.7 percent compared with 34.3 percent.
- 54.2 percent of people aged 50–59 years owned or partly owned their own home, compared with 7.5 percent of those aged 20–29 years.

Home ownership for Ngāti Pūkenga aged 15 years and over

By age group
2013 Census



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Rental housing

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in households in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 46.8 percent were living in households in rental accommodation.
- 78.2 percent of the people living in households in rental accommodation rented from a private person, trust or business. A further 20.8 percent lived in Housing New Zealand Corporation accommodation.

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Weekly rent paid

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in households in rental accommodation in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

- 5.3 percent were living in households in rental accommodation where the household paid less than \$100 per week in rent, 20.0 percent paid \$100–\$199, 27.3 percent paid \$200–\$299, 33.7 percent paid \$300–\$399, and 14.0 percent paid \$400 or more.

Note: The rental housing and weekly rent paid sections combine personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person is a part of. They count people. People in the same household may or may not be of Māori descent, and those with Māori descent can affiliate with different iwi.

Living in households in rental accommodation consists of people in households who did not own their home or have it in a family trust and were paying rent.

This data 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 text, tables, and graphs. The accuracy of percentages may be affected by this rounding, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Motor vehicles, and phones, fax, and Internet

Ngā waka me ngā hangarau kōrero

For people affiliating with Ngāti Pūkenga and living in households in New Zealand on 5 March 2013:

Motor vehicles

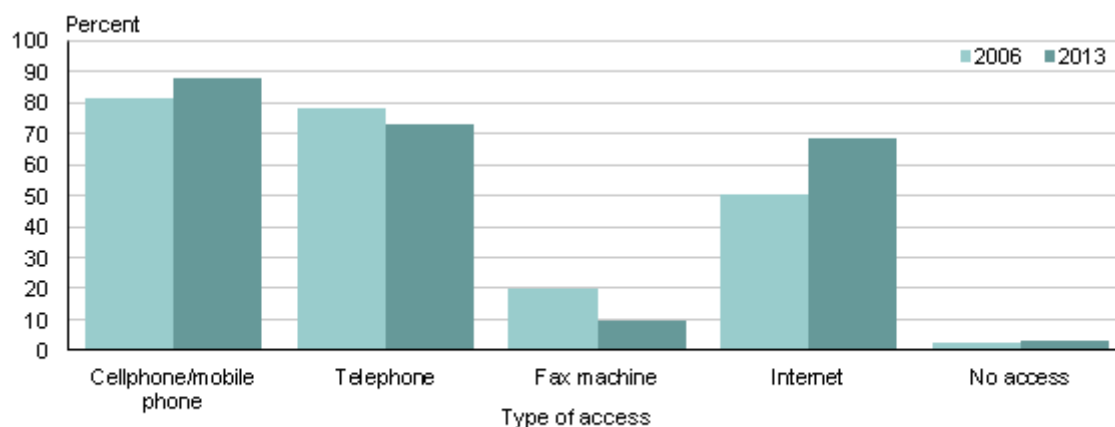
- 93.1 percent were living in a household with access to a motor vehicle, compared with 90.9 percent of the total population of Māori descent.
- At the time of the 2006 Census, 93.6 percent were living in a household with access to a motor vehicle.

Access to phones, fax, and Internet

- 68.2 percent lived in a household with Internet access, an increase since the 2006 Census (50.4 percent).
- 87.8 percent lived in a household with access to a cellphone or mobile phone.
- 2.9 percent lived in a household with no access to telecommunication systems (cellphone/mobile phone, telephone, fax machine, or the Internet).

Access to phones, fax, and Internet, for Ngāti Pūkenga

2006 and 2013 Censuses



Note: Some percentages may be too small to show on graph.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

Note: These sections combine personal characteristics with the characteristics of the household a person is a part of. They count people. People in the same household may or may not be of Māori descent, and those with Māori descent can affiliate with different iwi.

A household is either one person who usually lives alone, or two or more people who usually live together and share facilities (such as for eating, cooking, or a living area; and bathroom and toilet) in a private dwelling.

Households can access more than one type of telecommunication system. Where a household reported access to more than one telecommunication system they have been counted in each category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

This data 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 text, tables, and graphs. The accuracy of percentages may be affected by this rounding, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Iwi individual profile: Ngāti Pūkenga

About the data

All information in this profile for the iwi and total Māori descent populations is based on the Māori descent usually resident population count from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013.

All information in this profile for the total New Zealand population is based on the census usually resident population count from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013.

The total population of Māori descent includes all people who stated they were descended from a person of the Māori race of New Zealand. This population includes all people of Māori descent, whether or not they specified an iwi.

Individual iwi profiles are produced for all iwi listed on the Statistics New Zealand classification of iwi. For data quality purposes, information for smaller iwi may be limited. The accuracy of percentages, medians, and averages may be affected by the random rounding of data, particularly for iwi with small populations.

Calculation of percentages

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

Comparability with past census data

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 data between 2006 and 2013 may be greater than in the usual five-year gap between censuses. Be careful when comparing trends.