

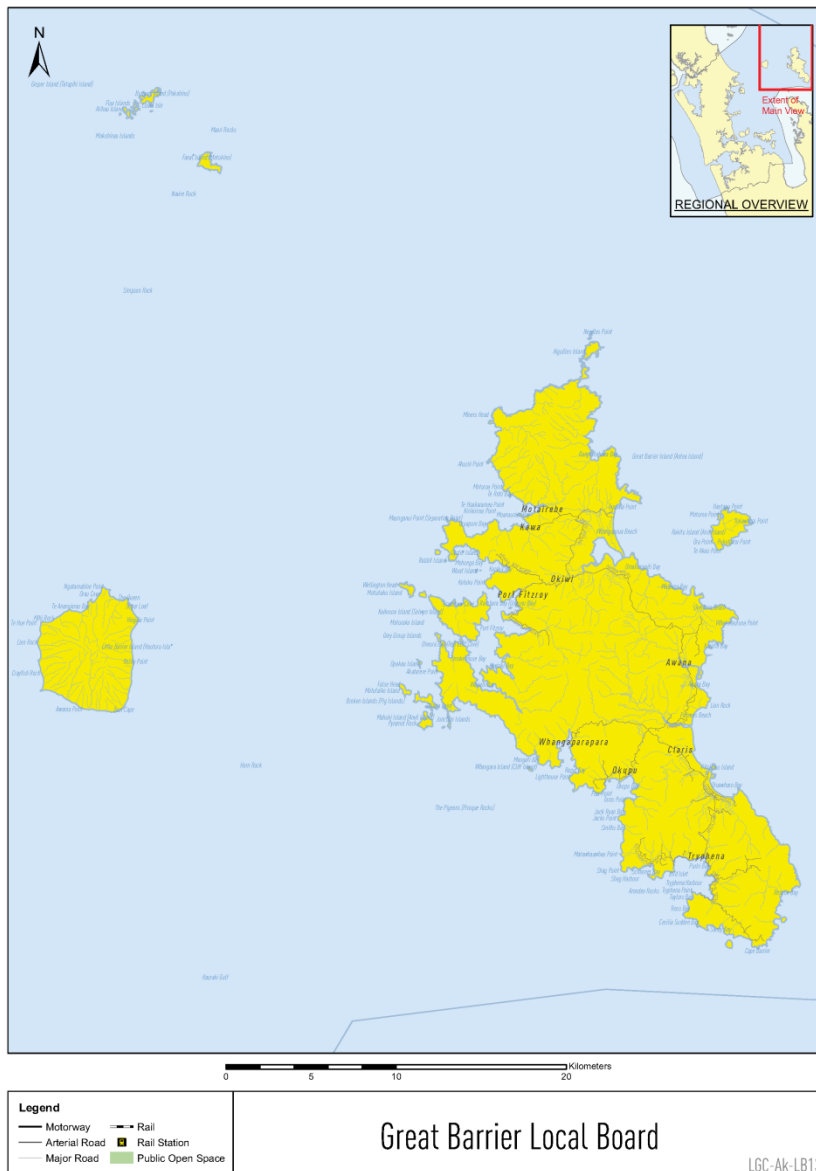
## **Great Barrier Local Board Profile**

### **- Initial results from the 2013 Census**

February 2014

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Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit  
Auckland Council

## Map of Great Barrier local board area



This report is part of a broader series of 2013 Census reports being developed by the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council. These will be released throughout 2014.

For more information on Auckland-related census data please contact us on [census@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:census@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz).

For more information on the 2013 census, please visit the Statistics New Zealand census website: [www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census.aspx](http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census.aspx)

To access Auckland-specific data visit our interactive website: [www.censusauckland.co.nz](http://www.censusauckland.co.nz).

## At a glance

At the 2013 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings:

- The usually resident population count for the Great Barrier local board area was 939. Great Barrier's population increased by 45 people between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- The majority (90.5%) of the Great Barrier usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.
- 18.2 per cent of the Great Barrier population identified as Māori, compared to 8.8 per cent in 2006.
- The median age of Great Barrier residents was 53.9 years, considerably older than the Auckland median age of 35.1 years.
- The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over was 210 - up from 144 in 2006. Proportionate growth was particularly evident in the 60 to 74 age group.
- 53.2 per cent of Great Barrier's adult residents were employed compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Great Barrier was \$19,200 per annum – lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Great Barrier adults with a formal qualification was 75.1 per cent, up from 69.9 per cent in 2006.
- There were 459 households and 501 occupied private dwellings in Great Barrier.
- A relatively high proportion of Great Barrier households were people living on their own (44.1%, compared with 19.0% for Auckland as a whole). Just over half of households were one-family households (52.4%).
- The median household income was \$31,100 per annum, considerably lower than Auckland as a whole at \$76,500.
- Three quarters (77.8%) of the occupied dwellings in Great Barrier were separate houses.
- The home ownership rate (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was slightly higher in Great Barrier (69.7%) than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%). Great Barrier and Orākei were the only local boards to have increased their proportions of home ownership during this period.

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# 1.0 Introduction

This report provides a summary profile for the Great Barrier local board area, following the initial release of data from the 2013 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings. It presents an overview of key findings as at the 2013 Census, and outlines changes over time since the 2006 Census. A table of key census data is included at the back of this report, for quick reference.

## 1.1 Great Barrier local board area

Great Barrier Island in the Hauraki Gulf is situated 100 kilometres northeast of central Auckland. The island is 285 square kilometres, nearly 45 kilometres long, and is the sixth largest island in New Zealand. Over 60 per cent of the island is under Department of Conservation administration.

Great Barrier Island has a diverse and beautiful landscape, from beaches to sheltered bays, steep forest covered hills to mangrove estuaries and diverse wetlands.

The island has no externally provided electricity supply, no local banking facilities, no supermarkets, footpaths, streetlights or public transport. Residents are a proudly independent and innovative community. While settlements on Great Barrier Island are scattered there is a strong sense of community spirit. Most residents make their living from farming or tourism.

## 1.2 Important notes on the data

Information in this report 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.

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.

Unless otherwise stated, all percentages in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (e.g., 'not stated', 'response unidentifiable', 'response out of scope'). This is in line with Statistics New Zealand conventions.

It should be remembered when considering the findings in this report that as the 2011 Census was cancelled, the gap between this census and the last one was seven years, rather than five years so caution should be exercised when comparing inter-censal change.

## 2.0 Population and growth

Auckland has a long history of population growth, fuelled by natural increase (births minus deaths), as well as net migration from overseas and other parts of the country. Findings from the 2013 Census show that growth continued to occur across all local board areas in Auckland, although it is slightly muted when compared with the previous inter-censal period. This section outlines population growth in Auckland prior to discussing Great Barrier in particular.

### 2.1 Auckland's growth slows but remains high

The 2013 usually resident population count for Auckland was 1,415,500, constituting 34.0 per cent of New Zealand's total population.

This was an increase of 110,589 people in the seven years since the previous census. Auckland gained the largest number of residents of any local government area in New Zealand and just over half (51.7%) of New Zealand's population growth occurred in Auckland.

Auckland experienced a higher percentage change in population between 2006 and 2013 than did New Zealand overall – 8.5 per cent compared with 5.3 per cent. However, Auckland's percentage change was not as high as some other local government areas across New Zealand, including Selwyn District (32.6%) and Queenstown Lakes District (22.9%).

The average annual growth for Auckland was 1.2 per cent, half of that from the previous inter-censal period (2.4%). This slow-down in the rate of population growth between 2006 and 2013 is likely to be a result of several factors, including a decline in net migration, as the impact of the Global Financial Crisis took effect.

### 2.2 Great Barrier local board population has increased

The 2013 usually resident population count for Great Barrier was 939, constituting less than one per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usual resident population of Great Barrier increased by 45 people since the 2006 Census - a turnaround from the loss of 168 people that was recorded in the previous inter-censal period between 2001 and 2006.

**Table 1: Usually resident population, 2001 to 2013**

	Numbers of usual residents			Percentage change (%)		Annual average change (%)	
	2001	2006	2013	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2013	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2013
Great Barrier	1,062	894	939	-15.8	5.0	-3.4	0.7
Auckland	1,160,271	1,304,958	1,415,550	12.5	8.5	2.4	1.2

## 3.0 Cultural diversity

This section outlines the ethnic composition of Great Barrier's usually resident population at 2013, and also briefly discusses main languages spoken.

Statistics New Zealand identifies ethnicity as a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. In line with previous censuses, people could identify with more than one ethnicity. All responses are included in the data so tables showing proportions may add up to more than 100 per cent.

### 3.1 Predominantly European population

At the 2013 Census, the majority (90.5%) of Great Barrier's usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

The second largest group were Māori, at 18.9 per cent - a higher proportion than found in Auckland as a whole (10.7%).

The proportions of residents who identified as Asian and Pacific Peoples were, however, lower in Great Barrier than they were in Auckland as a whole.

**Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013**

	Great Barrier		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	744	90.5	789,306	59.3
Māori	150	18.2	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	24	2.9	194,958	14.6
Asian	12	1.5	307,233	23.1
MELAA	6	0.7	24,945	1.9
Other	27	3.3	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	822	117.2	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	117	-	84,123	-
Total people	939	-	1,415,550	-

Notes:

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

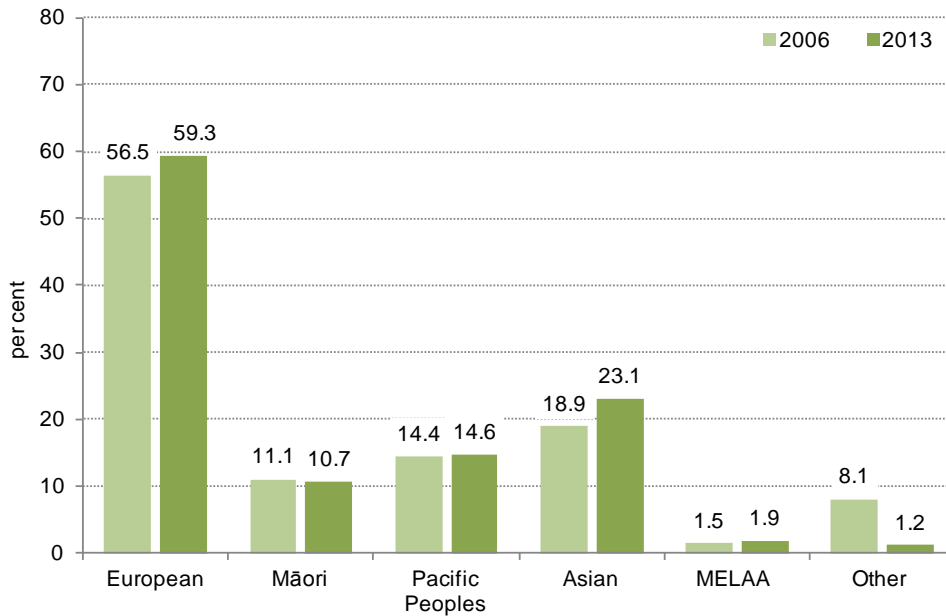
People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

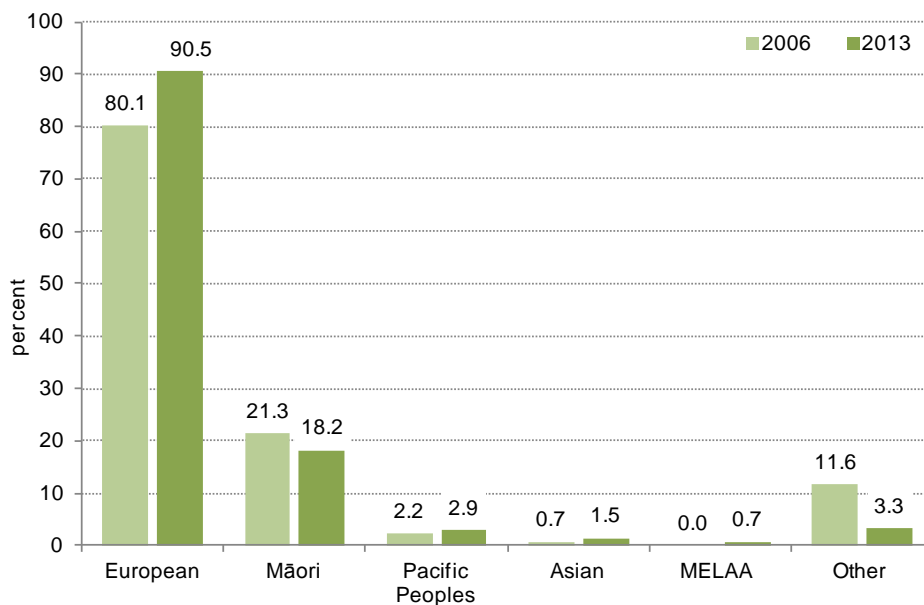
### 3.2 Broad changes since 2006

The graphs below show the changes in the ethnic composition of Auckland and Great Barrier between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. These two areas remain predominantly European, and there has been an increase in the proportion of usual residents classified in the broad European ethnic category. There has also been a notable decrease in proportions classified as Other – the possible links between these two changes are discussed below.

**Figure 1: Auckland ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013 (%)**



**Figure 2: Great Barrier ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013**



**Notes:**

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.



Along with a general increase in the Asian population in Auckland, there was a notable decline in the proportion of usual residents in the Other category between 2006 and 2013 across Auckland. This was a national trend and is due in large part to a substantial drop in the numbers who identified as New Zealander – down from a high of 99,474 in 2006 to 14,904 in 2013 across Auckland as a whole (a high number of New Zealander responses were recorded in the 2006 Census following an email campaign and public discussion in the lead-up to the census). Great Barrier also experienced declines in New Zealander responses (from 93 down to 27).

This general decline in New Zealander responses may also account for the increase in numbers of usual residents in the broad European ethnic category between 2006 and 2013, found right across New Zealand. In Auckland as a whole, and in Great Barrier, there was growth in the numbers of people who identified as New Zealand European, a group likely to have identified as New Zealanders in the 2006 census.<sup>1</sup> See Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Changes in three largest European groups, 2006 to 2013**

	Great Barrier			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	579	684	18.1	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	21	27	28.6	35,067	35,379	0.9
Dutch	15	15	0.0	7,785	7,995	2.7
Total people specifying ethnicity	801	822	2.6	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the three largest European groups within the Great Barrier local board area at Level 3 classification as at 2013. People could choose more than one ethnicity and groups are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

### 3.3 Predominance of English language

English was the most common language in which people could hold a conversation about everyday things, with 1,233,633 speakers in Auckland (95.6% of the usually resident population) and 813 speakers in Great Barrier (99.6%). The numbers who spoke other languages were low, with 36 Māori and 21 who spoke German and French.

**Table 4: Top 4 languages spoken, 2013**

	Great Barrier		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	72,393	95.6	1,233,633	95.6
Māori	36	4.4	30,927	2.4
French	21	2.6	17,433	1.4
German	21	2.6	11,886	0.9
Total people stated	825	114.7	1,316,262	134.1-
Not elsewhere included	114	-	101,961	-
Total people	939	-	1,415,550	-

Notes:

Percentages calculated excluding not elsewhere included and too young to talk responses.

<sup>1</sup> For more information, refer to a report prepared in 2007 by Statistics New Zealand on who identified as 'New Zealander' <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/about-2006-census/profile-of-nzer-responses-ethnicity-question-2006-census.aspx>

## 4.0 Age

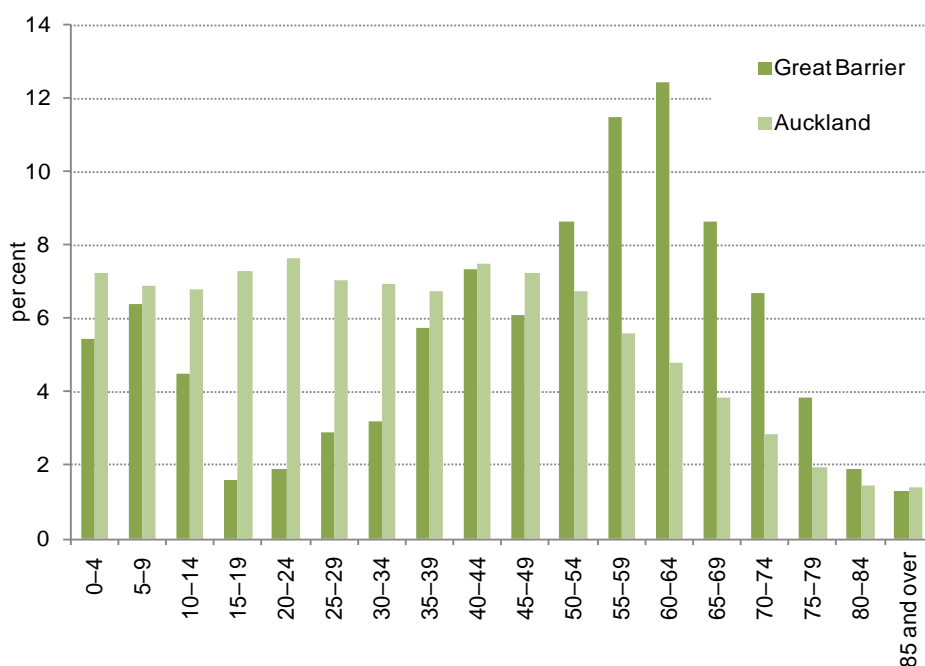
In 2013 the median age of residents of Great Barrier was 53.9 years, up from 48.5 years in 2006. Great Barrier population recorded the oldest median age of all 21 local boards in Auckland.

### 4.1 Relatively older population

As the chart graph below indicates, in 2013 a significantly greater proportion of people living in Great Barrier were aged 50 years or older, than found in Auckland as a whole (55.0% compared with 28.3%) (see Figure 3).

Great Barrier also had relatively small proportions of younger people, particularly those aged 15 to 34 years (9.6% compared with 28.9% for Auckland). This suggests that young people move off the island to pursue further education and employment opportunities.

**Figure 3: Age, Great Barrier compared with Auckland, 2013**

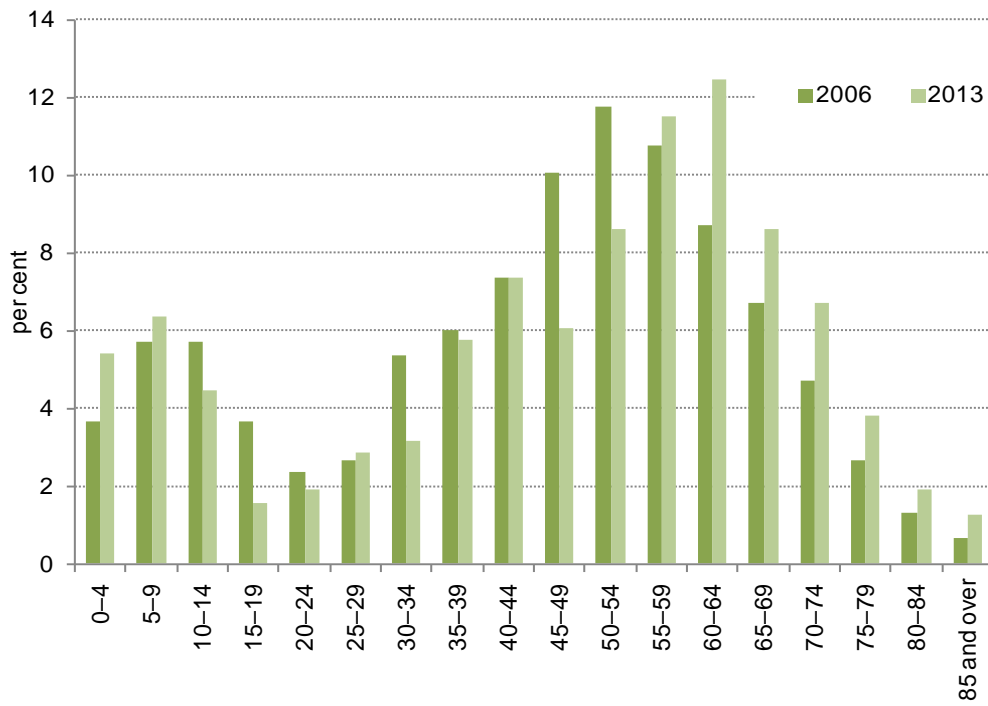


### 4.2 Great Barrier's older population is small but growing

Auckland experienced a 26.9 per cent increase in the number of usual residents who were aged 65 years and over between 2006 and 2013, equating to an additional 34,600 older people since 2006. This is a part of a long-term national and global trend of population ageing that has arisen as people live longer and fertility rates decline. Ageing means that there will be numerically and proportionately more people in older age groups over the next few decades. As the age chart (Figure 4) shows, this is also occurring in Great Barrier.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Great Barrier increased between 2006 and 2013, from 144 to 210 (46.0% growth). Growth is particularly evident in the 60 to 64 years age group.

**Figure 4: Age, Great Barrier, 2006 and 2013**



## 5.0 Work and income

This section describes the work and labour force status of adults (usual residents aged 15 years and over). People were 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.

People were 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.

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. Please note that the official unemployment rate in New Zealand is calculated by Statistics New Zealand using the quarterly Household Labour Force Survey. Also, the data presented here masks fairly significant variation in unemployment rates between 2006 and 2013, particularly following the Global Financial Crisis.

### 5.1 Half of adult residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, just over half (53.2%) of adults in Great Barrier aged 15 years and over were employed, compared with 61.5 per cent across Auckland as a whole. The proportions of adults who were employed had decreased from the 2006 Census, in both areas, as shown in Table 5 below.

This general decline in the proportion of adults who were employed was matched by increases in unemployment rates and the proportion of adults not in the labour force.

Unemployment has increased since 2006, from a rate of 5.6 per cent (of those in the labour force) to 8.1 per cent in Auckland, and from a rate of 6.9 per cent to 13.4 per cent in Great Barrier.

In 2013, approximately one third of Auckland adults were not in the labour force. The corresponding proportion in Great Barrier was similar, at 38.5 per cent.

**Table 5: Work and labour force status <sup>(1)</sup> for the census usually resident population count aged 15 and over, 2006 and 2013**

	Great Barrier				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	267	38.7	237	34.2	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	135	19.6	132	19.0	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed <sup>(2)</sup>	30	4.3	57	8.2	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	258	37.4	270	39.0	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	690	100.0	693	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	72		93		44,334		61,179	
Total people	759		789		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<b>Sub-totals</b>								
Total people in labour force	432	62.6	426	61.5	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	399	57.8	369	53.2	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate<sup>(3)</sup></i>		6.9		13.4		5.6		8.1

Notes:

- 1) A person's work and labour force status in the seven days ending 5 March 2006 and 3 March 2013.
- 2) The number and proportion of adults who are unemployed.
- 3) The proportion of adults *in the labour force* who are unemployed.

All percentages are calculated as a proportion of 'Total people stated', except for the unemployment rate which is calculated as a proportion of 'Total people in labour force'.

## 5.2 Median incomes relatively low

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Great Barrier was \$19,200 per annum – considerably lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.

The median household income was also relatively low, at \$31,100 compared to Auckland as a whole at \$76,500.

## 6.0 Formal education qualifications

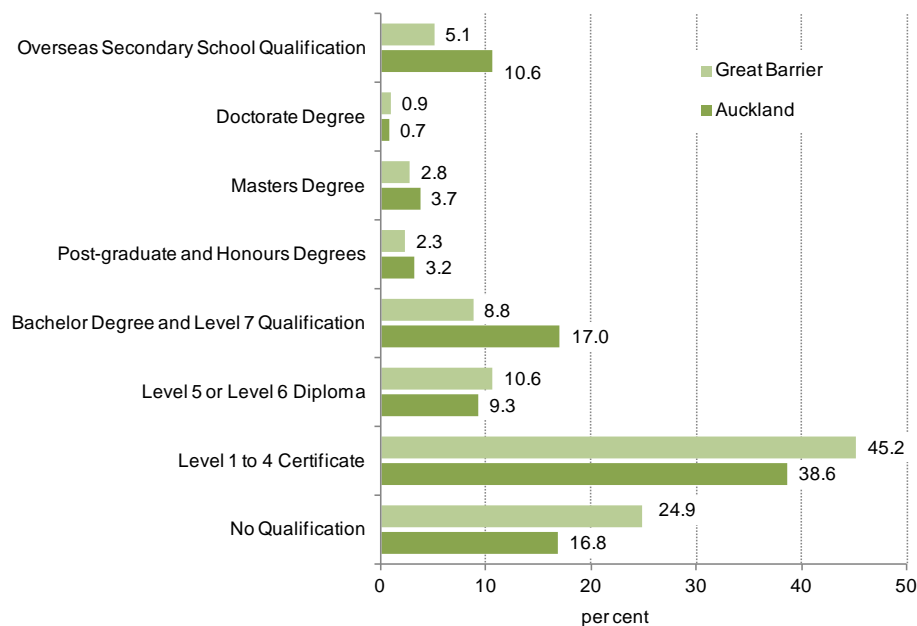
Statistics New Zealand identify a formal qualification as a formally recognised award for educational or training attainment that requires at least three months of full-time study (or the part-time equivalent).

### 6.1 Qualifications in Great Barrier relatively low

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of people aged 15 years and over in Auckland as a whole and in Great Barrier.

It indicates that almost a quarter of Great Barrier adults (24.9%) did not have a formal qualification, and almost half (45.3%) had a Level 1 to 4 Certificate.

**Figure 5: Highest education qualification for people aged 15 and over, 2013**



### 6.2 Similar levels of qualifications compared to 2006

The number and proportion of adults aged 15 years and over with higher educational qualifications is increasing in Auckland as a whole - in 2013, 83.2 per cent of Auckland residents aged 15 years and over had a formal qualification, up from 79.7 per cent in 2006. In line with this general trend, the proportion of Great Barrier adult residents who had no formal qualification dropped slightly from 30.4 per cent in 2006 to 24.9 per cent in 2013.

## 7.0 Households and dwellings

Statistics New Zealand define a 'household' as either one person who usually resides alone, or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom facilities, and a living area), in a private dwelling. A family is defined as a couple, with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren), all of whom have usual residence together in the same household. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the household. A household can contain one or more families, or can contain no families at all.

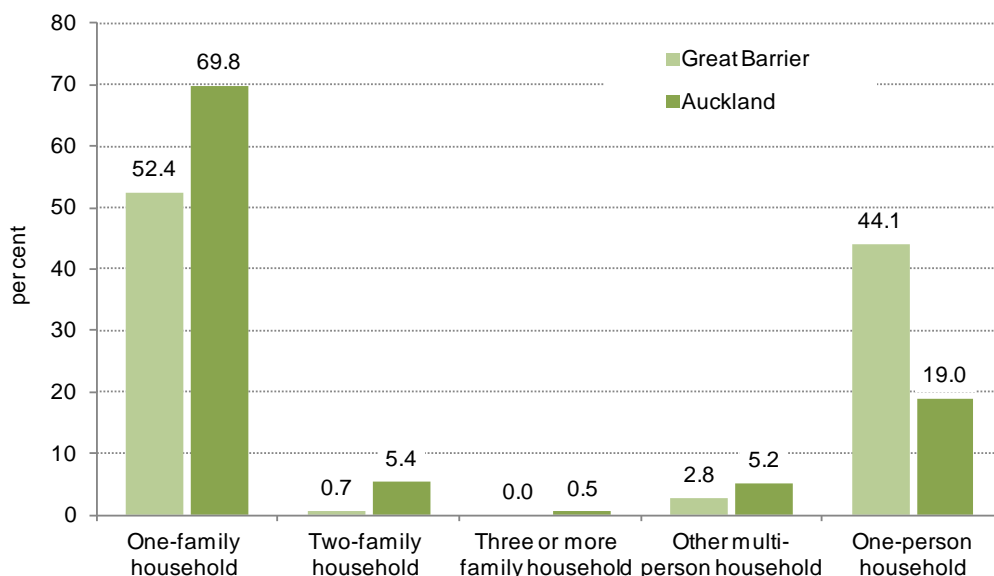
A dwelling is defined as a structure, part of a structure, or group of structures that is used, or intended to be used as a place where people reside. It may be permanent or temporary and may function as private or non-private (eg. providing short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation).

At the 2013 Census, a total of 459 households and 501 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Great Barrier.

### 7.1 High proportions of one person households

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Great Barrier, making up 52.4 per cent of households. One-person households were the second most prevalent household type constituting 44.1 per cent of households. This was the highest proportion of one person households across all local boards.

**Figure 6: Household composition, 2013**



## **7.2 Separate houses prevalent**

In 2013, 88.2 per cent of the occupied dwellings in Great Barrier were separate houses, and 3.2 per cent were two or more flats/units/townhouses/apartments/houses joined together.

## **7.3 Decline in unoccupied dwellings**

Almost half (47.2%) of dwellings in Great Barrier were unoccupied at the 2013 Census – the highest proportion of all 21 local boards. Unoccupied dwellings were more prevalent in areas with high numbers of holiday homes such as Great Barrier, Rodney, Waiheke, and Waitemātā than in Auckland as a whole where they constituted only 6.6 per cent of all dwellings in 2013.

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Great Barrier had increased from 372 in 2006 to 453 in 2013.<sup>2</sup> A general decrease in the numbers of unoccupied dwellings was found across only eight of the 21 local board areas.

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<sup>2</sup> Note that these figures do not include dwellings under construction.



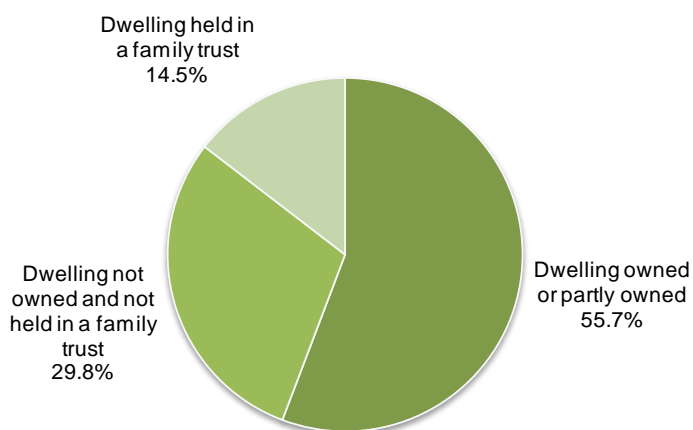
## 8.0 Home ownership

Census data provides information on ownership level of the dwelling by the people who live in it, as at the time of Census. Census does not provide information on ownership of any other dwellings or properties by those people.

### 8.1 Home ownership steady in Great Barrier

In 2013, just over two thirds (69.7%) of households in private occupied dwellings in Great Barrier owned the dwelling, or held that dwelling in a family trust. This home ownership rate (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was higher than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

**Figure 7: Tenure in Great Barrier, 2013**



Although Auckland is experiencing long-term trends of declining rates of home ownership, Great Barrier recorded a slight increase from 68.5 per cent in 2006 to 69.7 per cent in 2013. As Table 6 indicates, there was a relatively large proportionate increase in the number of dwellings that were held in family trusts.

**Table 6: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013**

	Great Barrier			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	219	219	0.0	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	42	57	35.7	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	117	117	0.0	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	381	396	3.9	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	57	63	10.5	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	441	459	4.1	434,265	469,500	8.1

# Summary Data

	Great Barrier	Auckland	New Zealand
<b>Population</b>			
2013	939	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	894	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	1,062	1,160,271	3,737,280
<b>Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers</b>	45	110,592	214,101
<b>Growth 2006 to 2013: %</b>	5.0	8.5	5.3
<b>Age: Numbers</b>			
Under 15 years	150	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	579	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	210	163,152	607,032
Total	939	1,415,544	4,242,051
<b>Age: %</b>			
Under 15 years	16.0	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	61.7	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	22.4	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Ethnicity: Numbers</b>			
European	744	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	150	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	24	194,958	295,941
Asian	12	307,233	471,708
MELAA	6	24,945	46,956
Other	27	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	822	1,331,427	4,011,402
<b>Ethnicity: %</b>			
European	90.5	59.3	74.0
Māori	18.2	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	2.9	14.6	7.4
Asian	1.5	23.1	11.8
MELAA	0.7	1.9	1.2
Other	3.3	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	106.4	110.8	110.9
<b>Highest education qualification: number (of those aged 15 years and over)</b>			
No qualification	162	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	294	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	69	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	57	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	15	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	18	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	6	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	33	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	651	991,986	3,000,633

	Great Barrier	Auckland	New Zealand
<b>Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)</b>			
No qualification	24.9	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	45.2	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	10.6	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	8.8	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	2.3	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	2.8	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.9	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	5.1	10.6	6.7
Total people stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Work and labour force status: % (of those aged 15 years and over)</b>			
Employed full time	34.2	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	19.0	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	8.2	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	39.0	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Median personal income \$</b>	\$19,200	\$29,600	\$28,500
<b>Number of occupied dwellings</b>			
Private dwellings	501	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	9	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	507	473,451	1,570,698
<b>Number of households</b>			
2013	459	469,500	1,549,890
<b>Household composition: numbers</b>			
One-family household #	225	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	3	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	0	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	12	23,580	72,384
One person household	189	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	429	454,782	1,509,144
<b>Household composition: %</b>			
One-family household	52.4	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	0.7	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	2.8	5.2	4.8
One person household	44.1	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Median household income \$</b>	\$30,100	\$76,500	63,800
<b>Tenure: %</b>			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	55.3	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	14.4	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	29.5	38.5	35.2
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0

# With or without other people

Note that in line with Statistics New Zealand conventions, the calculation of percentages excludes 'not elsewhere included' responses.