

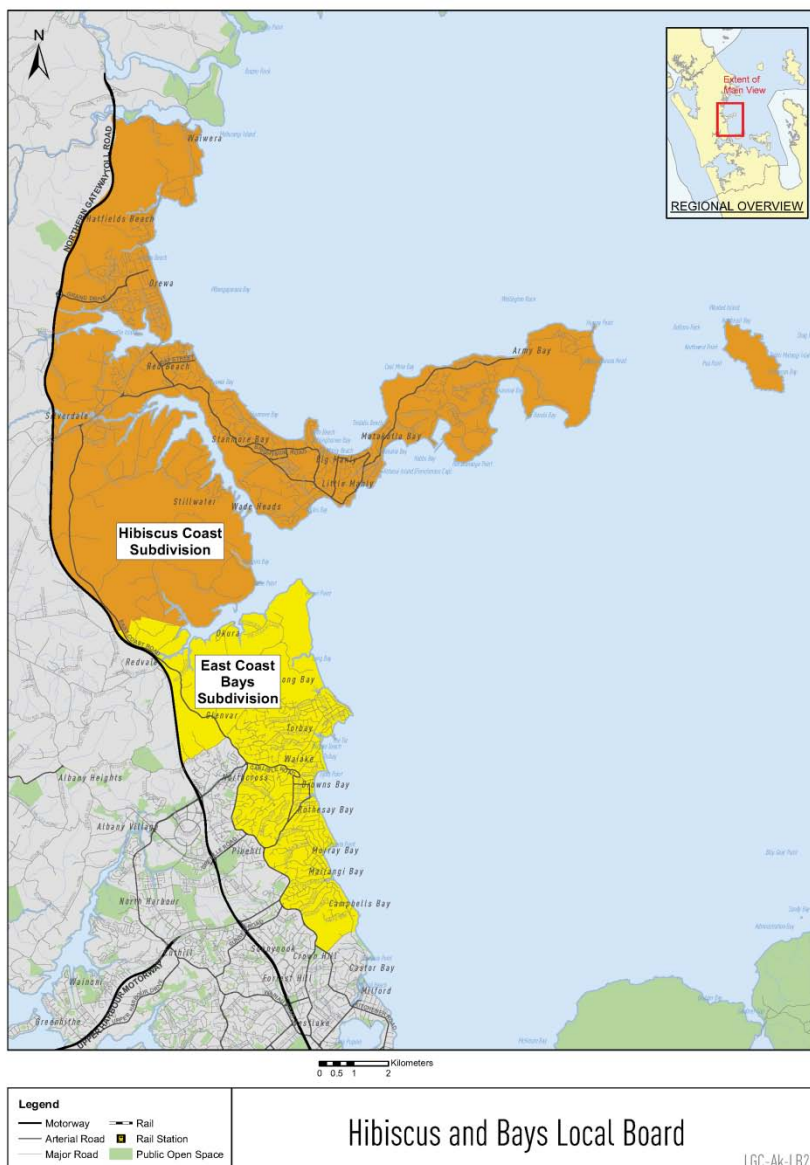
Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit
Auckland Council

Map of Hibiscus and Bays 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.

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

To access Auckland-specific data visit our interactive website www.censusauckland.co.nz.

At a glance

At the 2013 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings:

- The usually resident population count for the Hibiscus and Bays local board area was 89,832. The population increased by 7,974 (9.7%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- The majority (88.5%) of the usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole. Almost one in ten people identified with an Asian ethnicity (8.3%), however this proportion was considerably smaller than found in other local board areas, and in Auckland as a whole (23.1%).
- 5.8 per cent of the Hibiscus and Bays population identified as Māori, compared to 12.3 per cent in 2006.
- The second most common language after English was Afrikaans, followed by Korean, French and German.
- The median age of Hibiscus and Bays residents was 42.4 years, the fourth-oldest of all local board areas.
- The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over was 16,020 – up from 12,120 in 2006 (32.2% growth). Growth was particularly evident in the 60 to 74 age group.
- 62.7 per cent of adult Hibiscus and Bays residents were employed compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Hibiscus and Bays was \$31,700 per annum – slightly higher than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Upper Harbour adults with a formal qualification was 86.0 per cent, up from 82.7 per cent in 2006.
- There were 32,694 households and 32,979 occupied private dwellings in Hibiscus and Bays.
- One-family households were the most common type of household, making up 74.3 per cent of households. Almost one in five households (19.7%) were people living on their own – a similar proportion than across Auckland as a whole (19.0%).
- The median household income was \$78,200 per annum, compared to \$76,500 in Auckland as a whole.
- Over three quarters (79.7%) of the occupied dwellings in Hibiscus and Bays were separate houses, and a fifth were flats and apartments (19.9%).
- The home ownership rate (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was higher in Hibiscus and Bays (74.1%) than in Auckland as a whole (61.4%).

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1.0 Introduction

This report provides a summary profile for the Hibiscus and Bays 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 Hibiscus and Bays local board area

The Hibiscus and Bays local board area (hereafter referred to as Hibiscus and Bays) extends from Waiwera in the north to Campbells Bay in the south. It includes the Whangaparaoa Peninsula and the townships of Orewa, Whangaparaoa, Silverdale, Browns Bay and Mairangi Bay. The local board area is surrounded by a green belt of rural land.

The area is mainly residential with a high proportion of retired people. The Waiwera Hot Pools, which attracts over 500,000 visitors a year, the many beautiful and safe beaches and the Shakespear and Long Bay regional parks are popular attractions for residents and tourists.

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 Hibiscus and Bays 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 Hibiscus and Bays local board population has increased

The 2013 usually resident population count for Hibiscus and Bays was 89,832 constituting 5.8 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usual resident population of Hibiscus and Bays had increased by 7,974 (9.7%) since the 2006 Census. The general Auckland-wide slow-down in the rate of population growth between 2006 and 2013 when compared to the previous inter-censal period of 2001 to 2006 (as mentioned above), also occurred in Hibiscus and Bays. See Table 1 below.

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
Hibiscus and Bays	72,393	81,858	89,832	13.1	9.7	2.5	1.3
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 Hibiscus and Bays' 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 in Hibiscus and Bays

At the 2013 Census, the majority of the Hibiscus and Bays usually resident population identified with a European ethnicity (88.5%), compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

Almost one in ten people identified with an Asian ethnicity (8.5%), however this proportion was considerably smaller than found in other local board areas, and in Auckland as a whole (23.1%).

The proportion of residents who identified as Māori and/or Pacific Peoples were also lower in Hibiscus and Bays than they were in Auckland as a whole.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	75,948	88.5	789,306	59.3
Māori	5,001	5.8	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	1,536	1.8	194,958	14.6
Asian	7,164	8.3	307,233	23.1
MELAA	804	0.9	24,945	1.9
Other	1,284	1.5	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	85,815	106.9	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	4,014		84,123	-
Total people	89,829		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 Hibiscus and Bays between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. Although these two areas remain predominantly European, this is very apparent for Hibiscus and Bays.

There has been a notable decrease in proportions classified as Other in both areas - some reasons for this are discussed below.

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

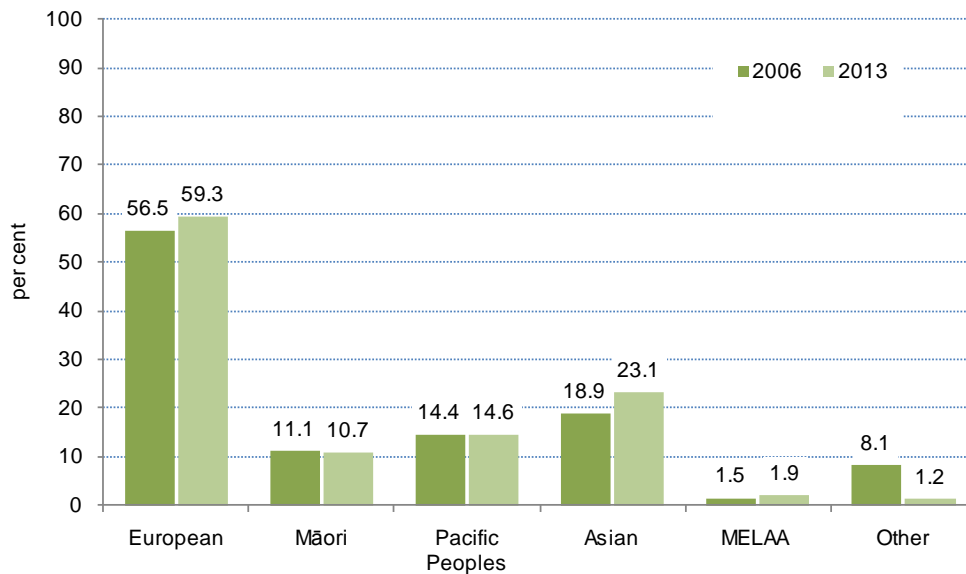
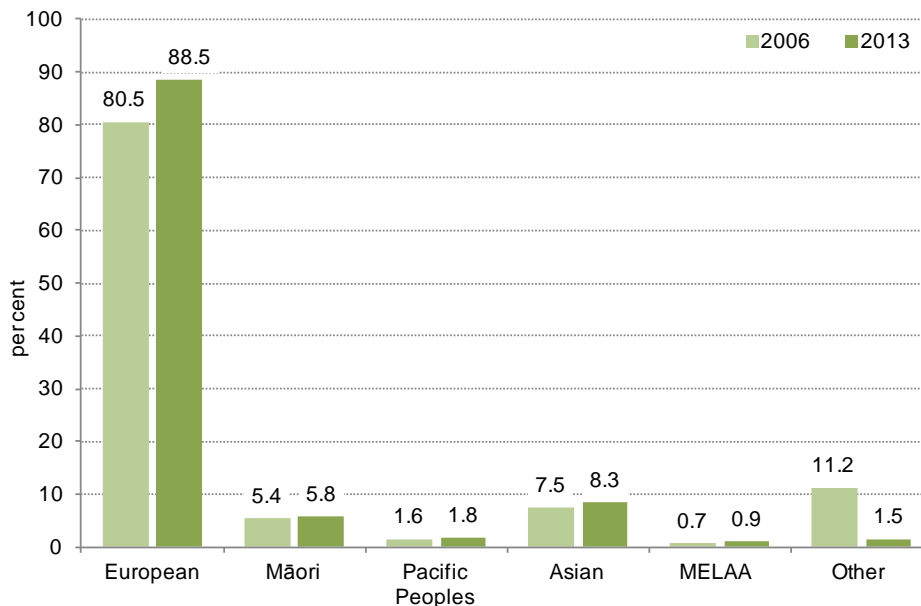


Figure 2: Hibiscus and Bays ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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 the general increase in the Asian population (see Section 3.3), there was a notable decline in the proportion of usual residents in the Other category between 2006 and 2013. 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). Hibiscus and Bays also experienced declines in New Zealander responses (from 8,892 down to 1,233).

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 Hibiscus and Bays, 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.¹ See Table 3 below.

It is interesting to note that almost two-thirds (60%) of those who fell into the category of Other European had identified as South African.

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

	Hibiscus and Bays			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	54,309	65,361	20.4	611,901	696,966	13.9
Other European	3,774	4,377	16.0	30,909	36,909	19.4
British and Irish	3,903	4,152	6.4	35,067	35,379	0.9
European nfd	1,224	1,305	6.6	9,162	10,668	16.4
Dutch	678	717	5.8	7,785	7,995	2.7
Total people specifying ethnicity	79,905	85,815	7.4	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

Nfd means not further defined.

This table shows the five largest European groups within the Hibiscus and Bays 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 Slight growth in the Asian population

In 2013, 8.3 per cent of the Hibiscus and Bays population identified with an Asian ethnic identity, up slightly from 7.5 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Hibiscus and Bays are shown in Table 4 below. Chinese remain the largest sub-group and now constitute 3.9 per cent of the total population in Hibiscus and Bays. The second largest group is Korean – although there are less Koreans living in this area than there were in 2006. As Table 4 shows, there were increases in the Indian, Japanese and Filipino groups between 2006 and 2013 in Hibiscus and Bays.

¹ 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>

Table 4: Changes in five largest Asian groups, 2006 to 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Chinese	2,568	3,330	29.7	98,418	118,230	20.1
Korean	1,836	1,470	-19.9	21,351	21,981	3.0
Indian	645	921	42.8	74,460	106,329	42.8
Japanese	309	447	44.7	5,289	6,720	27.1
Filipino	177	387	118.6	9,825	20,499	108.6
Total people specifying ethnicity	76,491	78,135	2.1	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Hibiscus and Bays 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.

3.4 Increase in numbers of Māori in Hibiscus and Bays

In Hibiscus and Bays, the Māori population increased from 4,311 in 2006 to 5,001 in 2013, and increased as a proportion of the population from 5.4 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

3.5 Very few Pacific peoples in Hibiscus and Bays

Although the numbers of Pacific Peoples living in Hibiscus and Bays are very small, there was slight growth in this category between 2006 and 2013, from 1,242 usual residents (1.6% of the population) in 2006 to 1,536 (1.8%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2) – reflecting the overall increase in the Pacific Peoples category in Auckland. Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Hibiscus and Bays. Those who identified as Samoan remain the largest Pacific sub-group.

Table 5: Changes in five largest Pacific groups, 2006 to 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	486	573	17.9	87,840	95,916	9.2
Cook Islands Maori	252	336	33.3	34,788	36,810	5.8
Tongan	237	249	5.1	40,140	46,971	17.0
Fijian	159	201	26.4	5,847	8,493	45.3
Niuean	114	150	31.6	17,667	18,555	5.0
Total people specifying ethnicity	76,491	78,135	2.1	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Pacific groups within the Hibiscus and Bays 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.

3.6 MELAA category very small but growing

There was relatively subdued growth in the MELAA category in Hibiscus and Bays, with this group making up less than 1 per cent of the population in both 2006 and 2013.

The table below shows that within the MELAA category, growth in this local board area has occurred mainly in the Latin American ethnic group.

Table 6: Changes in MELAA groups, 2006 to 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Middle Eastern	237	324	36.7	10,710	12,864	20.1
Latin American	168	294	75.0	3,090	5,820	88.3
African	120	186	55.0	4,800	6,303	31.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	79,905	85,815	7.4	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows all MELAA groups within the Hibiscus and Bays 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.

3.7 Afrikaans the second most common language after English

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 82,983 speakers in Hibiscus and Bays (98.5%).

Although Samoan was the next most common language in Auckland (58,200 speakers; 4.5% of usual residents), this language was relatively uncommon in Hibiscus and Bays (147 speakers; 0.3%). Māori was also less common in Hibiscus and Bays (639 speakers; 0.8% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).

A relatively large proportion of Auckland's Afrikaans speakers lived in Hibiscus and Bays – one fifth, or 21.1%. The other local board with a high proportion of Afrikaans speakers was Howick. This will be related to the large local South African populations.

There are a mix of other languages also spoken in Hibiscus and Bays, as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Top 10 languages spoken, 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	82,983	98.5	1,233,633	95.6
Afrikaans	2,958	3.5	13,992	1.1
Korean	1,299	1.5	19,365	1.5
French	1,296	1.5	17,433	1.4
German	1,263	1.5	11,886	0.9
Northern Chinese ⁽¹⁾	1,185	1.4	38,781	3.0
Sinitic not further defined ⁽²⁾	972	1.2	30,282	2.3
Spanish	714	0.8	10,605	0.8
Yue ⁽³⁾	681	0.8	30,681	2.4
Māori	639	0.8	30,927	2.4
Total people stated	77,523	133.3	1,316,262	134.1-
Not elsewhere included	5,124		101,961	-
Total people	82,494		1,415,550	-

Notes:

- 1) Includes Mandarin
- 2) Includes Chinese languages not further defined
- 3) Includes Cantonese.

People could identify more than one language so percentages will not add to 100.

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

4.0 Age

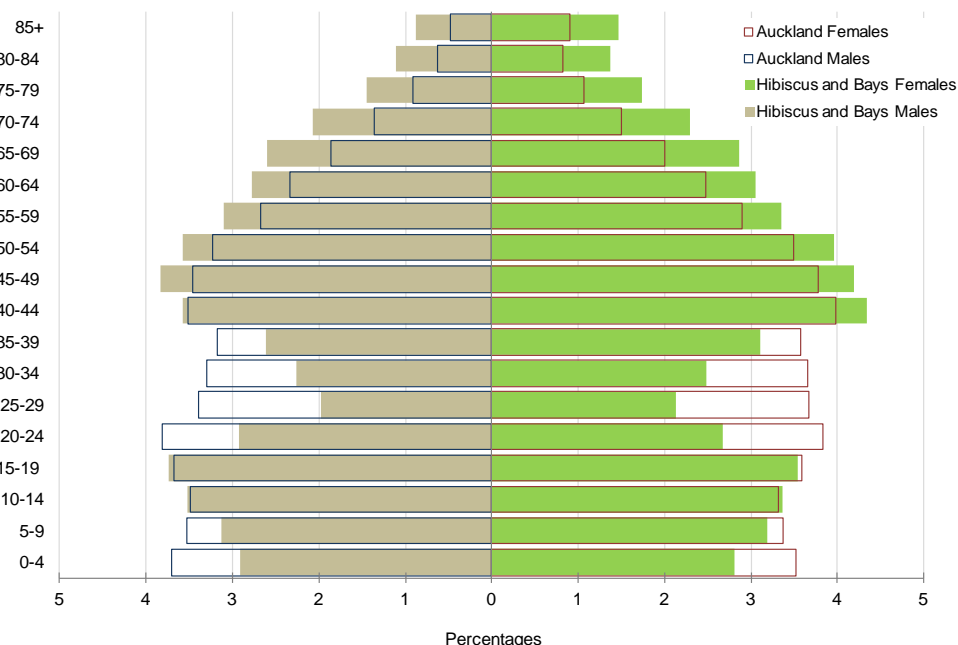
At the time of the 2013 Census, the median age in Hibiscus and Bays was 42.4 years, the fourth oldest of all local board areas behind Rodney, Great Barrier and Waiheke.

4.1 Older age structure in Hibiscus and Bays

As the age-sex graph below indicates, in 2013 a significantly greater proportion of people living in Hibiscus and Bays were aged 45 years and over than found in Auckland as a whole (45.7% compared with 35.9%) (see Figure 3).

This bulge in the age-sex structure was accompanied by relatively small proportions of people aged 20 to 39 years (20.2% compared with 28.4% for Auckland), and would suggest families with older (for example, teenagers) or no children living in the area.

Figure 3: Age-sex structure, Hibiscus and Bays compared with Auckland, 2013

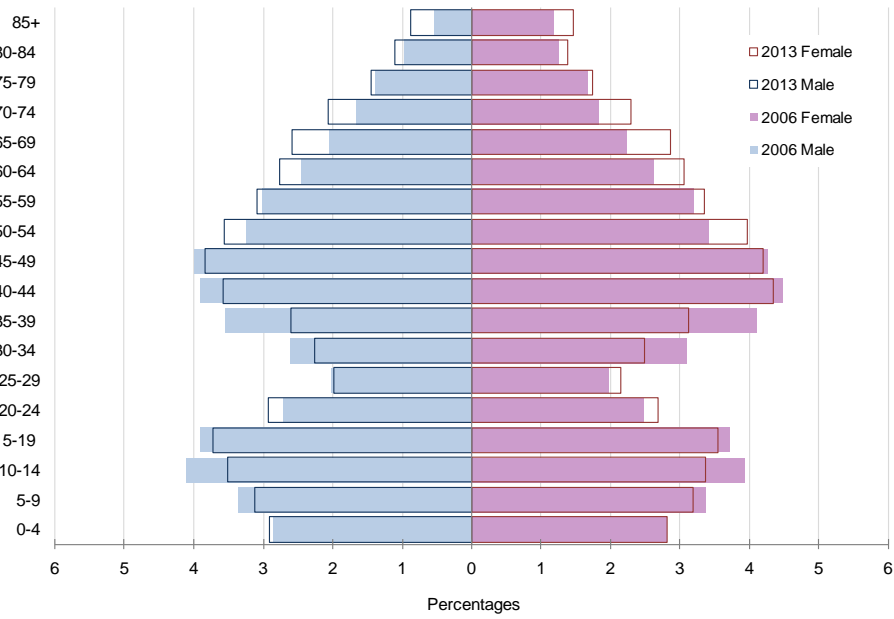


4.2 The older population is growing in size

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-sex structure (Figure 4) shows, this is also occurring in Hibiscus and Bays.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Hibiscus and Bays increased between 2006 and 2013, from 12,120 to 16,020 (32.2% growth). Growth is particularly evident in the 60 to 74 age group.

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Hibiscus and Bays, 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 Two thirds of residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, two thirds of adults in Hibiscus and Bays aged 15 years and over (43,893 people, or 62.7% of adults) were employed, compared with 61.5 per cent across Auckland as a whole. The proportions of adults who were employed had decreased slightly from the 2006 Census, in both areas, as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Work and labour force status,⁽¹⁾ for the census usually resident population count aged 15 and over, 2006 and 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	31,560	49.4	33,027	47.2	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	10,236	16.0	10,866	15.5	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	1,650	2.6	2,610	3.7	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	20,421	32.0	23,463	33.5	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	63,864	100.0	69,966	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	1,284		2,859		44,334		61,179	
Total people	65,148		72,825		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Sub-totals</i>								
Total people in labour force	43,446	68.0	46,506	66.5	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	41,796	65.4	43,893	62.7	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		3.8		5.6		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'.

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 3.8 per cent to 5.6 per cent in Hibiscus and Bays.

In 2013, approximately one third of Auckland adults were not in the labour force. The corresponding proportion in Hibiscus and Bays was similar, at 33.5 per cent.

5.2 Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

Among those aged 65 years and over, there was an increase in the number and proportion who were employed between 2006 and 2013, from 1,821 (15.2% of all aged 65 years and over) in 2006 to 3,168 (20.3%) in 2013. This increase in numbers of older people who were employed was found across most local board areas (with the exception of Great Barrier). Data available at the time of writing does not indicate whether this group were engaged in predominantly full-time or part-time work.

5.3 Rise in unemployment for young people

Although the unemployment rate among young people (those aged 15-24 years) in Hibiscus and Bays was lower at the 2013 Census than across Auckland as a whole (15.7% compared to 20.3%) it had also risen since 2006, in line with increases across all local board areas in Auckland.

The unemployment rate for Auckland's young people rose between 2006 and 2013 from 14.3 per cent (16,986 usual residents) to 20.3 per cent (22,815 usual residents), and from 9.8 per cent (1,152 usual residents) to 15.7 per cent (1,104 usual residents) for Hibiscus and Bays.

5.4 Median incomes relatively high

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Hibiscus and Bays was \$31,700 per annum – higher than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.

The median household income was also relatively high at \$78,200 - slightly higher than for Auckland as a whole at \$76,500.

6.0 Formal education qualifications

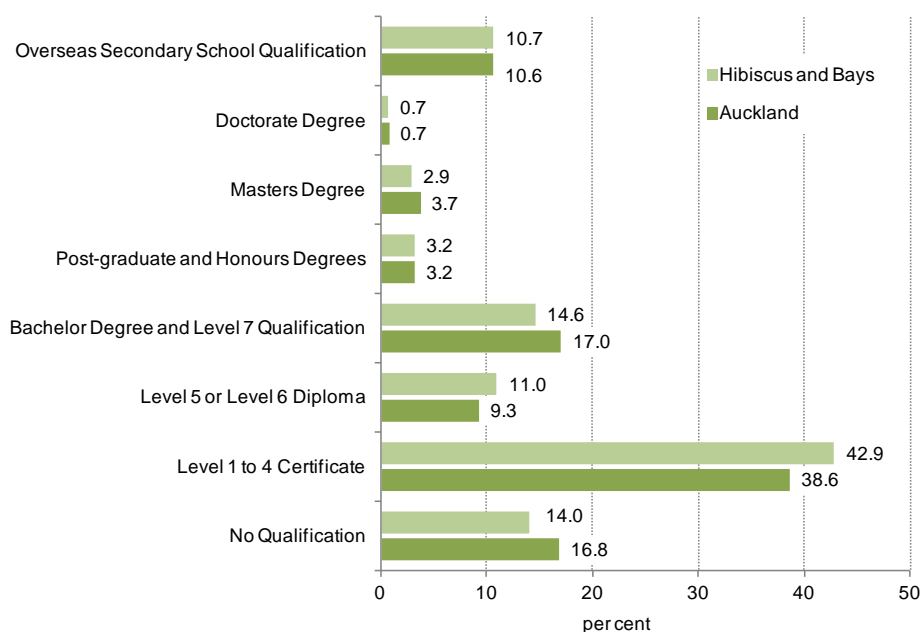
Statistics New Zealand identify a formal qualification as a formally recognised award for educational or training attainment that requires at least three months of full-time study (or the part-time equivalent).

6.1 Qualifications relatively high in Hibiscus and Bays

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of people aged 15 years and over in Auckland as a whole and in Hibiscus and Bays. It indicates that overall patterns are similar, although slightly higher proportions had gained a Level 1 to 4 certificate (42.9% compared with 38.6% overall in Auckland).

When compared to Auckland as a whole, a slightly smaller proportion of those living in Hibiscus and Bays reported that they did not have a formal education qualification (14.0% compared with 16.8% for Auckland).

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications

The number and proportion of adults aged 15 years and over with higher educational qualifications is increasing in Auckland as a whole, and this showed up in census results for Hibiscus and Bays as well.

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. Slightly higher proportions of adults in Hibiscus and Bays had a formal qualification – 86.0 per cent in 2013, up from 82.7 per cent in 2006.

The percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or equivalent as their highest qualification also increased between 2006 and 2013 – from 14.3 per cent to 17.0 per cent in Auckland and from 12.1 per cent to 14.6 in Hibiscus and Bays.

Nearly a quarter (24.6%) of adults in Auckland had a university degree or equivalent in 2013, up from 19.9 per cent in 2006. The percentage of those with a university degree or equivalent in Hibiscus and Bays was similar, increasing to 21.5 per cent in 2013 from 16.9 per cent in 2006.

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.

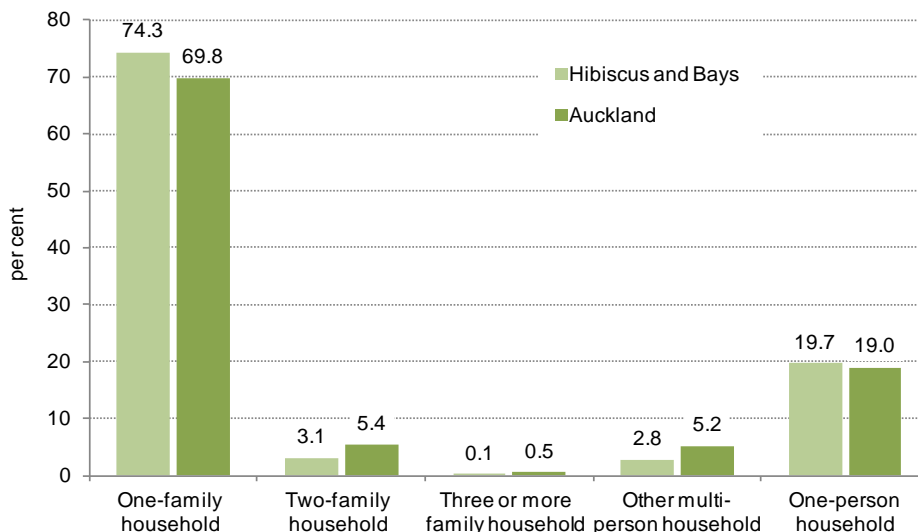
A dwelling is defined as a structure, part of a structure, or group of structures that is used, or intended to be used as a place where people reside. It may be permanent or temporary and may function as private or non-private (eg. providing short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation).

At the 2013 Census, a total of 32,694 households and 32,979 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Hibiscus and Bays.

7.1 One-family households prevalent in Hibiscus and Bays

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Hibiscus and Bays, making up 74.3 per cent of households. One-person households were the second most prevalent household type constituting 19.7 per cent of households.

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Increase in two-family households

Between 2006 and 2013 there was an overall increase of 2,952 households in Hibiscus and Bays (a 9.9% increase over the seven year period). There was an increase in family households (particularly among two-family households, which increased by 63.2 per cent) (see the table below).

Table 9: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household *	1,563	7.0	20,496	6.9
Two-family household *	381	63.2	6,318	34.5
Three or more family household *	27	225.0	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	33	3.9	912	4.0
One-person household	561	9.8	3,660	4.4
Total households stated	2,568	8.7	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	384	128.0	3,105	26.7
Total households	2,952	9.9	35,232	8.1

Note:

* With or without other people.

7.3 Attached dwellings prevalent in Hibiscus and Bays

In 2013, over three quarters (79.7%) of the occupied dwellings in Hibiscus and Bays were separate houses, and 19.9 per cent were two or more flats/units/townhouses/apartments/houses joined together.

Although there were 2,856 more occupied dwellings in Hibiscus and Bays in 2013 than there had been in 2006, growth in occupied dwellings overall was not particularly high, when compared with other parts of Auckland.

7.4 Decline in unoccupied dwellings

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Hibiscus and Bays decreased from 2,730 in 2006 to 2,274 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied also declined from 8.3 per cent in 2006 to 6.5 per cent in 2013.² A general decrease in the numbers of unoccupied dwellings was found across only eight of the 21 local board areas.

Unoccupied dwellings were more prevalent in areas with high numbers of holiday homes such as Rodney, Waiheke, Waitemata and Great Barrier, than in Auckland as a whole where they constituted only 6.6 per cent of all dwellings in 2013.

² Note that these figures do not include dwellings under construction.

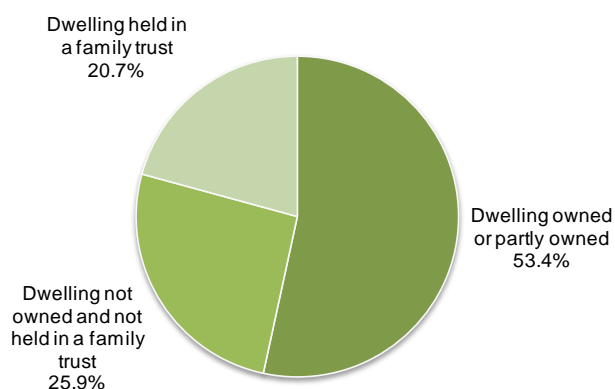
8.0 Home ownership

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 low and declining in Hibiscus and Bays

In 2013, almost three quarters (74.1%) of households in private occupied dwellings in Hibiscus and Bays 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 Hibiscus and Bays, 2013



Auckland is experiencing a long-term trend of a decline in the rates of home ownership. This was not so evident for Hibiscus and Bays however in the last inter-censal period – the rate of home ownership remained almost the same, from 74.8 per cent in 2006 to 74.1 per cent in 2013. As Table 10 indicates, there was, however, a relatively large proportionate increase (35.1% increase) in the number of dwellings in Hibiscus and Bays that were held in family trusts.

Table 10: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Hibiscus and Bays			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	16,605	16,638	0.2	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	4,779	6,456	35.1	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	7,197	8,079	12.3	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	21,384	23,094	8.0	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	28,584	31,173	9.1	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	1,158	1,524	31.6	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Hibiscus and Bays	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	89,832	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	81,858	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	72,393	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	7,974	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	9.7	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	17,004	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	56,808	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	16,020	163,152	607,032
Total	89,832	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	18.9	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	63.2	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	17.8	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	75,948	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	5,001	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	1,536	194,958	295,941
Asian	7,164	307,233	471,708
MELAA	804	24,945	46,956
Other	1,284	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	85,815	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	88.5	59.3	74.0
Māori	5.8	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	1.8	14.6	7.4
Asian	8.3	23.1	11.8
MELAA	0.9	1.9	1.2
Other	1.5	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	106.9	110.9	110.8
Highest education qualification: number (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	9,366	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	28,623	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	7,329	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	9,738	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	2,139	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	1,962	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	492	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	7,119	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	66,771	991,986	3,000,633

	Hibiscus and Bays	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	14.0	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	42.9	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	11.0	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	14.6	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	3.2	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	2.9	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.7	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	10.7	10.6	6.7
Total people stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work and labour force status: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
Employed full time	47.2	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	15.5	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	3.7	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	33.5	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	\$31,700	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	32,907	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	72	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	32,979	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	32,694	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	23,793	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	984	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	39	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	888	23,580	72,384
One person household	6,303	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	32,010	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	74.3	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	3.1	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.1	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	2.8	5.2	4.8
One person household	19.7	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$			
	\$78,200	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	53.4	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	20.7	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	25.9	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.