

Kaipātiki Local Board Profile

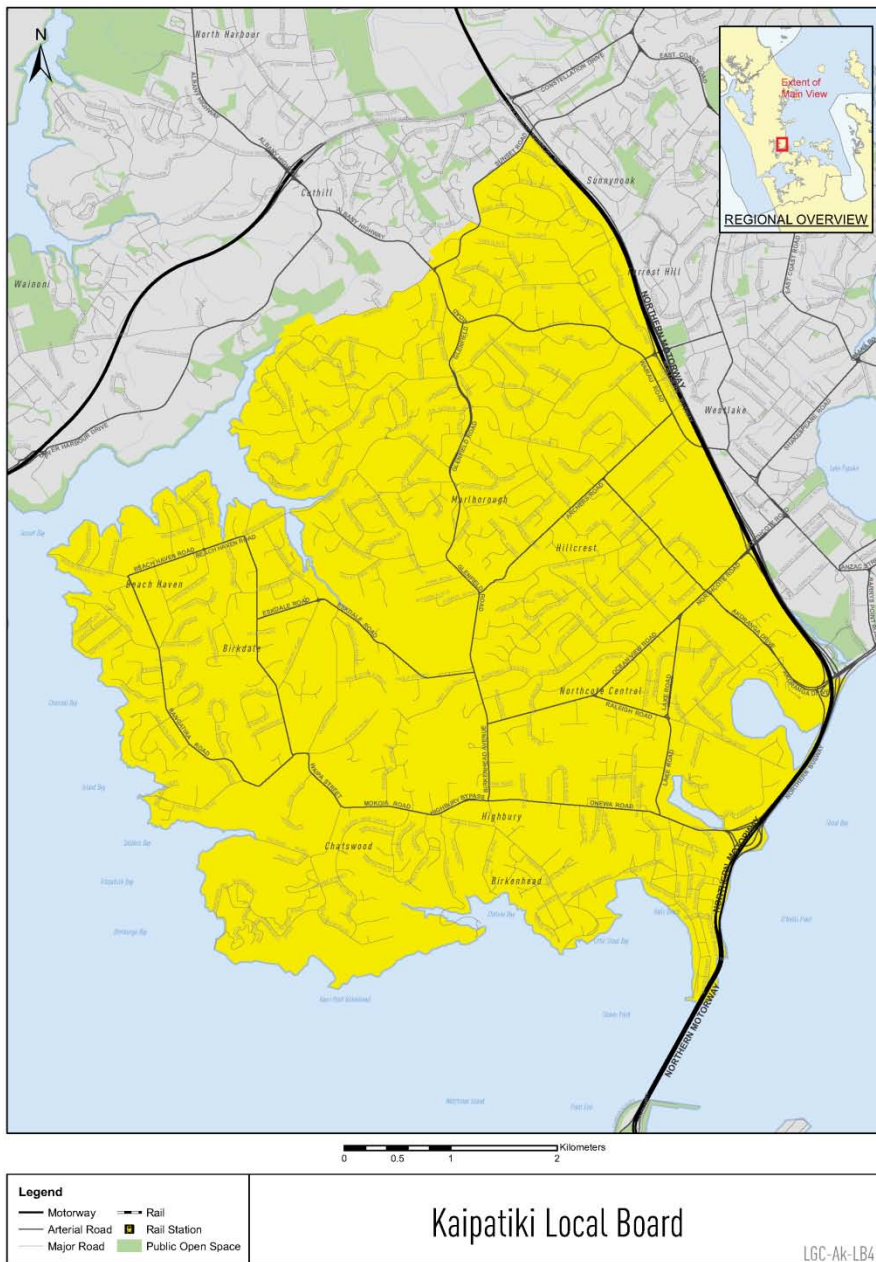
- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit
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Map of Kaipātiki 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 Kaipātiki local board area was 82,494. Kaipātiki's population increased by 3,363 (4.2%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- Two thirds (64.9%) of the Kaipātiki usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole. Just over a quarter (26.3%) identified with an Asian ethnicity – a slightly higher proportion than found in Auckland as a whole (23.1%).
- 8.5 per cent of the Kaipātiki population identified as Māori, compared to 8.8 per cent in 2006.
- Sinitic (Chinese) languages, including Northern Chinese, Yue and other Sinitic languages, as well as Tagalog and Korean were slightly more common in Kaipātiki than in Auckland as a whole. A relatively large proportion of Auckland's Tagalog speakers lived in Kaipātiki (17.7%).
- The median age of Kaipātiki residents was 35.2 years, very similar to the Auckland median age of 35.1 years.
- The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over was 9,462 - up from 7,578 in 2006 (24.9% growth). Proportionate growth was particularly evident in the 60 to 74 age group.
- 65.3 per cent of Kaipātiki's adult residents were employed compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Kaipātiki was \$31,900 per annum – slightly higher than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Kaipātiki adults with a formal qualification was 86.8 per cent, up from 84.2 per cent in 2006.
- There were 28,428 households and 28,548 occupied private dwellings in Kaipātiki.
- One-family households were the most common type of household in Kaipātiki, making up 71.5 per cent of households. Almost one fifth of households (18.2%) were people living on their own.
- The median household income was \$78,600 per annum, also slightly higher than Auckland as a whole at \$76,500.
- Three quarters (77.8%) of the occupied dwellings in Kaipātiki were separate houses.
- The home ownership rate (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was slightly higher in Kaipātiki (65.8%) than in Auckland as a whole (61.4%).

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1.0 Introduction

This report provides a summary profile for the Kaipātiki 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 Kaipātiki local board area

The inner Waitemata Harbour suburbs of Beach Haven, Birkenhead, Chatswood, Birkdale, Northcote Peninsula, Glenfield, Hillcrest and Marlborough make up the Kaipātiki local board area. It is bounded by the Northern Motorway to the east.

The southern coastal suburbs are well established, with a number of reserves and walkways. This area also has some heritage-protected sites.

Town centres in the Kaipātiki local board area include the Birkenhead Shopping Centre and the multi-cultural retail hub at Northcote (featuring many Asian food outlets). Industrial areas and retail exist in Wairau Valley and Glenfield. The North Shore campus of AUT University is located on Akoranga Drive, Northcote. The Chelsea Estate Heritage Park and Sugar Refinery along with Shoal Bay provide stunning coastal views and prospects of central Auckland

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 Kaipātiki 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 Kaipātiki local board population has increased

The 2013 usually resident population count for Kaipātiki was 82,494, constituting 5.8 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usual resident population of Kaipātiki had increased by 3,363 (4.2%) 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 (mentioned above) also occurred in Kaipātiki, as shown in the table 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
Kaipātiki	74,142	79,131	82,494	6.7	4.2	1.3	0.6
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 Kaipātiki'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 Relatively large Asian population in Kaipātiki

At the 2013 Census, almost two thirds of Kaipātiki's usually resident population identified as European (64.9%), compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

Just over a quarter (26.3%) identified with an Asian ethnicity – a slightly higher proportion than found in Auckland as a whole (23.1%).

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

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Kaipātiki		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	50,700	64.9	789,306	59.3
Māori	6,615	8.5	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	4,602	5.9	194,958	14.6
Asian	20,559	26.3	307,233	23.1
MELAA	1,932	2.5	24,945	1.9
Other	1,110	1.4	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	78,135	109.4	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	4,359	-	84,123	-
Total people	82,494	-	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 Kaipātiki between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. Although these two areas remain predominantly European, they both have a growing proportion of usual residents classified in the broad Asian ethnic category. There has also been a notable decrease in proportions classified as Other - some reasons for this are discussed below.

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

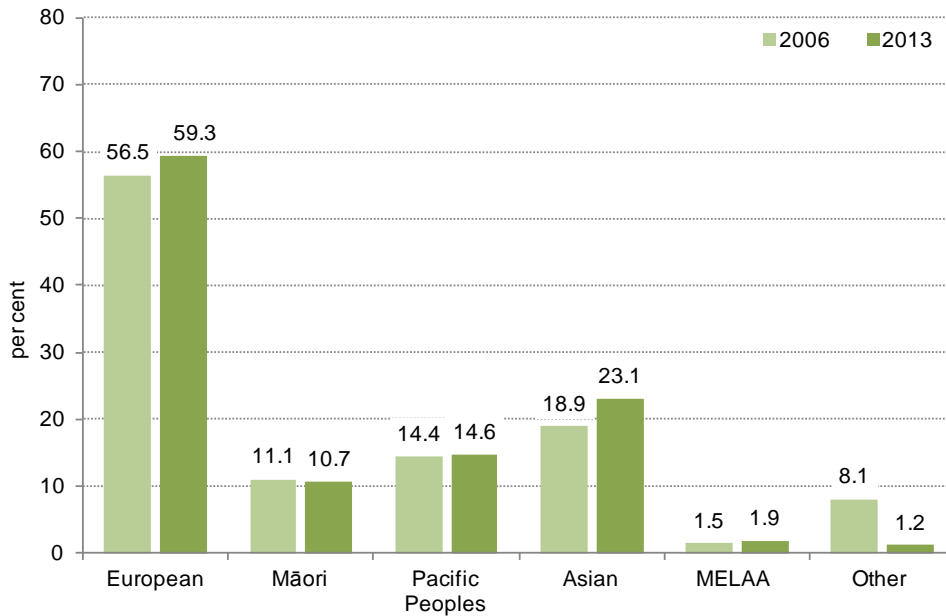
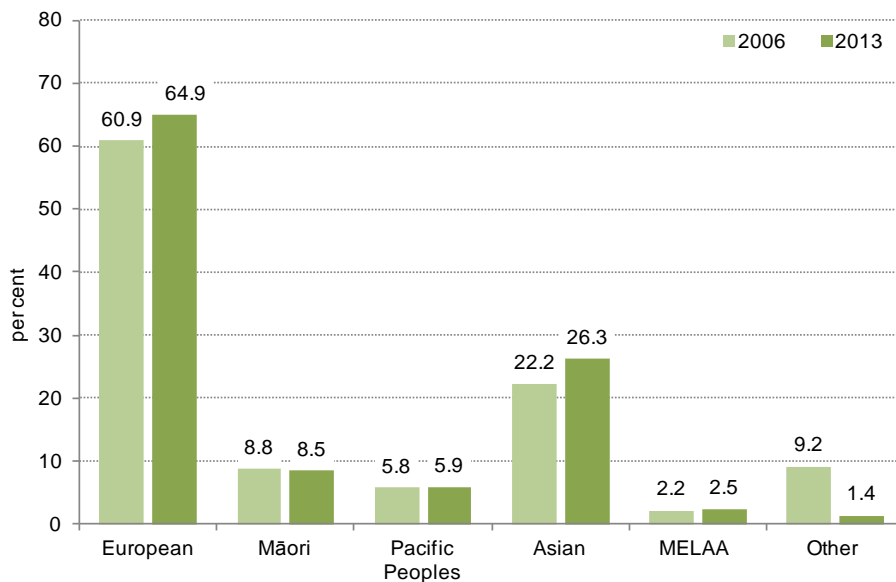


Figure 2: Kaipātiki ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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). Kaipātiki also experienced declines in New Zealander responses (from 6,978 down to 1,065).

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 Kaipātiki, 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.

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

	Kaipātiki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	40,134	44,286	10.3	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	2,319	2,223	-4.1	35,067	35,379	0.9
Australian	561	429	-23.5	8,637	7,062	-18.2
Dutch	402	390	-3.0	7,785	7,995	2.7
German	270	321	18.9	4,227	4,785	13.2
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 European groups within the Kaipātiki 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 Growth in the Asian population

In 2013, just over a quarter (26.3%) of the Kaipātiki population identified with an Asian ethnic identity, up from 22.2 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Kaipātiki are shown in Table 4 below. Chinese remain the largest sub-group and now constitute 11.5 per cent of the total population in Kaipātiki. This local board area is home to a relatively large Filipino community – 16.6 per cent of Auckland’s Filipino peoples live there.

As the table shows, the Filipino group experienced significant growth between 2006 and 2013 in Kaipātiki, increasing by 88.6 per cent to 3,411 usual residents; as did the Indian group, increasing by 21.9 per cent to 3,123 usual residents. There was a slight decrease in the numbers who identified as Korean – decreased by -6.6 per cent to 2,421 usual residents.

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

	Kaipātiki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Chinese	7,755	8,952	15.4	98,418	118,230	20.1
Filipino	1,809	3,411	88.6	9,825	20,499	108.6
Indian	2,562	3,123	21.9	74,460	106,329	42.8
Korean	2,592	2,421	-6.6	21,351	21,981	3.0
Japanese	510	657	28.8	5,289	6,720	27.1
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 Kaipātiki 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 Decrease in numbers of Māori

In Kaipātiki, the Māori population decreased from 6,738 in 2006 to 6,615 in 2013, and declined as a proportion of the population from 8.8 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

3.5 Small increase in numbers of Pacific peoples

There was a small increase in the number of Pacific peoples in Kaipātiki from 4,473 usual residents (5.8% of the population) in 2006 to 4,602 (5.9%) 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 Kaipātiki. Those who identified as Samoan remain the largest Pacific sub-group, but there has been an overall loss in numbers since 2006. Of the five largest Pacific groups, the Cook Island Maori and Niuean groups experienced relatively large proportionate growth.

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

	Kaipātiki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	2,019	1,977	-2.1	87,840	95,916	9.2
Tongan	1,368	1,392	1.8	40,140	46,971	17.0
Cook Island Maori	558	636	14.0	34,788	36,810	5.8
Niuean	336	384	14.3	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	354	381	7.6	5,847	8,493	45.3
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 Kaipātiki 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 small but growing

There was relatively subdued growth in the MELAA category in Kaipātiki, with this group making up 2.2 per cent (1,719) of the population in 2006 and 2.5 per cent (1,932) in 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, and less so in the African ethnic group. There was a loss overall in the Middle Eastern group. Given the overall increase in the Middle Eastern group in Auckland as a whole, the decline in Kaipātiki is likely a result of people moving to other parts of Auckland.

Table 6: Changes in MELAA groups, 2006 to 2013

	Kaipātiki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Middle Eastern	1,197	1,119	-6.5	10,710	12,864	20.1
Latin American	225	456	102.7	3,090	5,820	88.3
African	306	363	18.6	4,800	6,303	31.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	76,491	78,135	2.1	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows all MELAA groups within Kaipātiki 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 Large proportion of Tagalog speakers in Kaipātiki

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 72,393 speakers in Kaipātiki (95.6%).

Although Samoan was the next most common language in Auckland (58,200 speakers; 4.5% of usual residents), this language was relatively uncommon in Kaipātiki (1,005 speakers; 1.3%). Māori was also less common in Kaipātiki (1,455 speakers; 1.9% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).

Sinitic (Chinese) languages, including Northern Chinese, Yue and other Sinitic languages, as well as Tagalog and Korean were slightly more common in Kaipātiki than in Auckland as a whole. It is interesting to note that a relatively large proportion of Auckland's Tagalog speakers lived in Kaipātiki (17.7%). This will be related to the large local Filipino population.

Table 7: Top 10 languages spoken, 2013

	Kaipātiki		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	72,393	95.6	1,233,633	95.6
Northern Chinese	3,039	4.0	38,781	3.0
Sinitic not further defined ⁽¹⁾	2,586	3.4	30,282	2.3
Tagalog	2,574	3.4	14,925	1.2
Korean	2,139	2.8	19,365	1.5
Yue ⁽²⁾	1,917	2.5	30,681	2.4
Māori	1,455	1.9	30,927	2.4
Hindi	1,251	1.7	49,518	3.8
French	1,110	1.5	17,433	1.4
Samoan	1,005	1.3	58,200	4.5
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 Chinese languages not further defined
- 2) 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.

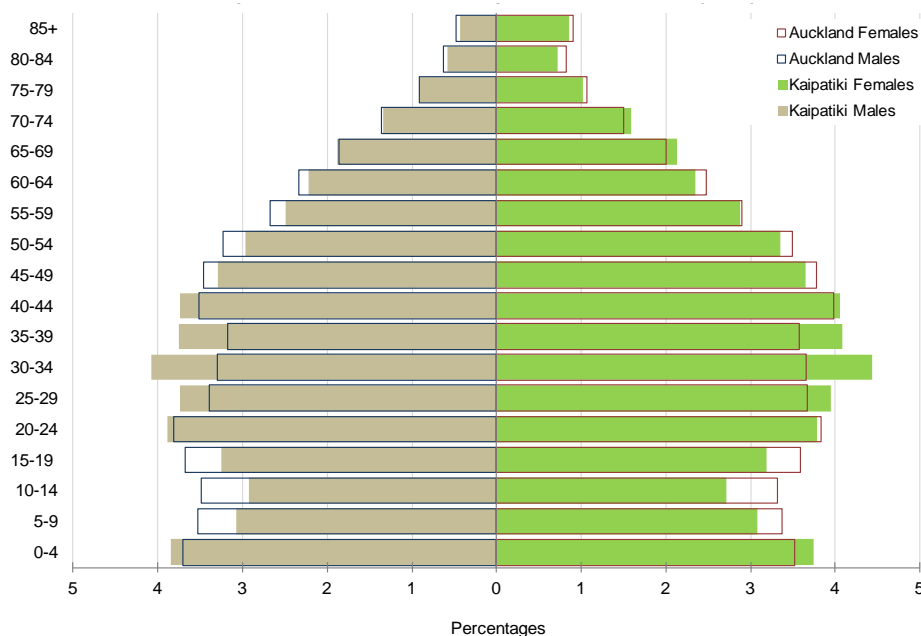
4.0 Age

In 2013 the median age of residents of Kaipātiki was 35.2 years, up from 34.3 years in 2006.

4.1 High proportions of those aged 25-44 in Kaipātiki

As the age-sex graph below indicates, in 2013 a significantly greater proportion of people living in Kaipātiki were aged 25 to 44 years, than found in Auckland as a whole (31.8% compared with 28.3%) (see Figure 3). This bulge in the age-sex structure (particularly among the 30 to 34 year group) was accompanied by relatively large proportions of children aged under 5 years old (7.6% compared with 7.2% for Auckland), and would suggest families with young children living in the area.

Figure 3: Age-sex structure, Kaipātiki compared with Auckland, 2013

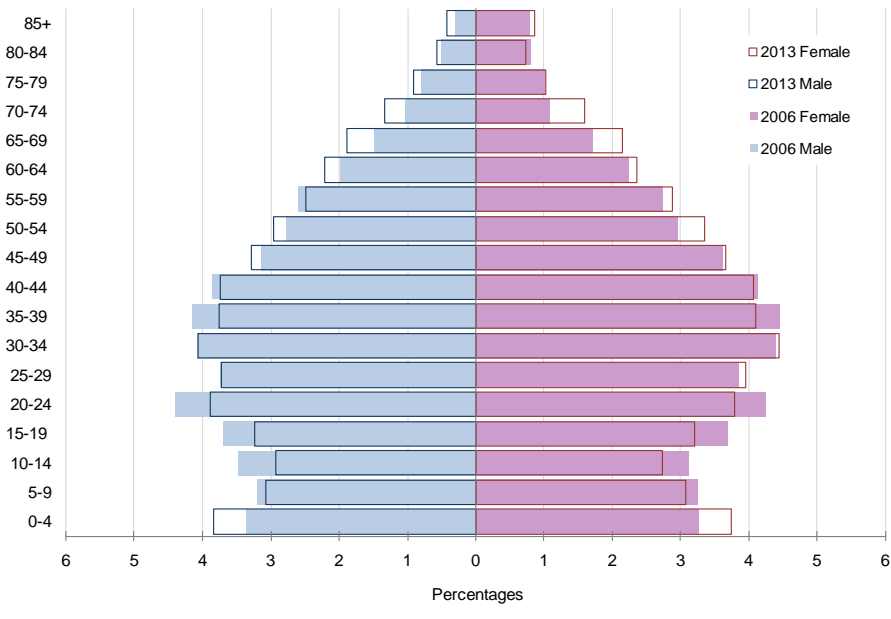


4.2 Kaipātiki older population is small but growing

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-sex structure (Figure 4) shows, this is also occurring in Kaipātiki.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Kaipātiki increased between 2006 and 2013, from 7,578 to 9,462 (24.9% growth). Growth is particularly evident in the 60 to 74 age group.

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Kaipātiki, 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 High proportions of Kaipātiki residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, two thirds of adults in Kaipātiki aged 15 years and over (41,349 people, or 65.3% of adults) 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 8 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 4.9 per cent to 6.7 per cent in Kaipātiki.

In 2013, approximately one third of Auckland adults were not in the labour force. The corresponding proportion in Kaipātiki was similar, at 30.0 per cent.

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

	Kaipātiki				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	33,198	53.6	32,886	52.0	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	8,841	14.3	8,463	13.4	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	2,184	3.5	2,955	4.7	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	17,667	28.5	18,990	30.0	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	61,893	100.0	63,297	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	1,677		3,204		44,334		61,179	
Total people	63,570		66,498		1,015,848		1,119,195	
Sub-totals								
Total people in labour force	44,223	71.5	44,307	70.0	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	42,042	67.9	41,349	65.3	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		4.9		6.7		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 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 1,359 (18.3% of all aged 65 years and over) in 2006 to 2,148 (23.6%) 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 Kaipātiki was lower at the 2013 Census than across Auckland as a whole (17.3% 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 12.5 per cent (1,152 usual residents) to 17.3 per cent (1,611 usual residents) for Kaipātiki.

5.4 Median incomes relatively high

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Kaipātiki was \$31,900 per annum – higher than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.

The median household income in Kaipātiki was \$78,600, which was slightly higher than for Auckland as a whole at \$76,500.

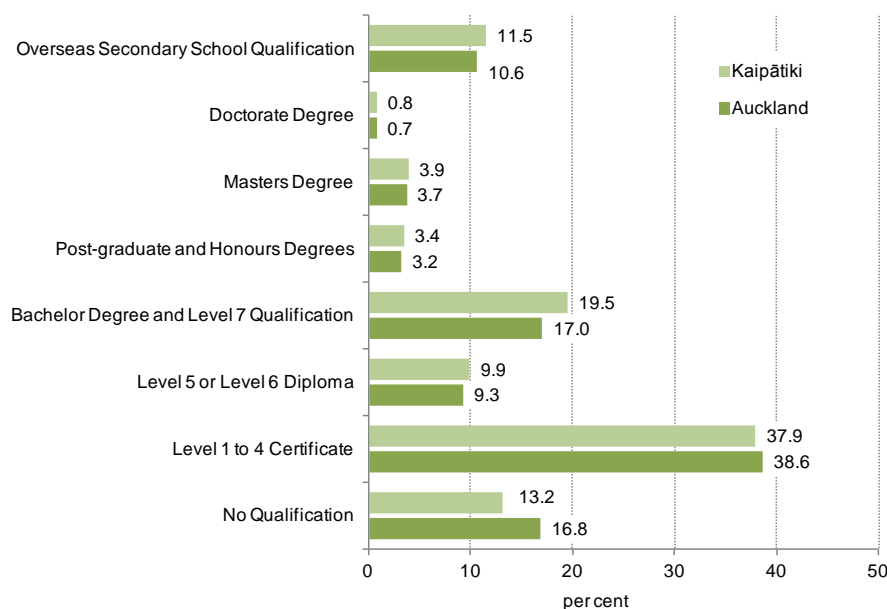
6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 in Kaipātiki relatively high

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of people aged 15 years and over in Auckland as a whole and in Kaipātiki. It indicates that overall patterns are similar, although slightly higher proportions had gained a bachelor's degree or equivalent (19.5% compared with 17.0% overall in Auckland), or an overseas qualification (11.5% compared with 10.6%).

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications in Kaipātiki

The number and proportion of adults aged 15 years and over with higher educational qualifications is increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Kaipātiki. 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 Kaipātiki had a formal qualification – 86.8 per cent in 2013, up from 84.2 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 16.0 per cent to 19.5 in Kaipātiki.

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 Kaipātiki was similar, increasing to 27.8 per cent in 2013 from 21.5 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.

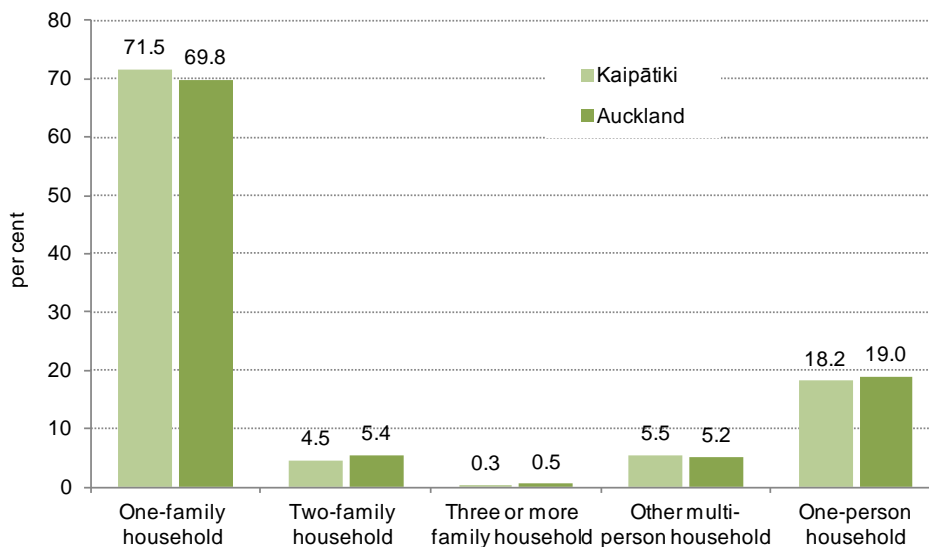
A dwelling is defined as a structure, part of a structure, or group of structures that is used, or intended to be used as a place where people reside. It may be permanent or temporary and may function as private or non-private (eg. providing short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation).

At the 2013 Census, a total of 28,428 households and 28,548 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Kaipātiki.

7.1 One-family households prevalent

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Kaipātiki, making up 71.5 per cent of households. One-person households were the second most prevalent household type constituting 18.2 per cent of households.

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Decrease in one-person households

Between 2006 and 2013 there was an overall increase of 876 households in Kaipātiki (a 3.2% increase over the seven year period). While there was an increase in family households (particularly among two-family households, which increased by 26.7 per cent), Kaipātiki experienced a decrease in the number of one-person households (see the table below).

Table 9: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Kaipātiki		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household *	582	3.0	20,496	6.9
Two-family household *	264	26.7	6318	34.5
Three or more family household *	18	28.6	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	-141	-8.5	912	4.0
One-person household	-180	-3.5	3660	4.4
Total households stated	543	2.0	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	333	76.6	3105	26.7
Total households	876	3.2	35,232	8.1

Note:

* With or without other people.

7.3 Attached dwellings prevalent

In 2013, over three quarters (77.8%) of the occupied dwellings in Kaipātiki were separate houses, and 22.0 per cent were two or more flats/units/townhouses/apartments/houses joined together.

Although there were 795 more occupied dwellings in Kaipātiki 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 Kaipātiki decreased from 1,296 in 2006 to 1,203 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied also declined from 4.5 per cent in 2006 to 4.0 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.

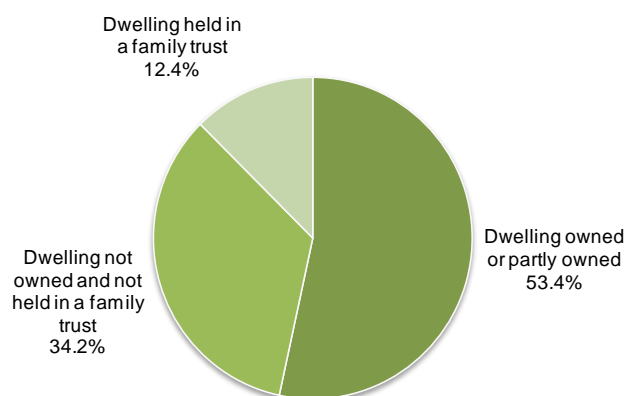
8.0 Home ownership

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 Kaipātiki

In 2013, almost two thirds (65.8%) of households in private occupied dwellings in Kaipātiki 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 Kaipātiki, 2013



In line with long-term trends, rates of home ownership declined in both Kaipātiki and Auckland from 2006 rates of 66.6 per cent and 63.8 per cent, respectively. As Table 10 indicates, there was a relatively large proportionate increase in the number of dwellings that were held in family trusts.

Table 10: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Kaipātiki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	14,586	14,328	-1.8	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	2,841	3,339	17.5	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	8,751	9,183	4.9	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	26,175	26,853	2.6	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	1,377	1,575	14.4	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	27,552	28,428	3.2	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Kaipātiki	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	82,494	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	79,131	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	74,142	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	3,363	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	4.2	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	15,996	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	57,036	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	9,462	163,152	607,032
Total	82,494	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	19.4	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	69.1	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	11.5	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	50,700	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	6,615	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	4,602	194,958	295,941
Asian	20,559	307,233	471,708
MELAA	1,932	24,945	46,956
Other	1,110	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	78,135	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	64.9	59.3	74.0
Māori	8.5	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	5.9	14.6	7.4
Asian	26.3	23.1	11.8
MELAA	2.5	1.9	1.2
Other	1.4	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	109.4	110.8	110.9
Highest education qualification: number (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	7,914	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	22,785	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	5,949	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	11,715	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	2,061	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	2,331	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	471	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	6,891	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	60,114	991,986	3,000,633

	Kaipātiki	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	13.2	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	37.9	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	9.9	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	19.5	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	3.4	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	3.9	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.8	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	11.5	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	52.0	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	13.4	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	4.7	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	30.0	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	\$31,900	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	28,506	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	42	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	28,548	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	28,428	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	19,782	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	1,254	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	81	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	1,515	23,580	72,384
One person household	5,028	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	27,660	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	71.5	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	4.5	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	5.5	5.2	4.8
One person household	18.2	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$	\$78,600	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	53.4	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	12.4	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	34.2	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.