

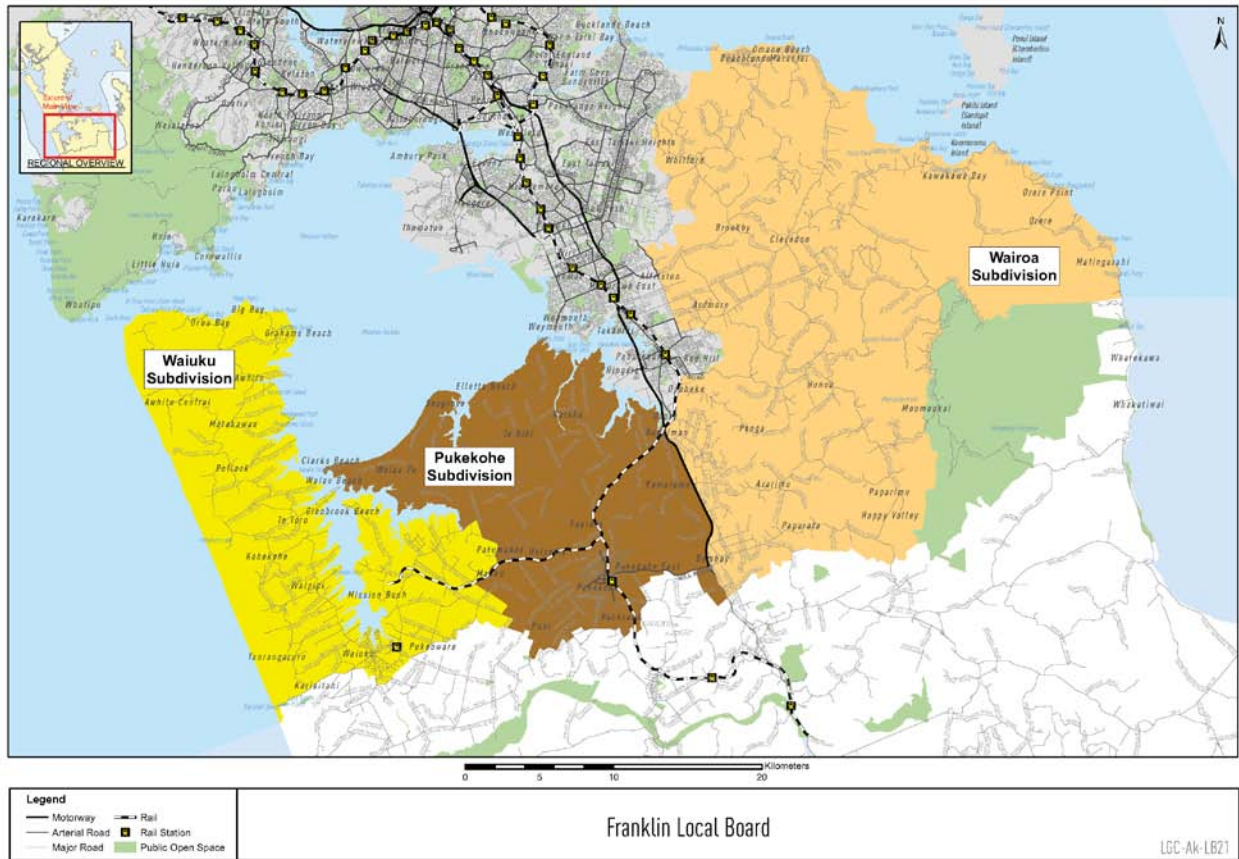
Franklin Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

Social and Economic Research Team
Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit
Auckland Council

Map of Franklin 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 Franklin local board area was 65,322. Franklin's population increased by 6,720 (11.5%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- 85.0 per cent of the Franklin usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.
- Proportions of Māori were higher in Franklin at 13.2 per cent than in Auckland as a whole at 10.7 per cent.
- 6.0 per cent of the Franklin population identified with an Asian ethnic group, up from 5.1 per cent in 2006.
- 98.9 per cent of Franklin residents could hold a conversation about everyday things in English.
- The median age in Franklin was 40.2 years, one of the highest median ages of all local board areas. The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Franklin increased between 2006 and 2013, from 6,105 (10.4% of the population) to 8,955 (13.7%).
- 22.4 per cent of Franklin usual residents were children (aged 0-14), compared to 20.9 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- There were 32,184 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Franklin. The proportion of adult residents who were employed in Franklin was higher at 66.8 per cent than in Auckland as whole at 61.5 per cent.
- Franklin had one of the highest median personal incomes of all local board areas at \$33,500 per annum. The median household income was higher in Franklin at \$80,900 per annum, than in Auckland as a whole at \$76,500.
- The proportion of Franklin adults with a formal qualification was 78.8 per cent, up from 74.8 per cent in 2006.
- At the 2013 Census, a total of 22,935 households and 23,088 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Franklin.
- Three quarters (75.1%) of households in Franklin were one-family households
- 91.1 per cent of the occupied dwellings in Franklin were separate houses. Attached dwellings were much less prevalent in Franklin at 7.7 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.
- A relatively high proportion of households in private occupied dwellings in Franklin owned the dwelling, or held that dwelling in a family trust (71.9% compared with 73.7% in 2006.)

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1.0 Introduction

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

The Franklin Local Board area is predominantly a rural area, supported by towns, villages and hamlets. The area spans the eastern coast of the Hauraki Gulf to the western coast of the Manukau Harbour. It includes a number of inland and coastal settlements such as the Awhitu Peninsula, Karaka, Ardmore, Clevedon, Whitford, Beachlands, Maraetai, Kawakawa Bay and Orere Point, as well as the townships of Pukekohe and Waiuku.

State Highway 1 and the North Island Main Trunk Railway run through the area, with Pukekohe being the last stop for commuter trains to and from Britomart.

Franklin is home to a growing number of residents seeking a rural lifestyle and its economy is dominated by activities related to agriculture or land resources.

Franklin is proud of its country feel and known for its horticulture, the Clevedon farmers' market, motor sports and horse breeding. Of particular note are the forests of the Hunua Ranges and the coastal bird habitats along the south and western shores of the Manukau harbour.

Some of the critical infrastructure supporting Auckland is located in this board such as the water reservoirs in the Hunua Ranges, as well as gas, water, electricity and telecommunications lines.

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 Franklin 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 Franklin continues to grow

The 2013 usually resident population count for Franklin was 65,322, constituting 4.6 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usual resident population of Franklin increased by 6,720 (11.5%) since the 2006 Census. As in Auckland as a whole, growth has slowed in Franklin, from an average annual rate of change of 2.7 per cent between 2001 and 2006 to an average annual population change of 1.6 per cent between 2006 and 2013.

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
Franklin	51,249	58,602	65,322	14.3	11.5	2.7	1.6
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 Franklin 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 Franklin is predominantly European

At the 2013 Census, 85.0 per cent of the Franklin usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

Proportions of Māori were higher in Franklin at 13.2 per cent than in Auckland as a whole at 10.7 per cent.

Proportions of residents identifying with Pacific, Asian and Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA) ethnic groups were lower in Franklin than in Auckland as a whole.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Franklin		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	52,548	85.0	789,306	59.3
Māori	8,175	13.2	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	2,547	4.1	194,958	14.6
Asian	3,735	6.0	307,233	23.1
MELAA	249	0.4	24,945	1.9
Other	1,113	1.8	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	61,815	110.6	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	3,504		84,123	
Total people	65,319		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 Franklin between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. Although these two areas remain predominantly European, this is very apparent for Franklin.

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

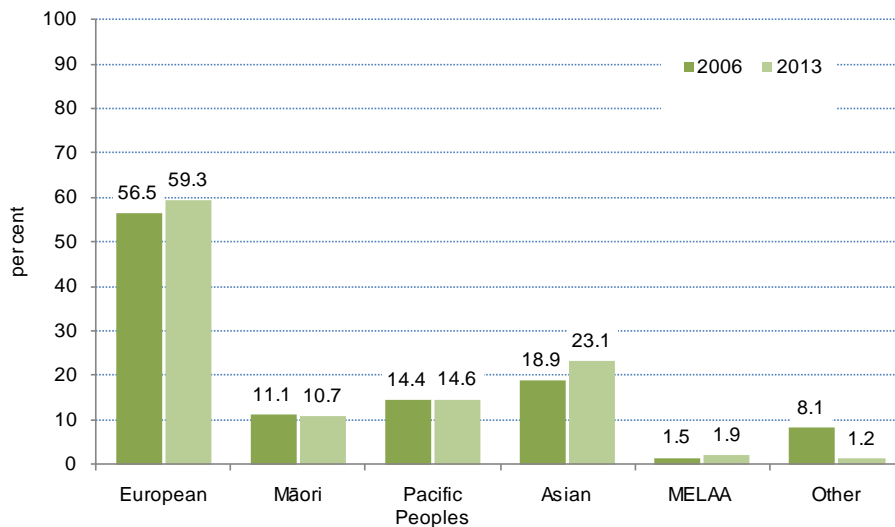
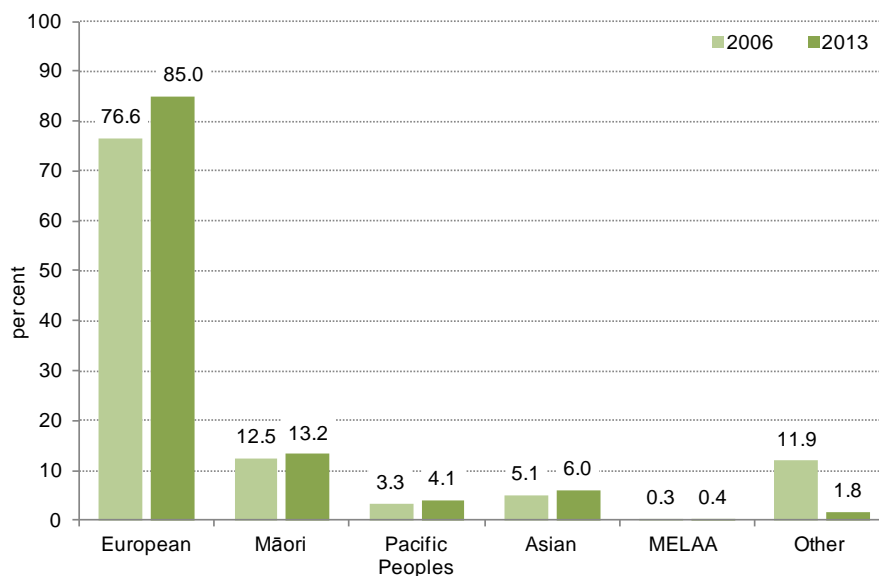


Figure 2: Franklin ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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.

3.3 Decline in European ethnic groups

Auckland experienced a notable decline in the proportion of usual residents in the Other category between 2006 and 2013. This was actually 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). Franklin also experienced declines in New Zealander responses (from 6,576 down to 1,107).

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 Franklin, 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

	Franklin			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	38,838	48,075	23.8	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	1,770	2,133	20.5	35,067	35,379	0.9
Dutch	624	651	4.3	7,785	7,995	2.7
Australian	390	387	-0.8	8,637	7,062	-18.2
German	111	147	32.4	4,227	4,785	13.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	55,386	61,815	11.6	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest European groups within the Franklin 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 Growth in the Asian population

In 2013, 6.0 per cent of the Franklin population identified with an Asian ethnic group, up from 5.1 per cent in 2006. The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Franklin are shown in Table 4 below. Indian is the largest Asian sub-group, constituting 2.9 per cent of the total population in Franklin.

Of the five largest Asian ethnic groups in Franklin, the following experienced the most significant growth between 2006 and 2013:

- Filipino – increased by 200.0 per cent to 252 usual residents
- Chinese – increased by 37.5 per cent to 1,101 usual residents
- Japanese – increased by 33.3 per cent to 96 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

	Franklin			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Indian	1,371	1,782	30.0	74,460	106,329	42.8
Chinese	801	1,101	37.5	98,418	118,230	20.1
Filipino	84	252	200.0	9,825	20,499	108.6
Korean	309	243	-21.4	21,351	21,981	3.0
Japanese	72	96	33.3	5,289	6,720	27.1
Total people specifying ethnicity	55,386	61,815	11.6	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Franklin 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.

3.5 Small increase in numbers of Māori

In Franklin, the Māori population increased slightly from 6,933 in 2006 to 8,175 in 2013. There was very little change in the proportion of the total population who identified as Māori however, from 12.5 per cent to 13.2 per cent.

3.6 Pacific peoples population growing

There are very few Pacific peoples living in Franklin. Between 2006 and 2013, there was a small increase in the number of Pacific peoples living in this area however, from 1,815 usual residents (3.3% of the population) in 2006 to 2,547 (4.1%) 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 Franklin. Those who identified as Tongan remain the largest sub-group, followed by Samoan. There was a slight increase in all five groups.

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

	Franklin			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Tongan	591	834	41.1	40,140	46,971	17.0
Samoan	468	738	57.7	87,840	95,916	9.2
Cook Islands Maori	399	507	27.1	34,788	36,810	5.8
Niuean	219	294	34.2	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	111	144	29.7	5,847	8,493	45.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	55,386	61,815	11.6	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Pacific groups within the Franklin 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 Limited linguistic diversity in Franklin

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 92,850 speakers in Franklin (98.9%).

Te reo Māori was spoken by 2.4 per cent of usual residents in both Franklin (1,425 speakers) and Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers).

As Table 6 shows, proportions of usual residents speaking other languages were relatively low. The relative lack of speakers of East Asian and Pacific languages in Franklin is notable.

Table 6: Top 5 languages spoken, 2013

	Franklin		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	59,901	98.9	1,233,633	95.6
Māori	1,425	2.4	30,927	2.4
Afrikaans	795	1.3	13,992	1.1
French	591	1.0	17,433	1.4
Hindi	480	0.8	49,518	3.8
Total people stated	61,416	113.5	1,316,262	134.1
Not elsewhere included	3,978		101,961	
Total people	65,319		1,415,550	

Notes:

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

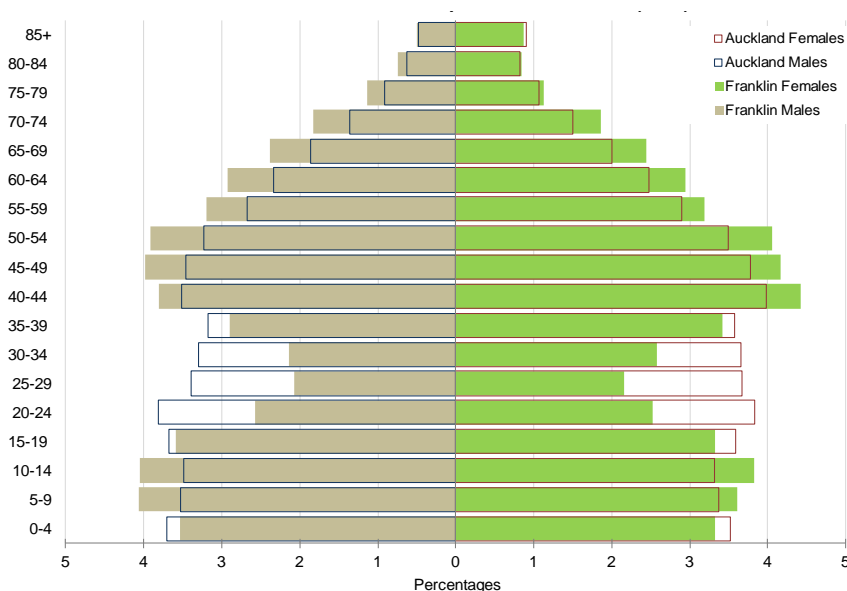
At the time of the 2013 Census, the median age in Franklin was 40.2 years, one of the highest median ages of all local board areas.

4.1 Many older residents in Franklin

The age-sex structure below shows the low proportions of Franklin residents aged between 20 and 39 compared to Auckland as a whole in 2013. There were higher proportions of Franklin residents in all age groups over 40 years than in Auckland as a whole. Those aged 65 years and over constituted 13.7 per cent of Franklin's population and 11.5 per cent of the population in Auckland as a whole.

There are also slightly higher proportions of children (aged 0-14 years) in Franklin (22.4%) than in Auckland as a whole (20.9%).

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

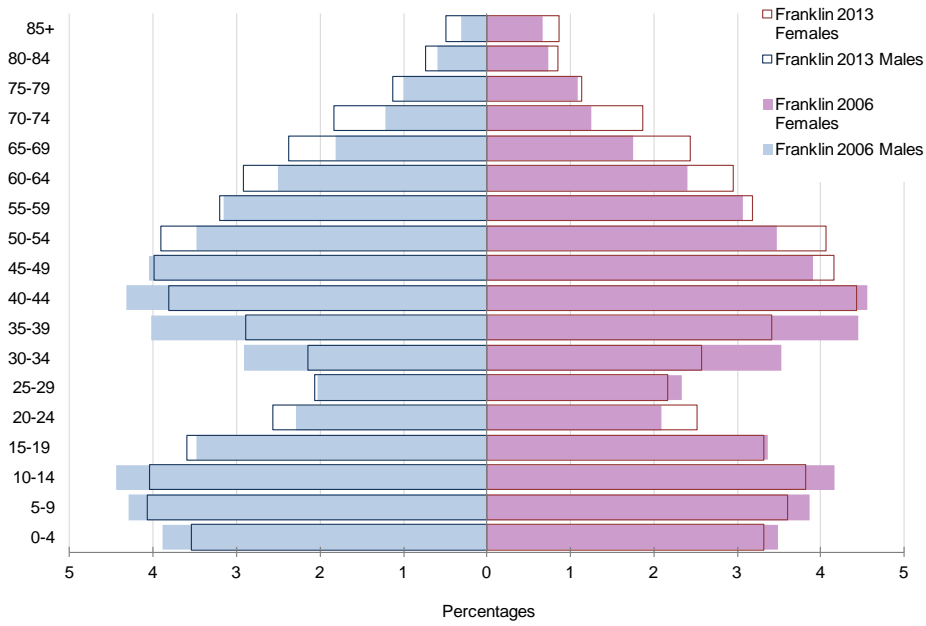


4.2 Older population growing

Auckland experienced a 27 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 Franklin. The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Franklin increased between 2006 and 2013, from 6,105 (10.4% of the population) to 8,955 (13.7%).

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Franklin, 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 (GFC).

5.1 Higher proportions of Franklin residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 650,610 employed adults (usual residents aged 15 years and over) in Auckland as a whole and 32,184 in Franklin. In Auckland, those who were employed made up 61.5 per cent of adults, down from 64.7 per cent in 2006. In Franklin the proportion of adults who were employed was higher (66.8%), but had declined from 70.6 per cent in 2006. See Table 7 below.

Table 7: Work and labour force status,⁽¹⁾ for the census usually resident population count aged 15 and over, 2006 and 2013

	Franklin				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	23,409	55.4	25,146	52.2	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	6,429	15.2	7,035	14.6	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	1,116	2.6	1,896	3.9	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	11,292	26.7	14,106	29.3	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	42,246		48,183		971,54	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	2,211		2,499		44,334		61,179	
Total people	44,457		50,685		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Subtotals</i>								
Total people in labour force	30,951	73.3	34,080	70.7	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	29,838	70.6	32,184	66.8	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		3.6		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'.

The unemployment rate increased between 2006 and 2013, from 5.6 per cent (of those in the labour force) to 8.1 per cent in Auckland, and from 3.6 per cent to 5.6 per cent in Franklin. Changes in employment and unemployment reflect the economic slowdown that resulted from the GFC.

A third of Auckland adults (349,923 usual residents aged 15 and over) were not in the labour force in 2013. The proportion of adults not in the labour force was lower in Franklin, at 29.3 per cent (14,106).

5.2 Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

Between 2006 and 2013 the proportion of those aged 65 years and over who were employed increased in Auckland from 17.1 per cent to 22.0 per cent, and in Franklin from 23.8 per cent to 28.5 per cent.

5.3 Rise in unemployment for young people

The unemployment rate for young people (those aged 15-24 years) rose between 2006 and 2013 from 14.3 per cent (16,986 usual residents) to 20.3 per cent (22,815 usual residents) for Auckland, and from 10.4 per cent (459 usual residents) to 16.8 per cent (774 usual residents) for Franklin.

There was also a general decline in young people's labour force participation between 2006 and 2013. In Auckland, 56.7 per cent of young people were in the labour force in 2013 down from 62.7 per cent in 2006. The youth labour force participation rate in Franklin was one of the highest of all local board areas at 62.5 per cent, but had declined from a rate of 70.5 per cent in 2006.

5.4 Median incomes relatively high

In 2013, Franklin had one of the highest median personal incomes of all local board areas at \$33,500 per annum.

A personal income of over \$100,000 per annum was reported by 9.0 per cent of adults in Franklin compared to 7.4 per cent in Auckland as a whole. A personal income of \$20,000 or less was reported by 33.8 per cent of adults in Franklin, compared to 39.0 per cent in Auckland.

At the time of the 2013 Census, the median household income was higher in Franklin at \$80,900 per annum, than in Auckland as a whole at \$76,500.

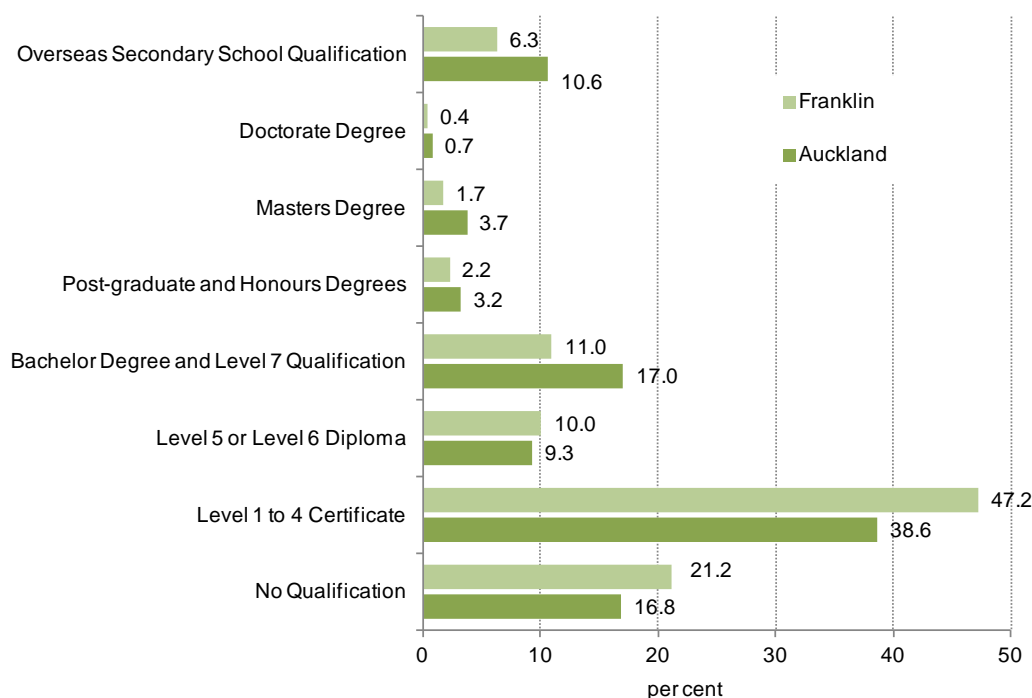
6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 Lower levels of qualification in Franklin

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Auckland as a whole and in Franklin. In 2013, higher proportions of Franklin adults had no qualification at 21.2 per cent, compared to 16.8 per cent for Auckland as a whole. Level 1 to 4 qualifications were also more common in Franklin (47.2 per cent of adult residents) than in Auckland as a whole (38.6%). This is interesting in light of the relatively high median incomes in Franklin.

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications in Franklin

The number and proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications are increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Franklin. In 2013, 83.2 per cent of all Auckland adults (people aged 15 years and over) had a formal qualification, up from 79.7 per cent in 2006. In Franklin the proportion of adults with a formal qualification increased from 74.8 per cent in 2006 to 78.8 per cent in 2013.

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 Franklin was lower, but increased from 11.8 per cent in 2006 to 15.3 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).

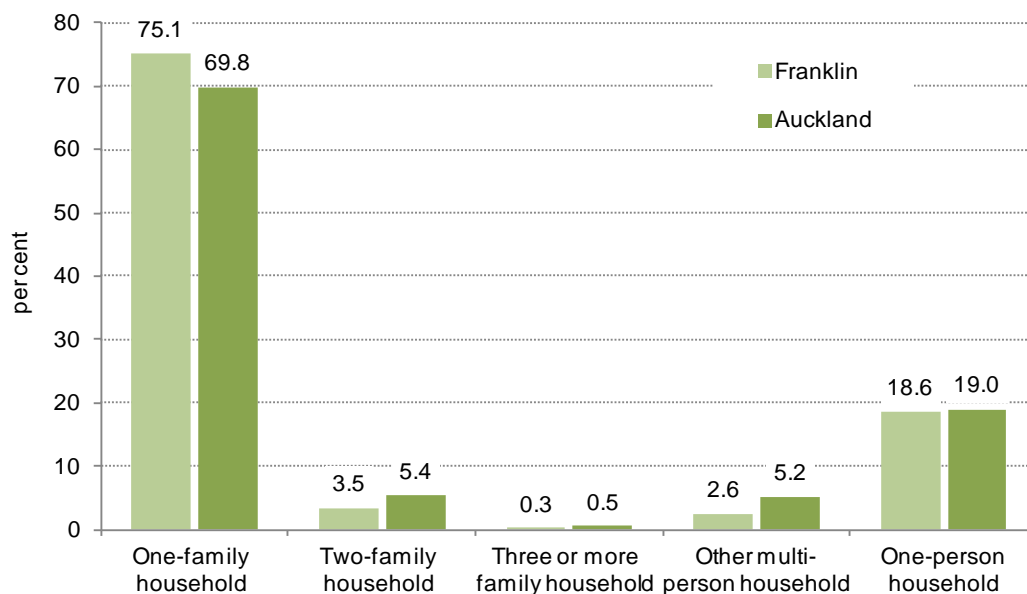
At the 2013 Census, a total of 22,935 households and 23,088 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Franklin.

7.1 One-family households prevalent in Franklin

In 2013, three quarters (75.1%) of households in Franklin were one-family households. In Auckland as a whole, one-family households were less prevalent at 69.8 per cent of households.

The next most common household type in Franklin was one-person households, constituting 18.6 per cent of households.

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Multi-family households increasing

In Franklin there was an increase between 2006 and 2013 in the numbers of all household types. As Table 8 shows, the greatest proportional growth occurred in two-family and three or more family households. There was also strong growth in numbers of one-person households, from 3,465 households in 2006 to 4,146 households in 2013.

Table 8: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Franklin		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household*	1,797	12.0	20,496	6.9
Two-family household*	243	45.3	6318	34.5
Three or more family household*	15	35.7	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	45	8.5	912	4.0
One-person household	681	19.7	3660	4.4
Total households stated	2,781	14.3	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	126	24.1	3105	26.7
Total households	2,901	14.5	35,232	8.1

Notes:

* with or without other people.

7.3 Most dwellings are separate houses

In 2013, three quarters (74.7%) of the occupied dwellings in Auckland were separate houses. This proportion was much higher in Franklin, at 91.1 per cent. Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were much less prevalent in Franklin at 7.7 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.

While there have been increases in Franklin in the numbers of dwellings in each dwelling type between 2006 and 2013, proportions of dwellings in each type remain relatively unchanged.

7.4 Decreasing proportion of dwellings unoccupied

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Franklin increased from 1,980 in 2006 to 2,052 in 2013. However, the proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied declined slightly from 8.9 per cent in 2006 to 8.2 per cent in 2013.²

Unoccupied dwellings were more prevalent in Franklin than in Auckland as a whole where they constituted 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 high but declining in Franklin

In 2013, 71.9 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Franklin owned the dwelling, or held that dwelling in a family trust, a higher rate of home ownership (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) than for Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

In line with long-term trends, home ownership declined in Franklin from a rate of 73.7 per cent in 2006.

Figure 7: Tenure in Franklin, 2013

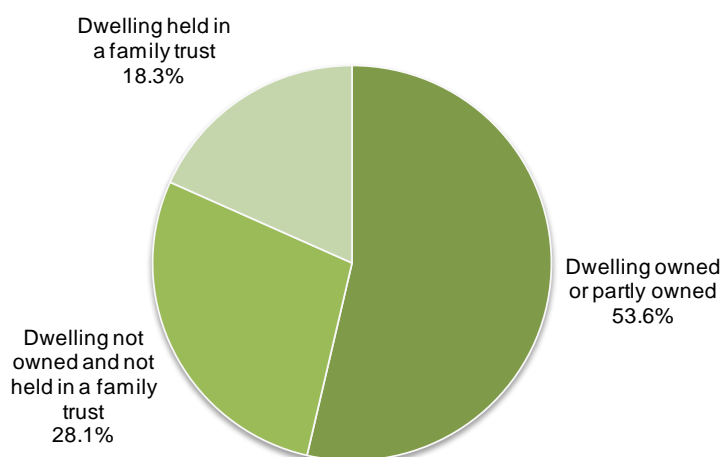


Table 9: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Franklin			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	11,094	11,601	4.6	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	2,721	3,957	45.4	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	4,923	6,075	23.4	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	18,741	21,630	15.4	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	1,293	1,302	0.7	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	20,031	22,935	14.5	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Franklin	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	65,322	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	58,602	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	51,249	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	6,720	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	11.5	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	14,637	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	41,730	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	8,955	163,152	607,032
Total	65,322	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	22.4	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	63.9	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	13.7	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	52,548	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	8,175	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	2,547	194,958	295,941
Asian	3,735	307,233	471,708
MELAA	249	24,945	46,956
Other	1,113	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	61,815	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	85.0	59.3	74.0
Māori	13.2	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	4.1	14.6	7.4
Asian	6.0	23.1	11.8
MELAA	0.4	1.9	1.2
Other	1.8	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	110.6	110.8	110.9
Highest education qualification: numbers (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	9,663	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	21,510	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	4,575	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	4,992	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	1,017	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	789	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	168	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	2,868	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	45,579	991,986	3,000,633

	Franklin	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	21.2	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	47.2	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	10.0	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	11.0	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	2.2	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	1.7	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.4	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	6.3	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	52.2	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	14.6	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	3.9	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	29.3	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	\$33,500	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	23,031	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	60	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	23,088	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	22,935	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	16,734	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	780	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	57	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	573	23,580	72,384
One person household	4,146	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	22,290	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	75.1	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	3.5	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	2.6	5.2	4.8
One person household	18.6	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$			
	\$80,900	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	53.6	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	18.3	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	28.1	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.