

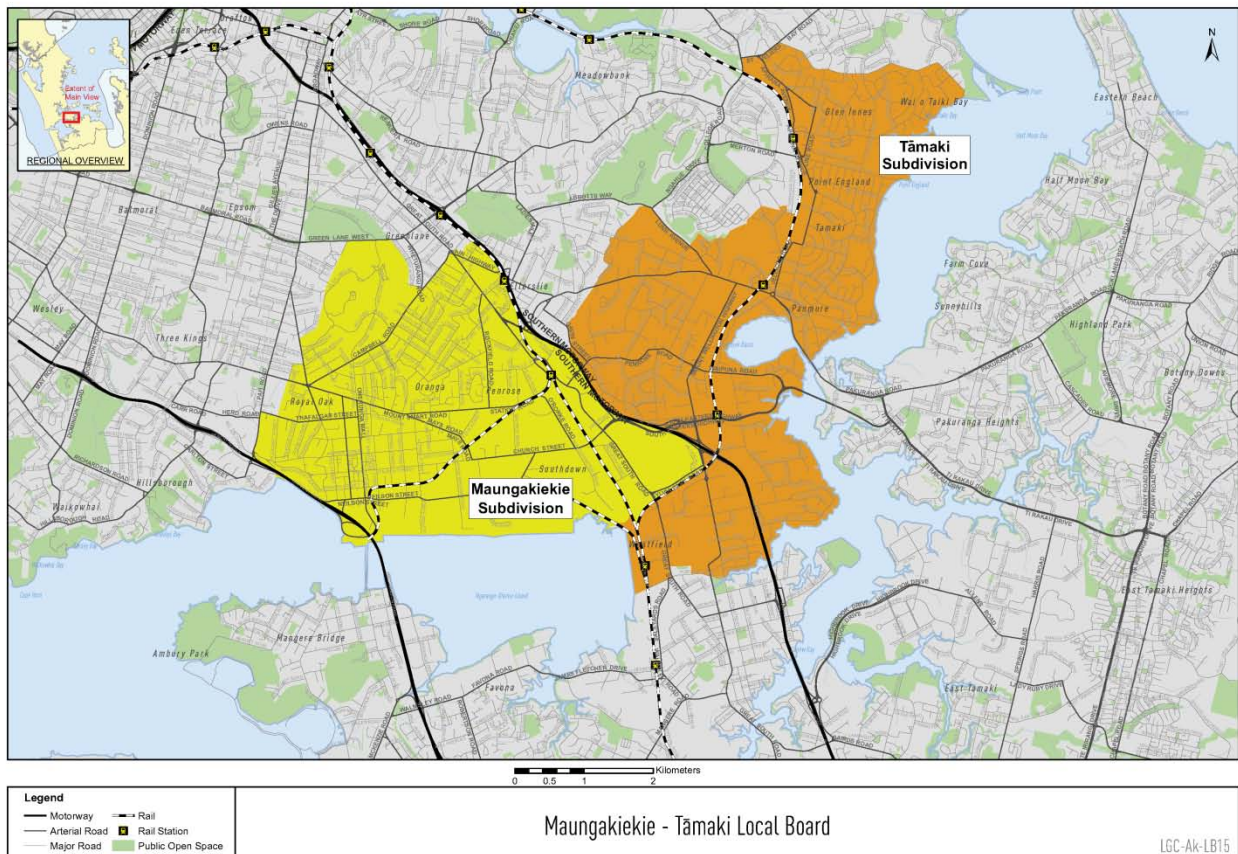
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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Auckland Council

Map of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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 Census:

- The usually resident population count for the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki local board area was 70,005, an increase of 5.5 per cent (3,630 residents) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- Just over a quarter (25.9%) of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki's usually resident population identified as Pacific Peoples in 2013, much higher than that found in Auckland as a whole (14.6%).
- There was a decrease in the numbers of Māori and Pacific Peoples in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- Tongan and Samoan were spoken by a greater proportion of people in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki than in Auckland as a whole.
- The median age in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was 33.4 years, compared to 35.1 years in Auckland as a whole.
- There were 30,876 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki. The proportion of adult residents who were employed was 60.6 per cent, compared with 61.5 per cent across Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was \$29,000 per annum, very similar to that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki adults with a formal qualification was 80.2 per cent, up from 75.6 per cent in 2006.
- A total of 23,907 households and 23,988 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
- One-family households were the most common type of household, making up 64.1 per cent of households, although they were less common compared to Auckland as a whole at 69.8 per cent.
- In 2013, the median household income in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was \$68,200 per annum, compared to \$76,500 for Auckland as a whole.
- Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were more prevalent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki at 36.6 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.
- Home ownership was very low in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki at 47.1 per cent compared to 61.5 per cent for Auckland, and had declined slightly from 47.6 per cent in 2006.

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1.0 Introduction

This report provides a summary profile for the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki local board area

The Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board (hereafter referred to as Maungakiekie-Tāmaki) covers the south-eastern part of the isthmus, including the suburbs of One Tree Hill, Royal Oak, Onehunga, Penrose, Mt Wellington, Panmure and Glen Innes. The Manukau Harbour and Tāmaki Estuary define its southern and eastern boundaries respectively.

The community is well served by regional facilities and open space, with Maungakiekie-One Tree Hill, Maungarei-Mt Wellington, Mutukaroa-Hamiltons Hill and Panmure Basin all located within the local board's boundaries. It also has the large retail areas of Sylvia Park, Onehunga, Royal Oak and Panmure town centres.

The board is home to the regional Mt Smart Stadium facility and the industrial areas of Southdown, Westfield, and Mt Wellington. This area is an employment hub for manufacturing, bulk storage and distribution.

The Tāmaki Transformation project is a key initiative in the area.

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. 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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki’s population continues to grow

The 2013 usually resident population count for Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was 70,005, constituting 4.9 per cent of Auckland’s total population.

The usually resident population increased by 3,630 (5.5%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The average annual change between 2006 and 2013 was 0.8 per cent – a relatively low average annual change compared to other local board areas and half that for Auckland as a whole (1.2%). As in Auckland as a whole, the average annual growth in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was lower in the 2006-2013 inter-censal period than in the 2001-2006 inter-censal period (1.2%).

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
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	62,526	66,375	70,005	6.2	5.5	1.2	0.8
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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki in 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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki’s population is ethnically diverse

At the 2013 Census, 47.8 percent of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

Just over a quarter (25.9%) identified as Pacific Peoples – much higher than that found in Auckland as a whole (14.6%). The proportion of residents who identified as Māori were also higher in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (13.2%) than in Auckland as a whole (10.7%).

Less than a quarter (23.7%) of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki usually resident population identified with an Asian ethnicity, just above that for Auckland as a whole of 23.1 per cent.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	30,849	47.8	789,306	59.3
Māori	8,505	13.2	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	16,731	25.9	194,958	14.6
Asian	15,324	23.7	307,233	23.1
MELAA	1,080	1.7	24,945	1.9
Other	705	1.1	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	64,593	113.3	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	5,409		84,123	
Total people	70,005		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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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

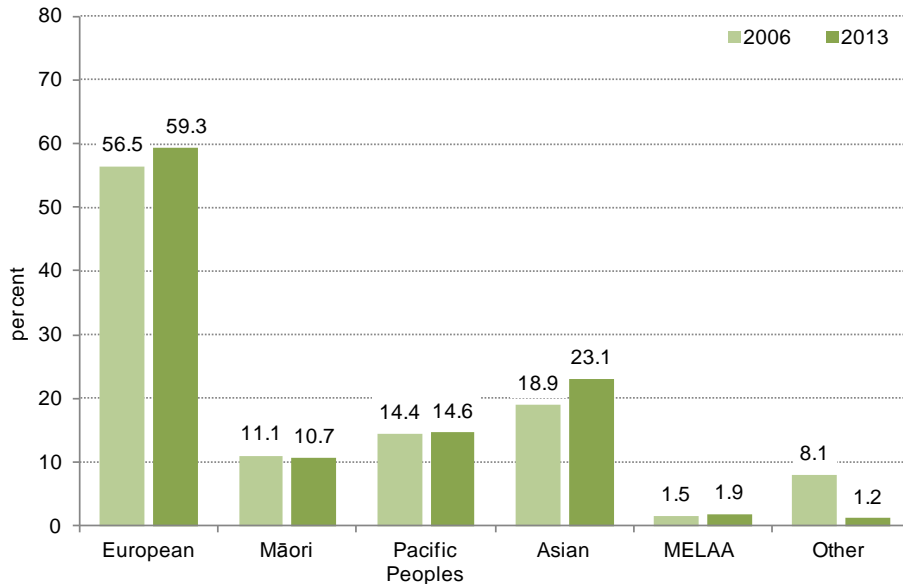
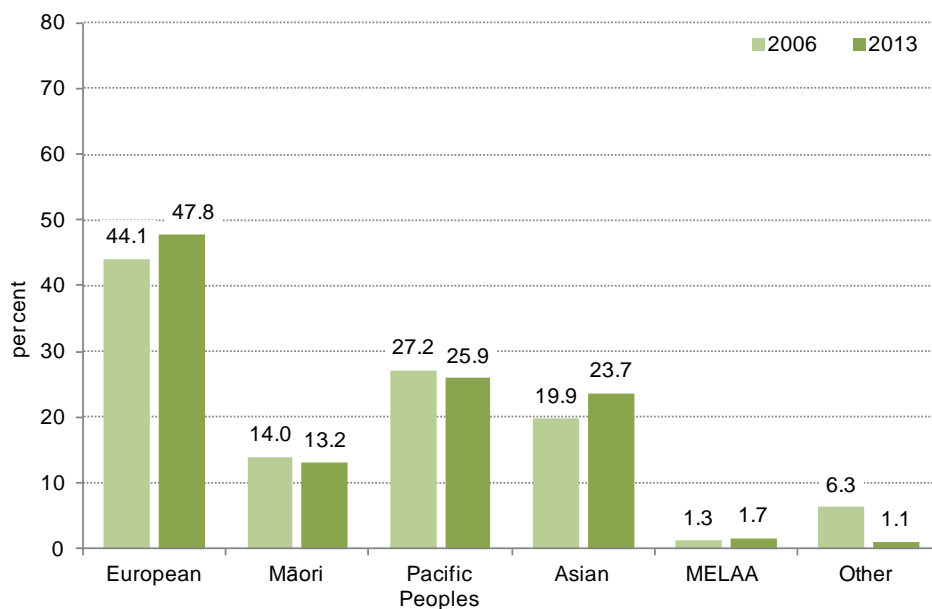


Figure 2: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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.

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).

Maungakiekie-Tāmaki also experienced declines in New Zealander responses (from 3,978 down to 663).

3.3 Growth in the New Zealand European population

This general decline in New Zealander responses discussed above 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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, 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

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	24,552	27,360	11.4	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	1,260	1,278	1.4	35,067	35,379	0.9
Australian	354	309	-12.7	8,637	7,062	-18.2
Dutch	282	261	-7.4	7,785	7,995	2.7
South Slav	231	237	2.6	3,822	3,528	-7.7
Total people specifying ethnicity	63,369	64,593	1.9	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest European groups within the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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, 23.7 per cent of the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki population identified with an Asian ethnic identity, up from 19.9 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki are shown in Table 4 below. Chinese remain the largest sub-group and now constitute 7.6 per cent of the total population in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki.

As the table shows, the Filipino group experienced significant growth between 2006 and 2013:

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

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Chinese	4,803	5,307	10.5	98,418	118,230	20.1
Indian	4,812	5,187	7.8	74,460	106,329	42.8
Filipino	768	1,881	144.9	9,825	20,499	108.6
Sri Lankan	486	681	40.1	5,049	6,906	36.8
Korean	189	324	71.4	21,351	21,981	3.0
Total people specifying ethnicity	63,369	64,593	1.9	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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 Decrease in numbers of Māori

In Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, the Māori population decreased from 8,901 in 2006 to 8,505 in 2013, reducing its proportion of the population from 14.0 per cent in 2006 to 13.2 per cent in 2013.

3.6 Decrease in numbers of Pacific Peoples

Similarly for Pacific Peoples, there was a decrease from 17,229 usual residents (27.2% of the population) in 2006 to 16,731 (25.9%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2).

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki. Those who identified as Tongan remained the largest Pacific sub-group, but there has been an overall loss in numbers since 2006. Of the five largest Pacific groups, only the Fijian group experienced an increase in numbers since 2006.

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

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Tongan	6,417	6,309	-1.7	40,140	46,971	17.0
Samoan	6,063	6,060	0.0	87,840	95,916	9.2
Cook Islands Maori	3,162	3,138	-0.8	34,788	36,810	5.8
Niuean	1,962	1,854	-5.5	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	666	762	14.4	5,847	8,493	45.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	63,369	64,593	1.9	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Pacific groups within the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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 MELAA category small but growing

There was relatively subdued growth in the MELAA category in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, with this group making up 1.3 per cent (846) of the population in 2006 and 1.7 per cent (1,080) in 2013.

The table below shows that within the MELAA category, growth in this local board area has occurred mostly in the Latin American and Middle Eastern ethnic groups.

Table 6: Changes in MELAA groups, 2006 to 2013

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Middle Eastern	357	441	23.5	10,710	12,864	20.1
Latin American	162	300	85.2	3,090	5,820	88.3
African	324	342	5.6	4,800	6,303	31.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	63,369	64,593	1.9	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.

3.8 Tongan and Samoan more prevalent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

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 usual resident population) and 58,746 speakers in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (94.7%).

Tongan and Samoan were more common in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki than in Auckland as a whole. In Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Tongan was spoken by 6.1 per cent of the population (3,759 speakers) and Samoan was spoken by 5.7 per cent of the population (3,543 speakers).

Te reo Māori was also more common in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (1,848 speakers; 3.0% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).

Hindi was spoken by 4.0 per cent of the population (2,475 speakers) in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, compared to 3.8 per cent in Auckland as a whole (49,518 speakers).

East Asian and European languages were less prevalent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki than in Auckland as a whole.

Table 7: Top 12 languages spoken, 2013

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	58,746	94.7	1,233,633	95.6
Tongan	3,759	6.1	26,028	2.0
Samoaan	3,543	5.7	58,200	4.5
Hindi	2,475	4.0	49,518	3.8
Māori	1,848	3.0	30,927	2.4
Northern Chinese ⁽¹⁾	1,677	2.7	38,781	3.0
Yue ⁽²⁾	1,416	2.3	30,681	2.4
Tagalog	1,374	2.2	14,925	1.2
Sinitic not further defined ⁽³⁾	1,329	2.1	30,282	2.3
French	690	1.1	17,433	1.4
German	483	0.8	11,886	0.9
Spanish	459	0.7	10,605	0.8
Total people stated	63,705	139.0	1,316,262	134.1
Not elsewhere included	6,414		101,961	
Total people	70,002		1,415,550	

Notes:

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

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.

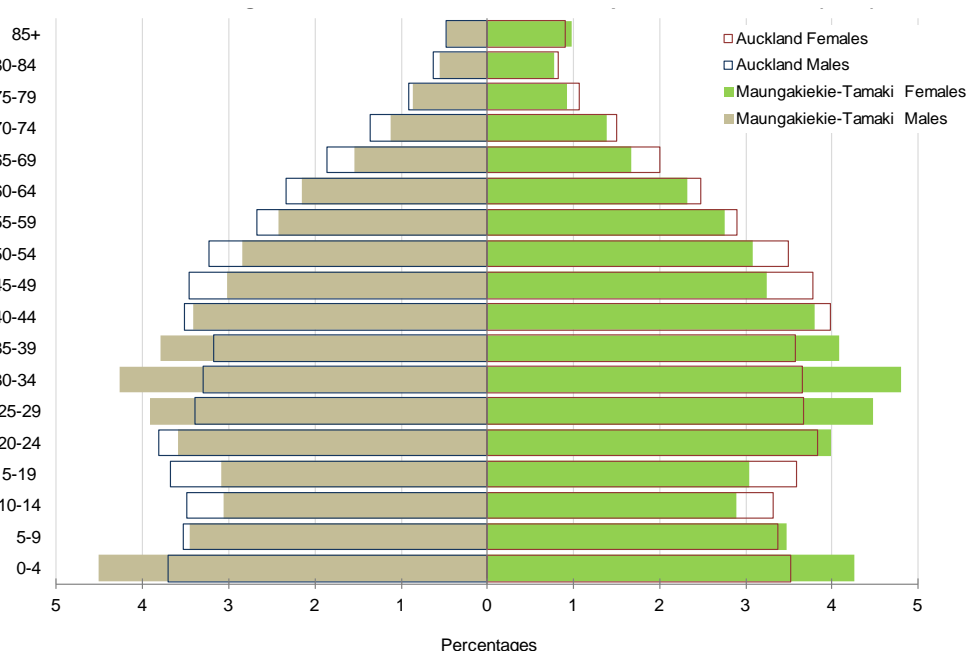
4.0 Age

In 2013 the median age of residents of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was 33.4 years, compared to 35.1 years in Auckland as a whole.

4.1 High proportions of those aged 25-39 in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

As the age-sex graph below indicates, in 2013 a significantly greater proportion of people living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki were aged 25 to 39 years, than found in Auckland as a whole (25.3% compared with 20.8%) (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 (8.8% compared with 7.2% for Auckland), and would suggest families with young children living in the area.

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



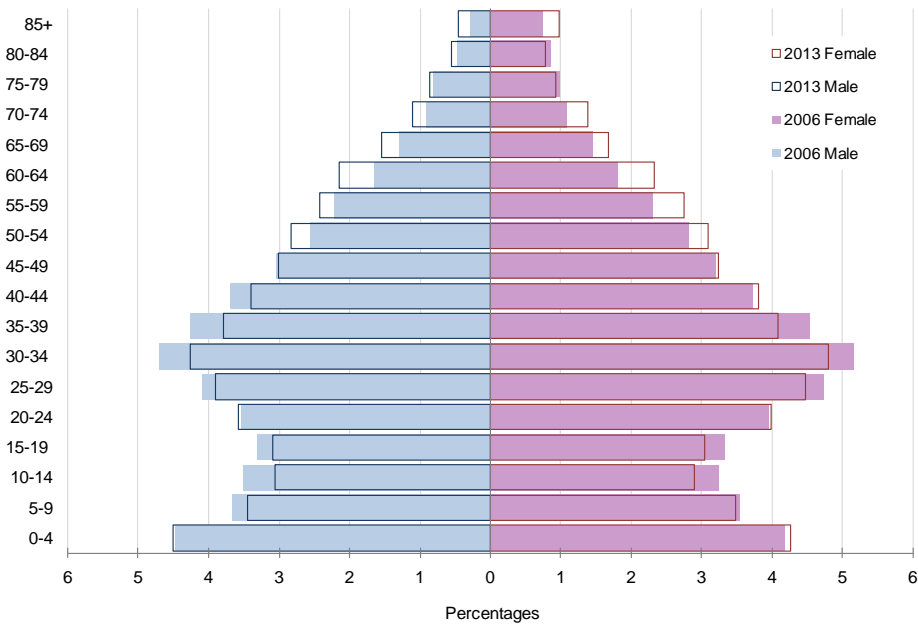
4.2 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki older population is small but growing

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 34,608 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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki increased between 2006 and 2013, from 5,877 to 7,206 (22.6% growth). If one considers older age groups more broadly, growth is even more apparent. The proportion of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki's population

aged over 50 years has increased from 22.2 per cent (14,742 usual residents) to 25.9 per cent (18,111). Growth is particularly evident in the 50 to 74 age group.

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, 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 Lower proportions of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 650,610 employed adults in Auckland as a whole and 30,876 in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki. In Auckland, those who were employed made up 61.5 per cent of adults, down from 64.7 per cent in 2006. In Maungakiekie-Tāmaki the proportion of adults who were employed was lower at 60.6 per cent, and had declined from 64.0 per cent in 2006.

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 6.0 per cent to 9.2 per cent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki.

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 similar in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, at 33.2 per cent (16,914). See Table 8 on next page.

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

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	26,175	52.9	25,317	49.7	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	5,526	11.2	5,559	10.9	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	2,037	4.1	3,126	6.1	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	15,777	31.9	16,914	33.2	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	49,512	100.0	50,913	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	1,872		3,933		44,334		61,179	
Total people	51,384		54,846		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Subtotals</i>								
Total people in labour force	33,735	68.1	33,999	66.8	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	31,698	64.0	30,876	60.6	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		6.0		9.2		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

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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki from 14.8 per cent to 18.5 per cent.

5.3 Rise in unemployment for young people

In Auckland, 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). In Maungakiekie-Tāmaki the unemployment rate for young people was higher, increasing from 15.0 per cent (834 usual residents) in 2006 to 22.2 per cent (1,110 usual residents) in 2013.

There was 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. In Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, 57.3 per cent of young people were in the labour force in 2013 down from 61.7 per cent in 2006.

5.4 Median incomes relatively low

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was \$29,000 per annum – slightly lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600. Furthermore, a smaller proportion of adults in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (5.4%) had a personal income of over \$100,000 per annum than in Auckland as a whole (7.4%).

A personal income of \$20,000 or less was reported by 39.7 per cent of adults in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, compared to 39.0 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

In 2013, the median household income in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was \$68,200 per annum, compared to \$76,500 for Auckland as a whole.

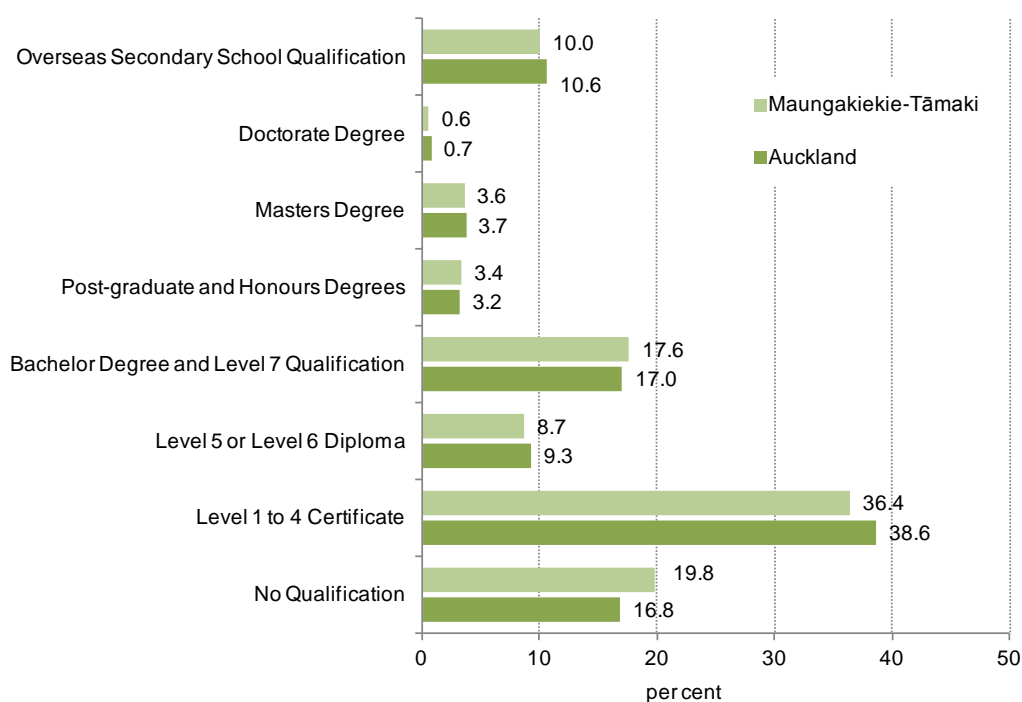
6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki relatively high

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Auckland as a whole and in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki. It indicates that overall patterns are similar, although slightly higher proportions had gained a bachelor's degree or equivalent (17.61% compared with 17.0% overall in Auckland) and a post-graduate and honours degree (3.4% compared with 3.2%).

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

The number and proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications are increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki. 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. Similar proportions of adults in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki had a formal qualification – 80.2 per cent in 2013, up from 75.6 per cent in 2006.

Nearly a quarter (24.7%) 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 Maungakiekie-Tāmaki was similar, increasing to 25.1 per cent in 2013 from 19.7 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 (e.g., providing short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation).

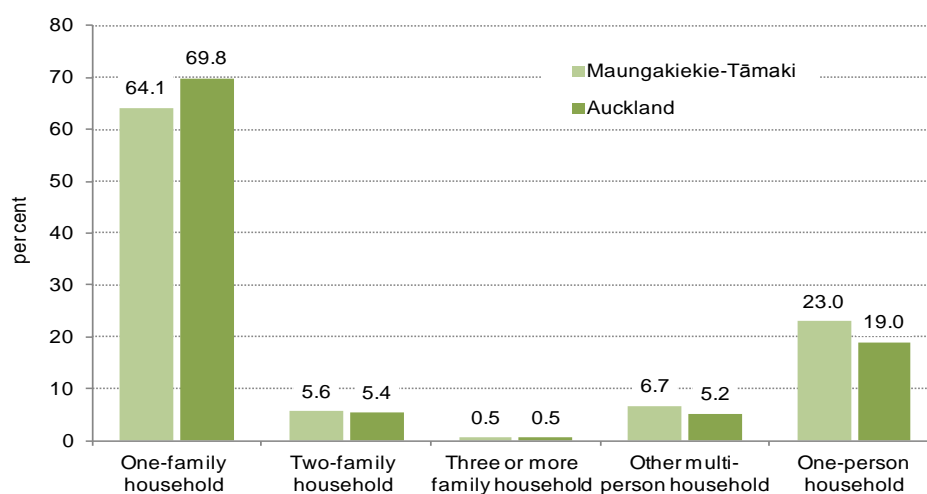
At the 2013 Census, a total of 23,907 households and 23,988 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki.

7.1 One-family households prevalent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, making up 64.1 per cent of households. This is similar to Auckland as a whole where one-family households constituted 69.8 per cent of households.

One-person households were the second most prevalent household type in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and were more common constituting 23.0 per cent of households than in Auckland as a whole constituting 19.0 per cent. Other multi-person households were also more common in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki constituting 6.7 per cent of households than in Auckland as a whole constituting 5.2 per cent.

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Increase in two-family households

In Maungakiekie-Tāmaki there was an increase between 2006 and 2013 in the numbers of all household types, except other multi-person households. The proportions of households consisting of two families increased from 4.7 per cent in 2006 to 5.6 per cent in 2013.

There was however a decline in the proportions of households consisting of a single family from 64.4 per cent in 2006 to 64.1 in 2013.

Table 9: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household*	336	2.3	20,496	6.9
Two-family household*	240	22.9	6318	34.5
Three or more family household*	12	10.8	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	-39	-2.5	912	4.0
One-person household	78	1.5	3,660	4.4
Total households stated	627	2.8	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	552	118.7	3,105	26.7
Total households	1,179	5.2	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 lower in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, at 63.2 per cent. Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were more prevalent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki at 36.6 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.

While there have been small increases in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki in the numbers of attached dwellings and separate houses between 2006 and 2013, proportions of dwellings in each type remain relatively unchanged.

7.4 Unoccupied dwellings less prevalent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki increased from 1,161 in 2006 to 1,368 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied also increased from 4.8 per cent in 2006 to 5.4 per cent in 2013.²

Unoccupied dwellings were less prevalent in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki 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 the census. Census does not provide information on ownership of any other dwellings or properties by those people.

8.1 Home ownership very low in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

In 2013, 47.1 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki owned the dwelling, or held that dwelling in a family trust. The home ownership rate (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was lower in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%) and was one of the four lowest across all 21 local board areas.

In line with long-term trends, rates of home ownership declined in both Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and Auckland from 2006 rates of 47.6 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.

Figure 7: Tenure in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, 2013

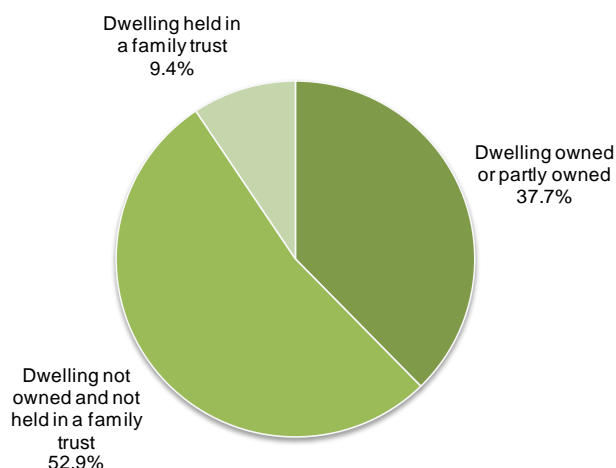


Table 10: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	8,367	8,226	-1.7	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	1,695	2,046	20.7	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	11,061	11,559	4.5	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	21,123	21,834	3.4	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	1,602	2,076	29.6	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	22,728	23,907	5.2	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	70,005	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	66,375	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	62,526	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	3,630	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	5.5	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	15,156	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	47,640	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	7,206	163,152	607,032
Total	70,002	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	21.7	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	68.1	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	10.3	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	30,849	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	8,505	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	16,731	194,958	295,941
Asian	15,324	307,233	471,708
MELAA	1,080	24,945	46,956
Other	705	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	64,593	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	47.8	59.3	74.0
Māori	13.2	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	25.9	14.6	7.4
Asian	23.7	23.1	11.8
MELAA	1.7	1.9	1.2
Other	1.1	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	113.3	110.8	110.9
Highest education qualification: numbers (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	9,330	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	17,139	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	4,092	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	8,304	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	1,584	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	1,686	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	273	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	4,698	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	47,109	991,986	3,000,633

	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	19.8	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	36.4	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	8.7	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	17.6	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	3.4	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	3.6	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.6	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	10.0	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	49.7	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	10.9	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	6.1	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	33.2	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	29000	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	23,988	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	42	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	24,030	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	23,907	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	14,676	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	1,290	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	123	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	1,536	23,580	72,384
One person household	5,265	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	22,890	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	64.1	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	5.6	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.5	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	6.7	5.2	4.8
One person household	23.0	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$	\$68,200	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	37.7	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	9.4	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	52.9	38.5	35.2
Total households stated	49.7	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. #