

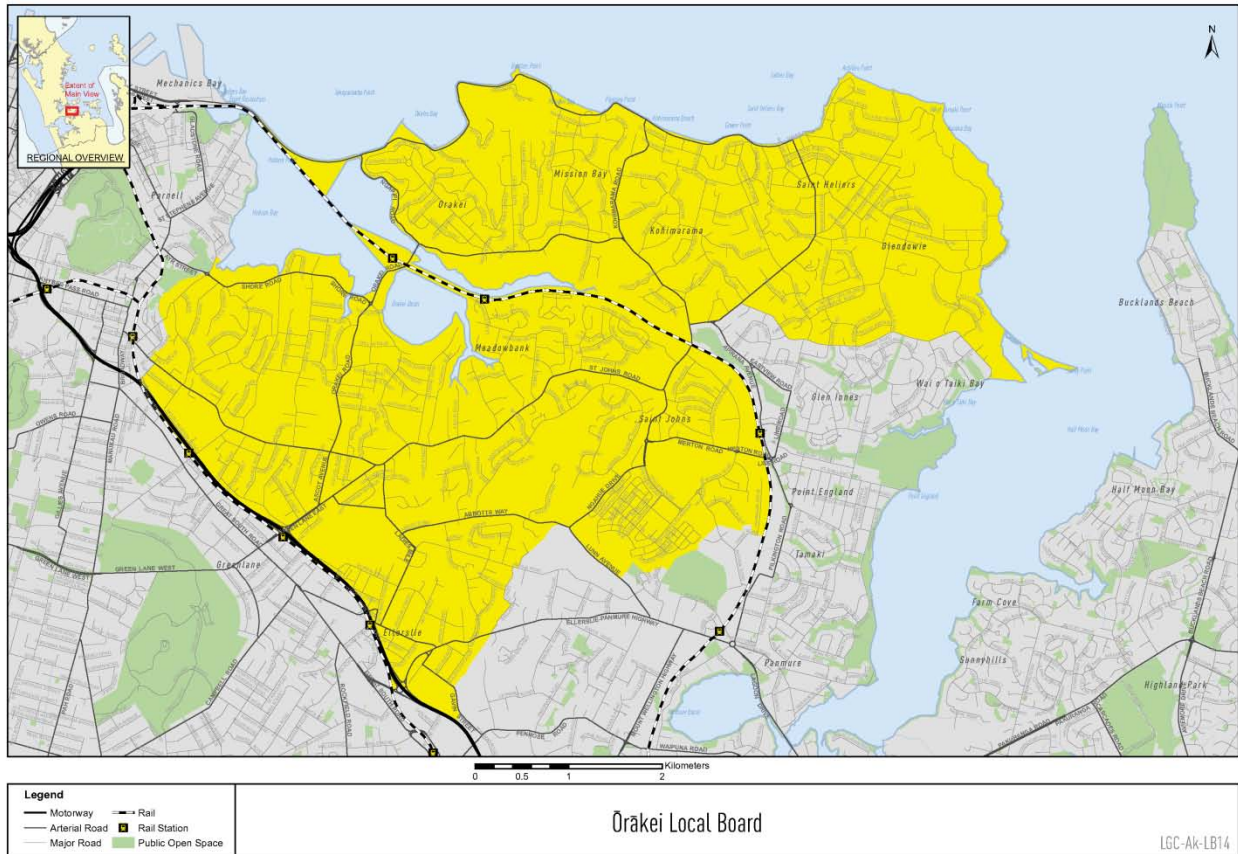
Orākei Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit
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Map of Orākei 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 Orākei local board area was 79,536, constituting 5.6 per cent of the Auckland population. The resident population increased by 5,016 (6.7%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- Over three quarters (77.4%) of the Orākei usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole. The proportion of all other ethnic groups was lower than the Auckland average. Māori constituted 4.7 per cent of the population (compared to 10.7% for Auckland). The difference was even larger for Pacific Peoples, which constituted only 2.9 per cent of the Orākei population but 14.6 per cent in Auckland overall.
- Population identifying with an Asian ethnic group increased from 15.3 per cent in 2006 to 18.1 per cent in 2013.
- Northern Chinese, Yue, European and English languages were spoken by a greater proportion of people in Orākei than in Auckland as a whole.
- The median age in Orākei was 40.2 years, 5.1 years older than the median age in Auckland as a whole (35.1 years).
- The number of usual residents in Orākei aged 65 years and over was 11,895, up from 9,894 in 2006.
- There were 40,356 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Orākei. The proportion of adult residents who were employed in Orākei was 65.8 per cent, compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- Orākei had the highest median personal income for adults of \$42,700 per annum of all local boards including Auckland as a whole at \$29,600. The median household income was also the highest at \$107,800 per annum, compared to \$76,900 for Auckland as a whole.
- The proportion of Orākei adults with a formal qualification was 92.4 per cent, up from 90.9 per cent in 2006.
- A total of 29,046 households and 29,196 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Orākei.
- One-family households were the most common type of household, making up 71.5 per cent of all households in Orākei.
- At 70.1 per cent the rate of home ownership in Orākei was greater than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%) and had increased from 69.8 per cent in 2006. Orākei and Great Barrier were the only local boards to have increased their proportions of home ownership during this period.

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1.0 Introduction

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

The Orākei Local Board (hereafter referred to as Orākei) includes the suburbs of Orākei, Mission Bay, Kohimarama, St Heliers, Glendowie, St John, Meadowbank, Remuera and Ellerslie. Business activity is concentrated in Ellerslie, St Johns and the local centres.

Ngati Whatua o Orākei have their main marae in Orākei and own most of the associated land at Takaparawhau-Bastion Point. Takaparawhau-Bastion Point is also home to the art deco tomb and the memorial garden for former Prime Minister Michael Joseph Savage, one of the country's most popular prime ministers.

The eastern bays are popular isthmus beaches and the board area also includes the Waiatarua Reserve, the biggest urban wetland restoration project in New Zealand.

Much of the Orākei board area is influenced by its views of the Hauraki Gulf, well-planted streets and gardens, and residences (many of which remain from when the area was first developed between the first and second world wars).

The area also contains several ecologically and geologically significant features, such as the beaches and cliffs of its extensive coastline.

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 Orākei 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 Orākei continues to grow

The 2013 usually resident population count for Orākei was 79,536, constituting 5.6 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usually resident population of Orākei increased by 5,016 (6.7%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The average annual change between 2006 and 2013 in Orākei was 0.9 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 Orākei was lower in the 2006-2013 inter-censal period than in the 2001-2006 inter-censal period (1.4%).

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
Orākei	69,678	74,520	79,536	6.9	6.7	1.4	0.9
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 Orākei 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 Lower levels of ethnic diversity in Orākei

At the 2013 Census, over three quarters of the Orākei usually resident population identified as European (77.4%), compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

Usual residents classified under the broad Asian ethnic category made up just under one fifth (18.1%) of the local board area's population. This is a smaller proportion than in Auckland as a whole (23.1%).

Proportions of Māori (4.7%) and Pacific Peoples (2.9%) were considerably lower in Orākei than in Auckland as a whole where they constitute 10.7 and 14.6 per cent respectively.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Orākei		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	58,671	77.4	789,306	59.3
Māori	3,600	4.7	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	2,172	2.9	194,958	14.6
Asian	13,698	18.1	307,233	23.1
MELAA	1,365	1.8	24,945	1.9
Other	1,098	1.4	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	75,801	106.3	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	3,735		84,123	
Total people	79,539		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 Orākei 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, and Orākei has experienced some growth in the broad European group. 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 (%)

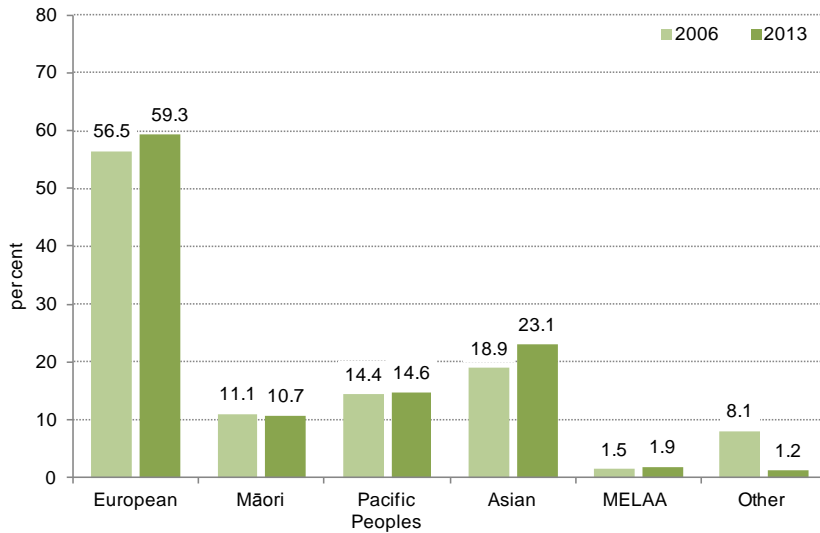
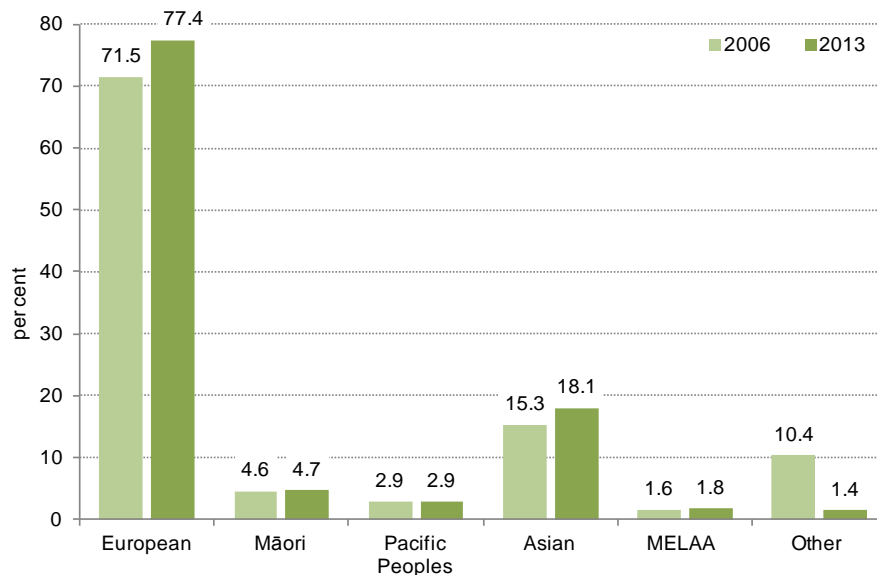


Figure 2: Orākei ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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). Orākei also experienced declines in New Zealander responses (from 7,464 down to 1,074).

This 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, across New Zealand. In Auckland as a whole, and in Orākei, there was growth in those who identified as 'New Zealand European', a group likely to have identified as New Zealanders in the 2006 census.¹

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

	Orākei			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	44,799	51,681	15.4	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	2,325	2,562	10.2	35,067	35,379	0.9
Australian	852	768	-9.9	8,637	7,062	-18.2
Dutch	384	435	13.3	7,785	7,995	2.7
German	288	327	13.5	4,227	4,785	13.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	72,012	75,801	5.3	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest European groups within the Orākei 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 Almost one in ten residents are Chinese

In 2013, just under one fifth (18.1%) of the Orākei population identified with an Asian ethnic identity up from 15.3 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Orākei are shown in Table 2 below. Chinese remain the largest sub-group and now constitute 9.2 per cent of the total population in Orākei.

As the table shows, among the five largest Asian ethnic groups Filipino experienced the most significant growth between 2006 and 2013 (150.0%) whereas the increases in numbers from the other groups were more modest with increases of over 30 percent for Indian ethnicities and just over 20 per cent for Chinese ethnicities.

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

	Orākei			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Chinese	6,063	7,293	20.3	98,418	118,230	20.1
Indian	1,797	2,382	32.6	74,460	106,329	42.8
Korean	885	885	0.0	21,351	21,981	3.0
Sri Lankan	687	810	17.9	5,049	6,906	36.8
Filipino	318	795	150.0	9,825	20,499	108.6
Total people specifying ethnicity	72,012	75,801	5.3	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Orākei 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 Numbers of Māori increased slightly

In Orākei, the Māori population increased numerically from 3,318 in 2006 to 3,600 in 2013 which constitutes a slight proportional increase from 4.6 per cent in 2006 to 4.7 per cent in 2013.

3.5 Numbers of Pacific Peoples relatively small

The number of Pacific Peoples in Orākei increased slightly from 2,103 usual residents (2.9% of the population) in 2006 to 2,172 (2.9%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2).

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Orākei. Those who identified as Samoan remain the largest Pacific sub-group. As the table shows, the Fijian group experienced the biggest increase from 141 people in 2006 to 192 people in 2013 (a 36.2% increase). Of the five largest Pacific groups in Orākei, only the number of Cook Islands Maori and Niuean did not increase.

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

	Orākei			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	765	834	9.0	87,840	95,916	9.2
Tongan	528	546	3.4	40,140	46,971	17.0
Cook Islands Maori	465	459	-1.3	34,788	36,810	5.8
Niuean	261	228	-12.6	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	141	192	36.2	5,847	8,493	45.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	72,012	75,801	5.3	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Pacific groups within the Orākei 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 Orākei, with this group making up 1.6 per cent (1,134) of the population in 2006 and 1.8 per cent (1,365) in 2013.

The table below shows that within the MELAA category, growth in this local board area has occurred in the Latin American and African ethnic groups. There was a loss overall in the Middle Eastern group.

Table 6: Changes in MELAA groups, 2006 to 2013

	Orākei			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Middle Eastern	696	669	-3.9	10,710	12,864	20.1
Latin American	285	492	72.6	3,090	5,820	88.3
African	153	204	33.3	4,800	6,303	31.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	72,012	75,801	5.3	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 European and Chinese languages more common in Orākei

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 72,450 speakers in Orākei (97.7%).

Although Samoan was the next most common language in Auckland (58,200 speakers; 4.5% of usual residents), this language was relatively uncommon in Orākei and did not make the top 12 languages spoken list. Māori was also less common in Orākei (720 speakers; 1.0% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).

Northern Chinese, Yue and European languages were more common in Orākei than in Auckland as a whole.

Table 7: Top 12 languages spoken, 2013

	Orākei		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	72,450	97.7	1,233,633	95.6
Northern Chinese ⁽¹⁾	2,481	3.3	38,781	3.0
Yue ⁽²⁾	2,157	2.9	30,681	2.4
French	2,082	2.8	17,433	1.4
Sinitic not further defined ⁽³⁾	1,395	1.9	30,282	2.3
German	1,098	1.5	11,886	0.9
Spanish	1,062	1.4	10,605	0.8
Hindi	930	1.3	49,518	3.8
Korean	774	1.0	19,365	1.5
Māori	720	1.0	30,927	2.4
Afrikaans	579	0.8	13,992	1.1
Tagalog	579	0.8	14,925	1.2
Total people stated	75,351	127.1	1,316,262	134.1
Not elsewhere included	4,281		101,961	
Total people	79,539		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

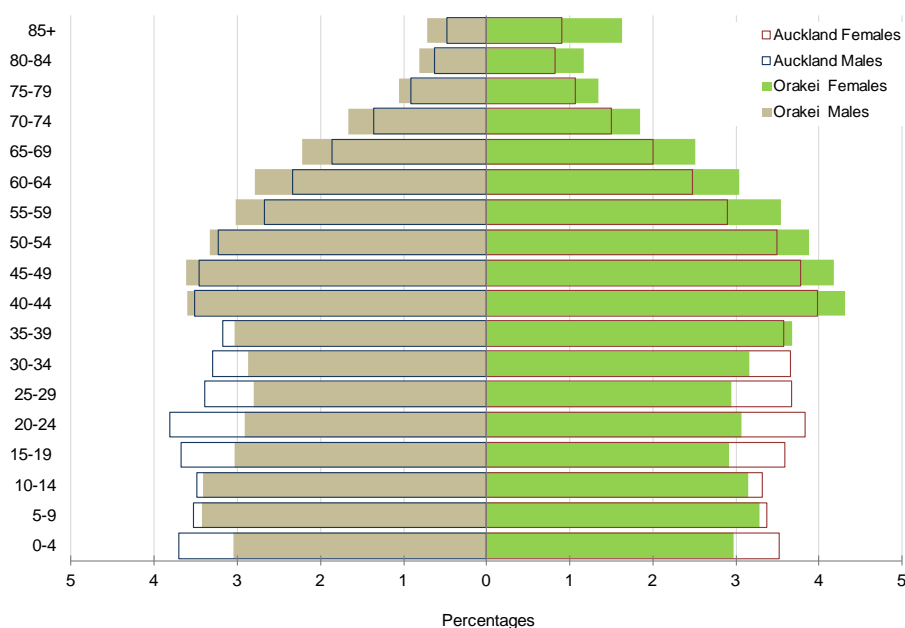
In 2013 the median age of residents of Orākei was 40.2 years, compared to 35.1 years in Auckland as a whole.

4.1 Population in Orākei older than in Auckland

There is a significantly lower proportion of young people in Orākei than in Auckland as a whole. This is particularly evident in the under 5 age group. Six per cent of the usually resident population of Orākei falls into this age group compared with 7.2 per cent in Auckland as a whole. The proportion of 15-34 year olds is also significantly lower than in Auckland (23.7% compared with 28.9%) (see Figure 3).

Conversely, Orākei has significantly higher proportions of older people. People aged 40 and older constitute 50.3 per cent of the usually resident population compared to 43.4 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

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

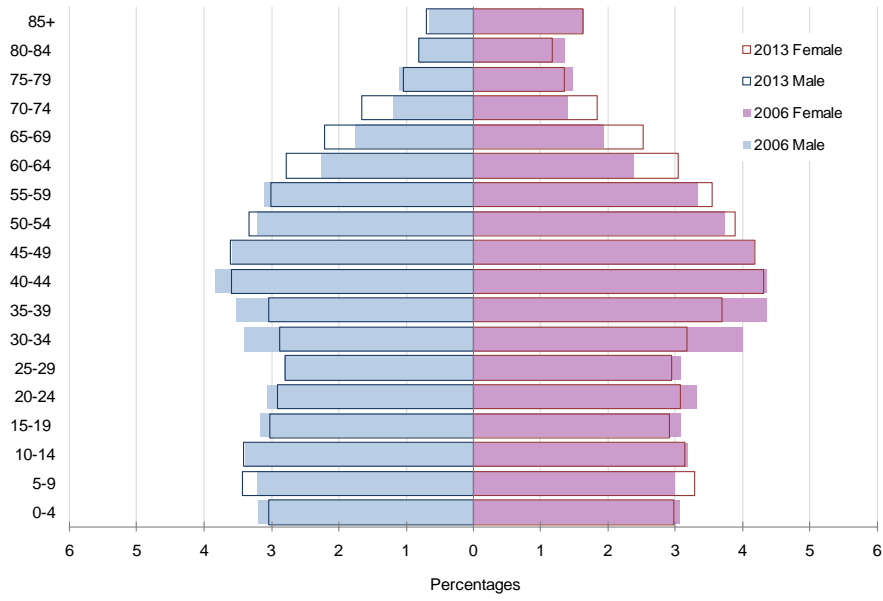


4.2 Orākei older population growing

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 Orākei.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Orākei increased between 2006 and 2013, from 9,894 to 11,895 (20.2% growth).

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Orākei, 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 Higher proportions of Orākei residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 650,610 employed adults in Auckland as a whole and 40,356 in Orākei. In Auckland, those who were employed made up 61.5 per cent of adults, down from 64.7 per cent in 2006. In Orākei the proportion of adults who were employed underwent a similar decline (from 67.1% in 2006 to 65.8% in 2013) but remained higher than in Auckland as a whole.

The decline in the proportion of adults who are employed was matched by increases in unemployment rates and the proportion of adults not in the labour force. Unemployment has increased since 2006, from a rate of 5.6 per cent (of those in the labour force) to 8.1 per cent in Auckland, and from a rate of 3.5 per cent to 4.8 per cent in Orākei. Despite this increase, the unemployment rate in Orākei is much lower than the Auckland average.

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 Orākei, at 30.9 percent (18,972).

Table 8: Work and labour force status, for the usually resident population aged 15 and over, 2006 and 2013

	Orākei				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	30,573	52.0	31,548	51.4	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	8,856	15.1	8,808	14.4	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	1,437	2.4	2,052	3.3	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	17,922	30.5	18,972	30.9	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	58,782	100.0	61,374	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	1,569		2,826		44,334		61,179	
Total people	60,351		64,200		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Subtotals</i>								
Total people in labour force	40,863	69.5	42,405	69.1	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	39,426	67.1	40,356	65.8	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		3.5		4.8		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 Orākei from 20.3 per cent to 27.2 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 10.5 per cent (603 usual residents) to 14.1 per cent (735 usual residents) for Orākei.

There was a also general decline in young people's labour force participation from 62.7 per cent (118,383 usual residents) to 56.7 per cent (112,143 usual residents) for Auckland and from 62.7 per cent (5,760 usual residents) to 57.8 per cent (5,202 usual residents) for Orākei.

5.4 Median incomes significantly higher than for Auckland as a whole

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Orākei was \$42,700 per annum – significantly higher than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600. Orākei had the highest median personal income for adults of all local boards in Auckland.

Furthermore, a significant proportion of adults in Orākei (18.6%) had a personal income of over \$100,000 per annum than in Auckland as a whole (7.4%).

In 2013, the median household income in Orākei was \$107,800 per annum, compared to \$76,500 for Auckland as a whole. Again this was the highest median household income of all local boards and was the only local board area above the \$100,000 threshold.

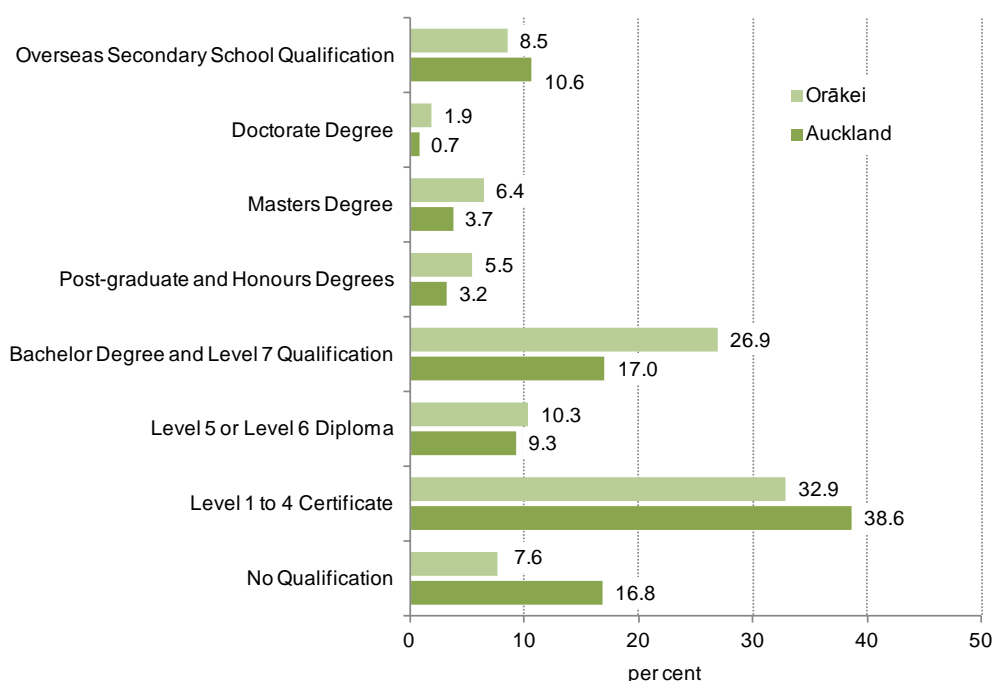
6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 Orākei 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 Orākei. It indicates that higher qualifications are more prevalent among Orākei adults than among adults in Auckland as a whole. For example, 26.9 per cent of Orākei adults had gained a bachelor's degree or equivalent compared to 17.0 per cent overall in Auckland.

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications in Orākei

The number and proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications is increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Orākei. 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. A greater proportion of adults in Orākei had a formal qualification – 92.4 per cent in 2013, up from 90.9 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 24.1 per cent to 26.9 per cent in Orākei. 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 Orākei was higher, increasing to 40.7 per cent in 2013 from 34.8 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 29,046 households and 29,196 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Orākei.

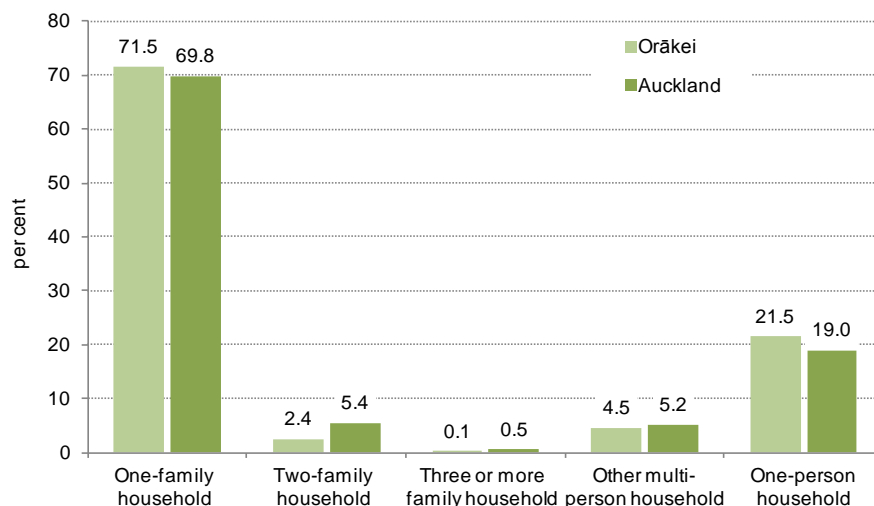
7.1 One-family households prevalent in Orākei

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Orākei, making up 71.5 per cent of households. This household type was similarly common in Auckland as a whole where they constituted 69.8 per cent of households.

One-person households were the second most prevalent household type in Orākei constituting 21.5 per cent of households in 2013. In Auckland as a whole, one-person households accounted for 19.0 per cent of households.

Other multi-person households, as well as two-family households and three or more family households were uncommon in Orākei (4.5%, 2.4% and 0.1% respectively).

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Growth in one and two-family households

Changes in household composition between 2006 and 2013 have been mixed in Orākei. As the table below shows, the number of one-family households, two family households and three or more family households increased while other multi-person households and one-person households decreased.

Table 9: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Orākei		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household*	1,173	6.1	20,496	6.9
Two-family household*	198	40.2	6318	34.5
Three or more family household*	3	12.5	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	-195	-13.2	912	4.0
One-person household	-213	-3.4	3,660	4.4
Total households stated	966	3.5	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	267	67.4	3,105	26.7
Total households	1,233	4.4	35,232	8.1

Notes:

* with or without other people.

7.3 Separate houses prevalent in Orākei

In 2013, three quarters (74.7%) of the occupied dwellings in Auckland were separate houses. In Orākei this proportion was 67.8 per cent.

Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were more prevalent in Orākei at 32.1 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.

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

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 High rate of home ownership in Orākei

In 2013, 70.1 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Orākei 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 higher in Orākei than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

In line with long-term trends, rates of home ownership declined in Auckland from the 2006 rate of 63.8 per cent. Orākei however increased its rates of home ownership from the 2006 rate of 69.8 per cent. Orākei and Great Barrier were the only local boards to have increased their proportions of home ownership between 2006 and 2013. 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 Orākei, 2013

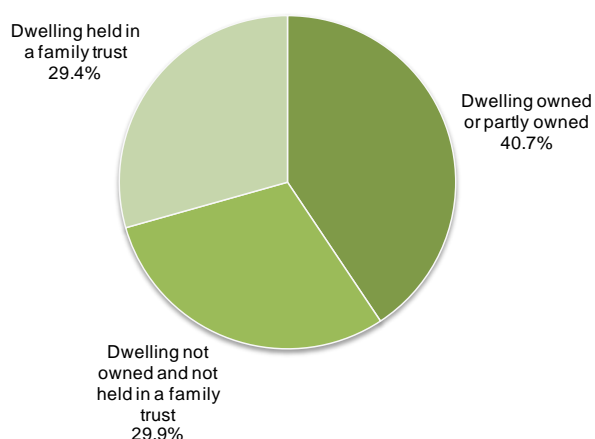


Table 10: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Orākei			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	11,994	11,226	-6.4	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	6,537	8,115	24.1	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	8,013	8,256	3.0	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	26,544	27,597	4.0	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	1,269	1,449	14.2	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	27,813	29,046	4.4	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Orākei	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	79,536	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	74,520	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	69,678	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	5,016	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	6.7	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	15,339	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	52,299	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	11,898	163,152	607,032
Total	79,536	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	19.3	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	65.8	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	15.0	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	58,671	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	3,600	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	2,172	194,958	295,941
Asian	13,698	307,233	471,708
MELAA	1,365	24,945	46,956
Other	1,098	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	75,801	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	77.4	59.3	74.0
Māori	4.7	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	2.9	14.6	7.4
Asian	18.1	23.1	11.8
MELAA	1.8	1.9	1.2
Other	1.4	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	106.3		
Highest education qualification: numbers (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	4,500	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	19,425	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	6,096	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	15,888	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	3,240	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	3,807	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	1,116	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	5,031	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	59,103	991,986	3,000,633

	Orākei	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	7.6	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	32.9	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	10.3	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	26.9	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	5.5	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	6.4	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	1.9	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	8.5	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	51.4%	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	14.4%	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	3.3%	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	30.9%	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0%	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	\$42,700	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	29,196	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	42	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	29,241	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	29,046	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	20,280	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	690	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	27	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	1,281	23,580	72,384
One person household	6,102	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	28,383	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	71.5	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	2.4	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.1	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	4.5	5.2	4.8
One person household	21.5	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$	\$107,800	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	40.7	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	29.4	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	29.9	38.5	35.2
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0

With or without other people

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