

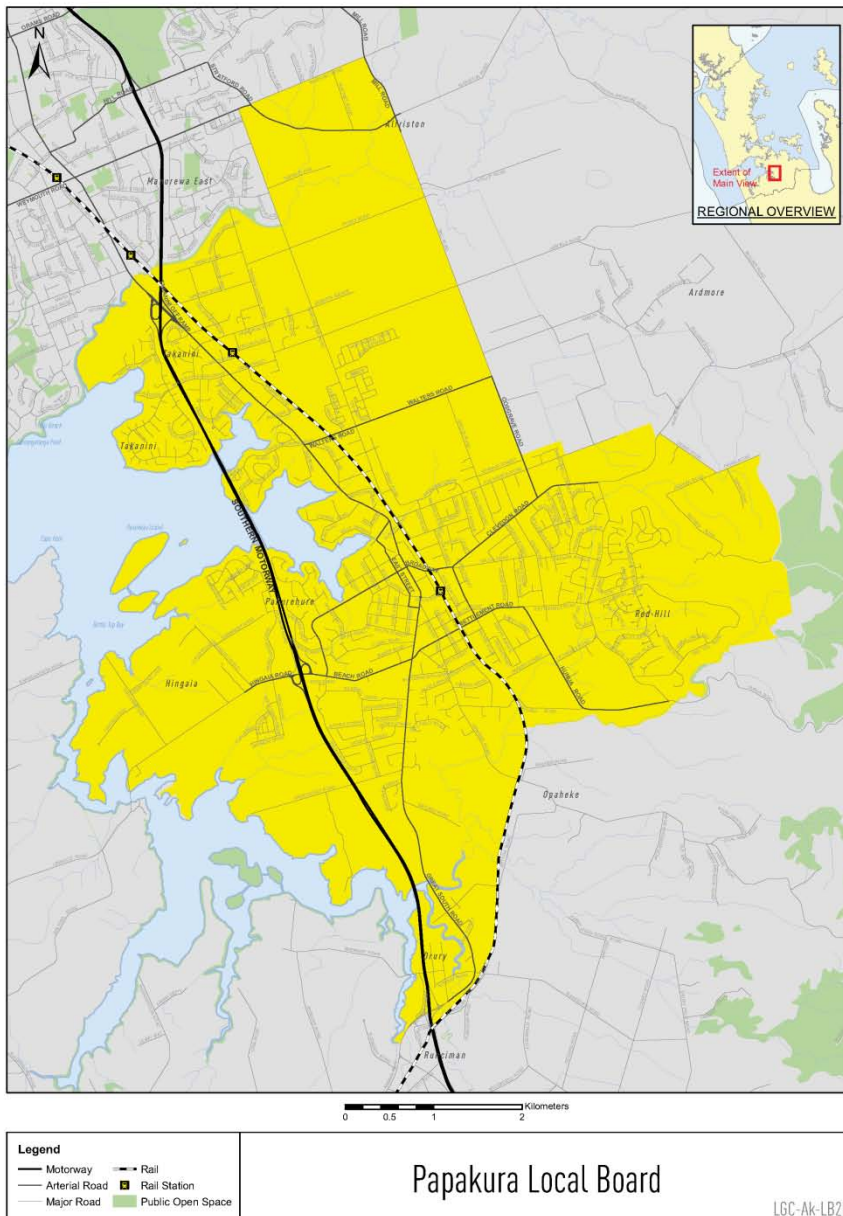
Papakura Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit
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Map of Papakura 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 Papakura local board area was 45,633. Papakura's population increased by 4,074 (9.8%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- More than a quarter (28.1%) of Papakura's usual residents identified as Māori, compared to 10.7 per cent in Auckland.
- Proportions of the Papakura population identifying with European (61.1%) and Pacific (14.6%) ethnic groups were similar to those in Auckland as a whole.
- 12.8 per cent of the Papakura population identified with an Asian ethnic group, up from 8.3 per cent in 2006.
- Te reo Māori was more common in Papakura (2,502 speakers; 6.1% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).
- The median age in Papakura was 33.1 years, compared to 35.1 years in Auckland as a whole. Nearly a quarter (24.4%) of Papakura's population were children (aged 0-14 years).
- The number of usual residents in Papakura aged 65 years and over was 5,196, up from 4,275 in 2006 (21.5% growth).
- There were 18,954 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Papakura. The proportion of adult residents who were employed in Papakura was 58.4 per cent, compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Papakura was \$28,000 per annum – a little lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Papakura adults with a formal qualification was 72.1 per cent, up from 66.8 per cent in 2006.
- A total of 14,898 households and 14,928 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Papakura.
- One-family households were the most common type of household, making up 69.6 per cent of households in Papakura.
- The median household income was \$65,900 per annum, compared to \$76,500 in Auckland as a whole.
- The majority (84.5%) of the occupied dwellings in Papakura were separate houses.
- Over half (58.2%) of households in private occupied dwellings in Papakura owned the dwelling, or held that dwelling in a family trust, compared to 61.5 per cent for Auckland as a whole. In line with long-term trends, the home ownership rate in Papakura declined from 61.9 per cent in 2006.

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1.0 Introduction

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

The Papakura local board area (hereafter referred to as Papakura) extends from Drury in the south to Alfriston in the north, and includes Takanini, Hingaia, Red Hill, Pahurehure and the current Papakura town centre.

State Highway 1 and the North Island Main Trunk Railway run north to south through the area, and Papakura is the third busiest station on the Auckland rail network.

The area has a theatre, an art gallery, an international-standard athletics track, aquatic centre and a wide range of other sports venues. A wide range of businesses operate in the area.

The area has a varied geography: from harbour foreshore, fertile plains, and rolling hills to the foothills of the nearby Hunua Ranges.

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 Papakura 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 Papakura continues to grow

The 2013 usually resident population count for Papakura was 45,633, constituting 3.2 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usually resident population of Papakura increased by 4,074 (9.8%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The average annual change between 2006 and 2013 in Papakura was 1.3 per cent – similar to that for Auckland as a whole (1.2%).

As in Auckland as a whole, the average annual growth in Papakura was lower in the 2006-2013 inter-censal period than in the 2001-2006 inter-censal period (2.1%).

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
Papakura	37,440	41,559	45,633	11.0	9.8	2.1	1.3
Auckland	1,160,271	1,304,958	1,415,550	12.5	8.5	2.4	1.2

3.0 Cultural diversity

This section outlines the ethnic composition of Papakura 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 High proportions of Māori in Papakura

At the 2013 Census, 61.1 per cent of the Papakura usually resident population identified as European, similar to the proportion in Auckland as a whole at 59.3 per cent.

Those identifying as Māori were much more prevalent in Papakura than in Auckland as a whole. In 2013, while those identifying as Māori constituted 10.7 per cent of Auckland's population, 28.1 per cent of Papakura's population identified as Māori.

Proportions of Pacific peoples were similar in Papakura (14.5%) and Auckland as a whole (14.6%).

Usual residents classified under the broad Asian ethnic category made up a much smaller proportion of the population in Papakura as 12.8 per cent in 2013, compared to Auckland as a whole where they constituted 23.1 per cent of the population.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Papakura		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	26,064	61.1	789,306	59.3
Māori	11,979	28.1	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	6,201	14.5	194,958	14.6
Asian	5,448	12.8	307,233	23.1
MELAA	585	1.4	24,945	1.9
Other	489	1.1	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	42,684	118.9	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	2,952		84,123	
Total people	45,636		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 Papakura between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The most notable changes in Papakura are the increases in the proportions of the population who identify with Pacific and Asian ethnic identities.

The decrease in the Other category and increase in those identifying with European ethnicities are discussed below.

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

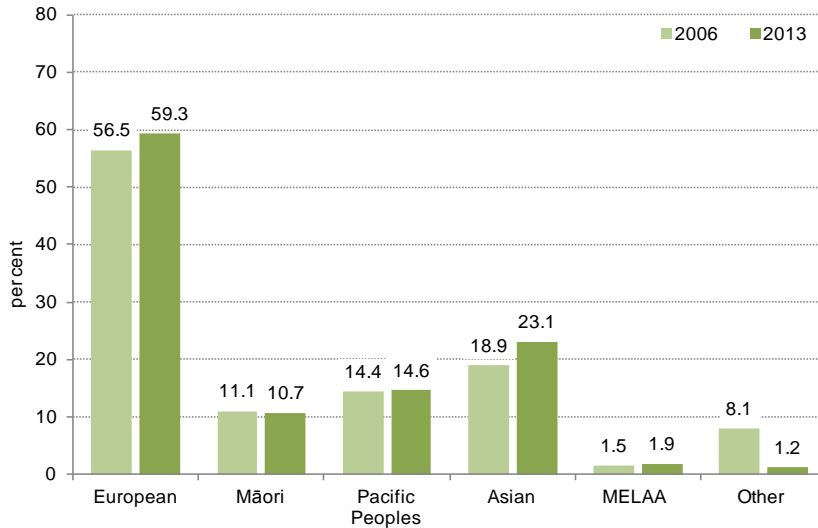
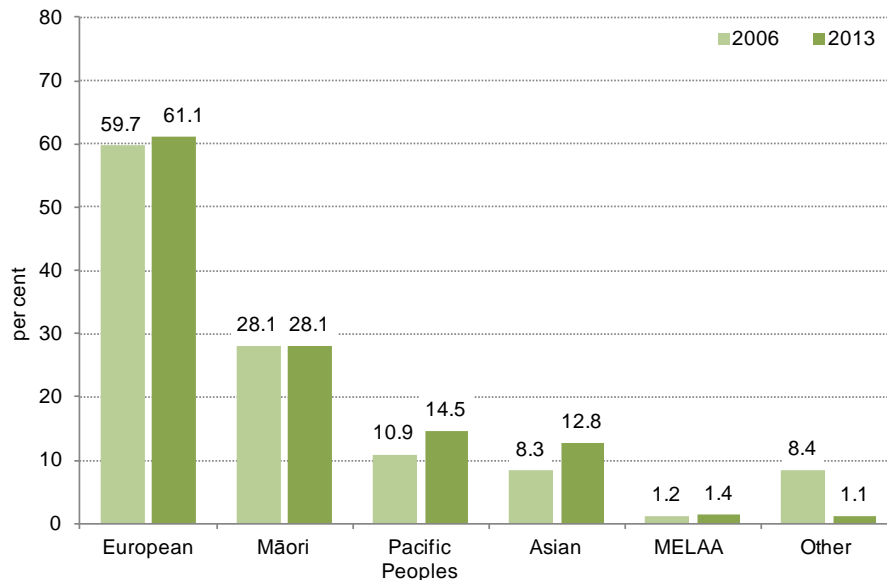


Figure 2: Papakura ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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.

The decrease in the Other ethnic category was a national trend and is due in large part to a substantial drop in the numbers who identified as New Zealander. In both 2006 and 2013, almost all Other responses were New Zealander responses. However, the numbers of New Zealander responses declined from a high of 99,474 in 2006 to 14,904 in 2013 in Auckland as a whole, and

from 3,300 to 468 in Papakura. The high numbers of New Zealander responses recorded in the 2006 Census were the result of an email campaign and public discussion in the lead-up to the census.

In Papakura, the European population increased from 59.7 per cent (23,580 usual residents) in 2006 to 61.1 per cent (26,064 usual residents) in 2013. This trend is likely related to the decline in identification as New Zealander. In Auckland as a whole and in Papakura, there was growth in those who identified as New Zealand European, a group likely to have identified as 'New Zealanders' in the 2006 Census.

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

	Papakura			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	21,378	23,937	12.0	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	1,005	975	-3.0	35,067	35,379	0.9
Dutch	282	306	8.5	7,785	7,995	2.7
Australian	255	216	-15.3	8,637	7,062	-18.2
German	96	90	-6.3	4,227	4,785	13.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	39,513	42,684	8.0	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest European groups within the Papakura local board area at Level 3 classification as at 2013. People could choose more than one ethnicity and groups are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

3.3 Growth in the Asian population

In 2013, 12.8 per cent of the Papakura population identified with an Asian ethnic group, up from 8.3 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Papakura are shown in Table 4 below. Indian is the largest sub-group constituting 7.5 per cent of the total population in Papakura, up from 4.4 per cent in 2006.

As the table shows, the following groups experienced the most significant growth between 2006 and 2013:

- Filipino – increased by 132.7 per cent to 363 usual residents
- Cambodian – increased by 115.4 per cent to 84 usual residents
- Indian – increased by 85.9 per cent to 3,201 usual residents.

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

	Papakura			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Indian	1,722	3,201	85.9	74,460	106,329	42.8
Chinese	708	1,038	46.6	98,418	118,230	20.1
Filipino	156	363	132.7	9,825	20,499	108.6
Korean	348	270	-22.4	21,351	21,981	3.0
Cambodian	39	84	115.4	3,372	4,188	24.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	39,513	42,684	8.0	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Papakura 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 Very small growth in numbers of Māori

The numbers of usual residents identifying as Māori increased in Papakura from 11,094 in 2006 to 11,979 in 2013, but their proportion of the population remained unchanged at 28.1 per cent.

3.5 Growth in Pacific ethnic groups

The number of Papakura usual residents identifying with a Pacific ethnic identity increased from 4,323 (10.9% of the population) in 2006 to 6,201 (14.5%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2).

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Papakura. Samoan remains the largest Pacific sub-group with 2,994 usual residents in 2013, constituting 7.0 per cent of the local board area's population. The Fijian and Tongan ethnic groups experienced the most significant proportional growth between 2006 and 2013.

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

	Papakura			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	2,055	2,994	45.7	87,840	95,916	9.2
Cook Islands Maori	1,299	1,578	21.5	34,788	36,810	5.8
Tongan	624	1,137	82.2	40,140	46,971	17.0
Niuean	438	546	24.7	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	150	276	84.0	5,847	8,493	45.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	39,513	42,684	8.0	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Pacific groups within the Papakura 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 Te reo Māori more prevalent in Papakura

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 40,053 speakers in Papakura (97.2%).

Te reo Māori was much more common in Papakura (2,502 speakers; 6.1% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).

Pacific languages, East Asian languages and Hindi were less prevalent in Papakura than in Auckland as a whole.

Table 6: Top 12 languages spoken, 2013

	Papakura		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	40,053	97.2	1,233,633	95.6
Māori	2,502	6.1	30,927	2.4
Samoaan	1,467	3.6	58,200	4.5
Hindi	1,197	2.9	49,518	3.8
Tongan	405	1.0	26,028	2.0
Afrikaans	312	0.8	13,992	1.1
Northern Chinese ⁽¹⁾	294	0.7	38,781	3.0
Yue ⁽²⁾	258	0.6	30,681	2.4
Tagalog	258	0.6	14,925	1.2
Korean	243	0.6	19,365	1.5
New Zealand sign language	225	0.5	5,262	0.4
Sinitic not further defined ⁽³⁾	207	0.5	30,282	2.3
English	40,053	97.2	1,233,633	95.6
Total people stated	70,131	-	1,316,262	-
Not elsewhere included	7,170	-	101,961	-
Total people	77,136	-	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

At the time of the 2013 Census, the median age in Papakura was 33.1 years, compared to 35.1 years in Auckland as a whole.

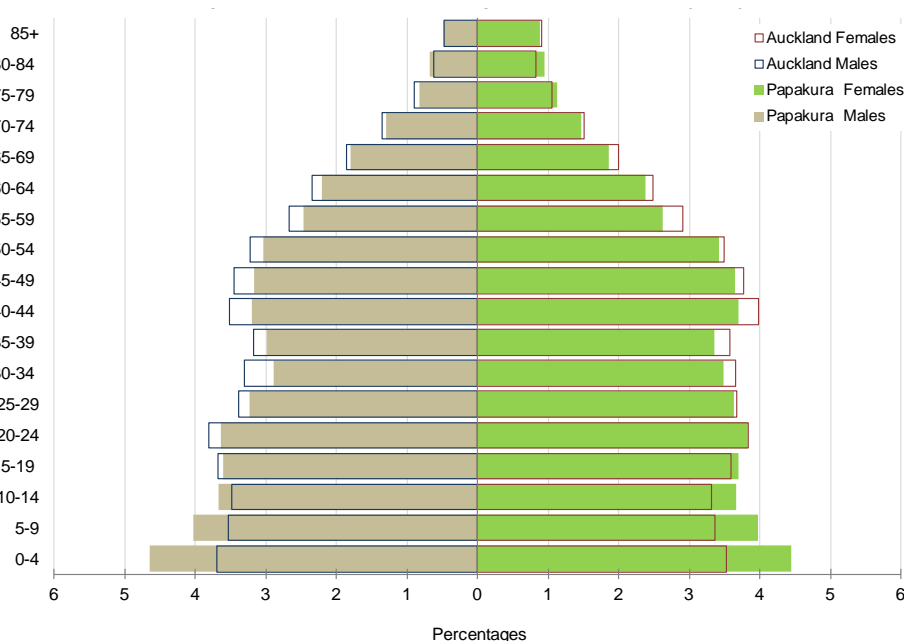
4.1 High proportions of children in Papakura

In 2013, those aged 0 to 14 years constituted 24.4 per cent of Papakura's population compared to 20.9 per cent for Auckland as a whole.

Proportions of those aged 15 to 64 were slightly lower in Papakura in 2013 (64.2%) than in Auckland as a whole (67.5%).

Those aged 65 and over constituted similar proportions of the population in Papakura (11.4%) and Auckland (11.5%).

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

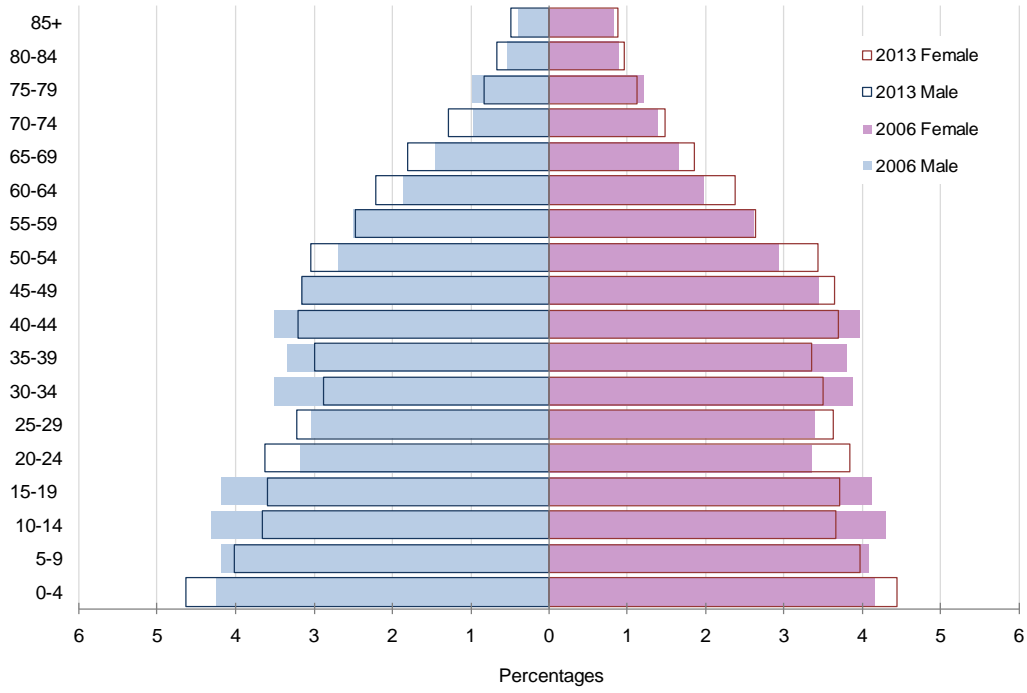


4.2 Older population growing

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 34,600 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 Papakura.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Papakura increased between 2006 and 2013, from 4,275 to 5,196 (21.5% growth).

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

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 650,610 employed adults in Auckland as a whole and 18,954 in Papakura. In Auckland, those who were employed made up 61.5 per cent of adults, down from 64.7 per cent in 2006. In Papakura the proportion of adults who were employed was lower at 58.4 per cent, and had declined from 62.4 per cent in 2006.

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

	Papakura				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	15,039	50.5	15,399	47.5	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	3,576	12.0	3,555	11.0	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	1,476	5.0	2,394	7.4	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	9,714	32.6	11,103	34.2	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	29,808	100.0	32,451	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	1,248		2,046		44,334		61,179	
Total people	31,053		34,497		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Subtotals</i>								
Total people in labour force	20,091	67.4	21,348	65.8	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	18,615	62.4	18,954	58.4	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		7.3		11.2		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'.

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 7.3 per cent to 11.2 per cent in Papakura. 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 slightly higher in Papakura, at 34.2 per cent (11,103).

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 Papakura from 16.3 per cent to 20.5 per cent.

5.3 High rates of 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 Papakura the unemployment rate for young people was higher, increasing from 17.6 per cent (678 usual residents) in 2006 to 24.5 per cent (909 usual residents) in 2013.

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. In Papakura 58.8 per cent of young people were in the labour force in 2013 down from 64.8 per cent in 2006.

5.4 Median incomes relatively low in Papakura

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Papakura was \$28,000 per annum – a little lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600. Furthermore, there was a much smaller proportion of adults with a personal income of over \$100,000 per annum in Papakura (3.7%) than in Auckland as a whole (7.4%).

A personal income of \$20,000 or less was reported by 39.2 per cent of adults in Papakura.

In 2013, the median household income in Papakura was \$65,900 per annum, compared to \$76,500 for Auckland as a whole.

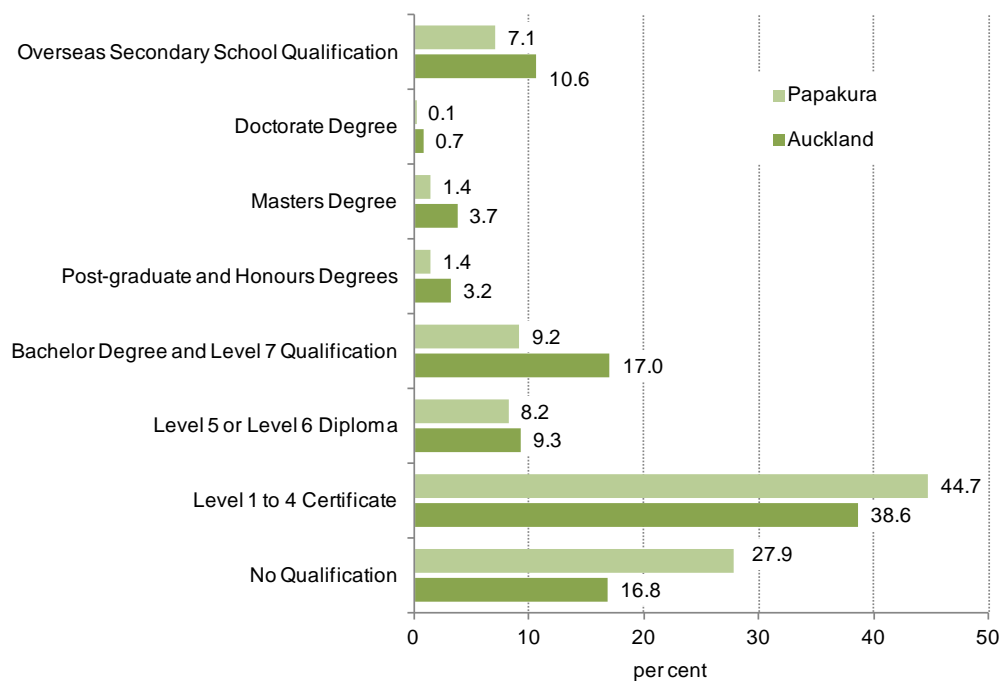
6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 Lower levels of qualification in Papakura

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Auckland as a whole and in Papakura. In 2013, higher proportions of Papakura adults had no qualification at 27.9 per cent, compared to 16.8 per cent for Auckland as a whole. Level 1 to 4 qualifications were also more common in Papakura (44.7 per cent of adult residents) than in Auckland as a whole (38.6%).

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications

The number and proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications are increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Papakura. 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 Papakura the proportion of adults with a formal qualification increased from 66.8 per cent in 2006 to 72.1 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 Papakura was lower, but increased from 8.4 per cent in 2006 to 12.1 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 (e.g., providing short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation).

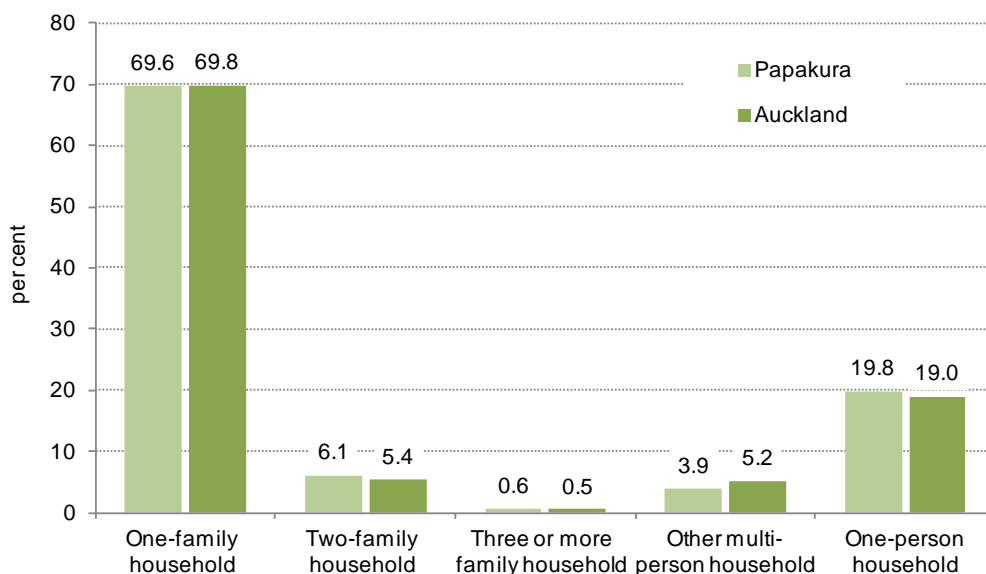
At the 2013 Census, a total of 14,898 households and 14,928 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Papakura.

7.1 One-family households prevalent

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Papakura, making up 69.6 per cent of households. In Auckland as a whole, one-family households constituted 69.8 per cent of households.

In Papakura two-family households constituted 6.1 per cent of households compared to 5.4 per cent in Auckland as a whole. Proportions of households consisting of one person were similar in Auckland (19.0%) and Papakura (19.8%)

Figure 6: Household type, 2013



7.2 Increase in two-family households

In Papakura there was an increase between 2006 and 2013 in the numbers of all household types. There was, however, a slight decline in the proportion of households consisting of a single family (from 70.9% to 69.6%), and an increase in the proportion of households consisting of two families (from 4.4% to 6.1%).

Table 8: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Papakura		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household*	576	6.1	20,496	6.9
Two-family household*	297	51.0	6318	34.5
Three or more family household*	21	35.0	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	9	1.6	912	4.0
One-person household	177	6.6	3660	4.4
Total households stated	1,077	8.1	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	177	50.9	3105	26.7
Total households	1,254	9.2	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 higher in Papakura at 84.5 per cent.

Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were less prevalent in 2013 in Papakura at 14.9 per cent than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.

While there have been small increases in Papakura 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 Papakura

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Papakura increased from 735 in 2006 to 786 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied remained similar at 5.1 per cent in 2006 and 5.0 per cent in 2013.¹

Unoccupied dwellings were less prevalent in Papakura than in Auckland as a whole, where they constituted only 6.6 per cent of all dwellings in 2013.

¹ 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 low and declining

In 2013, 58.2 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Papakura 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 slightly lower in Papakura than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

In line with long-term trends, the home ownership rate in Papakura declined from 61.9 per cent in 2006.

Figure 7: Tenure in Papakura, 2013

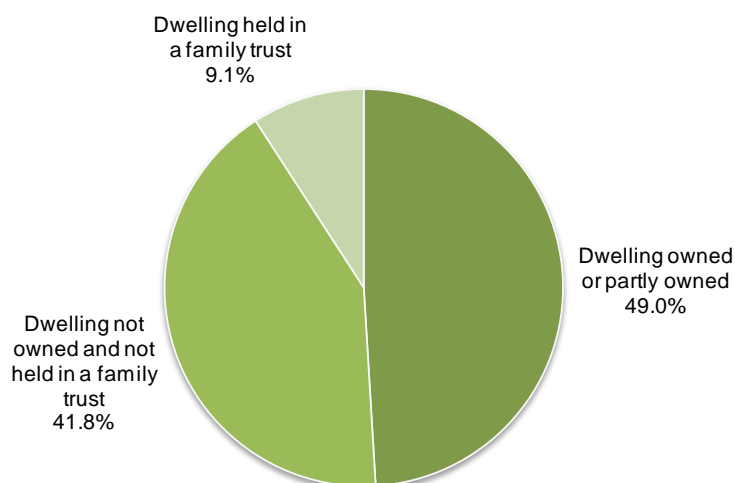


Table 9: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Papakura			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	6,804	6,717	-1.3	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	993	1,251	26.0	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	4,797	5,727	19.4	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	12,591	13,698	8.8	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	1,053	1,200	14.0	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	13,644	14,898	9.2	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Papakura	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	45,633	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	41,559	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	37,440	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	4,074	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	9.8	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	11,139	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	29,298	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	5,196	163,152	607,032
Total	45,633	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	24.4	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	64.2	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	11.4	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	26,064	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	11,979	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	6,201	194,958	295,941
Asian	5,448	307,233	471,708
MELAA	585	24,945	46,956
Other	489	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	42,684	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	61.1	59.3	74.0
Māori	28.1	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	14.5	14.6	7.4
Asian	12.8	23.1	11.8
MELAA	1.4	1.9	1.2
Other	1.1	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	118.9	110.8	110.9
Highest education qualification: numbers (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	8,292	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	13,296	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	2,439	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	2,730	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	417	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	420	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	39	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	2,106	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	29,736	991,986	3,000,633

	Papakura	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	27.9	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	44.7	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	8.2	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	9.2	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	1.4	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	1.4	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.1	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	7.1	10.6	6.7
Total people stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work and labour force status: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
Employed full time	47.5	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	11.0	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	7.4	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	34.2	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	\$28,000	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	14,928	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	33	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	14,967	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	14,898	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	10,002	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	879	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	81	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	564	23,580	72,384
One person household	2,847	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	14,370	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	69.6	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	6.1	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.6	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	3.9	5.2	4.8
One person household	19.8	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$	\$65,900	\$76,500	63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	49.0	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	9.1	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	41.8	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.