

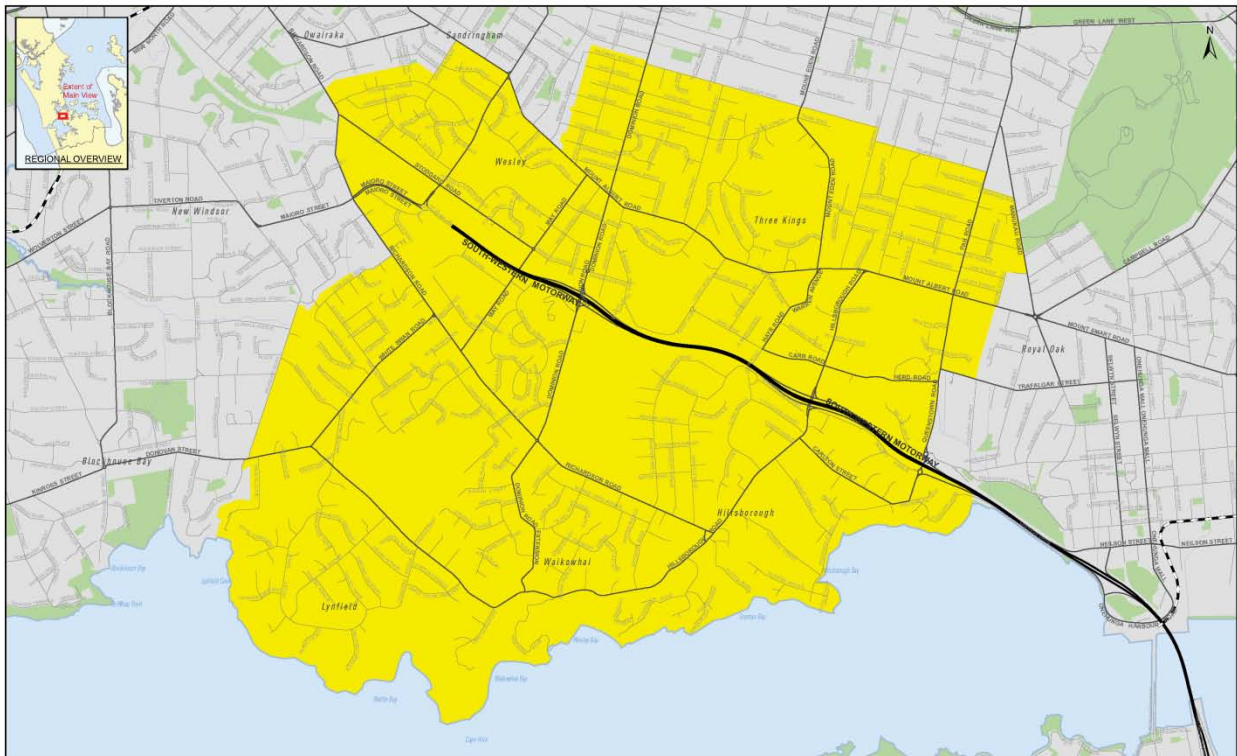
Puketāpapa Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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

Map of Puketāpapa 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 Puketāpapa local board area was 52,938, an increase of 4.2 per cent (2,133 residents) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- At 44.2 per cent, the proportion of Puketāpapa's usually resident population who identified with an Asian ethnicity was the highest across all 21 local boards (the biggest sub-group were Indian). Just over a third (38.0%) identified as European, 15.9 per cent with a Pacific Peoples ethnicity and 5.7 per cent stated they were Māori.
- Hindi and Northern Chinese were spoken by a greater proportion of people in Puketāpapa than in Auckland as a whole.
- The median age in Puketāpapa was 34.3 years, compared to 35.1 in Auckland as a whole.
- There were 23,937 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Puketāpapa. The proportion of adult residents who were employed in Puketāpapa was 58.3 per cent, compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Puketāpapa was \$25,000 per annum – lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Puketāpapa adults with a formal qualification was 84.8 per cent, up from 81.9 per cent in 2006. This is higher than Auckland as a whole with 83.2 per cent in 2013.
- A total of 16,698 households and 16,749 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Puketāpapa.
- One-family households were the most common type of household in Puketāpapa, making up 69.7 per cent of households. Two-family households were more common in Puketāpapa at 6.8 per cent than in Auckland as a whole at 5.4 per cent.
- The median household income was \$72,700 per annum, compared to \$76,500 for Auckland as a whole.
- Just over three quarters (76.2%) of the occupied dwellings in Puketāpapa were separate houses. Attached dwellings were slightly less prevalent in Puketāpapa at 23.6 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.
- Home ownership was relatively low in Puketāpapa at 56.5 per cent compared to 61.5 per cent for Auckland. In line with long-term trends, the home ownership rate in Puketāpapa declined from 60.8 per cent in 2006.

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Puketāpapa local board area	1
1.2	Important notes on the data	1
2.0	Population and growth.....	2
2.1	Auckland's growth slows but remains high.....	2
2.2	Puketāpapa's population has increased.....	2
3.0	Cultural diversity.....	3
3.1	Asian predominant in Puketāpapa	3
3.2	Broad changes since 2006	4
3.3	Decline in European ethnic groups	5
3.4	Significant growth in the Asian population.....	5
3.5	Slight increase in numbers of Māori.....	6
3.6	Growth in Pacific ethnic groups.....	6
3.7	MELAA category small but growing	7
3.8	Hindi and Northern Chinese languages more prevalent in Puketāpapa	7
4.0	Age.....	9
4.1	High proportions of those aged 15-34 in Puketāpapa.....	9
4.2	Puketāpapa older population growing	9
5.0	Work and income	11
5.1	Lower proportions of Puketāpapa residents employed.....	11
5.2	Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over.....	12
5.3	Rise in unemployment for young people	12
5.4	Median incomes relatively low	12
6.0	Formal education qualifications	13
6.1	Qualifications in Puketāpapa relatively high	13
6.2	Increase in levels of qualifications in Puketāpapa	13
7.0	Households and dwellings.....	15
7.1	One-family households prevalent in Puketāpapa	15
7.2	Decrease in one-person households.....	16
7.3	Most dwellings in Puketāpapa are separate houses	16
7.4	Unoccupied dwellings less prevalent in Puketāpapa.....	16
8.0	Home ownership	17
8.1	Home ownership low and declining in Puketāpapa	17
	Summary Data.....	18

1.0 Introduction

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

The Puketāpapa local board (hereafter referred to as Puketāpapa) borders the Manukau Harbour and includes the suburbs of Three Kings, Hillsborough, Waikowhai, Lynfield and Wesley.

It incorporates two volcanic cones, Puketāpapa-Mt Roskill and Te Tatua a Riukiuta-Three Kings, which together with Keith Hay Park and Monte Cecilia Park provide open spaces for residents.

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 Puketāpapa 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 Puketāpapa's population has increased

The 2013 usually resident population count for Puketāpapa was 52,938, constituting 3.7 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usually resident population of Puketāpapa increased by 2,133 (4.2%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The average annual change between 2006 and 2013 in Puketāpapa was 0.6 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 Puketāpapa was lower in the 2006-2013 inter-censal period than in the 2001-2006 inter-censal period (1.7%).

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
Puketāpapa	46,767	50,805	52,938	8.6	4.2	1.7	0.6
Auckland	1,160,271	1,304,958	1,415,550	12.5	8.5	2.4	1.2

3.0 Cultural diversity

This section outlines the ethnic composition of Puketāpapa 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 Asian predominant in Puketāpapa

At the 2013 Census, 38.0 percent of the Puketāpapa usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

The predominant ethnic group were Asian with over forty per cent (44.2%) of Puketāpapa's population identified with an Asian ethnicity. This is nearly double that of the Asian population found in Auckland as a whole (23.1%), and the highest of any of the 21 local board areas.

The proportion of residents who identified as Māori were lower in Puketāpapa (5.7%) than they were in Auckland as a whole (10.7%). For Pacific Peoples however, they were slightly higher in Puketāpapa (15.9%) than they were in Auckland as a whole (14.6%).

The Middle Eastern, Latin American and African (MELAA) population accounted for a slightly higher proportion of Puketāpapa's population at 3.3 per cent, compared to 1.9 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Puketāpapa		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	19,140	38.0	789,306	59.3
Māori	2,853	5.7	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	8,001	15.9	194,958	14.6
Asian	22,284	44.2	307,233	23.1
MELAA	1,677	3.3	24,945	1.9
Other	414	0.8	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	50,427	107.8	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	2,511		84,123	
Total people	52,938		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 Puketāpapa between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The broad Asian ethnic category remains the largest group in Puketāpapa, and there has also been an increase in the proportions of the population who identify with Pacific ethnic identities from 2006 to 2013. 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 (%)

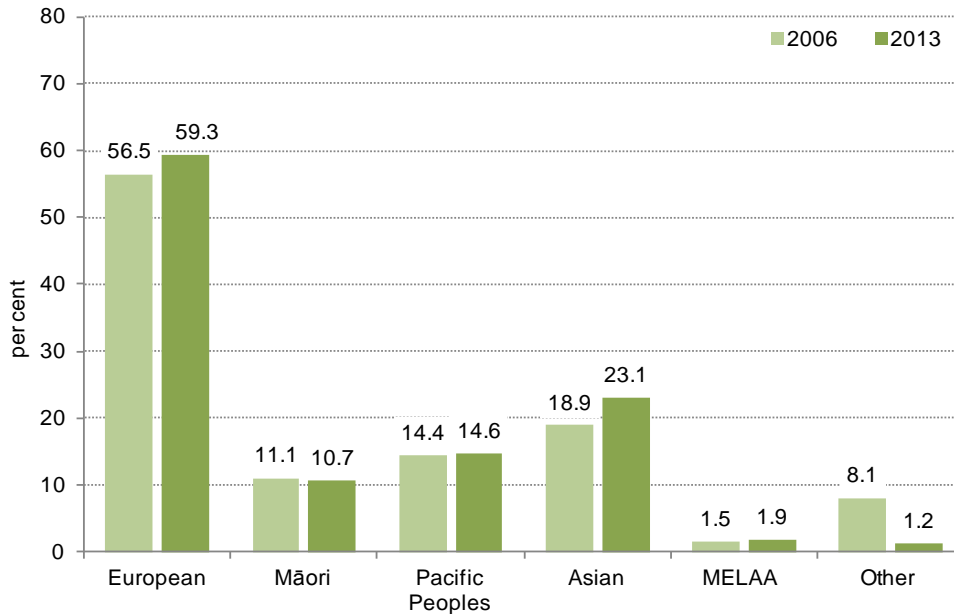
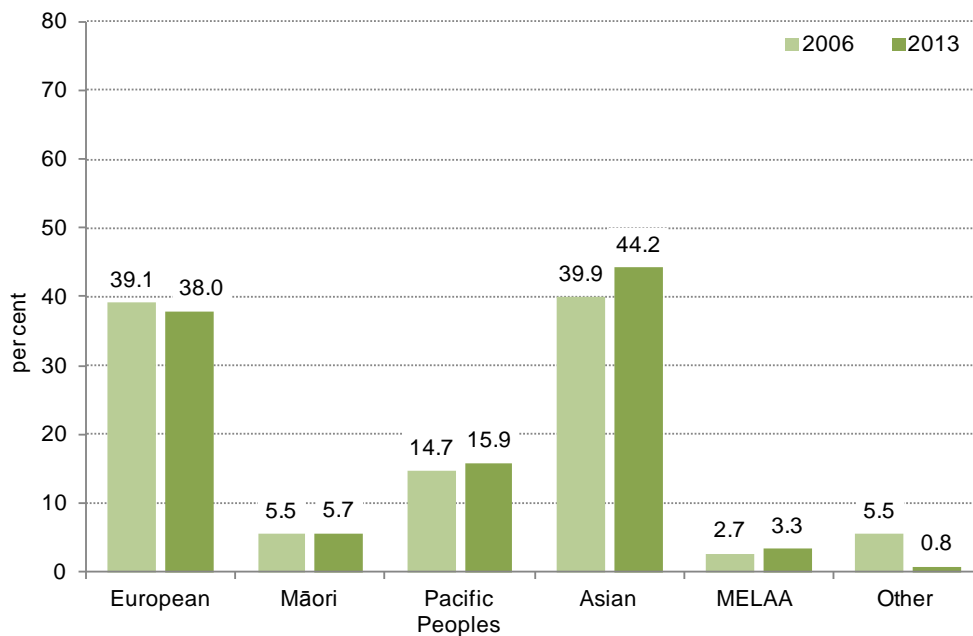


Figure 2: Puketāpapa ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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 2,652 to 390 in Puketāpapa. 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.¹

3.3 Decline in European ethnic groups

In Puketāpapa, the proportion of the population identifying with European ethnic groups declined from 39.1 per cent (18,855 usual residents) in 2006 to 38.0 per cent (19,140 usual residents) in 2013. The table below shows that there has been a decline in the numbers of residents identifying with most major European ethnic groups from 2006 to 2013 with the exception of New Zealand European (increased by 2.0%) and German (increased by 25.7%).

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

	Puketāpapa			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	16,896	17,226	2.0	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	831	780	-6.1	35,067	35,379	0.9
Australian	231	192	-16.9	8,637	7,062	-18.2
Dutch	189	183	-3.2	7,785	7,995	2.7
German	105	132	25.7	4,227	4,785	13.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	48,267	50,427	4.5	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest European groups within the Puketāpapa 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 Significant growth in the Asian population

In 2013, the Asian ethnic group maintained its predominance in Puketāpapa and further increased its proportion to 44.2 per cent from 39.9 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Puketāpapa are shown in Table 4 below. Indian remain the largest sub-group and now constitute 19.0 per cent of the total population in Puketāpapa.

As the table shows, the Filipino group experienced significant growth between 2006 and 2013, increasing by 117.2 per cent to 567 usual residents; as did the Sri Lankan group, increasing by 48.1 per cent to 942 usual residents. There was a slight decrease in the numbers who identified as Korean, decreasing by -5.3 per cent to 531 usual residents.

¹ For more information, refer to a report prepared in 2007 by Statistics New Zealand on who identified as 'New Zealander' <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/about-2006-census/profile-of-nzer-responses-ethnicity-question-2006-census.aspx>

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

	Puketāpapa			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Indian	8,277	10,065	21.6	74,460	106,329	42.8
Chinese	8,046	8,115	0.9	98,418	118,230	20.1
Sri Lankan	636	942	48.1	5,049	6,906	36.8
Filipino	261	567	117.2	9,825	20,499	108.6
Korean	561	531	-5.3	21,351	21,981	3.0
Total people specifying ethnicity	48,267	50,427	4.5	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Puketāpapa 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 Slight increase in numbers of Māori

In Puketāpapa, the Māori population increased from 2,673 in 2006 to 2,853 in 2013, increasing its proportion of the population from 5.5 per cent in 2006 to 5.7 per cent in 2013

3.6 Growth in Pacific ethnic groups

The number of Puketāpapa usual residents identifying with a Pacific ethnic identity increased from 7,095 (14.7% of the population) in 2006 to 8,001 (15.9%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2).

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Puketāpapa. Samoan remains the largest Pacific sub-group with 3,561 usual residents in 2013, constituting 6.7 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

	Puketāpapa			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	3,315	3,561	7.4	87,840	95,916	9.2
Tongan	2,298	2,910	26.6	40,140	46,971	17.0
Cook Islands Maori	963	1,026	6.5	34,788	36,810	5.8
Niuean	597	699	17.1	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	297	423	42.4	5,847	8,493	45.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	48,267	50,427	4.5	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Pacific groups within the Puketāpapa 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 Puketāpapa, with this group making up 2.7 per cent (1,305) of the population in 2006 and 3.3 per cent (1,680) in 2013.

The table below shows that within the MELAA category, growth in this local board area has occurred across all MELAA ethnic groups. The Latin American ethnic group showed very strong growth, doubling its numbers in Puketāpapa between 2006 and 2013.

Table 6: Changes in MELAA groups, 2006 to 2013

	Puketāpapa			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Middle Eastern	648	729	12.5	10,710	12,864	20.1
Latin American	102	216	111.8	3,090	5,820	88.3
African	555	735	32.4	4,800	6,303	31.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	48,267	50,427	4.5	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 Hindi and Northern Chinese languages more prevalent in Puketāpapa

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 45,075 speakers in Puketāpapa (92.6%).

In 2013, Hindi and Northern Chinese languages were more prevalent in Puketāpapa. This will be related to the large and growing local Asian population. Hindi was spoken by 9.6 per cent of the population (4,665 speakers) in Puketāpapa, compared to 3.8 per cent in Auckland as a whole (49,518 speakers). Northern Chinese was spoken by 6.0 per cent of the population (2,919 speakers) compared to 3.0 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

In Puketāpapa, Samoan was spoken by 4.5 per cent of the population (2,193 speakers) similar to Auckland as a whole (4.5%), and Tongan was spoken by 3.6 per cent of the population (1,752 speakers) compared to 2.0 per cent in Auckland.

Te reo Māori, French and Korean languages were less prevalent in Puketāpapa than in Auckland as a whole.

Table 7: Top 10 languages spoken, 2013

	Puketāpapa		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	45,075	92.6	1,233,633	95.6
Hindi	4,665	9.6	49,518	3.8
Northern Chinese ⁽¹⁾	2,919	6.0	38,781	3.0
Yue ⁽²⁾	2,505	5.1	30,681	2.4
Samoan	2,193	4.5	58,200	4.5
Sinitic not further defined ⁽³⁾	2,001	4.1	30,282	2.3
Tongan	1,752	3.6	26,028	2.0
Māori	615	1.3	30,927	2.4
French	489	1.0	17,433	1.4
Korean	468	1.0	19,365	1.5
Total people stated	49,758	151.9	1,316,262	134.1
Not elsewhere included	3,285		101,961	
Total people	52,938		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.

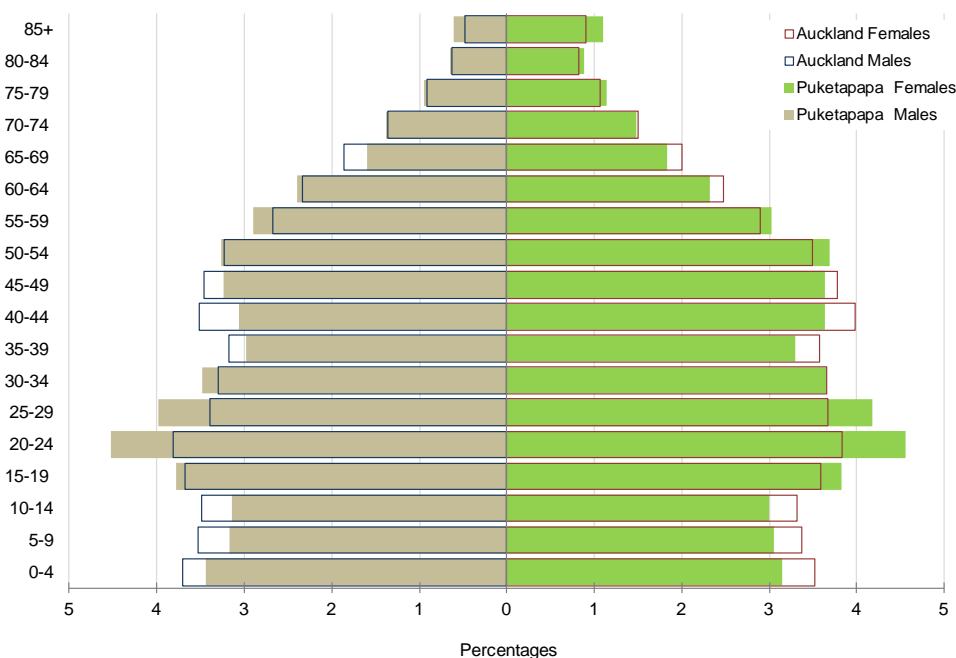
4.0 Age

In 2013 the median age of residents of Puketāpapa was 34.3 years, compared to 35.1 in Auckland as a whole. This is a small increase from 34 years in 2006 the median of Puketāpapa residents.

4.1 High proportions of those aged 15-34 in Puketāpapa

As the age-sex graph below indicates, in 2013 a significantly greater proportion of people living in Puketāpapa were aged 15 to 34 years, than found in Auckland as a whole (32.0% compared with 28.9%) (see Figure 3). This bulge in the age-sex structure (particularly among the 20 to 24 year group) was accompanied by relatively large proportions of those aged 50 to 59 years (12.9% compared with 12.3% for Auckland), and would suggest families with adult children living in the area.

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

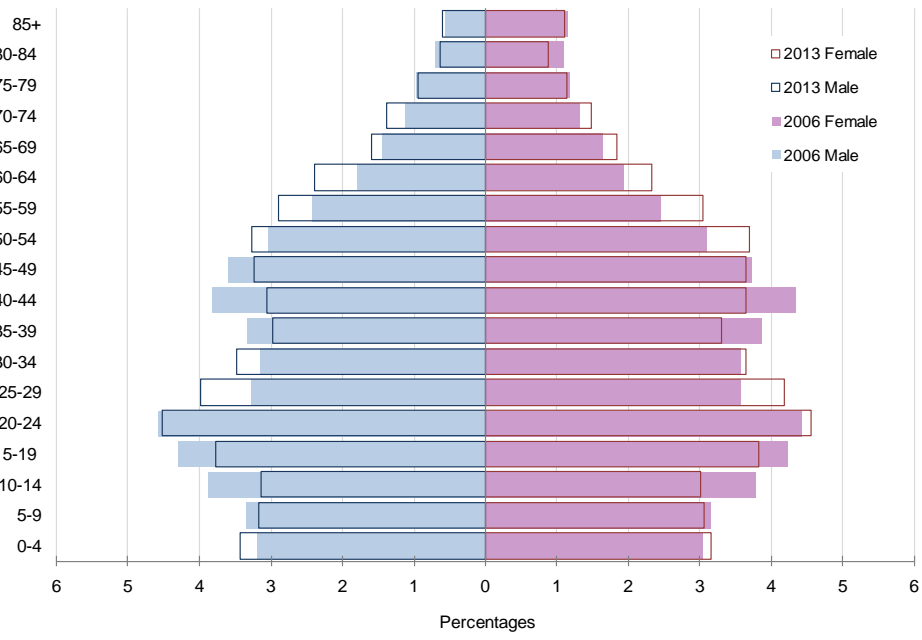


4.2 Puketāpapa older population growing

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 Puketāpapa.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Puketāpapa increased between 2006 and 2013, from 5,673 to 6,150 (8.4% growth). If one considers older age groups more broadly, growth is even more apparent. The proportion of Puketāpapa's population aged over 50 years has increased from 25.9 per cent (13,149 usual residents) to 29.2 per cent (15,474).

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Puketāpapa, 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 Puketāpapa residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 650,610 employed adults in Auckland as a whole and 23,937 in Puketāpapa. In Auckland, those who were employed made up 61.5 per cent of adults, down from 64.7 per cent in 2006. In Puketāpapa the proportion of adults who were employed was lower at 58.3 per cent, and had declined from 59.4 per cent in 2006.

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

	Puketāpapa				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	17,664	45.7	18,663	45.4	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	5,337	13.8	5,274	12.8	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	1,704	4.4	2,424	5.9	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	13,986	36.1	14,724	35.8	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	38,691	100.0	41,082	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	1,755		1,824		44,334		61,179	
Total people	40,443		42,906		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Subtotals</i>								
Total people in labour force	24,702	63.8	26,358	64.2	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	23,001	59.4	23,937	58.3	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		6.9		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'.

This general decline in the proportion of adults who were employed was matched by increases in unemployment rates. 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 6.9 per cent to 9.2 per cent in Puketāpapa.

In 2013, approximately one third of Auckland adults (349,923 usual residents aged 15 and over) were not in the labour force. The corresponding proportion in Puketāpapa was similar, at 35.8 per cent (14,724 usual residents aged 15 and over).

5.2 Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

Among those aged 65 years and over, there was an increase in the number and proportion who were employed between 2006 and 2013 in Auckland from 17.1 per cent (21,183) to 22.0 per cent (34,332), and in Puketāpapa from 13.2 per cent (723) to 17.0 per cent (1,011). This increase in numbers of older people who were employed was found across most local board areas (with the exception of Great Barrier). Data available at the time of writing does not indicate whether this group were engaged predominantly in full-time or part-time work.

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 Puketāpapa the unemployment rate for young people was higher, increasing from 16.3 per cent (786 usual residents) in 2006 to 20.8 per cent (945 usual residents) in 2013. This is in line with increases across all local board areas in Auckland.

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 2013, just over half of young people in Puketāpapa, (54.1%) were in the labour force down from 56.9 per cent in 2006.

5.4 Median incomes relatively low

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Puketāpapa was \$25,000 per annum – lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600. Furthermore, a smaller proportion of adults in Puketāpapa (5.2%) 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 44.3 per cent of adults in Puketāpapa, compared to 39.0 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

In 2013, the median household income in Puketāpapa \$72,700 per annum, also lower compared to \$76,500 for Auckland as a whole.

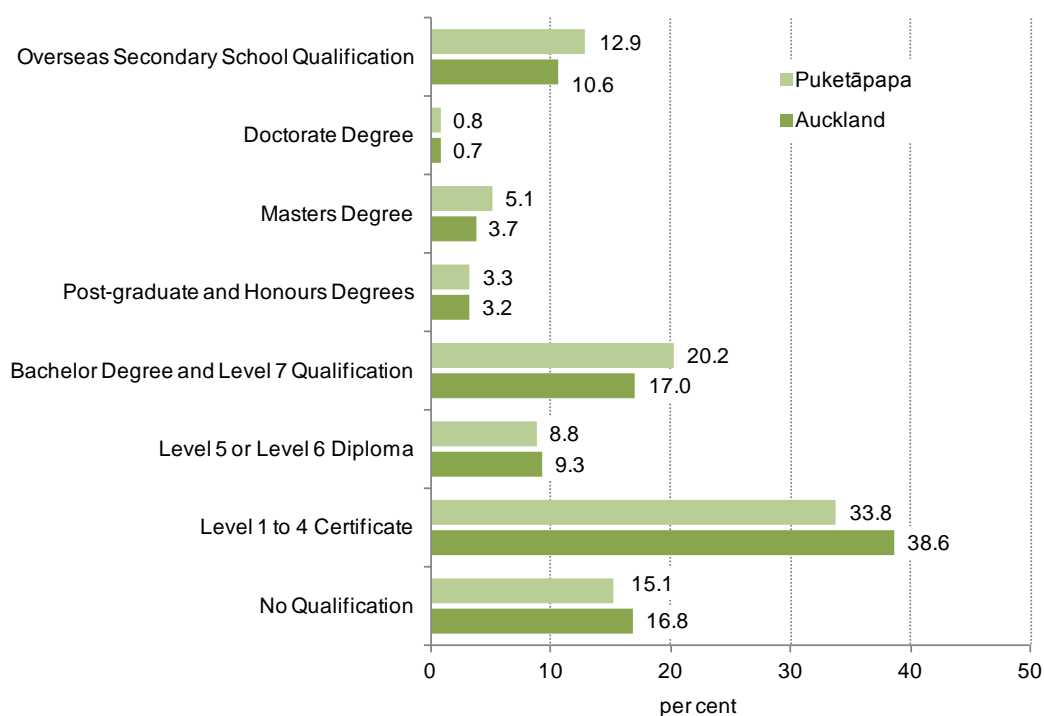
6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 Puketāpapa 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 Puketāpapa. It indicates that overall patterns are similar, although slightly higher proportions had gained a bachelor's degree or equivalent (20.2% compared with 17.0% overall in Auckland), a masters degree (5.1% compared with 3.7%) or an overseas qualification (12.9% compared with 10.6%).

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications in Puketāpapa

The number and proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications are increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Puketāpapa. 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. . Slightly higher proportions of adults in Puketāpapa had a formal qualification – 84.8 per cent in 2013, up from 81.9 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 17.6 per cent to 20.2 in Puketāpapa.

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 Puketāpapa was similar, increasing to 29.4 per cent in 2013 from 24.7 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).

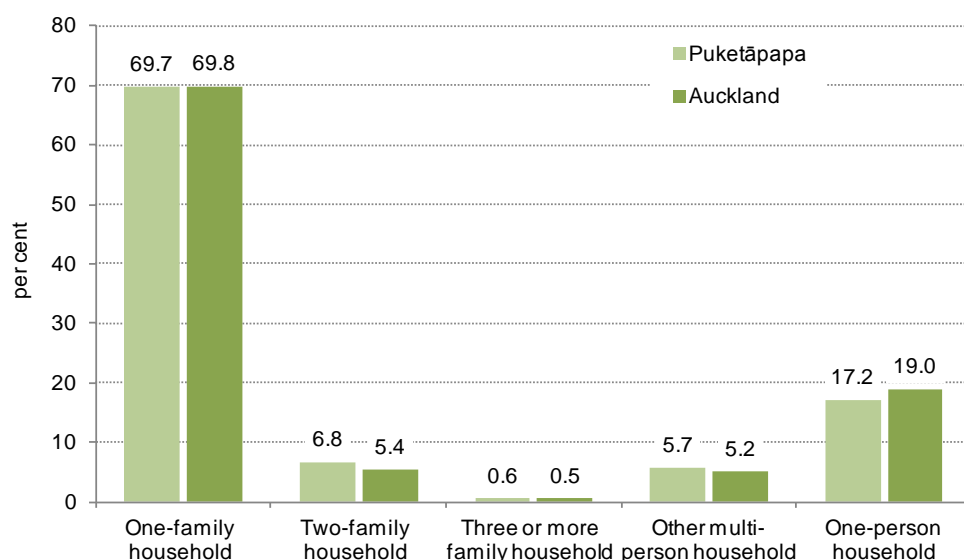
At the 2013 Census, a total of 16,698 households and 16,749 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Puketāpapa.

7.1 One-family households prevalent in Puketāpapa

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Puketāpapa, making up 69.7 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 constituting 17.2 per cent of households in Puketāpapa and in Auckland 19.0 per cent.

Two-family and three or more family households were more common in Puketāpapa than in Auckland as a whole. In Puketāpapa two-family households constituted 6.8 per cent of households compared to only 5.4 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Decrease in one-person households

Between 2006 and 2013 there was an overall increase of 588 households in Puketāpapa (a 3.6% increase over the seven year period). While there was an increase in family households (particularly among two-family households, which increased by 26.4 per cent), Puketāpapa experienced a decrease in the number of one-person households (see the table below).

Table 9: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Puketāpapa		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household*	537	5.0	20,496	6.9
Two-family household*	231	26.4	6318	34.5
Three or more family household*	18	23.1	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	54	6.1	912	4.0
One-person household	-186	-6.2	3,660	4.4
Total households stated	660	4.2	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	-69	-14.8	3,105	26.7
Total households	588	3.6	35,232	8.1

Notes:

* with or without other people.

7.3 Most dwellings in Puketāpapa are separate houses

In 2013, three quarters (74.7%) of the occupied dwellings in Auckland were separate houses. This proportion was higher in Puketāpapa, at 76.2 per cent. Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were slightly less prevalent in Puketāpapa at 23.6 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.

While there have been small increases in Puketāpapa 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 Puketāpapa

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Puketāpapa increased from 735 in 2006 to 885 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied also increased from 4.3 per cent in 2006 to 5.0 per cent in 2013.²

Unoccupied dwellings were less prevalent in Puketāpapa 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 low and declining in Puketāpapa

In 2013, 56.5 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Puketāpapa 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 Puketāpapa than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

In line with long-term trends, rates of home ownership declined in both Puketāpapa and Auckland from 2006 rates of 60.8 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 Puketāpapa, 2013

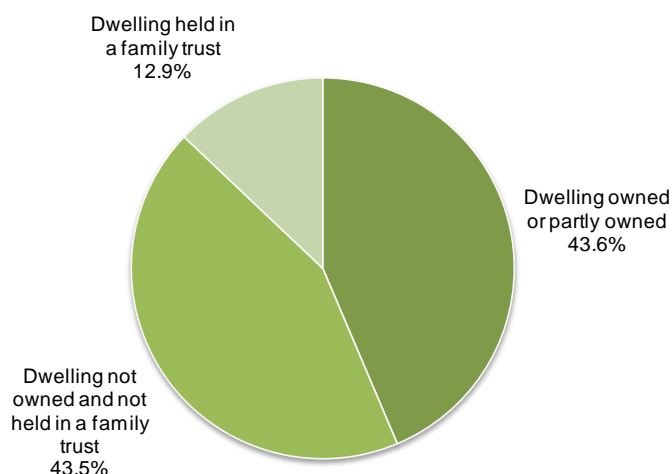


Table 10: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Puketāpapa			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	7,347	6,840	-6.9	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	1,710	2,019	18.1	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	5,850	6,816	16.5	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	14,904	15,675	5.2	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	1,203	1,023	-15.0	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	16,110	16,698	3.6	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Puketāpapa	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	52,938	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	50,805	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	46,767	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	2,133	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	4.2	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	10,032	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	36,759	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	6,147	163,152	607,032
Total	52,938	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	19.0	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	69.4	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	11.6	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	19,140	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	2,853	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	8,001	194,958	295,941
Asian	22,284	307,233	471,708
MELAA	1,677	24,945	46,956
Other	414	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	50,427	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	38.0	59.3	74.0
Māori	5.7	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	15.9	14.6	7.4
Asian	44.2	23.1	11.8
MELAA	3.3	1.9	1.2
Other	0.8	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	107.8	110.8	110.9
Highest education qualification: numbers (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	5,823	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	12,993	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	3,378	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	7,770	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	1,254	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	1,965	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	294	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	4,959	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	38,439	991,986	3,000,633

	Puketāpapa	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	15.1	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	33.8	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	8.8	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	20.2	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	3.3	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	5.1	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.8	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	12.9	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	45.4	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	12.8	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	5.9	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	35.8	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	25000	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	16,749	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	30	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	16,779	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	16,698	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	11,364	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	1,107	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	96	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	936	23,580	72,384
One person household	2,799	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	16,305	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	69.7	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	6.8	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.6	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	5.7	5.2	4.8
One person household	17.2	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$	\$72,700	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	43.6	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	12.9	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	43.5	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.