

Auckland Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

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This report is part of a broader series outlining initial results from the 2013 Census for all 21 local board areas in Auckland.

The reports were developed by the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council. Further reports on specific topics 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 Auckland was 1,415,550, an increase of 8.5 per cent (110,589 residents) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- Around one in ten (10.7%) Auckland residents identified as Māori.
- Almost a quarter (23.1%) of Auckland's usually resident population identified with an Asian ethnicity, a considerably higher proportion than found in New Zealand as a whole (11.8%).
- The proportion of usual residents who were born overseas was 39.1 per cent, higher than the national proportion of 25.2 per cent.
- The median age in Auckland was 35.1 years, up from 33.9 years in 2006.
- 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
- There were 40,563 more females than males overall, and more females than males in every age group aged over 20 years.
- Almost two thirds of adults in Auckland aged 15 years and over (650,610 people, or 61.5% of adults) were employed, compared with 62.3 per cent across New Zealand.
- The median personal income for adults in Auckland was \$29,600 per annum and the median household income was \$76,500 per annum (the highest household median across all regions in New Zealand).
- The largest proportions of those employed in Auckland were employed in the professional, scientific and technical services (11.4%), manufacturing (9.9%) and retail trade (9.7%) sectors.
- A total of 469,500 households and 472,044 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Auckland.
- One-family households (with or without children) were the most common type of household in Auckland, making up 69.8 per cent of households, and almost one in five (19.0%) were one-person households.
- Almost a quarter (24.8%) of occupied dwellings in Auckland were attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together, an increase of 11,115 (11.3%) since 2006.
- Almost two thirds (61.5%) of households in private occupied dwellings owned the dwelling they lived in, or held it in a family trust. The rate of home ownership had decreased from 63.8 per cent in 2006.

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1.0 Introduction

This report provides a summary profile for Auckland, 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 The Auckland area

The Auckland region is to the north of the North Island. It extends from the mouth of the Kaipara Harbour to within a few kilometres of the mouth of the Waikato River. It encompasses a range of natural environments and features, including three major harbours – the Kaipara, Manukau and Waitematā – as well as lakes, islands, estuaries, and bays, the bush-clad Hunua and Waitakere ranges, volcanic fields and a centrally located isthmus which is one kilometre wide at its shortest length.

Approximately 90 per cent of Auckland's population lives in the urban area, which accounts for approximately 10 per cent of the total land mass of Auckland.

Following local government amalgamation in Auckland in 2010, Auckland is governed by one unitary authority and 21 local boards (refer to Figure 1). These local board areas vary with regard to their geographic and population size. While some differences among local boards are highlighted in this report, please note that summary profiles for all 21 local boards are also available on the Auckland Council website.

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.

2.1 Auckland's growth slows but remains high

The 2013 usually resident population count for Auckland was 1,415,550, 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.

Table 1: Usually resident population, Auckland 2001 to 2013

Numbers of usual residents	2001	1,160,271
	2006	1,304,958
	2013	1,415,550
Percentage change (%)	2001 to 2006	12.5
	2006 to 2013	8.5
Annual average change (%)	2001 to 2006	2.4
	2006 to 2013	1.2

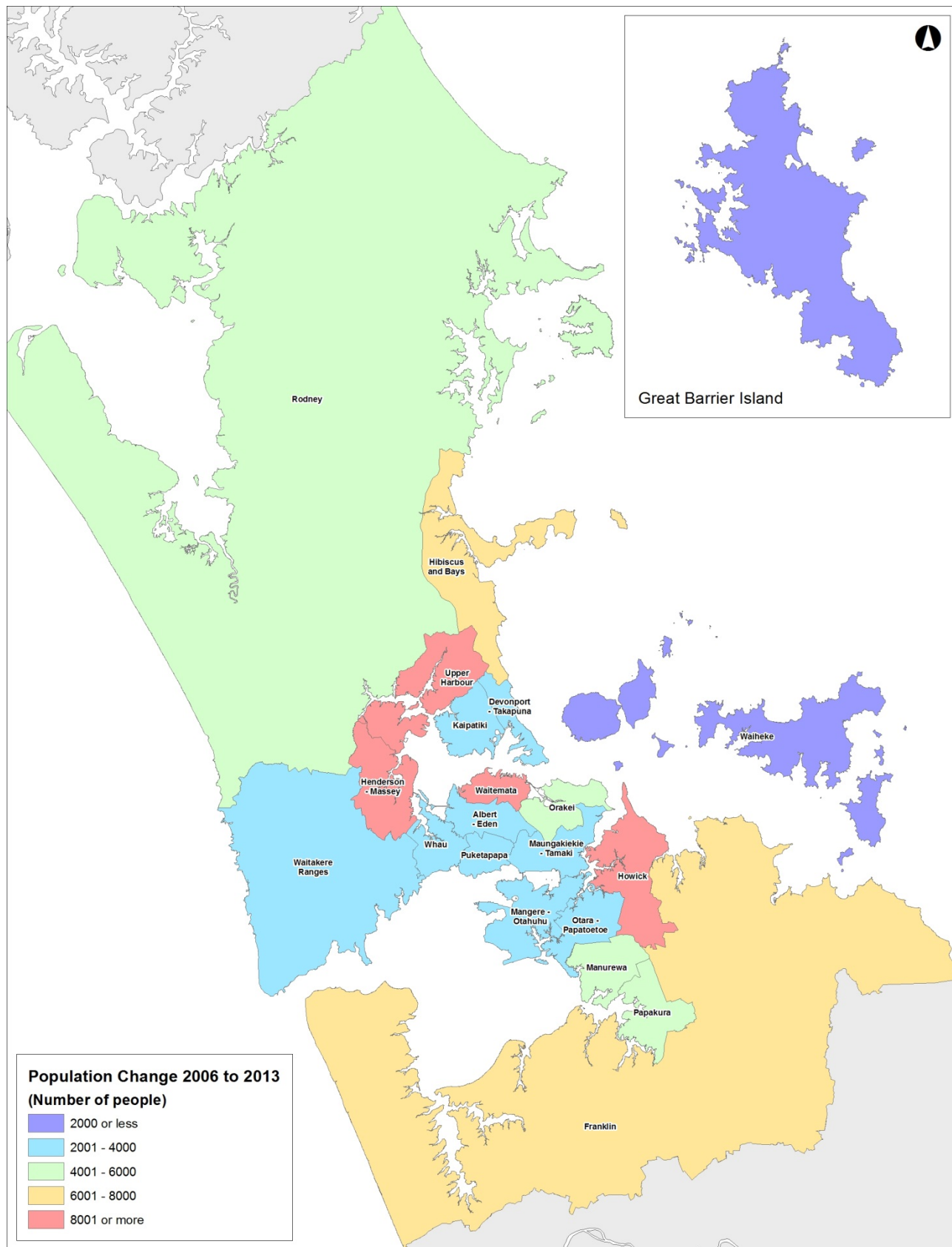
2.2 All local board area populations increased

Population sizes vary across the 21 local board areas in Auckland. In 2013, the Howick local board area had the largest population (127,125 usual residents, or 9.0% of the Auckland population) while the Great Barrier local board area had the smallest (939 residents, less than 1%).

All local board areas experienced population growth between 2006 and 2013. There was particularly high growth in the following local board areas during that time:

- Waitematā – increased by 14,208 people
- Howick – 13,620
- Upper Harbour - 10,797

Figure 1: Population change (number) between 2006 and 2013, by local board



3.0 Cultural diversity

This section outlines the ethnic composition of Auckland in 2013, and also briefly discusses the 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 Auckland home to two thirds of New Zealand's Asian and Pacific populations

Auckland is home to a culturally diverse population.

While the largest proportion of the Auckland regional population identified with a European ethnicity (59.3%), this was a relatively low proportion when compared to New Zealand as a whole (74.0%), and had not increased much since 2006 (see section 3.2).

The next largest group were those classified under the broad Asian category. Almost a quarter (23.1%) of Auckland residents identified with an Asian ethnicity, a much higher proportion than for New Zealand as a whole at 11.8 per cent, and higher than recorded at the last census (see section 3.4).

Around one in ten (10.7%) Auckland residents identified as Māori, and a slightly higher proportion identified with a Pacific peoples identity (14.6%).

Refer to Table 2 for more details.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Auckland		New Zealand		Auckland as a proportion of New Zealand
	Count	%	Count	%	%
European	789,306	59.3	2,969,391	74.0	26.6
Māori	142,767	10.7	598,602	14.9	23.9
Pacific Peoples	194,958	14.6	295,941	7.4	65.9
Asian	307,233	23.1	471,708	11.8	65.1
MELAA	24,945	1.9	46,956	1.2	53.1
Other	15,639	1.2	67,752	1.7	23.1
Total people specifying ethnicity	1,331,427	110.8	4,011,402	111.0	33.2
Not elsewhere included	84,123		230,646		36.5
Total people	1,415,550		4,242,048		33.4

Notes:

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

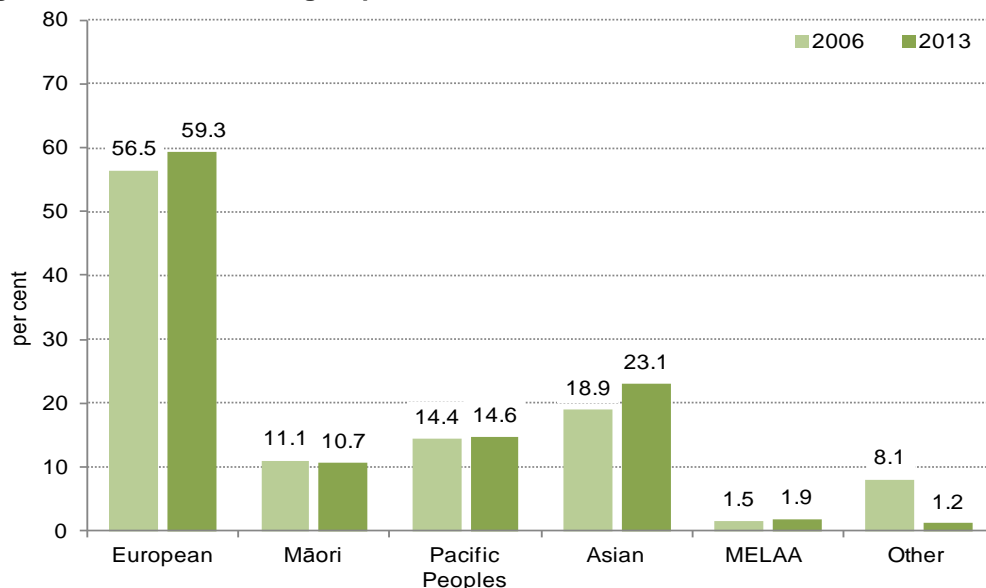
People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

3.2 Broad changes since 2006

The graphs below show the changes in the ethnic composition of Auckland between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. Although Auckland remains predominantly European, it has a growing proportion of usual residents classified in the broad Asian ethnic category. There has also been a notable decrease in proportions classified as 'Other' – some reasons for this are discussed below.

Figure 2: Auckland 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 decline was a national trend and is related to a substantial drop in the numbers who identified as 'New Zealander'. Almost all Other responses in both 2006 and 2013 were 'New Zealander' responses, but 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 (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).

3.3 Increase in New Zealand Europeans

This general decline in 'New Zealander' responses discussed above may also account for the increase in numbers of usual residents in the broad European ethnic category between 2006 and 2013, found right across New Zealand.

Table 3 shows the five largest sub-groups within the broad European category. It shows that in Auckland and across New Zealand, there was growth in the number of people who identified as New Zealand European; some members of this group were likely to have identified as New

Zealanders in the 2006 Census.¹ There was also high growth in the numbers of people in the 'Other European' category – please note that this is made up of several ethnicities, of which the largest sub-group (42.6%) were South African.

There was a slight decrease in the numbers of Australians between 2006 and 2013.

Overall, the numbers of residents who identified with a European ethnicity increased from 700,155 in 2006 to 789,306 in 2013.

Table 3: Changes in five largest European groups, Auckland and New Zealand (2006 to 2013)

	Auckland			New Zealand		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	611,901	696,966	13.9	2,381,076	2,727,009	14.5
British and Irish	35,067	35,379	0.9	100,668	105,765	5.1
Dutch	7,785	7,995	2.7	28,641	28,503	-0.5
Australian	8,637	7,062	-18.2	26,355	22,467	-14.8
German	4,227	4,785	13.2	10,914	12,810	17.4
Other European	30,909	36,909	19.4	68,049	81,231	19.4
Total people specifying ethnicity	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5	3,860,163	4,011,402	3.9
Total	1,304,958	1,415,550	8.5	4,027,947	4,242,048	5.3

Notes:

This table shows the five largest European groups within Auckland 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.

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>

3.4 Growth in the Asian population

There was a significant increase in the numbers of residents who identified with an Asian ethnicity, from 234,279 in 2006 to 307,233 in 2013.

In 1991 the proportion of Auckland residents who identified as Asian comprised 5.5 per cent of the population. Just over two decades later in 2013, the proportion has grown to almost a quarter (23.1%). This is the result of rapid increases in immigration, especially in the mid-1990s and then again in the new century from Asian countries.

A large proportion of Asian immigrants to New Zealand have settled in the Auckland region – in 2013, 65.1 per cent of all those who identified as Asian lived in the Auckland region (see Table 2).

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Auckland are shown in Table 4 below. Chinese remain the largest sub-group and now constitute 8.9 per cent of the total population in Auckland. The second largest group are Indian (7.9% of Auckland's population).

As the table shows, the Filipino group experienced significant growth between 2006 and 2013 increasing by 108.6 per cent to 20,499 usual residents. There was a very small increase in the numbers who identified as Korean, increasing by 3.0 per cent to 21,981 usual residents.

Table 4: Changes in five largest Asian groups, Auckland and New Zealand (2006 to 2013)

	Auckland			New Zealand		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Chinese	98,418	118,230	20.1	147,570	171,411	13.9
Indian	74,460	106,329	42.8	104,580	155,178	32.6
Korean	21,351	21,981	3.0	30,792	30,171	-2.1
Filipino	9,825	20,499	108.6	16,938	40,350	58.0
Sri Lankan	5,049	6906	36.8	8,310	11,274	26.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5	3,860,163	4,011,402	3.8

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within Auckland 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

The Māori population in Auckland increased from 137,301 in 2006 to 142,770 in 2013. The proportion of Māori has remained relatively stable over the last three census periods: 11.6 per cent in 2001, 11.1 per cent in 2006 and 10.7 per cent in 2013.

3.6 Increase in numbers of Pacific peoples

Auckland's Pacific population increased from 177,948 in 2006 to 194,958 in 2013.

Pacific peoples comprised 11.9 per cent of the Auckland regional population in 1991, rising to 14.4 per cent in 2006 and are now sitting at 14.6 per cent in 2013.

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Auckland. Samoan is the largest Pacific sub-group, followed by Tongan. Of the five largest Pacific groups, the Fijian group experienced the most rapid increase since 2006, increasing by 45.3 per cent.

Table 5: Changes in five largest Pacific groups, Auckland and New Zealand (2006 to 2013)

	Auckland			New Zealand		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	87,840	95,916	9.2	131,103	144,141	9.9
Tongan	40,140	46,971	17.0	50,478	60,336	19.5
Cook Islands Maori	34,788	36,810	5.8	58,008	61,839	6.6
Niuean	17,667	18,555	5.0	22,476	23,883	46.5
Fijian	5,847	8,493	45.3	9,861	14,445	6.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5	3,860,163	4,011,402	3.8

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Pacific groups within Auckland 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, with this group making up 1.5 per cent of the population in 2006 (18,561 residents) and 1.9 per cent in 2013 (24,945 residents).

The table below shows that within the MELAA category, there has been growth in all three sub-categories – particularly in the Latin American category (88.3% growth).

Table 6: Changes in MELAA groups, Auckland and New Zealand (2006 to 2013)

	Auckland			New Zealand		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Middle Eastern	10,710	12,864	20.1	17,514	20,406	16.5
Latin American	3,090	5,820	88.3	6,654	13,182	98.1
African	4,800	6,303	31.3	10,647	13,464	26.5
Total people specifying ethnicity	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5	3,860,163	4,011,402	3.8

Notes:

This table shows all MELAA groups within Auckland at Level 3 classification as at 2013.

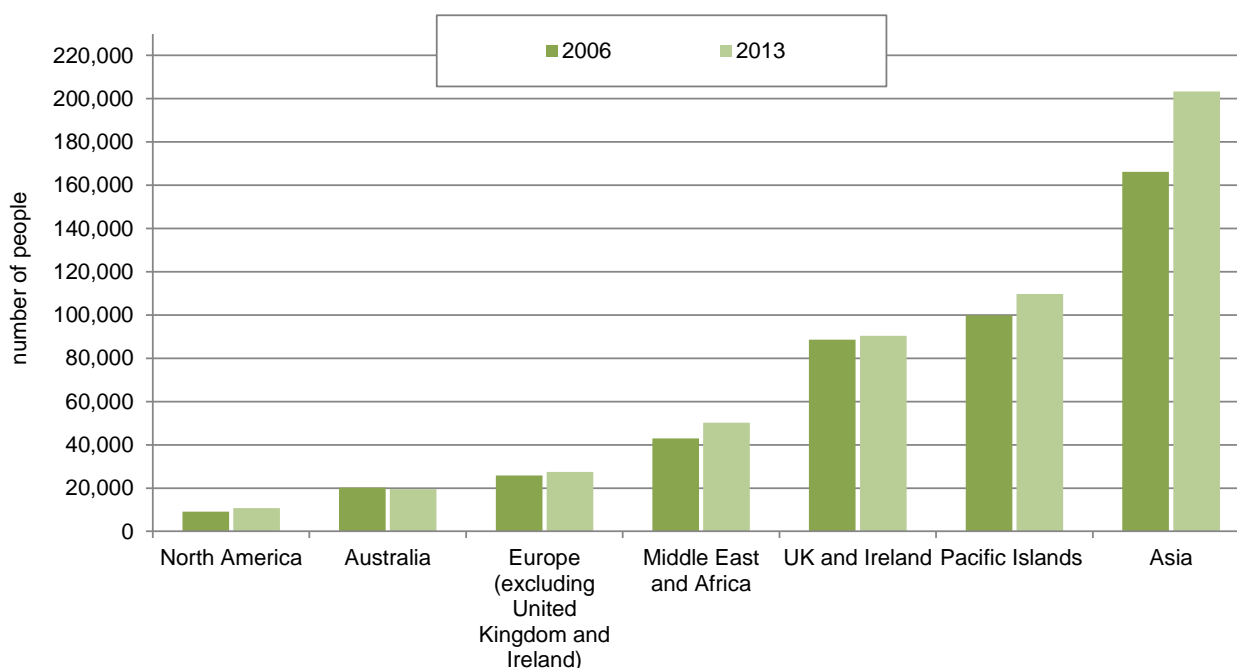
People could choose more than one ethnicity and groups are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.

3.8 Country of birth

The proportion of usual residents in Auckland who were born overseas has been steadily increasing in recent years. In 1986, just before substantial changes to the Immigration Act were enacted, 23.0 per cent of Auckland's population was born overseas. This proportion has steadily risen since then to reach 39.1 per cent in 2013 (higher than the national proportion of 25.2%).

Figure 3 shows the source areas for the overseas born for the last two censuses. It shows that there has been an increase in numbers across most source areas, particularly those born in Asian countries.

Figure 3: Numbers of overseas born by area of birth, Auckland region, 2006 and 2013



3.9 Samoan second most common language in Auckland

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).

Samoan was the next most common language (58,200 speakers, or 4.5% of usual residents), followed by Hindi (49,518 speakers, 3.8%). See Table 7 for a list of the 12 most commonly spoken languages in Auckland.

There were relatively high proportions of certain language speakers in New Zealand who lived in Auckland – for example, 81.7 per cent of all Tongan speakers, 74.7 per cent of Hindi and 74.2 per cent of Northern Chinese language speakers lived in Auckland. In contrast, only 20.8 per cent of New Zealand's te reo Māori speakers, and 35.5 per cent of French speakers live in Auckland.

Table 7: Top 12 languages spoken, Auckland and New Zealand (2013)

	Auckland		New Zealand	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	1,233,633	95.6	3,819,969	97.8
Samoaan	58,200	4.5	86,406	2.2
Hindi	49,518	3.8	66,312	1.7
Northern Chinese ⁽¹⁾	38,781	3.0	52,263	1.3
Māori	30,927	2.4	148,395	3.8
Yue ⁽²⁾	30,681	2.4	44,625	1.1
Sinitic not further defined ⁽³⁾	30,282	2.3	42,750	1.1
Tongan	26,028	2.3	31,839	0.8
Korean	19,365	1.5	26,373	0.7
French	17,433	1.4	49,125	1.3
Tagalog	14,925	1.2	29,016	0.7
Afrikaans	13,992	1.1	27,387	0.7
Total people stated	1,316,262	134.1	3,973,359	101.7
Not elsewhere included	101,961		277,614	
Total people	1,418,223		4,250,973	

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

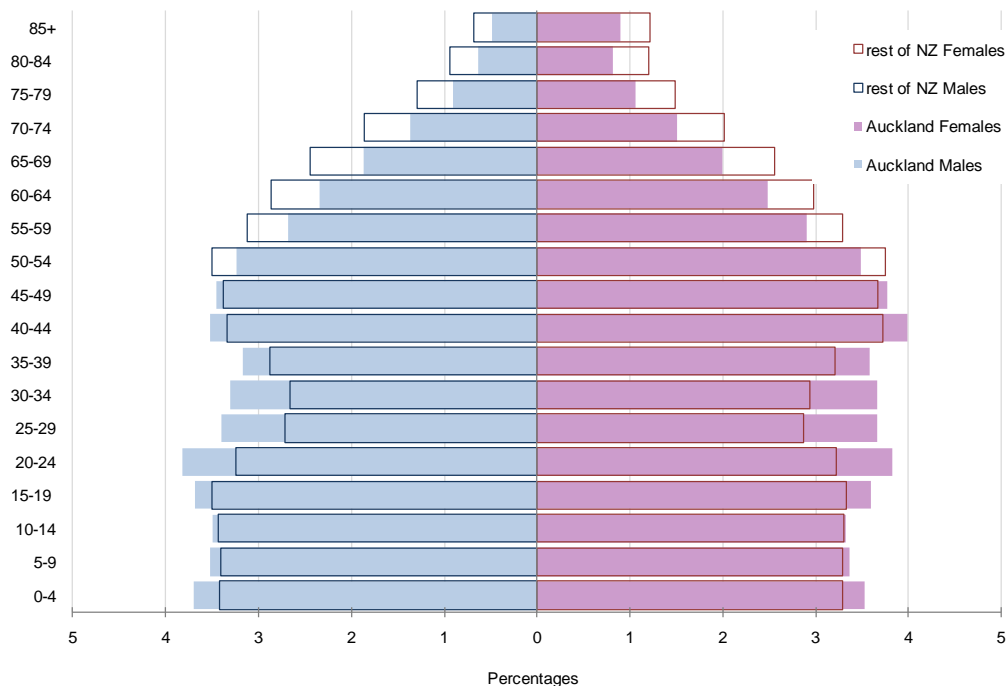
In 2013 the median age of Auckland residents was 35.1 years, up from 33.9 years in 2006, and 33.3 years in 2001.

4.1 Auckland's population relatively young

Auckland's age structure is markedly different than the rest of New Zealand, and reflects its role as a large centre of employment and education.

In 2013, Auckland had larger proportions of people in every age group under 50 years than did the rest of New Zealand, and smaller proportions in every age group over 50 years. There were particularly large proportions of residents aged between 20 and 44 years in Auckland, compared to the rest of New Zealand (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Auckland and rest of New Zealand (2013)



This is an overall picture though, and age structures differ markedly within the region, by local board area and across different ethnic groups.

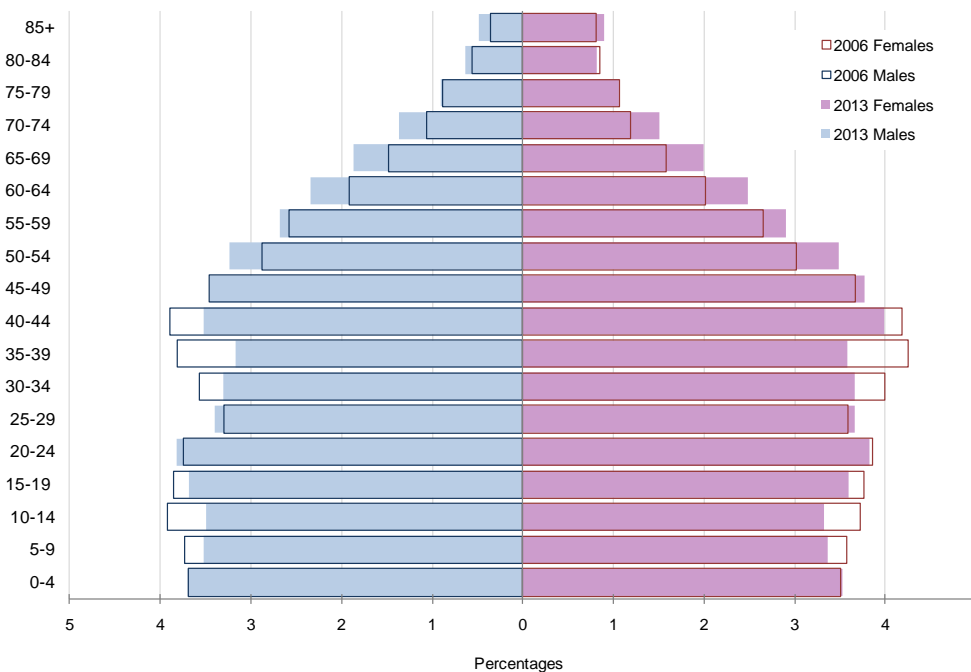
4.2 Auckland's older population is small but growing

Auckland experienced a 26.9 per cent increase in the number of usual residents who were aged 65 years and over between 2006 and 2013, equating to an additional 34,608 older people since 2006.

This is a part of a long-term national and global trend of population ageing that has arisen as people live longer and fertility rates decline. Ageing means that there will be numerically and proportionately more people in older age groups over the next few decades.

Ageing is predominantly a European phenomenon, and is not found to such a great extent among Māori and Pacific groups, who tend to have higher fertility rates and lower life expectancy. There is an overall effect on Auckland's population however, as Figure 5 below indicates. The proportion of Auckland's population aged 50 years or older has increased since 2006, and the proportions aged 5 to 19 years have decreased (although there was actual growth in the numbers of people in these younger groups, they are a smaller proportion of the total population).

Figure 5: Age-sex structure, Auckland only (2006 and 2013)



5.0 Sex ratio

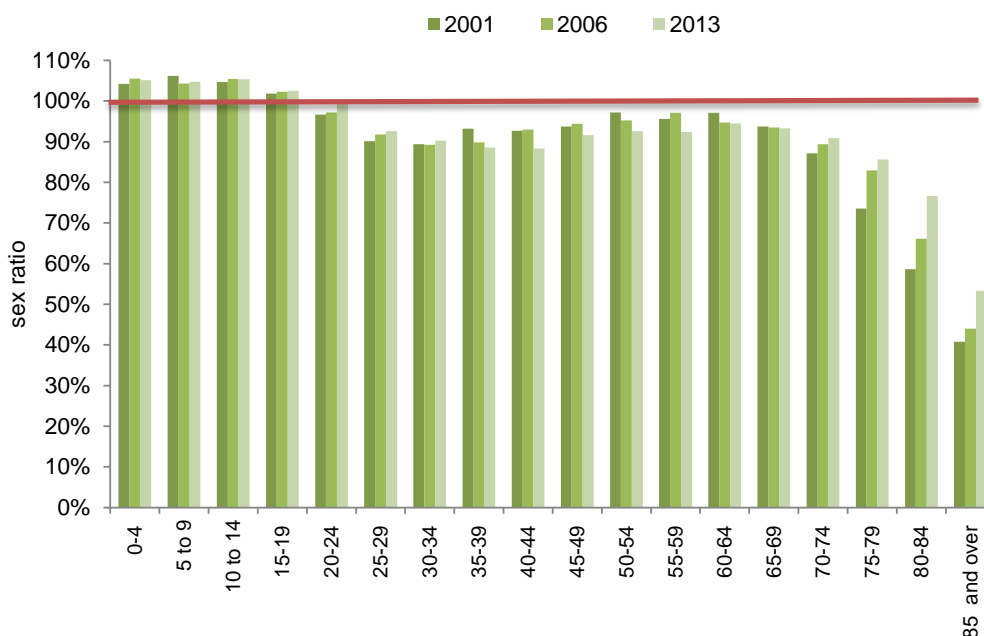
In New Zealand, females first outnumbered males in the 1971 Census. This excess has steadily increased since then.² By 2013, there were 114,015 more females than males overall in the national population.

This trend is also evident in Auckland – in 2013 there were 40,563 more females than males overall, and more females than males in every age group aged over 20 years.

Figure 6 shows this pattern quite clearly. It shows the ratio of males to females in each age group over the last three censuses, and it shows that the imbalance in the 35 to 39 year group has increased steadily since 2001. This may also reflect higher levels of net migration loss of males to overseas destinations, or the net gain of females.

However, in all age groups over 70 years, there has been a gradual increase in the ratio of males to females. This may reflect a slight closing of the gap between female and male life expectancy, and possibly also reflects net out-migration of older females from the region to retire elsewhere.

Figure 6: Sex ratio by age, Auckland (2001, 2006, 2013)



Note: The chart shows the ratio of males to females in every age group. Where the bar sits underneath the red line, there are more females to males. Where the bar sits above the red line, there are more males to females.

² This reflects the cumulative effects of lower fertility, improvements in longevity, changes in immigration and emigration, together with the propensity for more males than females in the young adult groups to be missed by census enumeration.

6.0 Employment and income

This section describes the work and labour force status of adults (usual residents aged 15 years and over), as at the week prior to the census. 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, during that time.

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 significant variation in unemployment rates between 2006 and 2013, following the Global Financial Crisis.

6.1 Lower proportion of Aucklanders employed since 2006

At the time of the 2013 Census, almost two thirds of adults aged 15 years and over in Auckland (650,610 people, or 61.5% of adults) were employed, compared with 62.3 per cent across New Zealand as a whole. The proportion of adults who were employed had decreased from the 2006 Census, as shown in Table 8 below.

This general decline in the proportion of adults who were employed was matched by increases in unemployment rates and the proportion of adults not in the labour force. Unemployment increased from a rate of 5.6 per cent (of those in the labour force) in 2006 to 8.1 per cent in 2013 (this was higher than the national unemployment rate at 7.1%).

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

	2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	44,334		61,179	
Total people	1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Subtotals</i>				
Total people in labour force	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate ⁽²⁾</i>		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 proportion of adults *in the labour force* who are unemployed. The unemployment rate is calculated as a proportion of 'Total people in labour force'.

6.2 Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

Among those aged 65 years and over, there was an increase in the proportion of Auckland residents who were employed between 2006 and 2013, from 17.1 per cent (21,183 usual residents) to 22.0 per cent (34,332). This increase in numbers of older people who were employed was found across most local board areas (with the exception of Great Barrier).

6.3 Rise in unemployment for young people

The unemployment rate among young people (those aged 15 to 24 years) in Auckland was slightly higher at the 2013 Census than across New Zealand as a whole (20.3% compared to 18.4%).

The unemployment rate for Auckland's young people rose from 14.3 per cent (16,986 usual residents) in 2006 to 20.3 per cent (22,815) in 2013. This was also experienced across New Zealand.

6.4 Median incomes relatively high

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Auckland was \$29,600 per annum – higher than that for New Zealand as a whole at \$28,500. Auckland had the third highest median income across all regions in New Zealand. Wellington was the highest at \$32,700 per annum, followed by Canterbury at \$30,100 per annum.

Table 9: Median personal income, Auckland and New Zealand (2001, 2006, 2013)

Year	Auckland	New Zealand
2001	\$21,100	\$18,500
2006	\$26,800	\$24,400
2013	\$29,600	\$28,500

A higher proportion of adults in Auckland (29.2%) had a personal income of over \$50,000 per annum than in New Zealand as a whole (26.7%).

In 2013, the median household income in Auckland was \$76,500 per annum, the highest household median across all regions in New Zealand. The median income for New Zealand as a whole was \$63,800.

6.5 One in four are professionals

The most common occupational category in Auckland was professionals (25.5%), followed by managers (18.3%). These were also the most common occupations in New Zealand as a whole (see Table 10). Auckland recorded the second highest proportion of professionals and clerical and administrative workers after Wellington region (30.1% and 13.6% respectively for Wellington). In contrast, Auckland had the lowest proportion of labourers.

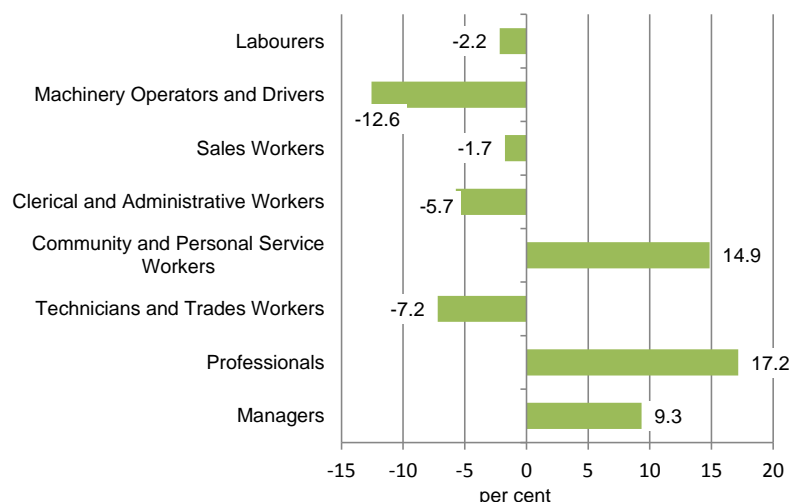
Table 10: Occupation, Auckland and New Zealand (2013)

	Auckland		New Zealand		Auckland as a proportion of New Zealand
	Count	%	Count	%	%
Managers	116,304	18.8	356,076	18.7	32.7
Professionals	157,722	25.5	426,699	22.5	37.0
Technicians and Trades Workers	70,044	11.3	227,817	12.0	30.7
Community and Personal Service Workers	52,644	8.5	171,036	9.0	30.8
Clerical and Administrative Workers	80,613	13.0	227,994	12.0	35.4
Sales Workers	63,348	10.3	176,817	9.3	35.8
Machinery Operators and Drivers	31,470	5.1	103,575	5.4	30.4
Labourers	45,639	7.4	210,588	11.1	21.7
Total people stated	617,784	100.0	1,900,599	100.0	32.5
Not elsewhere included ⁽⁸⁾	32,826		100,407		
Total people	650,610		2,001,006		

6.6 Fewer trades workers and machinery drivers

The economic slowdown experienced in New Zealand and Auckland in the period between 2006 and 2013, along with general shifts in Auckland's industrial structure (such as the decrease in primary manufacturing activities) has resulted in considerable changes within some occupational categories (see Figure 7). There has been a decrease in the numbers employed in five of the eight categories, particularly in the numbers employed as machinery operators and drivers. Conversely, there were increases in the numbers of professionals and managers as well as community and personal service workers.

Figure 7: Proportionate change within occupational categories, Auckland (2006 to 2013)



6.7 Professional, scientific and technical services the largest employer

In 2013, the largest proportions of those employed in Auckland were employed in the professional, scientific and technical services (11.4%), manufacturing (9.9%) and retail trade (9.7%) sectors.

Almost half of those working in the information media and telecommunications sector (48.5%) and in the financial and insurance services sector (48.2%) in New Zealand live in Auckland.

Table 11: Industry, Auckland and New Zealand (2013)

	Auckland		New Zealand		Auckland as a proportion of New Zealand
	Count	%	Count	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,496	1.4	129,417	6.7	6.6
Mining	393	0.1	5,883	0.3	6.7
Manufacturing	61,725	9.9	188,289	9.8	32.8
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	3,276	0.5	13,752	0.7	23.8
Construction	43,995	7.1	152,823	8.0	28.8
Wholesale trade	44,412	7.1	96,882	5.0	45.8
Retail trade	60,228	9.7	188,634	9.8	31.9
Accommodation and food services	35,103	5.6	112,371	5.8	31.2
Transport, postal and warehousing	29,580	4.7	81,894	4.3	36.1
Information media and telecommunications	17,199	2.8	35,433	1.8	48.5
Financial and insurance services	33,165	5.3	68,736	3.6	48.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	18,504	3.0	49,863	2.6	37.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	70,905	11.4	167,814	8.7	42.3
Administrative and support services	25,608	4.1	65,961	3.4	38.8
Public administration and safety	24,456	3.9	97,332	5.1	25.1
Education and training	51,474	8.3	160,614	8.4	32.0
Health care and social assistance	56,565	9.1	191,691	10.0	29.5
Arts and recreation services	11,997	1.9	36,276	1.9	33.1
Other services	25,665	4.1	77,727	4.0	33.0
Total people stated	622,749	100.0	1,921,392	100.0	32.4

6.8 Largest growth in numbers employed in health care and social assistance

There have been some considerable changes in the numbers employed across industries in Auckland compared to 2006, with overall decreases in the following sectors:

- Manufacturing (a loss of 9,399 people, or -13.2% change)
- Construction (1,482 people, -3.3% change)
- Wholesale trade (1,197 people, -2.6% change)
- Information media and telecommunications (939 people, -5.2% change)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (837 people, - 9.0% change)
- Rental, hiring and real estate (645 people, - 3.4% change)

Conversely, the largest gains in numbers employed were recorded in health care and social assistance (27.0% growth), education and training (15.2%), and professional, scientific and technical services (10.6%).

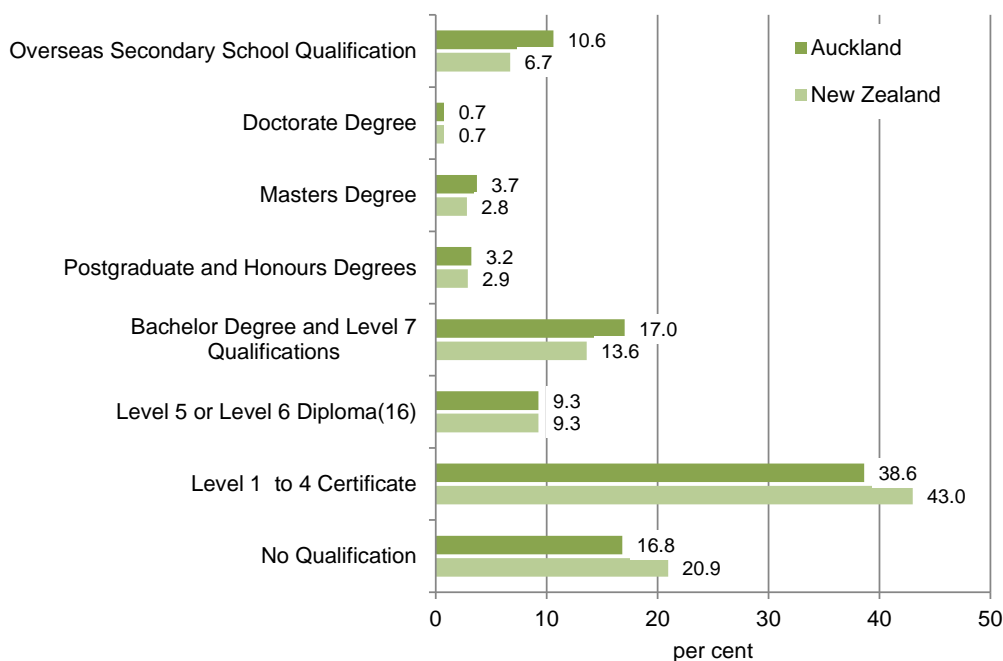
7.0 Formal education qualifications

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).

7.1 Qualifications in Auckland relatively high

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Auckland and New Zealand. It indicates that overall patterns are similar, although slightly higher proportions in Auckland had gained a bachelor's degree or equivalent (17.0% compared with 13.6% nationally), a post-graduate and honours degree (3.2% compared with 2.9%), or a Masters degree (3.7% compared with 2.8%).

Figure 8: Highest qualification, for people aged 15 and over, 2013



7.2 Increase in levels of qualifications

The number and proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications are increasing. 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.

The percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or equivalent as their highest qualification also increased between 2006 and 2013 in Auckland, from 14.3 per cent to 17.0 per cent.

8.0 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 469,500 households and 472,044 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Auckland.

8.1 One-family households prevalent

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Auckland, making up just over two thirds (69.8%) of households. This was similar to New Zealand as a whole where one-family households constituted almost 67.6 per cent of households. This category includes couples with or without children, as well as sole parents.

One-person households were the second most prevalent household type, constituting 19.0 per cent of households in Auckland. Refer to Table 12 below for further details.

Table 12: Household composition, 2013

	Auckland		New Zealand	
	Count	%	Count	%
Couple only	97,050	21.3	294,183	27.9
Couple only and other person(s)	12,675	2.8	20,577	2.0
Couple with child(ren)	137,043	30.1	265,557	25.2
Couple with child(ren) and other person(s)	17,085	3.8	16,842	1.6
One parent with child(ren)	41,652	9.2	94,458	9.0
One parent with child(ren) and other person(s)	12,114	2.7	21,261	2.0
<i>Sub-total: Total one family households</i>	<i>317,616</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>712,878</i>	<i>67.6</i>
Two-family household (with or without other people)	24,612	5.4	22,821	2.2
Three or more family household (with or without other people)	2,430	0.5	1,158	0.1
Other multi-person household	23,577	5.2	48,804	4.6
One-person household	86,544	19.0	268,698	25.5
Household composition unidentifiable	14,715		26,031	
Total	469,500		1,080,390	

Note: Percentages calculated excluding 'household composition unidentifiable' responses.

8.2 Decrease in one-person households

Between 2006 and 2013 there was an overall increase of 35,232 households in Auckland (an 8.1% increase over the seven year period).

Auckland experienced a relatively large increase in two-family and three or more family households (particularly among three or more family households, which increased by 44.4 per cent) (see the table below).

Table 13: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Auckland		New Zealand	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household*	20,496	6.9	44,955	4.6
Two-family household*	6,318	34.5	10,350	27.9
Three or more family household*	747	44.4	1,059	41.9
Other multi-person household	912	4.0	-273	-0.4
One-person household	3,660	4.4	26,943	8.2
Total households stated	32,124	7.6	83,034	5.8
Household composition unidentifiable	3,105	26.7	12,681	45.2
Total households	35,232	8.1	95,715	6.6

Notes:

* with or without other people.

8.3 A quarter of dwellings in Auckland are flats or apartments

In 2013, a quarter (24.8%) of the occupied dwellings in Auckland were attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together.

The number of attached dwellings in Auckland increased by 11,115 (11.3%) since 2006 – a higher rate of growth than for separate houses which increased by 5.8 per cent.

8.4 Very small increase in unoccupied dwellings

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Auckland increased from 33,330 in 2006 to 33,360 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings that were unoccupied declined from 7.0 per cent in 2006 to 6.6 per cent in 2013.³

³ Note that these figures do not include dwellings under construction.

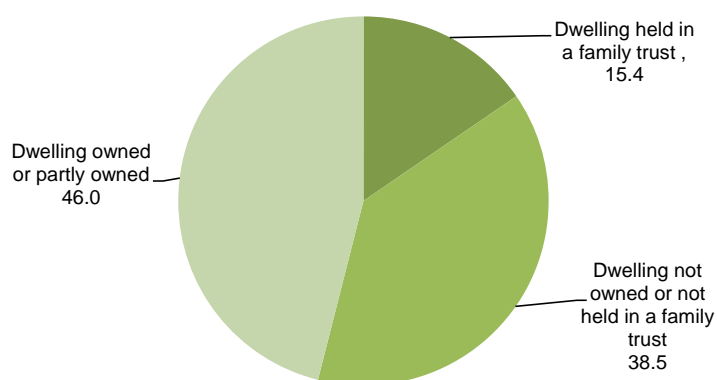
9.0 Home ownership

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.

9.1 Home ownership rates lower in Auckland

In 2013, 61.5 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Auckland owned the dwelling they lived in, 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 Auckland than in New Zealand as a whole (64.7%).

Figure 9: Tenure in Auckland, (%) 2013



In line with long-term trends, rates of home ownership declined in Auckland between the 2006 and 2013 Census (by -1.6%). As Table 14 indicates, there was a relatively large proportionate increase in those seven years in the number of dwellings that were held in family trusts, in Auckland and in New Zealand (27.9% and 28.2% respectively).

Table 14: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Auckland			New Zealand		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	204,711	201,411	-1.6	743,955	725,448	-2.5
Held in a family trust	52,791	67,533	27.9	167,922	215,280	28.2
Not owned and not held in a family trust	145,953	168,708	15.6	451,962	512,109	13.2
Total households stated	403,455	437,649	8.5	1,363,842	1,452,837	6.5
Not elsewhere included	30,810	31,851	3.4	90,336	97,050	7.4
Total households	434,265	469,500	8.1	1,454,175	1,549,890	6.6
<i>Rate of home ownership (%)</i>	63.8	61.5		66.9	64.8	

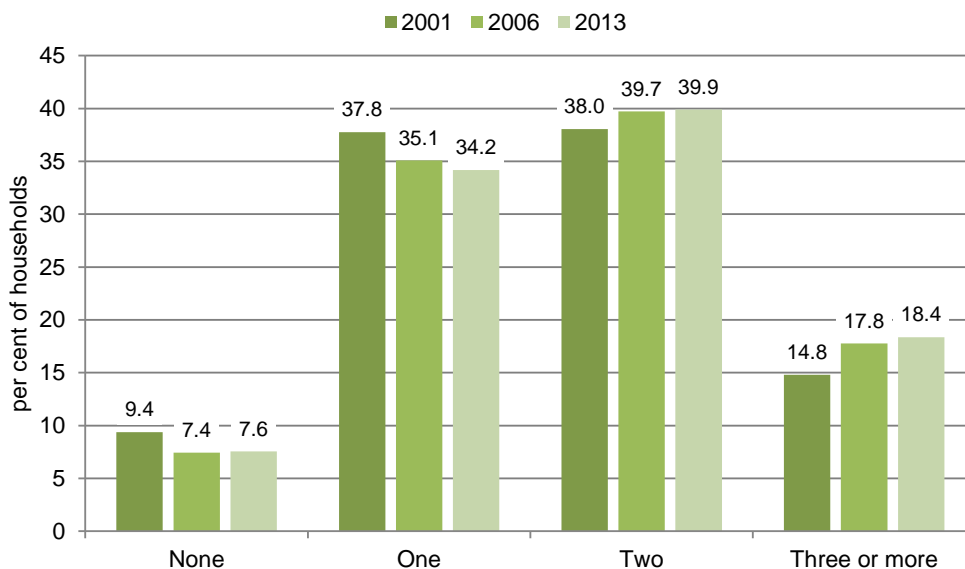
9.0 Number of motor vehicles

Most households in Auckland have access to at least one motor vehicle, and an increasing proportion have access to more than one. Access to motor vehicles and number of vehicles per household will be related to a combination of factors including household composition and size, proximity to public transport options, proximity to work and school, ability to pay for purchasing and maintaining a motor vehicle as well as personal choice.

In 2013, 33,468 households in Auckland had no motor vehicles available for their use. The proportion of households with no motor vehicles varied across Auckland's local board areas, from a high of 25.4 per cent in Waitemata to 3.0 per cent in Rodney.

Conversely, the number and proportions of households with three or more motor vehicles has increased from 14.8 per cent in 2001 to 18.4 per cent in 2013. Proportions were relatively high in Upper Harbour and Franklin (24.9% each) and low in Great Barrier (5.9%) and Waiheke (8.3%).

Table 15: Percentage of households with access to motor vehicles, Auckland region (1996 to 2013)



10.0 Summary Data

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

	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)		
No qualification	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	10.6	6.7
Total people stated	100.0	100.0
Work and labour force status: % (of those aged 15 years and over)		
Employed full time	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0
\$ Median personal income	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings		
Private dwellings	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households		
2013	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers		
One-family household #	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	23,580	72,384
One person household	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %		
One-family household	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	5.2	4.8
One person household	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0
\$ Median household income	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %		
Dwelling owned or partly owned	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	38.5	35.2
Total households stated	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.