

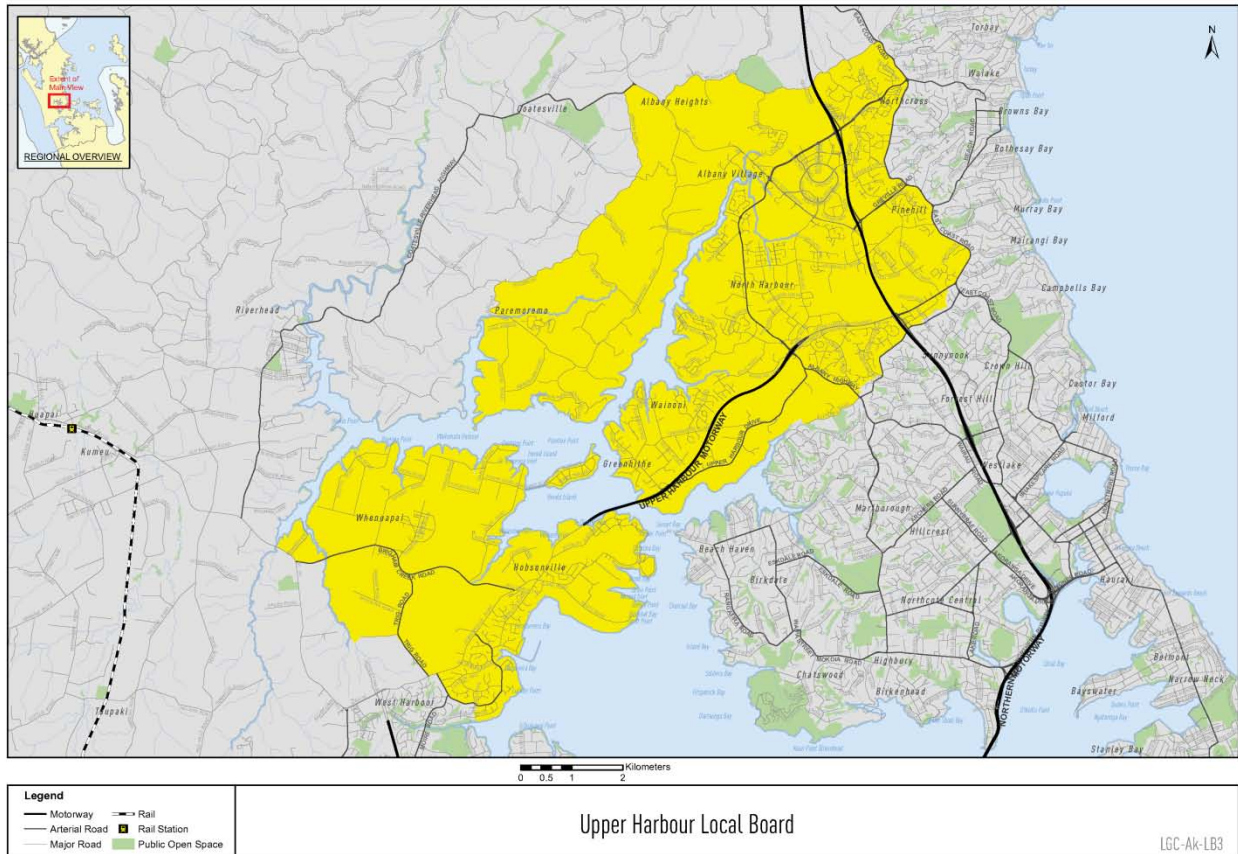
Upper Harbour Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit
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Map of Upper Harbour 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 Upper Harbour local board area was 53,670. Upper Harbour's population increased by 10,797 (25.2%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- Two thirds (65.7%) of the Upper Harbour usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole. Over a quarter (29.4%) identified with an Asian ethnicity, however the proportions who identified as Māori or Pacific were relatively small (5.1% and 2.1%).
- Sinitic (Chinese) languages, including Northern Chinese, Yue and other Sinitic languages, as well as Korean were slightly more common in Upper Harbour than in Auckland as a whole. A relatively large proportion of Auckland's Korean speakers lived in Upper Harbour (17.5%). This will be related to the large local Korean population.
- The median age of Upper Harbour residents was 36.2 years, compared with 35.1 years across Auckland.
- The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over was 5,613 - up from 3,741 in 2006 (50.0% growth). Between 2006 and 2013, there was proportionate growth in every age group over 50 years, particularly in the 60 to 69 age group.
- 63.8 per cent of adult (aged 15 years and over) Upper Harbour residents were employed compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Upper Harbour was \$31,100 per annum – slightly higher than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Upper Harbour adults with a formal qualification was 88.9 per cent, up from 86.2 per cent in 2006.
- There were 17,106 households and 17,193 occupied private dwellings in Upper Harbour.
- One-family households were the most common type of household, making up 77.3 per cent of households. Although numbers are small, there was strong growth in the numbers of two and three family households between 2006 and 2013.
- The median household income was relatively high, at \$89,000 per annum, making it the second highest across all local board areas behind Orakei.
- Over three quarters (79.4%) of the occupied dwellings in Upper Harbour were separate houses.
- The home ownership rate (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was slightly higher in Upper Harbour (69.8%) than in Auckland as a whole (61.4%).

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1.0 Introduction

This report provides a summary profile for the Upper Harbour 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 Upper Harbour local board area

The Upper Harbour Local Board area (hereafter referred to as 'Upper Harbour') includes Whenuapai and Hobsonville in the west, Paremoremo, Greenhithe, Wainoni, Albany, and Northcross and Pinehill in the east.

The area contains the Paremoremo Scenic Reserve, the largest bush reserve on the North Shore and a site of ecological significance. This reserve is a critical part of the North West Wildlink which links the Hauraki Gulf islands and the Waitakere Ranges together.

Upper Harbour is a rapidly growing area, and is undergoing significant change. In recent years the land at Hobsonville airbase has been redeveloped into a new community, which has also meant the development of a new primary and secondary school, a ferry terminal and new business opportunities.

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 so 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 Upper Harbour 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 Upper Harbour local board population has increased

The 2013 usually resident population count for Upper Harbour was 53,670, constituting 3.8 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usual resident population of Upper Harbour had increased by 10,797 (25.2%) since the 2006 Census. The general Auckland-wide slow-down in the rate of population growth between 2006 and 2013 when compared to the previous inter-censal period (mentioned above) also occurred in Upper Harbour, as shown in the table below.

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
Upper Harbour	32,211	42,873	53,670	33.1	25.2	5.9	3.3
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 Upper Harbour's usually resident population at 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 Relatively large Asian population in Upper Harbour

At the 2013 Census, two thirds of Upper Harbour's usually resident population identified as European (65.7%), compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

Over a quarter (29.4%) of Upper Harbour residents identified with a broad Asian ethnicity, a slightly higher proportion than in Auckland as a whole (23.1%).

The proportions of residents who identified as Māori and Pacific Peoples were, however, lower in Upper Harbour than they were in Auckland as a whole.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Upper Harbour		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	33,522	65.7	789,306	59.3
Māori	2,610	5.1	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	1,074	2.1	194,958	14.6
Asian	15,000	29.4	307,233	23.1
MELAA	1,455	2.9	24,945	1.9
Other	636	1.2	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	51,045	106.4	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	2,625		84,123	-
Total people	53,670		1,415,550	-

Notes:

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

People could choose more than one ethnicity and groups 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 Upper Harbour between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. Although these two areas remain predominantly European, they both have a growing proportion of usual residents classified in the broad Asian ethnic category. There has also been a notable decrease in proportions classified as Other - some reasons for this are discussed below.

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

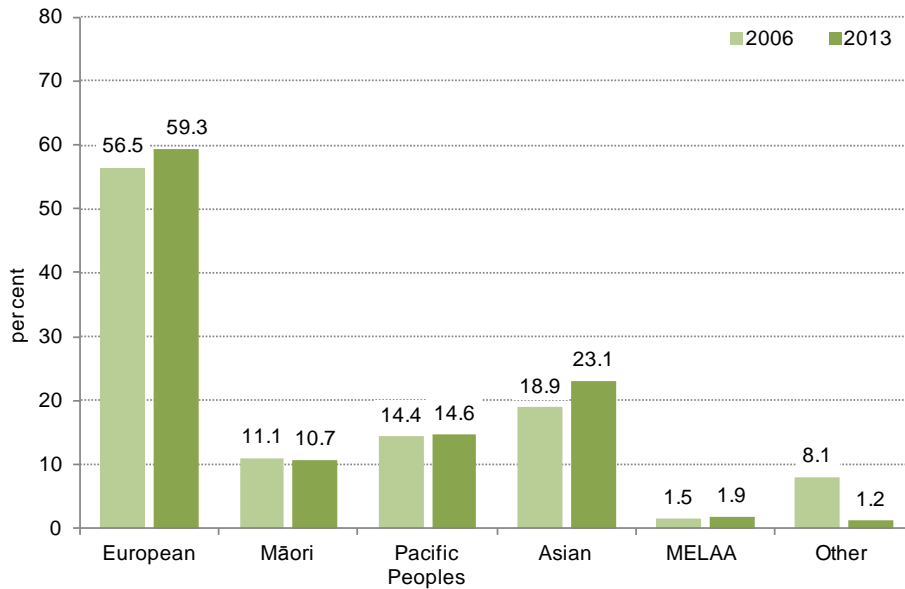
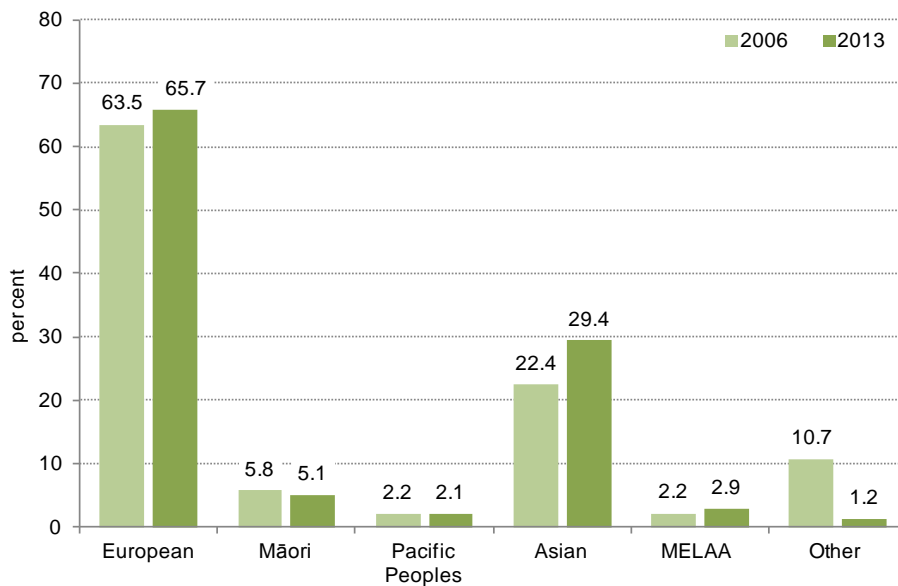


Figure 2: Upper Harbour ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



Notes:

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

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

Along with the general increase in the Asian population (see Section 3.3), there was a notable decline in the proportion of usual residents in the Other category between 2006 and 2013. This was a national trend and is due in large part to a substantial drop in the numbers who identified as New Zealander – down from a high of 99,474 in 2006 to 14,904 in 2013 across Auckland as a whole (a high number of New Zealander responses were recorded in the 2006 Census following an email campaign and public discussion in the lead-up to the census). Upper Harbour also experienced a significant decline in New Zealander responses (from 4,461 down to 615).

This general decline in New Zealander responses may also account for the increase in numbers of usual residents in the broad European ethnic category between 2006 and 2013, found right across New Zealand. In Auckland as a whole, and in Upper Harbour, there was growth in the numbers of people who identified as New Zealand European, a group likely to have identified as New Zealanders in the 2006 census.¹ See Table 3 below.

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

	Upper Harbour			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	22,863	28,938	26.6	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	1,293	1,293	0.0	35,067	35,379	0.9
Dutch	306	351	14.7	7,785	7,995	2.7
Australian	264	234	-11.4	8,637	7,062	-18.2
South Slav	135	162	20.0	3,822	3,528	-7.7
Total people specifying ethnicity	41,841	51,042	22.0	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

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

In 2013, over a quarter (29.4%) of the Upper Harbour population identified with an Asian ethnic identity, up from 22.4 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Upper Harbour are shown in Table 4 below. Chinese remain the largest sub-group and now constitute 14.2 per cent of the total population in Upper Harbour. The Chinese population has almost doubled since the 2006 Census.

Upper Harbour is home to a relatively large Korean community – 17.2 per cent of Auckland’s Korean peoples live in this local board area.

As the table shows, the Chinese group experienced significant growth between 2006 and 2013 in Upper Harbour, increasing by 97.0 per cent to 7,269 usual residents; as did the Indian group, increasing by 63.2 per cent to 1,998 usual residents, and the smaller Cambodian group.

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

	Upper Harbour			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Chinese	3,690	7,269	97.0	98,418	118,230	20.1
Korean	3,234	3,783	17.0	21,351	21,981	3.0
Indian	1,224	1,998	63.2	74,460	106,329	42.8
Filipino	396	681	72.0	9,825	20,499	108.6
Cambodian	120	228	90.0	3,372	4,188	24.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	41,841	51,042	22.0	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Upper Harbour 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 Small increase in numbers of Māori

While numbers of Māori increased slightly from 2,424 in 2006 to 2,610 in 2013, this group decreased as a proportion of the total Upper Harbour population, from 5.8 to 5.1 per cent in 2013.

3.5 Small increase in numbers of Pacific peoples

There are very few Pacific peoples living in Upper Harbour. Between 2006 and 2013, there was a very small increase in the number of Pacific peoples living in this area however, from 909 usual residents (2.2% of the population) in 2006 to 1,074 (2.1%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2).

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Upper Harbour. Those who identified as Samoan remain the largest Pacific sub-group, followed by Tongan. There was a slight increase in all five groups, with the exception of the Cook Island Maori group which decreased slightly.

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

	Upper Harbour			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	414	519	25.4	87,840	95,916	9.2
Tongan	165	204	23.6	40,140	46,971	17.0
Cook Island Maori	207	162	-21.7	34,788	36,810	5.8
Fijian	72	117	62.5	5,847	8,493	45.3
Niuean	81	90	11.1	17,667	18,555	5.0
Total people specifying ethnicity	41,841	51,042	22.0	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

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

3.6 MELAA category very small

As Figure 2 shows, the MELAA category was also very small in Upper Harbour, making up only 2.9 per cent of the population in 2013. The largest group were Middle Eastern, at 1,065.

3.7 Large proportion of Korean speakers

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 usually resident population) and 47,097 speakers in Upper Harbour (94.7%).

Although Samoan was the next most common language in Auckland (58,200 speakers; 4.5% of usual residents), this language was relatively uncommon in Upper Harbour (147 speakers; 0.3%). Māori was also less common in Upper Harbour (363 speakers; 0.7% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).

Sinitic (Chinese) languages, including Northern Chinese, Yue and other Sinitic languages, as well as Korean were slightly more common in Upper Harbour than in Auckland as a whole. It is interesting to note that a relatively large proportion of Auckland's Korean speakers lived in Upper Harbour (17.5%). This will be related to the large local Korean population.

Table 6: Top 10 languages spoken, 2013

	Upper Harbour		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	47,097	94.7	1,233,633	95.6
Korean	3,384	6.8	19,365	1.5
Sinitic not further defined ⁽¹⁾	2,397	4.8	30,282	2.3
Northern Chinese ⁽²⁾	2,325	4.7	38,781	3.0
Yue ⁽³⁾	1,476	3.0	30,681	2.4
Afrikaans	1,362	2.7	13,992	1.1
Hindi	768	1.5	49,518	3.8
French	558	1.1	17,433	1.4
Tagalog	513	1.0	14,925	1.2
German	414	0.8	11,886	0.9
Total people stated	77,523	133.3	1,316,262	134.1
Not elsewhere included	5,124		101,961	-
Total people	82,494		1,415,550	-

Notes:

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

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.

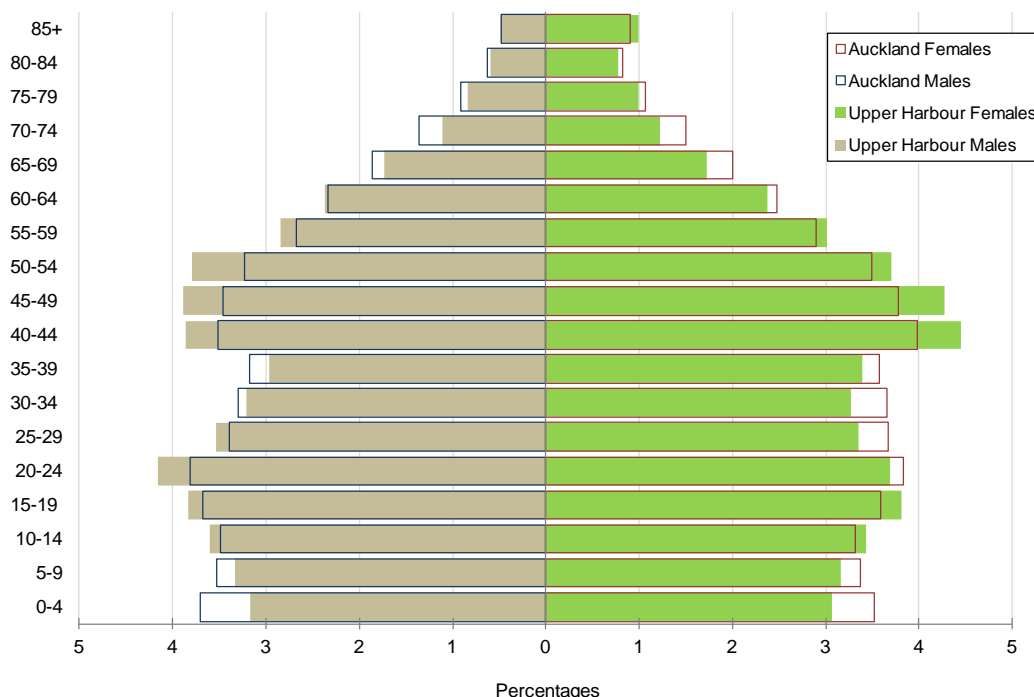
4.0 Age

4.1 High proportions of those aged 40-54

The age-sex structure of Upper Harbour is very similar to Auckland, however, it has relatively high proportions of people aged 40 to 54 years than found in Auckland as a whole (24.0% compared with 21.5%) (see Figure 3).

The median age in Upper Harbour was 36.2 years, similar to the median age for Auckland of 35.1 years.

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



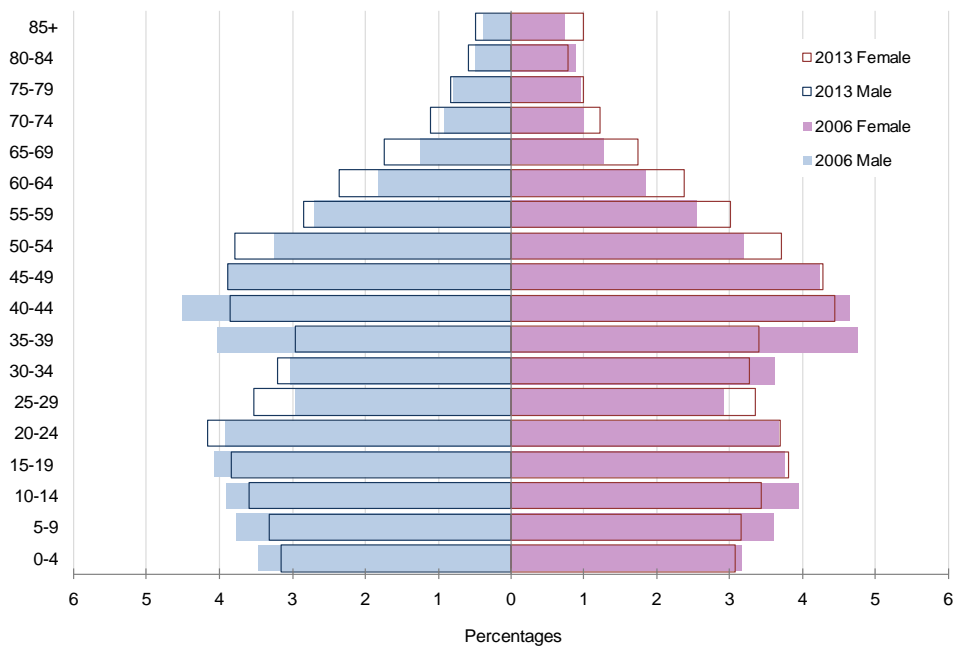
4.2 Upper Harbour older population is small but growing

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 34,600 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 Upper Harbour.

Between 2006 and 2013, there was proportionate growth in every age group over 50 years, particularly in the 60 to 69 age group. The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Upper Harbour increased between 2006 and 2013, from 3,741 to 5,613 (50.0% growth).

Conversely, the proportion of the population that were aged 0 to 19 years decreased, from 29.7 per cent to 27.4 per cent.

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Upper Harbour, 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 High proportions of Upper Harbour residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, almost two thirds of adults in Upper Harbour aged 15 years and over (26,202 people, or 63.8% of adults) were employed, compared with 61.5 per cent across Auckland as a whole. The proportions of adults who were employed had decreased from the 2006 Census, in both areas, 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 has increased since 2006, from a rate of 5.6 per cent (of those in the labour force) to 8.1 per cent in Auckland, and from a rate of 4.2 per cent to 6.1 per cent in Upper Harbour.

In 2013, approximately one third of Auckland adults were not in the labour force. The corresponding proportion in Upper Harbour was similar, at 32.0 per cent.

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

	Upper Harbour				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	17,259	52.4	20,496	49.9	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	5,007	15.2	5,706	13.9	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	978	3.0	1,710	4.2	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	9,660	29.4	13,137	32.0	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	32,907	100.0	41,049	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	585		2,022		44,334		61,179	
Total people	33,495		43,071		1,015,848		1,119,195	
Sub-totals								
Total people in labour force	23,247	70.6	27,912	68.0	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	22,269	67.7	26,202	63.8	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>		4.2		6.1		5.6		8.1

Notes:

- 1) A person's work and labour force status in the seven days ending 5 March 2006 and 3 March 2013.
- 2) The number and proportion of adults who are unemployed.
- 3) The proportion of adults *in the labour force* who are unemployed.

All percentages are calculated as a proportion of 'Total people stated', except for the unemployment rate which is calculated as a proportion of 'Total people in labour force'.

5.2 Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

Among those aged 65 years and over, there was an increase in the number and proportion who were employed between 2006 and 2013, from 636 (17.2% of all aged 65 years and over) in 2006 to 1,185 (21.7%) in 2013. 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 in predominantly full-time or part-time work.

5.3 Rise in unemployment for young people

Although the unemployment rate among young people (those aged 15-24 years) in Upper Harbour was lower at the 2013 Census than across Auckland as a whole (15.4% compared to 20.3%) it had also risen since 2006, in line with increases across all local board areas in Auckland.

The unemployment rate for Auckland's young people rose between 2006 and 2013 from 14.3 per cent (16,986 usual residents) to 20.3 per cent (22,815 usual residents), and from 11.0 per cent (446 usual residents) to 15.4 per cent (690 usual residents) for Upper Harbour.

5.4 Median incomes relatively high

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Upper Harbour was \$31,100 per annum – higher than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.

The median household income in Upper Harbour was \$89,000, which was high compared with Auckland as a whole at \$76,500, and was the second highest median household income after Orakei.

6.0 Formal education qualifications

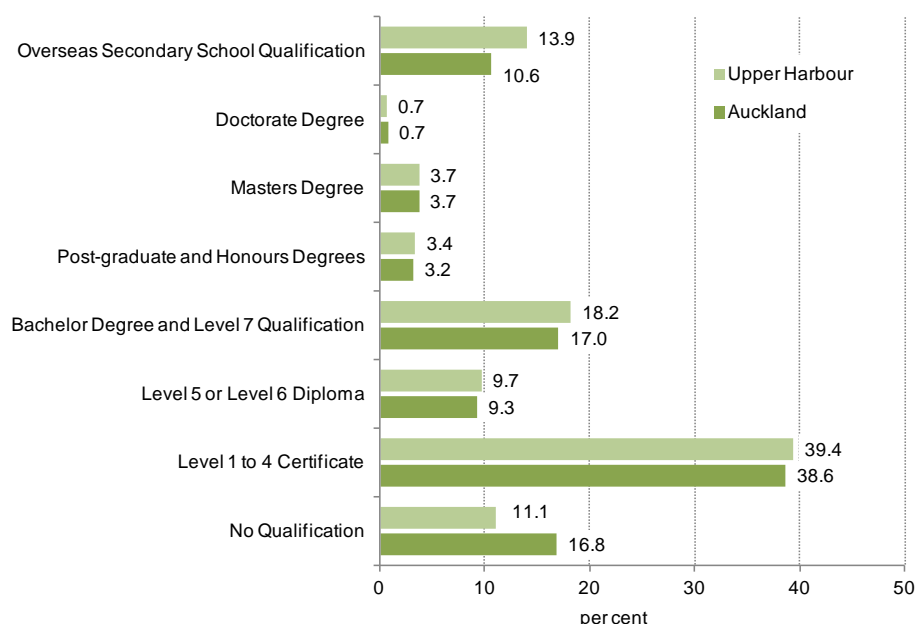
Statistics New Zealand identify a formal qualification as a formally recognised award for educational or training attainment that requires at least three months of full-time study (or the part-time equivalent).

6.1 Qualifications in Upper Harbour relatively high

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of people aged 15 years and over in Auckland as a whole and in Upper Harbour. It indicates that overall patterns are similar, although slightly higher proportions had an overseas qualification (13.9% compared with 10.6%).

About one in ten (11.1%) stated that they had no formal qualification (compared to 16.8% for Auckland as a whole).

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



6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications

The number and proportion of adults aged 15 years and over with higher educational qualifications is increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Upper Harbour. In 2013, 83.2 per cent of Auckland residents aged 15 years and over had a formal qualification, up from 79.7 per cent in 2006. Slightly higher proportions of adults in Upper Harbour had a formal qualification – 88.9 per cent in 2013, up from 86.2 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 14.5 per cent to 18.2 in Upper Harbour.

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.

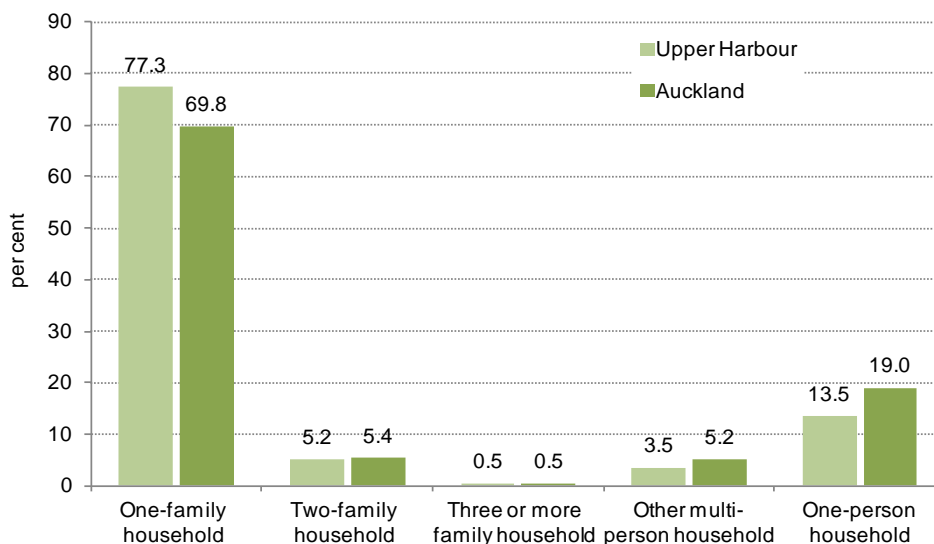
A dwelling is defined as a structure, part of a structure, or group of structures that is used, or intended to be used as a place where people reside. It may be permanent or temporary and may function as private or non-private (eg. providing short- or long-term communal or transitory type accommodation).

At the 2013 Census, a total of 17,106 households and 17,193 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Upper Harbour.

7.1 One-family households prevalent in Upper Harbour

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Upper Harbour, making up 77.3 per cent of households. One-person households were the second most prevalent household type constituting 13.5 per cent of households.

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Increase in numbers of two and three family households

Between 2006 and 2013 there was an overall increase of 2,988 households in Upper Harbour (a 21.2% increase over the seven year period). Upper Harbour experienced an increase in the number of all types of households, particularly among two and three-family households, which increased by 97.3 per cent and 350 per cent respectively (see the table below).

Table 8: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Upper Harbour		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household *	1,947	17.7	20,496	6.9
Two-family household *	429	97.3	6318	34.5
Three or more family household *	63	350.0	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	36	6.5	912	4.0
One-person household	288	14.6	3660	4.4
Total households stated	2,760	19.8	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	225	153.1	3105	26.7
Total households	2,988	21.2	35,232	8.1

Note:

* With or without other people.

7.3 Attached dwellings prevalent in Upper Harbour

In 2013, over three quarters (79.4%) of the occupied dwellings in Upper Harbour were separate houses, and 20.1 per cent were two or more flats/units/townhouses/apartments/houses joined together.

Upper Harbour experienced the highest rate of growth in occupied dwellings across all local board areas between 2006 and 2013, followed by Waitemata, Franklin and Rodney. There were 2,946 more occupied dwellings in Upper Harbour in 2013 than there had been in 2006, a 20.7 per cent increase.

7.4 Very small increase in unoccupied dwellings

Although the number of unoccupied dwellings in Upper Harbour increased slightly from 903 in 2006 to 936 in 2013, the proportion of all dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied declined, from 6.0 per cent in 2006 to 5.2 per cent in 2013.²

A general increase in the numbers of unoccupied dwellings was found across 13 of the 21 local board areas. Unoccupied dwellings were more prevalent in areas with high numbers of holiday homes such as Rodney, Waiheke, Waitemata and Great Barrier, than in Auckland as a whole where they constituted only 6.6 per cent of all dwellings in 2013.

² Note that these figures do not include dwellings under construction.

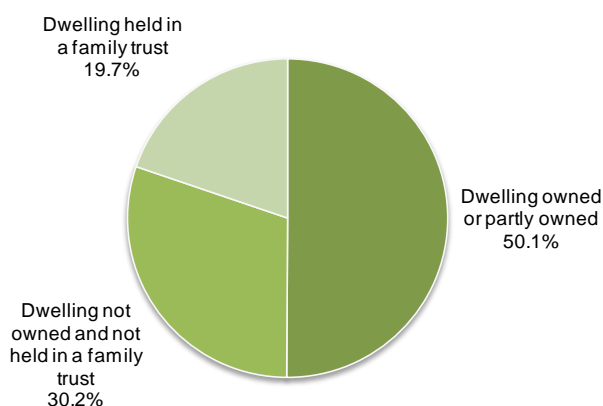
8.0 Home ownership

Census data provides information on ownership level of the dwelling by the people who live in it, as at the time of Census. Census does not provide information on ownership of any other dwellings or properties by those people.

8.1 Home ownership declining in Upper Harbour

In 2013, just over two thirds (69.8%) of households in private occupied dwellings in Upper Harbour owned the dwelling, or held that dwelling in a family trust. This rate of home ownership (includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was higher than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

Figure 7: Tenure in Upper Harbour, 2013



In line with long-term trends, rates of home ownership declined in both Upper Harbour and Auckland from 2006 rates of 72.3 per cent and 63.8 per cent, respectively. As Table 9 indicates, there was a relatively large proportionate increase in the number of dwellings that were held in family trusts.

Table 9: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Upper Harbour			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	7,500	8,163	8.8	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	2,313	3,216	39.0	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	3,765	4,917	30.6	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	9,813	11,379	16.0	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	13,578	16,296	20.0	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	543	807	48.6	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Upper Harbour	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	53,670	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	42,873	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	32,211	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	10,797	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	25.2	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	10,596	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	37,461	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	5,613	163,152	607,032
Total	53,670	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	19.7	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	69.8	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	10.5	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	33,522	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	2,610	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	1,074	194,958	295,941
Asian	15,000	307,233	471,708
MELAA	1,455	24,945	46,956
Other	636	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	51,045	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	65.7	59.3	74.0
Māori	5.1	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	2.1	14.6	7.4
Asian	29.4	23.1	11.8
MELAA	2.9	1.9	1.2
Other	1.2	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	106.4	110.8	110.9
Highest education qualification: number (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	4,356	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	15,486	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	3,807	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	7,143	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	1,332	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	1,470	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	258	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	5,487	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	39,336	991,986	3,000,633

	Upper Harbour	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	11.1	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	39.4	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	9.7	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	18.2	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	3.4	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	3.7	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.7	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	13.9	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	49.9	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	13.9	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	4.2	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	32.0	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	\$31,100	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	17,154	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	36	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	17,193	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	17,106	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	12,936	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	870	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	81	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	588	23,580	72,384
One person household	2,259	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	16,734	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	77.3	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	5.2	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.5	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	3.5	5.2	4.8
One person household	13.5	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$	\$89,000	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	50.1	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	19.7	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	30.2	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.