

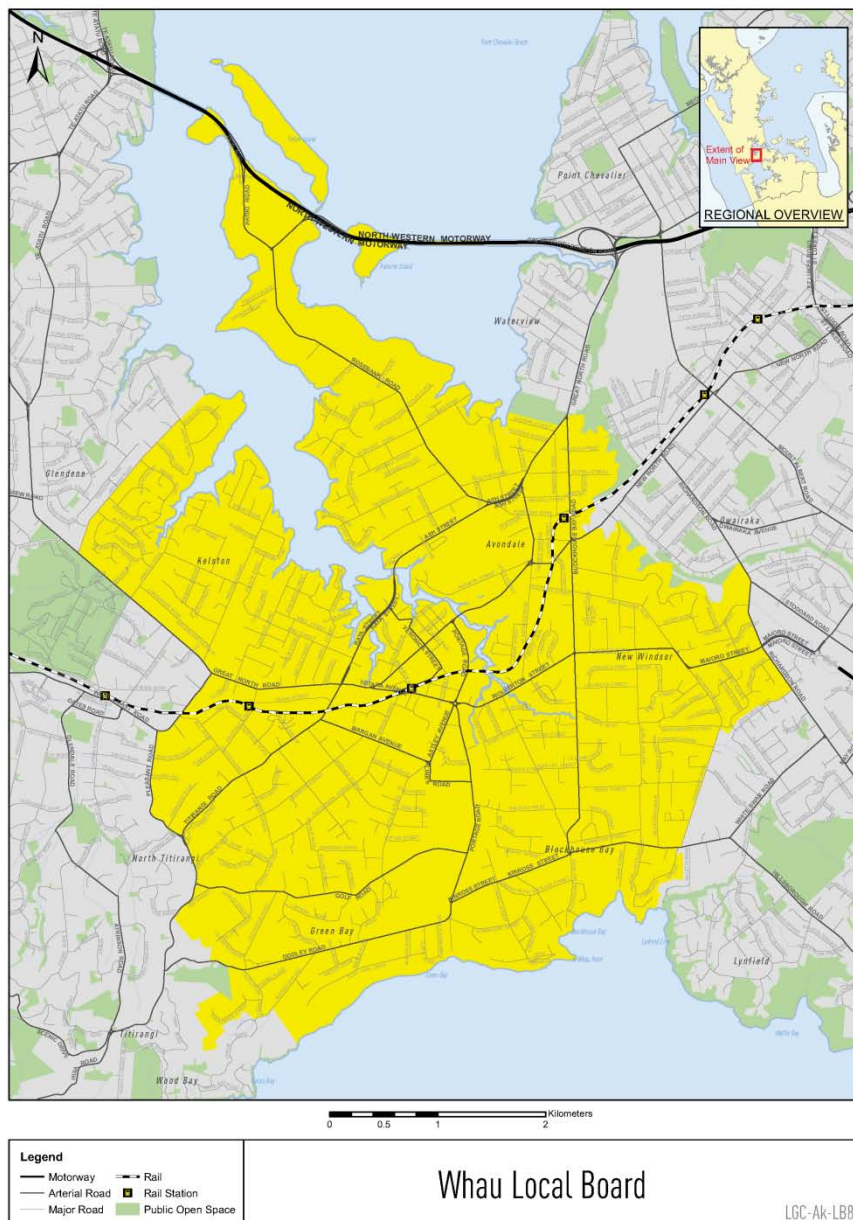
## **Whau Local Board Profile**

### **- Initial results from the 2013 Census**

February 2014

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

## Map of Whau 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](mailto: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](http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census.aspx)

To access Auckland-specific data visit our interactive website: [www.censusauckland.co.nz](http://www.censusauckland.co.nz).

## At a glance

At the 2013 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings:

- The usually resident population count for the Whau local board area was 72,594. Whau's population increased by 3,423 (4.9%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- 45.0 per cent of the Whau usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole. The proportion of Māori was slightly below that of Auckland as a whole (9.4 compared to 10.7%) while the proportion of Pacific Peoples was higher (18.4 and 14.6% respectively).
- Over a third (35.4%) of the Whau population identified with an Asian ethnic group, a significantly higher proportion than in Auckland where it constitutes 23.1 per cent.
- Samoan, Hindi and Chinese languages were spoken by a greater proportion of people in Whau than in Auckland as a whole.
- The median age in Whau was 34.9 years, similar to the median age of 35.1 across Auckland.
- The number of usual residents in Whau aged 65 years and over was 9,078, up from 8,064 in 2006.
- There were 31,251 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Whau. The proportion of adult residents who were employed in Whau was 57.1 per cent, compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Whau was \$24,500 per annum – significantly lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Whau adults with a formal qualification was 81.2 per cent, up from 77.8 per cent in 2006.
- A total of 23,931 households and 23,985 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Whau.
- One-family households were the most common type of household, making up 66.8 per cent of households in Whau.
- The median household income was \$63,900 per annum, compared to \$76,900 in Auckland as a whole.
- Three quarters (75.0%) of the occupied dwellings in Whau were separate houses.
- Home ownership was similar in Whau and Auckland as a whole (59.9% compared to 61.5%). In line with a long-term Auckland trend, the home ownership rate in Whau declined from 62.6 per cent in 2006.

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# 1.0 Introduction

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

The Whau Local Board (hereafter referred to as Whau) comprises the suburbs of New Lynn, Green Bay and Kelston, Rosebank, Avondale, New Windsor and Blockhouse Bay. The name Whau is from the estuarine arm of the Waitemata Harbour, which extends into the area.

The southern area is primarily residential with many local schools, and there are significant industrial areas in Kelston and along the Rosebank Peninsula. New Lynn is the primary retail shopping area, with Avondale providing a secondary site nearby.

## 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 Whau 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 Whau continues to grow

The 2013 usually resident population count for Whau was 72,594, constituting 5.1 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The usually resident population of Whau increased by 3,423 (4.9%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The average annual change between 2006 and 2013 in Whau was 0.7 per cent – lower than the 1.2 per cent for Auckland as a whole. As in Auckland as a whole, the average annual growth rate in Whau was lower in the 2006-2013 inter-censal period than in the 2001-2006 inter-censal period (2.0%).

**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
Whau	62,697	69,171	72,594	10.3	4.9	2.0	0.7
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 Whau 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 Whau is ethnically diverse

At the 2013 Census, 45.0 per cent of the Whau usually resident population identified as European. This is a significantly lower proportion than in Auckland as a whole (59.3%).

Proportions of Māori were similar in Whau and in Auckland as a whole (9.4% and 10.7%).

Nearly one in five (18.4%) usual residents in Whau identified with a Pacific ethnic group, compared to 14.6 per cent in Auckland as a whole. Usual residents classified under the broad Asian ethnic category made up a much larger proportion of the population in Whau at 35.4 per cent in 2013, compared to Auckland as a whole where they constituted 23.1 per cent of the population.

While small, the proportion of the usual resident population identifying with ethnic groups in the Middle Eastern, Latin American and African (MELAA) category is higher than in Auckland as a whole (1.9%)

**Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013**

	Whau		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	30,603	45.0	789,306	59.3
Māori	6,387	9.4	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	12,522	18.4	194,958	14.6
Asian	24,078	35.4	307,233	23.1
MELAA	1,683	2.5	24,945	1.9
Other	630	0.9	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	68,022	111.6	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	4,575		84,123	
Total people	72,594		1,415,550	

Notes:

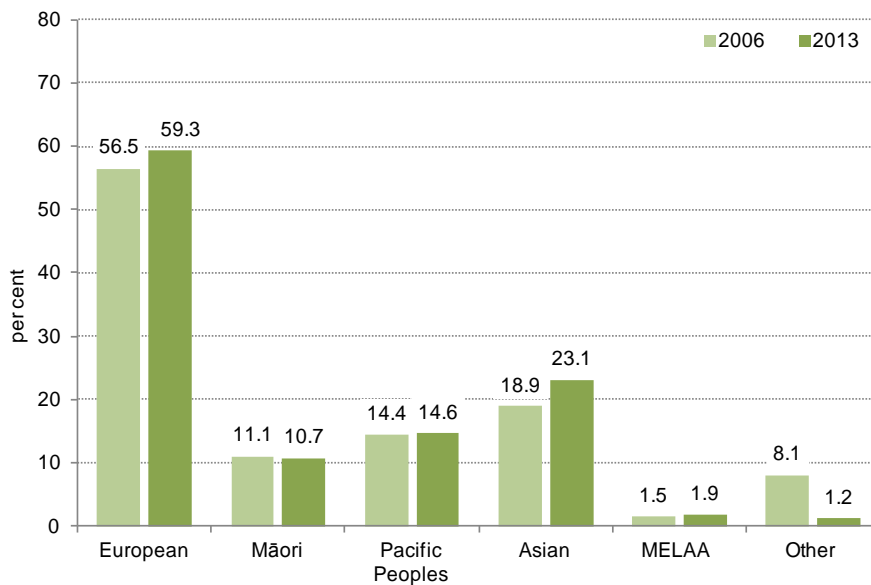
- 1) MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.
- 2) People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive.
- 3) Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

### 3.2 Broad changes since 2006

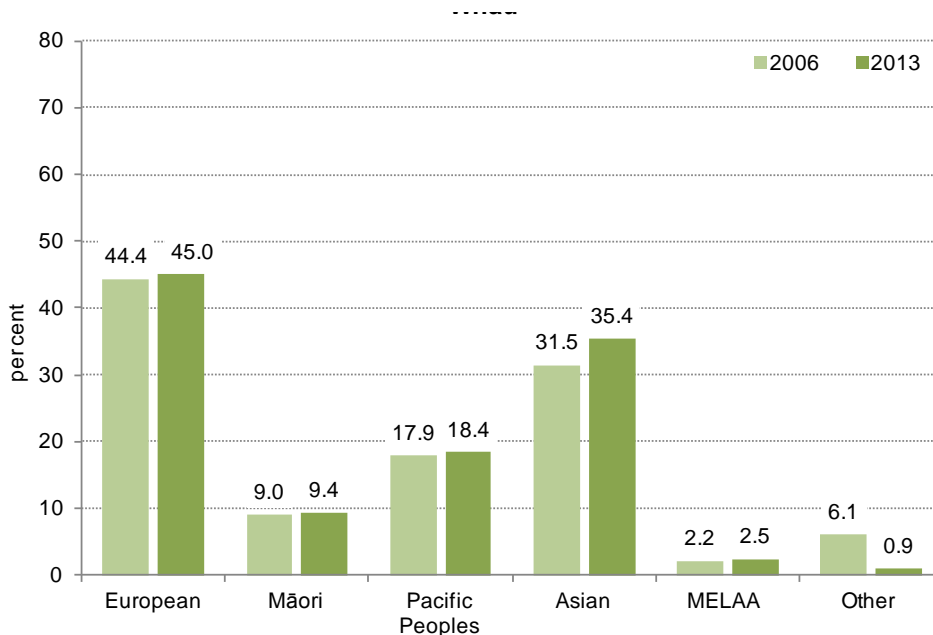
The graphs below show the changes in the ethnic composition of Auckland and Whau between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses. The most notable change in Whau is the increase in the proportion of the population who identify with Asian ethnic identities (see Section 3.3) and the decline in the Other category.

There were slight increases in the numbers of usual residents who identified as Māori (increased slightly from 9.0% to 9.4% in 2013), and those in the MELAA ethnic identity (from 2.2 to 2.5 per cent of the population).

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



**Figure 2: Whau ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013**



Notes on charts:

- 1) MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.
- 2) People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive. Percentages will add to more than 100.



The decline 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'. 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 and from 3,981 to 591 in Whau (the high numbers of New Zealander responses recorded in the 2006 Census were the result of an email campaign and public discussion in the lead-up to the census).

In Whau, the European population increased only slightly from 44.4 per cent (28,896 usual residents) in 2006 to 45.0 per cent (30,603 usual residents) in 2013. In Auckland as a whole there was strong growth in those identifying as 'New Zealand European', a group likely to have identified as 'New Zealanders' in the 2006 Census. In Whau this development is similar but less pronounced with 'New Zealand European' responses increasing from 25,590 to 27,516.

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

	Whau			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	25,590	27,516	7.5	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	1,470	1,326	-9.8	35,067	35,379	0.9
Dutch	351	339	-3.4	7,785	7,995	2.7
Australian	354	309	-12.7	8,637	7,062	-18.2
German	225	222	-1.3	4,227	4,785	13.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	65,106	68,022	4.5	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

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

### 3.3 Significant growth in the Asian population

In 2013, the usual resident population identifying with an Asian ethnic group was 24,078 (35.4%), up from 20,499 (31.5%) in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Whau are shown in Table 4 below. Indian is the largest sub-group constituting 15.8 per cent of the total population in Whau, up from 13.2 per cent in 2006.

As the table shows, within the largest five Asian groups, the population identifying as Filipino experienced the most significant growth between 2006 and 2013 increasing by 93.7 per cent to 1,191 usual residents.

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

	Whau			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Indian	8,595	10,743	25.0	74,460	106,329	42.8
Chinese	8,415	8,718	3.6	98,418	118,230	20.1
Filipino	615	1,191	93.7	9,825	20,499	108.6
Sri Lankan	510	624	22.4	5,049	6,906	36.8
Korean	483	426	-11.8	21,351	21,981	3.0
Total people specifying ethnicity	65,106	68,022	4.5	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest Asian groups within the Whau local board area at Level 3 classification as at 2013. Groups are not mutually exclusive, as people could choose more than one ethnic identity.

### 3.4 Numbers of Pacific Peoples are increasing

The number of Whau usual residents identifying with a Pacific ethnic identity increased from 11,643 (17.9% of the population) in 2006 to 12,522 (18.4%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2).

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Whau. Samoan remains the largest Pacific sub-group with 7,077 usual residents in 2013, constituting 10.4 per cent of the local board area's population.

The Fijian and Tongan groups experienced the most significant proportional growth between 2006 and 2013.

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

	Whau			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	6,594	7,077	7.3	87,840	95,916	9.2
Tongan	2,145	2,484	15.8	40,140	46,971	17.0
Cook Islands Maori	1,554	1,680	8.1	34,788	36,810	5.8
Niuean	1,458	1,551	6.4	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	537	636	18.4	5,847	8,493	45.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	65,106	68,022	4.5	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This chart shows the five largest Pacific groups within the Whau local board area at Level 3 classification as at 2013. Groups are not mutually exclusive, as people could choose more than one ethnic identity.

### 3.5 Asian and Pacific languages more common in Whau

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 61,476 speakers in Whau (93.5%).

Samoan, Hindi and Sinitic (Chinese) languages were all much more common in Whau than in Auckland as a whole. Hindi was the second most common language in Whau with a population of 5,124 Hindi speakers (7.8% of the population) compared to 3.8 per cent in Auckland as a whole. 6.5 per cent of the Whau usual resident population are Samoan speakers compared to 4.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

Te reo Māori was slightly less prevalent in Whau than in Auckland as a whole.

**Table 6: Top 8 languages spoken, 2013**

	Whau		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	61,476	93.5	1,233,633	95.6
Hindi	5,124	7.8	49,518	3.8
Samoan	4,284	6.5	58,200	4.5
Northern Chinese <sup>(1)</sup>	2,751	4.2	38,781	3.0
Sinitic not further defined <sup>(2)</sup>	2,646	4.0	30,282	2.3
Yue <sup>(3)</sup>	1,860	2.8	30,681	2.4
Māori	1,371	2.1	30,927	2.4
Tongan	1,335	2.0	26,028	2.0
Total people stated	67,275	143.5	1,316,262	134.1
Not elsewhere included	5,511	-	101,961	-
Total people	72,594	-	1,415,550	-

Notes:

- 1) Includes Mandarin.
- 2) Includes Chinese languages not further defined
- 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

In 2013 the median age of Whau residents was 34.9 years, up from 34.1 years in 2006.

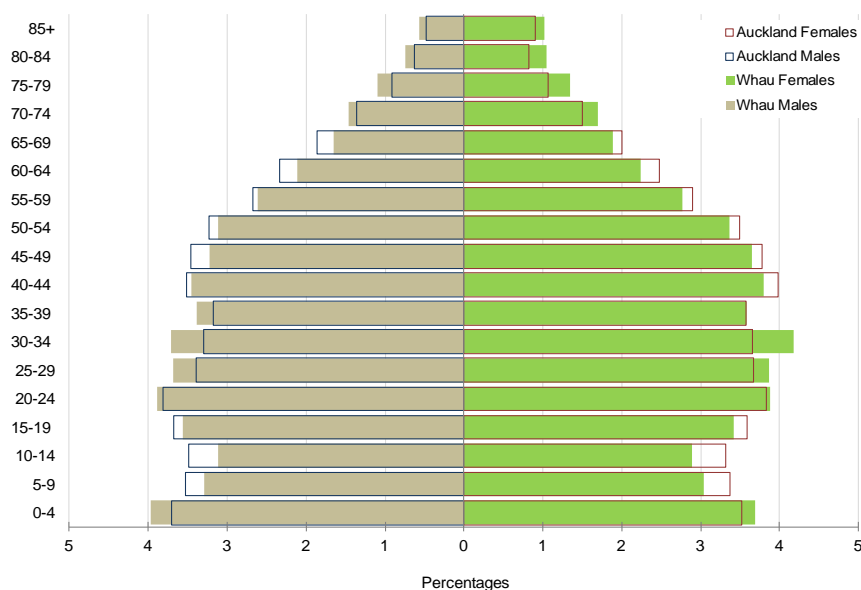
### 4.1 Lower proportions of children in Whau

In broad age groups, Whau and Auckland as a whole have a similar age structure. While the proportion of those aged 0-4 is slightly higher in Whau, proportions of those aged 5 to 19 were lower in Whau in 2013 (13.9%) than in Auckland as a whole (16.3%).

Conversely, the proportion of people aged 25-39 is higher in Whau (21.0%) than in Auckland as a whole (19.3%).

Those aged 70 and over constituted a greater proportion of the population in Whau (9.0%) than in Auckland (7.8%).

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

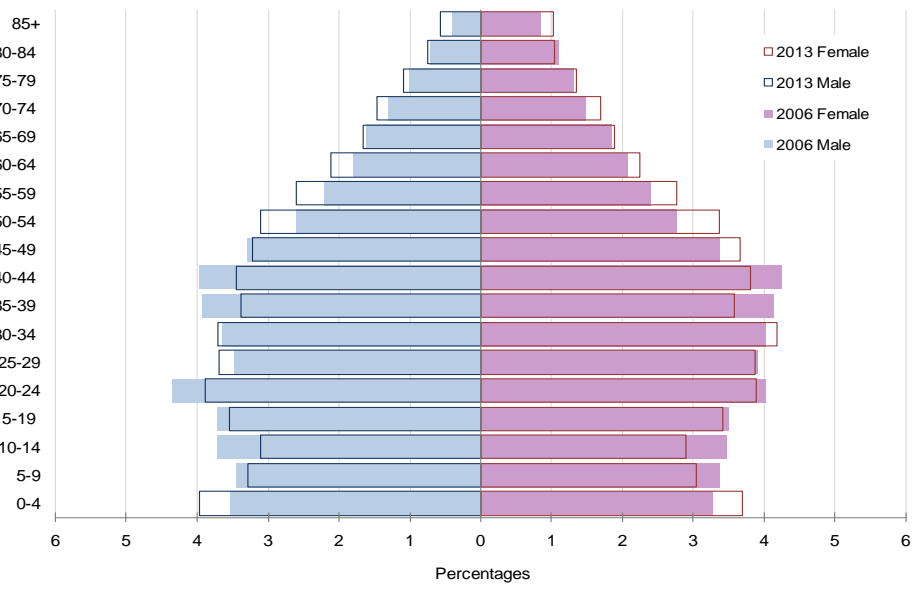


### 4.2 Older population growing

Auckland experienced a 26.9 per cent increase in the number of usual residents who were aged 65 years and over between 2006 and 2013, equating to an additional 34,600 older people since 2006. This is a part of a long-term national and global trend of population ageing that has arisen as people live longer and fertility rates decline. Ageing means that there will be numerically and proportionately more people in older age groups over the next few decades. As the age-sex structure (Figure 7) shows, this is also occurring in Whau.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Whau increased from 8,064 in 2006 to 9,078 in 2013. Growth was also particularly apparent in the 50-64 age groups which increased from 13.9 to 16.3 per cent of the population.

**Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Whau, 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 Whau residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 650,610 employed adults in Auckland as a whole and 31,251 in Whau. In Auckland, those who were employed made up 61.5 per cent of adults, down from 64.7 per cent in 2006. In Whau the proportion of adults who were employed was lower at 57.1 per cent, and had declined from 60.2 per cent in 2006.

The decline in the proportion of adults who are employed was matched by increases in unemployment rates and the proportion of adults not in the labour force. Unemployment has increased since 2006, from a rate of 5.6 per cent (of those in the labour force) to 8.1 per cent in Auckland, and from a rate of 7.1 per cent to 9.9 per cent in Whau.

A third of Auckland adults (33.1% of usual residents aged 15 and over) were not in the labour force in 2013. The proportion of adults not in the labour force was higher in Whau, at 36.7 per cent.

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

	Whau				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	24,645	47.4	24,747	45.2	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	6,657	12.8	6,504	11.9	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed <sup>(2)</sup>	2,376	4.6	3,423	6.3	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	18,312	35.2	20,076	36.7	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	51,990	100.0	54,747	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	2,763		3,336		44,334		61,179	
Total people	54,750		58,086		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<b>Sub-totals</b>								
Total people in labour force	33,675	64.8	34,674	63.3	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	31,302	60.2	31,251	57.1	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate<sup>(3)</sup></i>		7.1		9.9		5.6		8.1

Notes:

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

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

## 5.2 Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

Between 2006 and 2013 the proportion of those aged 65 years and over who were employed increased in Auckland from 17.1 per cent to 22.0 per cent and in Whau from 13.0 per cent to 15.7 per cent.

## 5.3 Rise in unemployment for young people

In Auckland, the unemployment rate for young people (those aged 15-24) rose between 2006 and 2013 from 14.3 per cent (16,986 usual residents) to 20.3 per cent (22,815 usual residents). In Whau the unemployment rate for young people was higher, increasing from 17.8 per cent (1,086 usual residents) in 2006 to 23.6 per cent (1,275 usual residents) in 2013.

There was also a general decline in young people's labour force participation between 2006 and 2013. In Auckland, 56.7 per cent of young people were in the labour force in 2013 down from 62.7 per cent in 2006. In Whau 53.9 per cent of young people were in the labour force in 2013 down from 59.8 per cent in 2006.

## **5.4 Lower incomes in Whau**

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Whau was \$24,500 per annum – lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.

A smaller proportion of adults had a personal income of over \$100,000 per annum in Whau (3.1%) than in Auckland as a whole (7.4%). Conversely, a larger proportion of adults in Whau (43.8%) had a personal income of \$20,000 or less than Auckland (39.0%).

The median household income in Whau was \$63,900 per annum, compared to \$76,900 in Auckland as a whole.



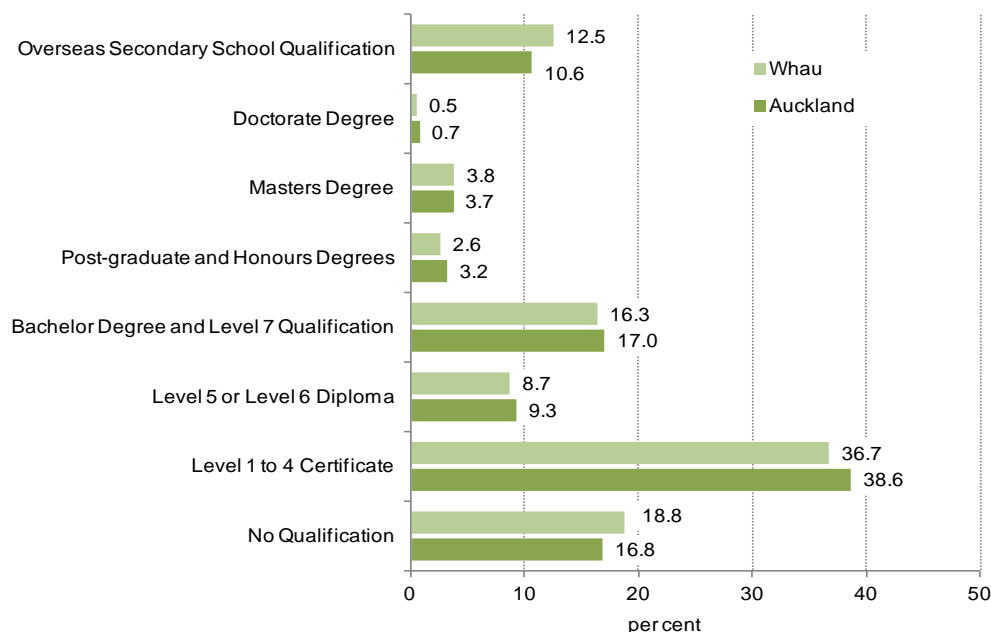
## 6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 Whau relatively low

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Auckland as a whole and in Whau. The proportion of adults who held no qualification in 2013 was higher in Whau than in Auckland as a whole (18.8% compared to 16.8%). As the graph below shows, the proportion of adults with school leaver and tertiary qualifications was generally slightly lower than across Auckland. By contrast, 12.5 per cent of Whau adults held overseas secondary school qualifications compared to 10.6 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

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



### 6.2 Increase in levels of qualifications

The number and proportion of adults with higher educational qualifications are increasing in Auckland as a whole, and in Whau. In 2013, 83.2 per cent of all Auckland adults (people aged 15 years and over) had a formal qualification, up from 79.7 per cent in 2006. In Whau the proportion of adults with a formal qualification increased from 77.8 per cent in 2006 to 81.2 per cent in 2013.

Nearly a quarter (24.6%) of adults in Auckland had a university degree or equivalent in 2013, up from 19.9 per cent in 2006. The percentage of those with a university degree or equivalent in Whau was only slightly lower at 23.2 per cent up from 18.4 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).

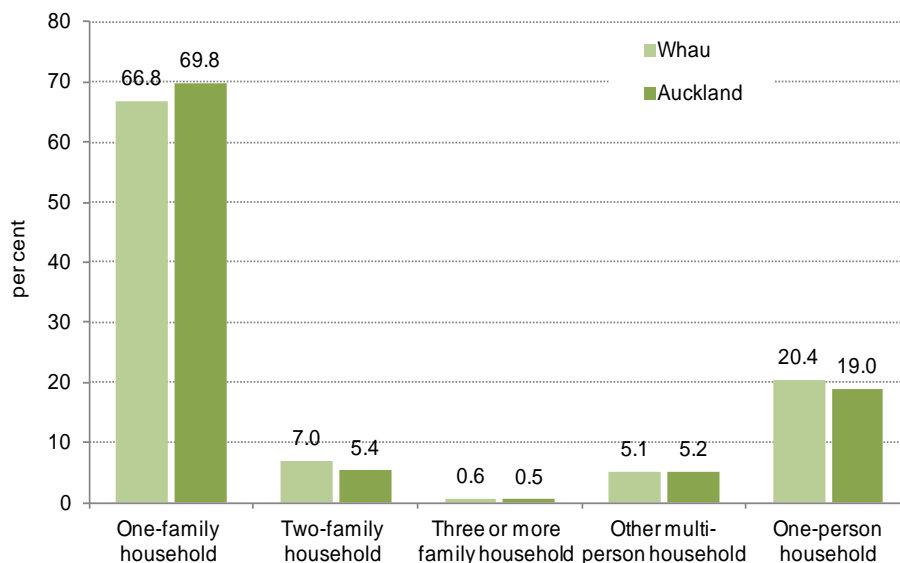
At the 2013 Census, a total of 23,931 households and 23,985 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Whau.

### 7.1 One-family households prevalent

In 2013 one-family households were the most common type of household in Whau, making up 66.8 per cent of households compared to 69.8 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

Proportions of households consisting of one person were the second most prevalent household type with 20.4 per cent, slightly higher than in Auckland (19.0%). Two-family households constituted 7.0 per cent of households in Whau compared to 5.4 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

**Figure 6: Household composition, 2013**



## 7.2 Increase in two-family households

There was an increase between 2006 and 2013 in the numbers of all household types in Whau.

The proportion of two-family households increased from 5.7 per cent in 2006 to 7.0 per cent in 2013. Conversely, there was a slight decline in the proportions of one-family households (from 67.5% to 66.8%) and one-person households (from 20.9% to 20.4%).

**Table 8: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013**

	Whau		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household *	555	3.7	20,496	6.9
Two-family household *	348	27.6	6318	34.5
Three or more family household *	24	19.0	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	15	1.3	912	4.0
One-person household	111	2.4	3660	4.4
Total households stated	1,053	4.8	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	57	7.4	3105	26.7
Total households	1,113	4.9	35,232	8.1

Note:

\* With or without other people.

## 7.3 Most dwellings are separate houses

In 2013, three quarters (74.7%) of the occupied dwellings in Auckland were separate houses. This proportion was the same in Whau at 75.0 per cent.

Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were as prevalent in 2013 in Whau at 24.7 per cent as in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.

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

## 7.4 Decline in unoccupied dwellings

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Whau declined from 1,188 in 2006 to 1,128 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied also declined from 4.9 per cent in 2006 to 4.5 per cent in 2013.<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> Note that these figures do not include dwellings under construction.

## 8.0 Home ownership

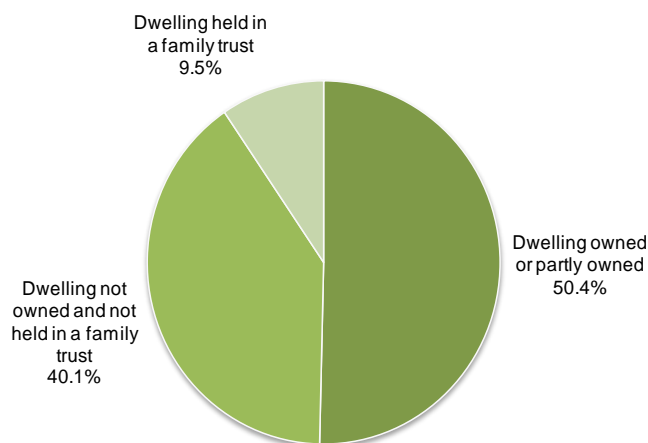
Census data provides information on ownership level of the dwelling by the people who live in it, as at the time of the census. Census does not provide information on ownership of any other dwellings or properties by those people.

### 8.1 Home ownership declining

In 2013, 59.9 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Whau 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) in Whau was only slightly lower than the rate in Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

In line with long term trends, the home ownership rate in Whau declined from 62.6 per cent in 2006.

**Figure 7: Tenure in Whau, 2013**



**Table 9: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013**

	Whau			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	11,256	11,127	-1.1%	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	1,743	2,100	20.5%	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	7,767	8,865	14.1%	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	20,766	22,089	6.4%	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	2,055	1,842	-10.4%	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	22,821	23,931	4.9%	434,265	469,500	8.1

# Summary Data

	Whau	Auckland	New Zealand
<b>Population</b>			
2013	72,594	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	69,171	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	62,697	1,160,271	3,737,280
<b>Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers</b>	3,423	110,592	214,101
<b>Growth 2006 to 2013: %</b>	4.9	8.5	5.3
<b>Age: Numbers</b>			
Under 15 years	14,508	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	49,008	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	9,078	163,152	607,032
Total	72,594	1,415,544	4,242,051
<b>Age: %</b>			
Under 15 years	20.0	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	67.5	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	12.5	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Ethnicity: Numbers</b>			
European	30,603	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	6,387	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	12,522	194,958	295,941
Asian	24,078	307,233	471,708
MELAA	1,683	24,945	46,956
Other	630	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	68,022	1,331,427	4,011,402
<b>Ethnicity: %</b>			
European	45.0	59.3	74.0
Māori	9.4	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	18.4	14.6	7.4
Asian	35.4	23.1	11.8
MELAA	2.5	1.9	1.2
Other	0.9	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	111.6	110.8	111.0
<b>Highest education qualification: numbers (of those aged 15 years and over)</b>			
No qualification	9,519	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	18,609	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	4,425	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	8,283	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	1,323	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	1,944	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	261	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	6,330	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	50,691	991,986	3,000,633

	Whau	Auckland	New Zealand
<b>Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)</b>			
No qualification	18.8	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	36.7	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	8.7	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	16.3	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	2.6	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	3.8	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.5	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	12.5	10.6	6.7
Total people stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Work and labour force status: % (of those aged 15 years and over)</b>			
Employed full time	45.2	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	11.9	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	6.3	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	36.7	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Median personal income \$</b>	\$24,500	\$29,600	\$28,500
<b>Number of occupied dwellings</b>			
Private dwellings	23,985	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	51	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	24,039	473,451	1,570,698
<b>Number of households</b>			
2013	23,931	469,500	1,549,890
<b>Household composition: numbers</b>			
One-family household #	15,432	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	1,608	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	150	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	1,188	23,580	72,384
One person household	4,722	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	23,100	454,782	1,509,144
<b>Household composition: %</b>			
One-family household	66.8	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	7.0	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	0.6	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	5.1	5.2	4.8
One person household	20.4	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Median household income \$</b>			
	\$63,900	\$76,500	\$63,800
<b>Tenure: %</b>			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	50.4	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	9.5	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	40.1	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.