

# Household income in Auckland

## A short report on findings from the Stats NZ Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)

November 2024

### Introduction

Auckland Council purchased two integrated data infrastructure (IDI) datasets from Stats NZ in 2022 and 2023. These datasets were used to inform council's Revenue and Financing Policy, the Rating Mechanism sections of the Funding Impact Statement, as well as council decisions on overall rates increases.

The datasets contain information about household income<sup>1</sup> from 2012-2021, 2022 (provisional) and 2023 (estimated)<sup>2</sup>. Income data is split by Auckland's local board areas (with the exception of Waiheke and Aotea / Great Barrier<sup>3</sup>), housing tenure, quartile and by households comprising individuals all aged 65 years and over, and not.

Producing a public report is a condition of supply for this dataset. This report fulfils this condition by presenting a selection of data visualisations and commentary.

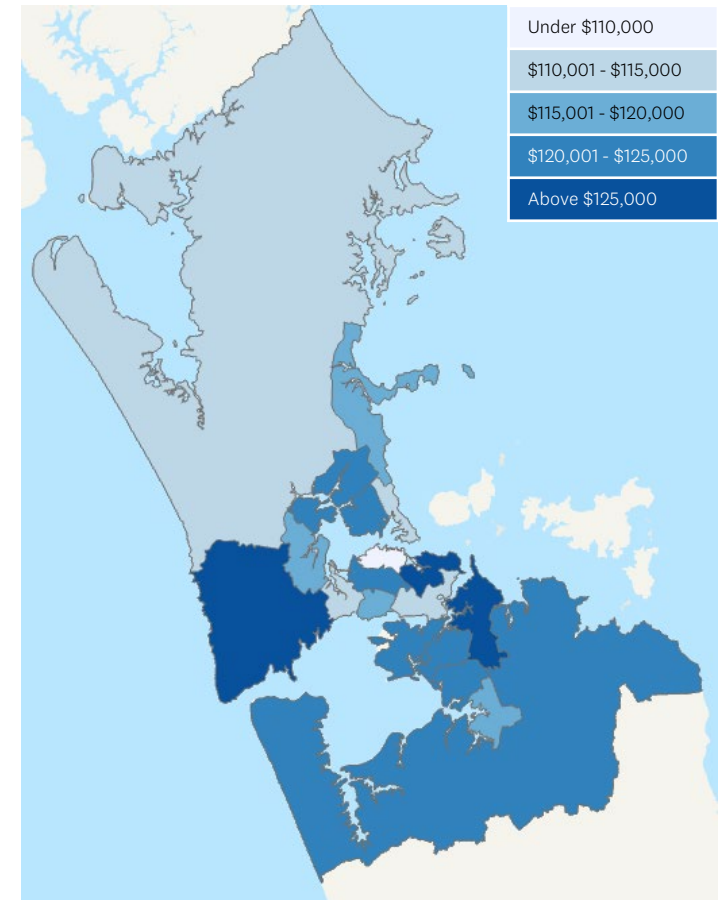
- 1 Household income sourced from the Administrative Population Census (APC), which draws from both tax and benefit data, and is gross. Households vary in number of adults and children, as well as number of income earners.
- 2 The estimated 2023 results presented here will differ from 2023 Census of Population and Dwelling results.
- 3 Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke data suppressed due to small numbers.

### Median estimated income for Auckland overall was \$117,900 (2023)

The Waitemata local board area had the lowest median household income at \$95,000 and Orakei the largest at \$134,800.

Local board area	Median estimated household income
Rodney	\$110,200
Hibiscus and Bays	\$116,100
Upper Harbour	\$120,100
Kaipatiki	\$123,000
Devonport-Takapuna	\$114,600
Henderson-Massey	\$116,500
Waitakere Ranges	\$125,600
Waitemata	\$95,000
Whau	\$112,500
Albert-Eden	\$122,400
Puketapapa	\$117,100
Orakei	\$134,800
Maungakiekie-Tamaki	\$111,200
Howick	\$126,800
Mangere-Otahuhu	\$122,700
Otara-Papatoetoe	\$122,600
Manurewa	\$124,800
Papakura	\$117,400
Franklin	\$120,700

Figure 1: Map of Auckland region showing median estimated household income (2023) for each local board area



Note: No data available for Waiheke or Aotea / Great Barrier

## Variance in household income distribution across local board areas

Auckland Council purchased data showing the estimated median household income by quartile, for local board areas and Auckland region as a whole. Figure 2 shows the medians for each household income quartile for each local board area. It shows wide variance in the fourth quartile medians and shows minimal variance in first quartile medians between local board areas.

The estimated household income for Auckland ranged from a first quartile median of \$273,000 through to a fourth quartile median of \$30,600.

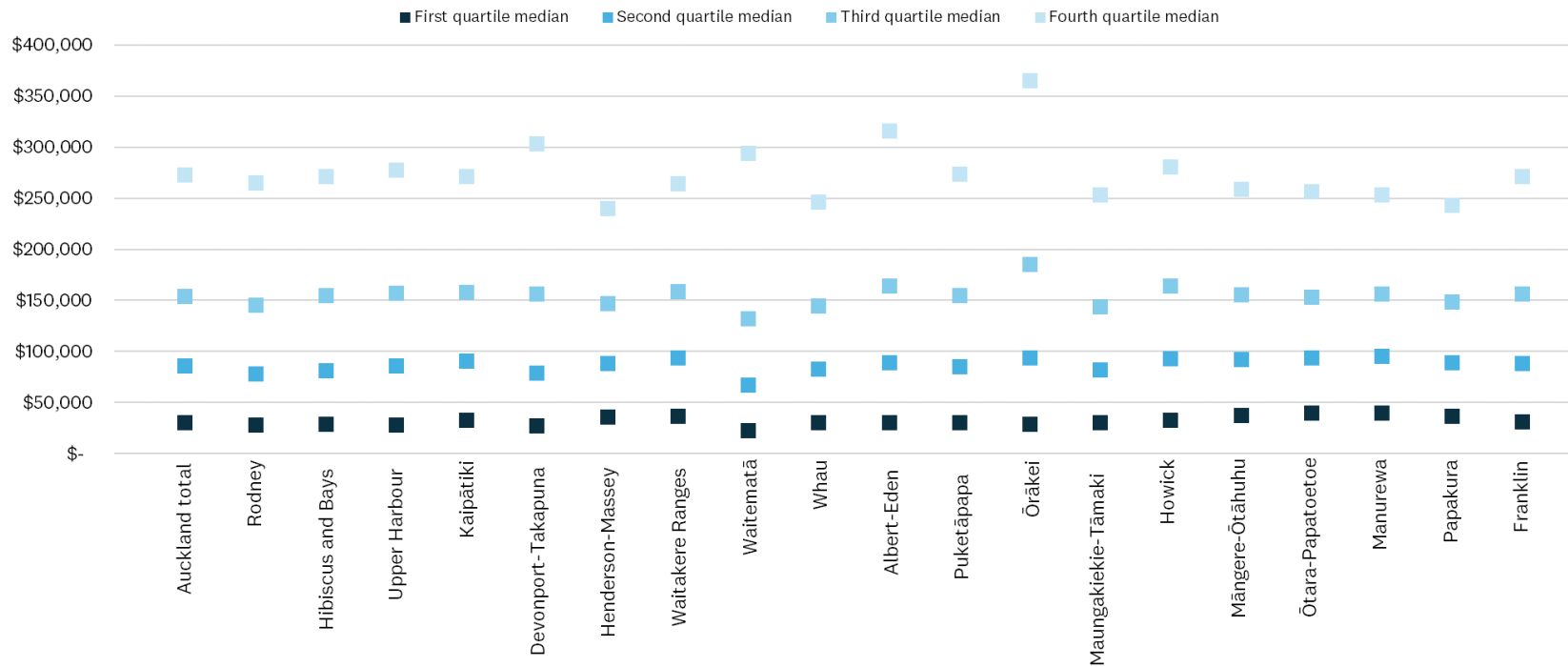
As the chart shows, some local board areas had greater variance in household income than others.

For example, Ōrākei had the widest range with a fourth quartile median at \$365,600 and a first quartile median at \$29,200.

Henderson-Massey and Papakura had the smallest range of household income.

Henderson-Massey had a fourth quartile median of \$240,300 and a first quartile median of \$35,800. Papakura had a fourth quartile median of \$243,500 and a first quartile median of \$36,700.

Figure 2: Estimated median household income within each quartile, by local board area and total Auckland (2023)



Note: No data available for Waiheke or Aotea / Great Barrier



## Variance in household income distribution by tenure

Auckland Council purchased data that split income by tenure type (social renter, private renter, owner).

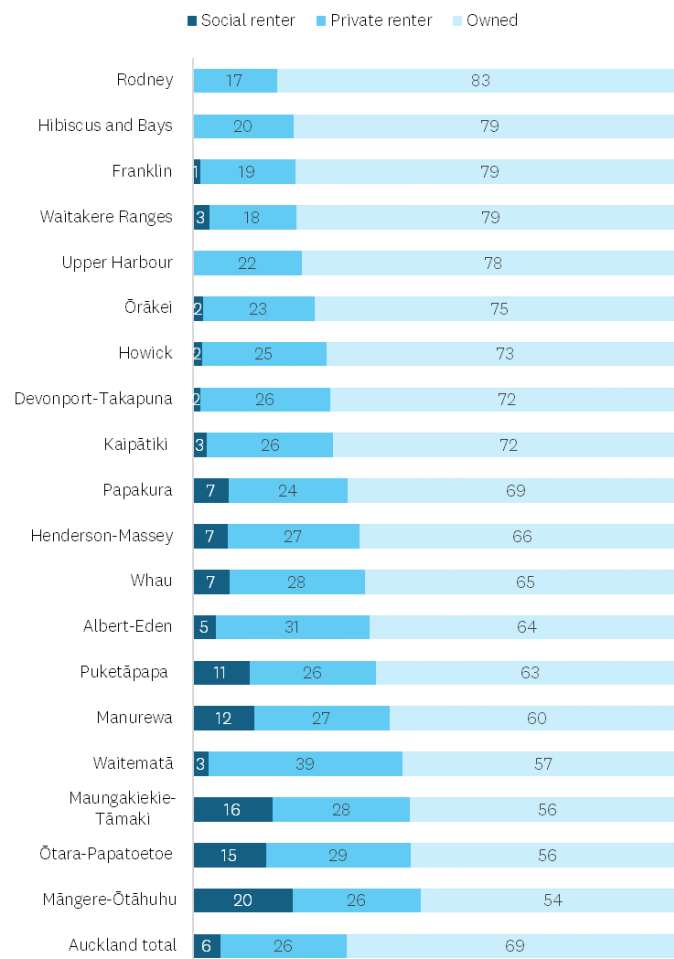
The provisional data for 2022<sup>4</sup> showed that 69 per cent of Auckland households owned the home they lived in (Figure 3).

The proportion of households with each tenure varied across local board areas. Rodney had the largest proportion of owner-occupier households (83%), followed by Hibiscus and Bays, Waitākere Ranges and Franklin all with 79 per cent. Māngere-Ōtāhuhu had the smallest proportion of owner-occupier households (54%).

Rodney, Hibiscus and Bays and Upper Harbour all had fewer than 1 per cent social renters. Māngere-Ōtāhuhu had the largest proportion of social renters (20%) followed by Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (16%).

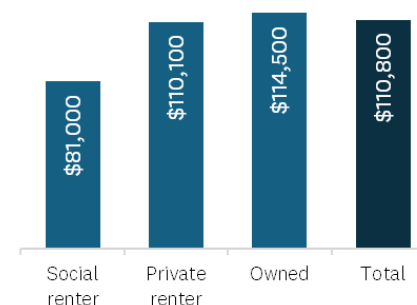
Waitematā had the highest proportion of private renter households (39%) and Rodney the smallest (17%).

Figure 3: Household tenure (%) by local board area for 2022



As Figure 4 shows social renter households had the lowest provisional median household income at \$81,100 while owner-occupiers had the highest at \$114,500. Private renters had a similar income to owner-occupiers at \$110,100.

Figure 4: Median provisional household income (2022) for the Auckland region by tenure type



<sup>4</sup> Data on tenure by social renter, private renter and owned is only available for 2022.



## Older households had considerably lower household incomes

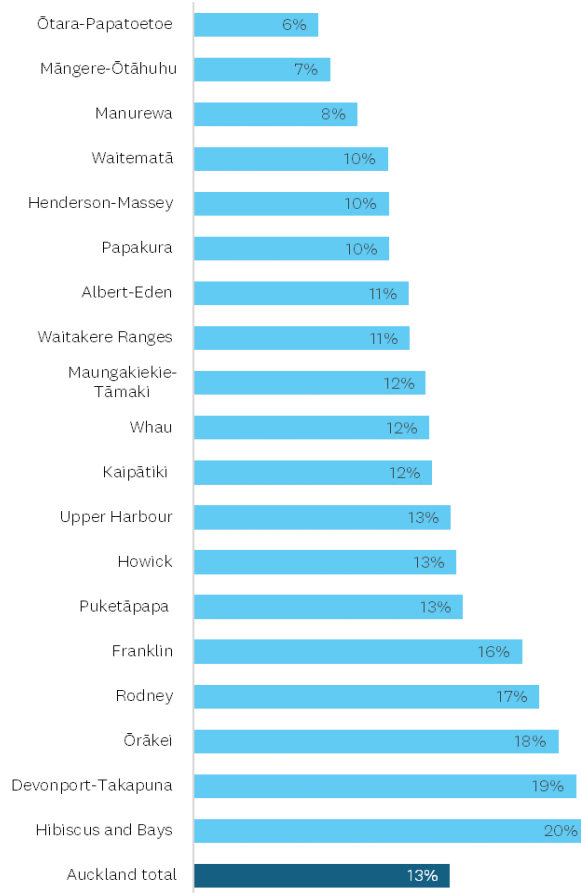
Auckland Council purchased data that split results by whether households were made up solely of individuals aged 65 and over (older households), and all other households.

The data showed 13 per cent of households across the Auckland region were older households. The proportion of older households within each local board area varied between 6 and 20 per cent, as shown in Figure 5.

Three southern local board areas (Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Manurewa) had the smallest proportions of household comprised of people aged 65 years and over.

Hibiscus and Bays, Devonport-Takapuna and Ōrākei had the largest proportions.

Figure 5: Proportion of households comprised of people aged 65 years and over, by local board area for 2023



The estimated median household income in 2023 for older households in Auckland was considerably lower (\$41,200) than all other households combined (\$132,500) (Figure 6).

The median income for older households varied across local board areas with the lowest at \$31,400 in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and the highest \$49,600 in Ōrākei.

Figure 6: Median household income (2023) for households entirely aged 65+ years and not

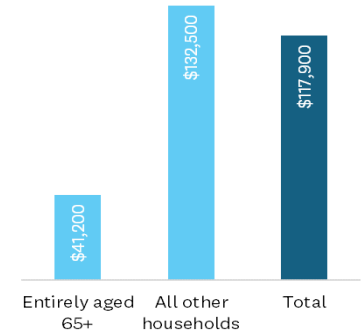
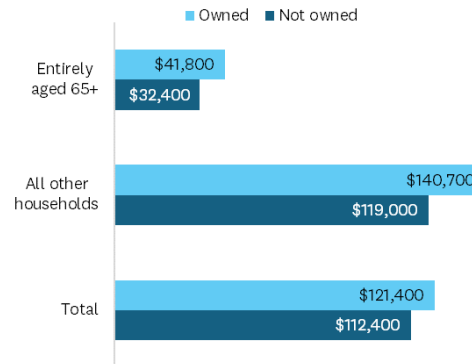


Figure 7: Median household income (2023) for households entirely aged 65+ years and not, by tenure



As shown previously, median incomes were generally higher among owner-occupier households than those who do not own their home. This was the case among older households as well, as shown in Figure 7.

It should be noted however that the majority (84%) of older households owned their own home (compared with 67% of all other households).

The Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) is a large research database that holds de-identified microdata about people and households. The data come from government agencies, Stats NZ surveys, and non-government organisations. The data are linked together to form the IDI. Find out more on the Stats NZ [website](#).

This report was prepared by Kathryn Ovenden and Ross Wilson, Social and Economic Research and Evaluation Team, Policy Department at Auckland Council. Any queries please contact: [research@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:research@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

