

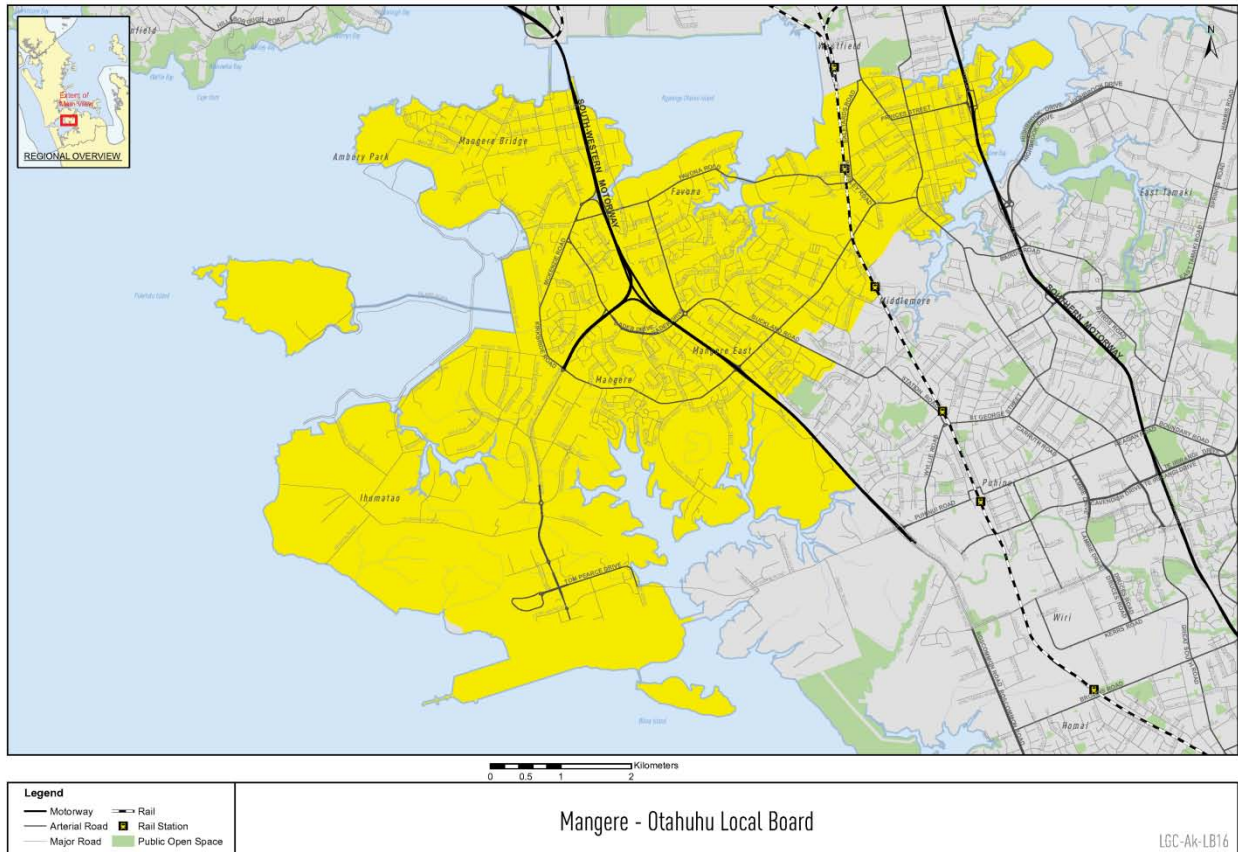
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board Profile

- Initial results from the 2013 Census

February 2014

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Map of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local board area was 70,959. Māngere-Ōtāhuhu's population increased by 2,808 (4.1%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.
- Only 19.5 per cent of the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole. Proportions of Pacific peoples were more than four times higher in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (60.1%) than in Auckland as a whole (14.6%).
- 17.2 per cent of the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu population identified with an Asian ethnic group, up from 14.4 per cent in 2006.
- Te reo Māori, Samoan, Tongan and Hindi were spoken by a greater proportion of people in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu than in Auckland as a whole.
- The median age in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was 28.3 years, the lowest of all local board areas. The proportion of children in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was high compared to Auckland as a whole (28.1% aged 0 to 14 years compared with 20.9%).
- The number of usual residents in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu aged 65 years and over was 5,754, up from 4,662 in 2006 (23.4% growth).
- There were 23,520 employed adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. The proportion of adult residents who were employed in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was 50.2 per cent, compared with 61.5 per cent in Auckland as a whole.
- The median personal income for adults in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was \$19,700 per annum – significantly lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600.
- The proportion of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu adults with a formal qualification was 68.9 per cent, up from 62.7 per cent in 2006.
- There were 17,385 households and 17,430 occupied private dwellings in this local board area.
- One-family households were the most common type of household, making up 65.9 per cent of households. Two-family households were more common in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu at 14.1 per cent than in Auckland as a whole at 5.4 per cent.
- The median household income was \$59,900 per annum, compared to \$76,500 in Auckland as a whole.
- Home ownership was low in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu at 41.6 per cent compared to 61.5 per cent for Auckland. In line with long-term trends, the home ownership rate in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu declined from 46.3 per cent in 2006.

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1.0 Introduction

This report provides a summary profile for the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local board area

The Manukau Harbour and the Tamaki Estuary surround three sides of the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area (hereafter referred to as Māngere-Ōtāhuhu). The area includes the coastal township of Māngere Bridge, the Māngere and Ōtāhuhu town centres, as well as the Favona and Māngere East town centre and suburbs.

Dominated by Māngere Mountain, the area is home to the Ambury Regional Park, significant archaeological sites including Otuataua Stonefields, the Robertson Hill-Sturges Park volcanic cones and the historic Portage route (Te Tō Waka), used by Māori to transfer waka between the Manukau Harbour and Hauraki Gulf.

Auckland Airport, New Zealand's largest and busiest airport, is situated in the area and services over 13 million passengers a year. Passenger demand is expected to more than double by 2025.

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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu's population shows modest growth

The 2013 usually resident population count for Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was 70,959, constituting 5.0 per cent of Auckland's total population.

The average annual change between 2006 and 2013 in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was 0.6 per cent – a relatively low average annual change compared to other local board areas and Auckland as a whole (1.2%).

As in Auckland as a whole, the average annual growth in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was lower in the 2006-2013 inter-censal period than in the 2001-2006 inter-censal period (2.3%).

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
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	60,720	68,151	70,959	12.2	4.1	2.3	0.6
Auckland	1,160,271	1,304,958	1,415,550	12.5	8.5	2.4	1.2

3.0 Cultural diversity

This section outlines the ethnic composition of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 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 High proportions of Pacific Peoples in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

At the 2013 Census, only 19.5 percent of the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu usually resident population identified as European, compared with 59.3 per cent across Auckland as a whole.

Māori and Pacific ethnic identities were more prevalent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu than in Auckland as a whole. In 2013, while those identifying as Māori constituted 10.7 per cent of Auckland's population, 15.9 per cent of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu's population identified as Māori.

Proportions of Pacific peoples were more than four times higher in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu at 60.1 per cent than in Auckland as a whole at 14.6 per cent. One fifth of Auckland's Pacific peoples live in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu.

Usual residents classified under the broad Asian ethnic category made up 17.2 per cent of the population in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and 23.1 per cent of the population in Auckland as a whole.

Table 2: Ethnicity, 2013

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
European	12,690	19.5	789,306	59.3
Māori	10,335	15.9	142,767	10.7
Pacific Peoples	39,045	60.1	194,958	14.6
Asian	11,151	17.2	307,233	23.1
MELAA	465	0.7	24,945	1.9
Other	258	0.4	15,639	1.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	64,932	113.9	1,331,427	110.8
Not elsewhere included	6,027		84,123	
Total people	70,959		1,415,550	

Notes:

MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

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

Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

3.2 Broad changes since 2006

The graphs below show the changes in the ethnic composition of Auckland and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.

There has been an increase in the proportions of the population in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu who identify with Pacific and Asian ethnic identities. Proportions of residents identifying with Middle Eastern, Latin American and African (MELAA) ethnic identities also increased, from 0.6 per cent of the population (357 usual residents) in 2006 to 1.4 per cent (465 usual residents) in 2013.

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

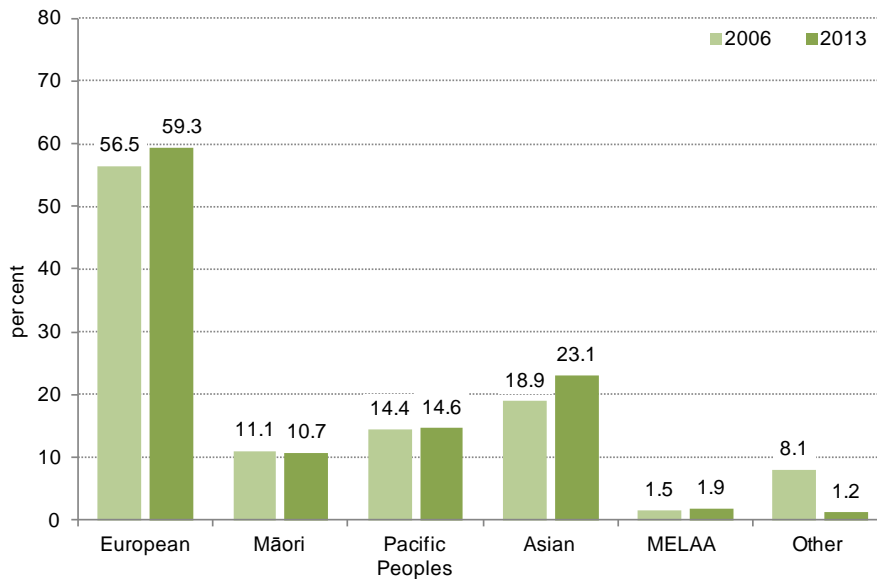
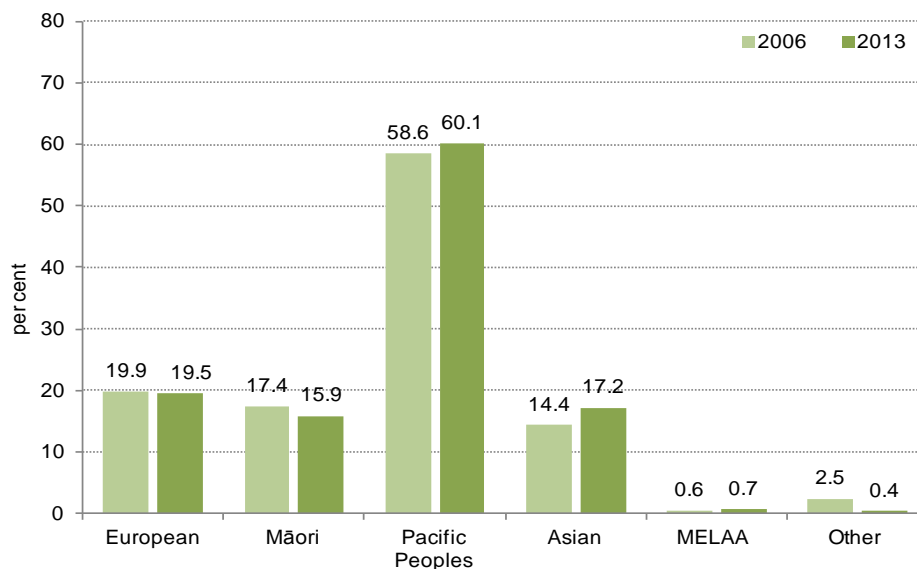


Figure 2: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu ethnic groups, 2006 and 2013



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 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).

Māngere-Ōtāhuhu also experienced declines in New Zealander responses (from 1,542 down to 258).

3.3 Decline in some European ethnic groups

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. In Auckland as a whole, 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 Growth in this group was relatively low in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu however, and there were decreases in other European groups, as shown in Table 3 below.

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

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
New Zealand European	10,944	11,292	3.2	611,901	696,966	13.9
British and Irish	693	654	-5.6	35,067	35,379	0.9
Australian	213	162	-23.9	8,637	7,062	-18.2
German	168	141	-16.1	4,227	4,785	13.2
Dutch	153	132	-13.7	7,785	7,995	2.7
Total people specifying ethnicity	62,508	64,932	3.9	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

This table shows the five largest European groups within the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 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 Growth in the Asian population

In 2013, 17.2 per cent of the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu population identified with an Asian ethnic group, up from 14.4 per cent in 2006.

The five largest Asian ethnic groups in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu are shown in Table 4 below. Indian is the largest sub-group constituting 11.4 per cent of the total population in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, up from 8.5 per cent in 2006. As the table shows, while the Filipino and Indian groups experienced growth, some Asian groups declined between 2006 and 2013.

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

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Indian	5,340	7,371	38.0	74,460	106,329	42.8
Chinese	1,695	1,530	-9.7	98,418	118,230	20.1
Filipino	330	606	83.6	9,825	20,499	108.6
Vietnamese	567	564	-0.5	3174	4362	37.4
Cambodian	156	126	-19.2	3372	4188	24.2
Total people specifying ethnicity	62,508	64,932	3.9	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

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

3.5 Slight decrease in numbers of Māori

The number of usual residents identifying as Māori declined slightly in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu from 10,875 (17.4% of the population) in 2006 to 10,335 (15.9%) in 2013.

3.6 Growth in Pacific ethnic groups

The number of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu usual residents identifying with a Pacific ethnic identity increased from 36,603 (58.6% of the population) in 2006 to 39,045 (60.1%) in 2013 (as shown in Figure 2).

Table 5 presents data for the five largest Pacific sub-groups in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. Samoan remains the largest Pacific sub-group with 17,571 usual residents in 2013, constituting 27.1 per cent of the local board area's population. The Fijian and Tongan ethnic groups experienced the most significant proportional growth between 2006 and 2013.

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

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Samoan	16,641	17,571	5.6	87,840	95,916	9.2
Tongan	10,830	12,750	17.7	40,140	46,971	17.0
Cook Island Māori	7,122	7,365	3.4	34,788	36,810	5.8
Niuean	3,522	3,411	-3.2	17,667	18,555	5.0
Fijian	603	942	56.2	5,847	8,493	45.3
Total people specifying ethnicity	62,508	64,932	3.9	1,239,051	1,331,427	7.5

Notes:

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

3.7 Pacific languages more prevalent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

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 57,201 speakers in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (92.8%).

Te reo Māori was more common in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (2,502 speakers; 6.1% of usual residents) than in Auckland as a whole (30,927 speakers; 2.4%).

Samoan and Tongan were significantly more common in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu than in Auckland as a whole. In Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Samoan was spoken by 19.6 per cent of the population (12,099 speakers), and Tongan was spoken by 12.9 per cent of the population (7,968 speakers). Nearly a third (30.6%) of Auckland's Tongan speakers lived in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu at the time of the 2013 Census.

Hindi was spoken by 7.1 per cent of the population (4,386 speakers) in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, compared to 3.8 per cent in Auckland as a whole (49,518 speakers).

East Asian and European languages were less prevalent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu than in Auckland as a whole.

Table 6: Top 12 languages spoken, 2013

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu		Auckland	
	Count	%	Count	%
English	57,201	92.8	1,233,633	95.6
Samoan	12,099	19.6	58,200	4.5
Tongan	7,968	12.9	26,028	2.0
Hindi	4,386	7.1	49,518	3.8
Māori	2,877	4.7	30,927	2.4
Yue ⁽¹⁾	501	0.8	30,681	2.4
Tagalog	426	0.7	14,925	1.2
New Zealand sign language	348	0.6	5,262	0.4
French	210	0.3	17,433	1.4
Northern Chinese ⁽²⁾	207	0.3	38,781	3.0
Sinitic not further defined ⁽³⁾	162	0.3	30,282	2.3
Spanish	144	0.2	10,605	0.8
Total people stated	63,303	151.5	1,316,262	-
Not elsewhere included	7,800		101,961	-
Total people	70,959		1,415,550	-

Notes:

- 1) Includes Cantonese
- 2) Includes Mandarin
- 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.

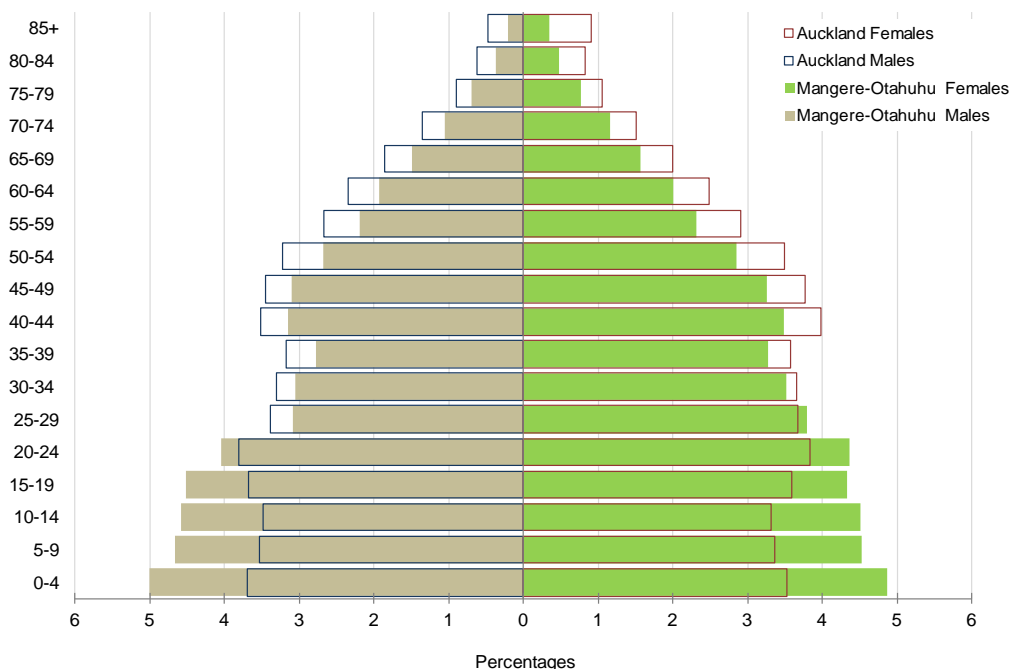
4.0 Age

At the time of the 2013 Census, the median age in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was 28.3 years, the lowest of all local board areas.

4.1 High proportions of children in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

Māngere-Ōtāhuhu has a notably youthful population compared to Auckland as a whole (see Figure 3). In 2013, the proportions of children in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu were high compared to Auckland as a whole (28.1% aged 0 to 14 years compared with 20.9%), and the proportions of those aged 65 years and over were relatively low (8.1% compared with 11.5% for Auckland). This is in part a result of the high proportions of ethnic groups with high fertility rates (Pacific peoples and Māori) living in this local board area.

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

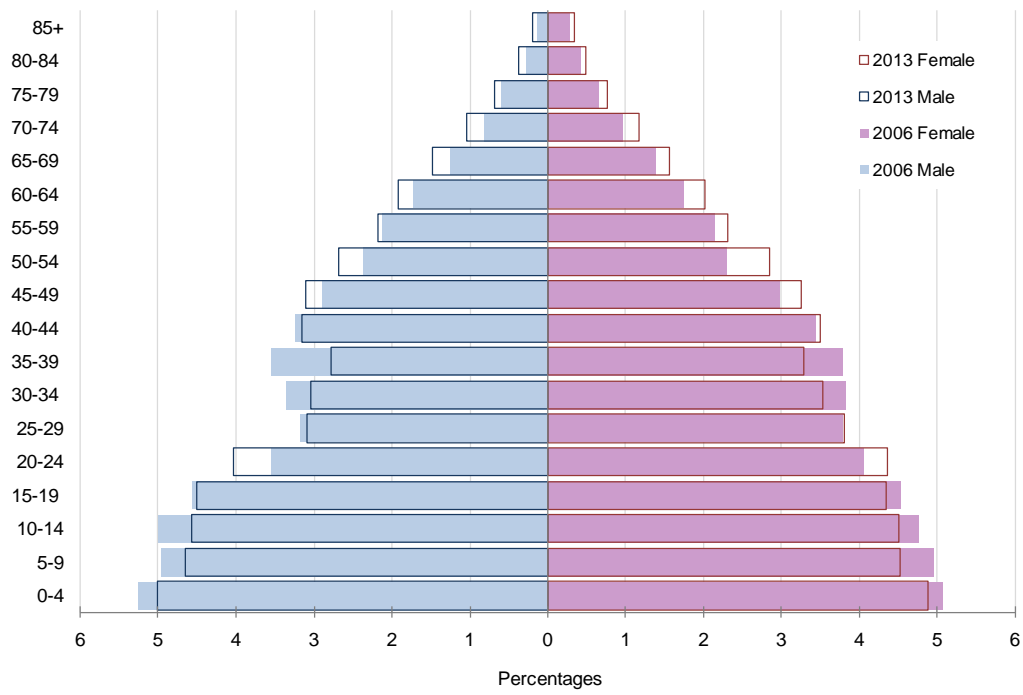


4.2 Older population growing

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 4) shows, this is also occurring in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu.

The number of usual residents aged 65 years and over in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu increased between 2006 and 2013, from 4,662 to 5,754 (23.4% growth). If one considers older age groups more broadly, growth is even more apparent. The proportion of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu's population aged over 50 years has increased from 19.2 per cent (13,113 usual residents) to 22.1 per cent (15,657).

Figure 4: Age-sex structure, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, 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 (GFC).

5.1 Lower proportions of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu residents employed

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 650,610 employed adults in Auckland as a whole and 23,520 in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. In Auckland, those who were employed made up 61.5 per cent of adults, down from 64.7 per cent in 2006. In Māngere-Ōtāhuhu the proportion of adults who were employed was lower at 50.2 per cent, and had declined from 55.1 per cent in 2006.

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

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu				Auckland			
	2006		2013		2006		2013	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Employed full-time	19,887	45.1	19,062	40.7	496,071	51.1	513,204	48.5
Employed part-time	4,428	10.0	4,461	9.5	132,777	13.7	137,406	13.0
Unemployed ⁽²⁾	2,709	6.1	4,311	9.2	37,305	3.8	57,483	5.4
Not in labour force	17,064	38.7	19,005	40.6	305,358	31.4	349,923	33.1
Total people stated	44,085	100.0	46,833	100.0	971,514	100.0	1,058,016	100.0
Work and labour force status unidentifiable	3,621		4,155		44,334		61,179	
Total people	47,706		50,988		1,015,848		1,119,195	
<i>Subtotals</i>								
Total people in labour force	27,021	61.3	27,831	59.4	666,156	68.6	708,093	66.9
Total people employed	24,312	55.1	23,520	50.2	628,851	64.7	650,610	61.5
<i>Unemployment rate⁽³⁾</i>	<i>10.0</i>		<i>15.5</i>			<i>5.6</i>		<i>8.1</i>

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'.

The unemployment rate increased between 2006 and 2013, from 5.6 per cent (of those in the labour force) to 8.1 per cent in Auckland, and from 10.0 per cent to 15.5 per cent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. Changes in employment and unemployment reflect the economic slowdown that resulted from the GFC.

A third of Auckland adults (349,923 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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, at 40.6 per cent (19,005).

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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu from 14.9 per cent to 16.4 per cent.

5.3 Rise in unemployment for young people

In Auckland, the unemployment rate for young people (those aged 15-24 years) rose between 2006 and 2013 from 14.3 per cent (16,986 usual residents) to 20.3 per cent (22,815 usual residents). In Māngere-Ōtāhuhu the unemployment rate for young people was the highest of all local board areas, increasing from 21.6 per cent (1,239 usual residents) in 2006 to 32.0 per cent (1,803 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. Māngere-Ōtāhuhu had the lowest youth labour force participation rate of all local board areas at 50.1 per cent down from 54.3 per cent in 2006.

5.4 Median incomes relatively low

The median personal income for adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was \$19,700 per annum – significantly lower than that for Auckland as a whole at \$29,600. The only local board area with a lower median personal income was Great Barrier. Furthermore, a much smaller proportion of adults in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (1.3%) had a personal income of over \$100,000 per annum than in Auckland as a whole (7.4%). Half (50.5%) of adults in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu had a personal income of \$20,000 or less, compared to 39.0 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

The median household income in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was \$59,900 per annum, compared to \$76,500 in Auckland as a whole. Of Auckland's local board areas, only Great Barrier and Waiheke had lower median household incomes than Māngere-Ōtāhuhu.

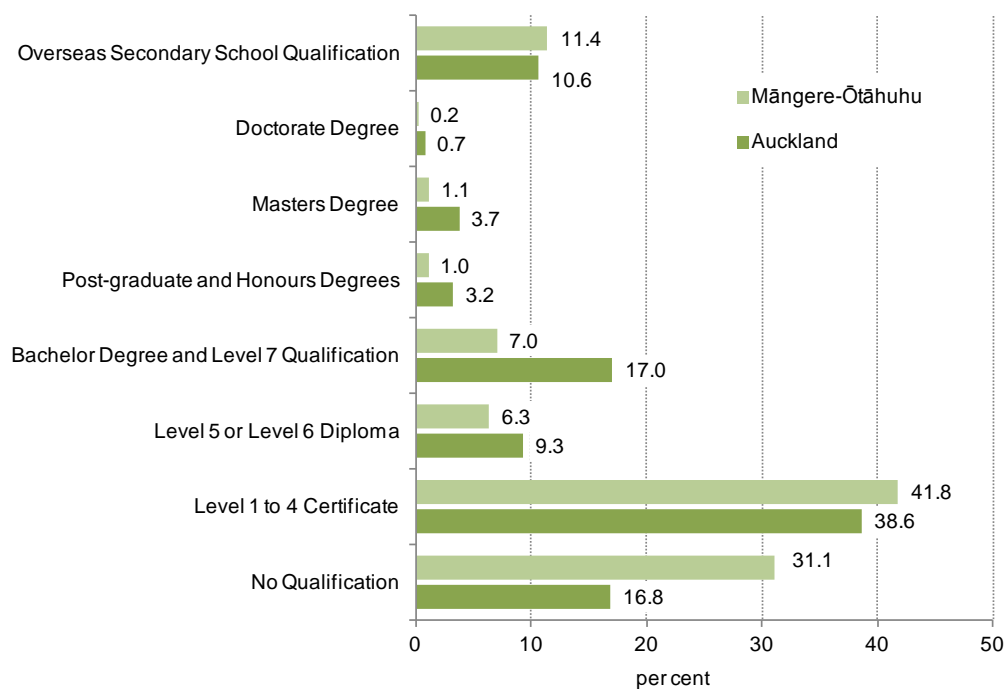
6.0 Formal education qualifications

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 Lower levels of qualification in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

The graph below shows the highest education qualifications of adults (people aged 15 years and over) in Auckland as a whole and in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. In 2013, higher proportions of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu adults had no qualification at 31.1 per cent, compared to 16.8 per cent for Auckland as a whole. Level 1 to 4 qualifications were also more common in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (41.8 per cent of adult residents) than in Auckland as a whole (38.6%). This may in part reflect the age structure in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, i.e., higher proportions of the population too young to have yet attained tertiary qualifications, as well as the employment and economic context of this local board area.

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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. 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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu the proportion of adults with a formal qualification increased from 62.7 per cent in 2006 to 68.9 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 Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was lower, but increased from 6.5 per cent in 2006 to 9.3 per cent in 2013.

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).

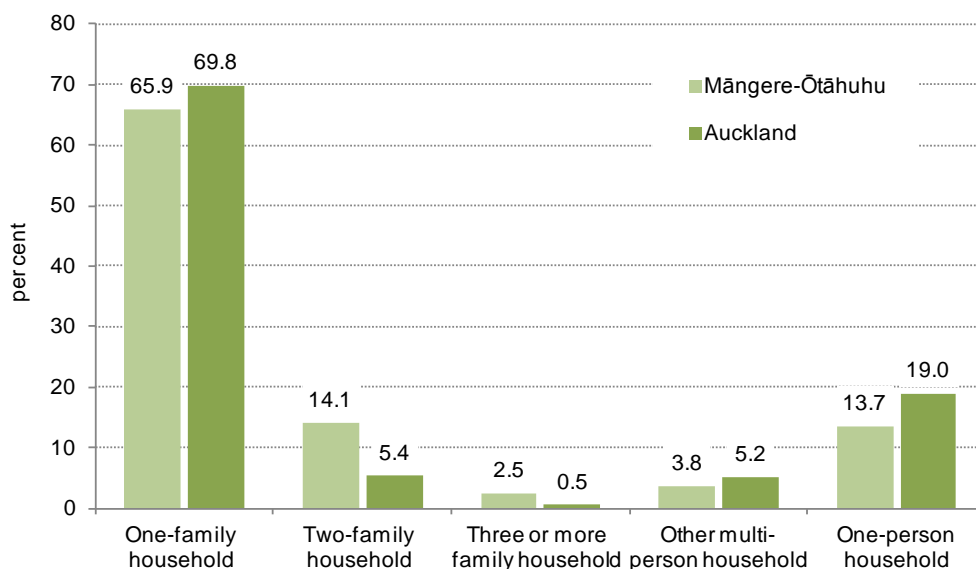
At the 2013 Census, a total of 17,385 households and 17,430 occupied private dwellings were recorded in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu.

7.1 Multi-family households more prevalent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

In 2013, one-family households were the most common type of household in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, making up 65.9 per cent of households. In Auckland as a whole, one-family households constituted 69.8 per cent of households.

Two-family and three or more family households were much more common in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu than in Auckland as a whole. In Māngere-Ōtāhuhu two-family households constituted 14.1 per cent of households compared to only 5.4 per cent in Auckland as a whole.

Figure 6: Household composition, 2013



7.2 Increase in two-family households

In Māngere-Ōtāhuhu there was an increase between 2006 and 2013 in the numbers of all household types, except other multi-person households. There was, however, a decline in the proportions of households consisting of a single family (from 68.1% to 65.9%) and an increase in the proportion of households consisting of two families (from 12.0% to 14.1%), as well as three or more families (from 1.9% to 2.5%).

Table 8: Changes in household composition, 2006 to 2013

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu		Auckland	
	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	Change 2006 to 2013 (Count)	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
One-family household*	189	1.8	20,496	6.9
Two-family household*	444	23.6	6318	34.5
Three or more family household*	123	41.8	747	44.4
Other multi-person household	-30	-4.6	912	4.0
One-person household	93	4.3	3,660	4.4
Total households stated	819	5.2	32,124	7.6
Household composition unidentifiable	21	2.3	3,105	26.7
Total households	840	5.1	35,232	8.1

Notes:

* 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 slightly higher in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, at 77.6 per cent. Attached dwellings – i.e., two or more flats/ units/ townhouses/ apartments/ houses joined together – were slightly less prevalent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu at 21.8 per cent, than in Auckland as a whole at 24.8 per cent.

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

7.4 Increase in unoccupied dwellings

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu increased from 738 in 2006 to 840 in 2013. The proportion of dwellings in this local board that were unoccupied also increased from 4.2 per cent in 2006 to 4.6 per cent in 2013.²

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

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

8.0 Home ownership

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

8.1 Home ownership low and declining

In 2013, 41.6 per cent of households in private occupied dwellings in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu owned the dwelling, or held that dwelling in a family trust. The home ownership rate (this includes both dwellings owned by occupants and those held in family trusts) was much lower in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu than in Auckland as a whole (61.5%).

In line with long-term trends, the home ownership rate in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu declined from 46.3 per cent in 2006.

Figure 7: Tenure in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, 2013

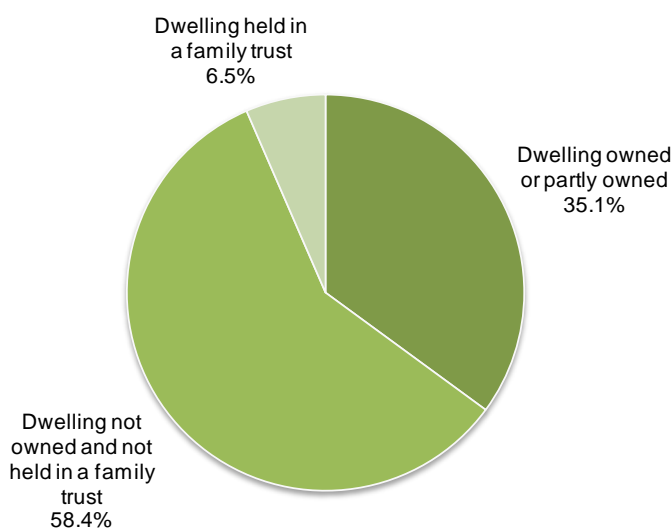


Table 9: Changes in tenure, 2006 to 2013

	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu			Auckland		
	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)	2006	2013	Change 2006 to 2013 (%)
Owned or part owned	5,691	5,367	-5.7	204,711	201,411	-1.6
Held in a family trust	951	996	4.7	52,791	67,533	27.9
Not owned and not held in a family trust	7,701	8,937	16.0	145,953	168,708	15.6
Total households stated	14,346	15,300	6.6	403,455	437,649	8.5
Not elsewhere included	2,202	2,085	-5.3	30,810	31,851	3.4
Total households	16,545	17,382	5.1	434,265	469,500	8.1

Summary Data

	Māngere- Ōtāhuhu	Auckland	New Zealand
Population			
2013	70,959	1,415,550	4,242,048
2006	68,151	1,304,958	4,027,947
2001	60,720	1,160,271	3,737,280
Growth 2006 to 2013: Numbers	2,808	110,592	214,101
Growth 2006 to 2013: %	4.1	8.5	5.3
Age: Numbers			
Under 15 years	19,971	296,358	865,632
15 to 64 years	45,234	956,034	2,769,387
65 years and over	5,754	163,152	607,032
Total	70,959	1,415,544	4,242,051
Age: %			
Under 15 years	28.1	20.9	20.4
15 to 64 years	63.7	67.5	65.3
65 years and over	8.1	11.5	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: Numbers			
European	12,690	789,306	2,969,391
Māori	10,335	142,767	598,602
Pacific Peoples	39,045	194,958	295,941
Asian	11,151	307,233	471,708
MELAA	465	24,945	46,956
Other	258	15,639	67,752
Total people who stated an ethnicity	64,932	1,331,427	4,011,402
Ethnicity: %			
European	19.5	59.3	74.0
Māori	15.9	10.7	14.9
Pacific Peoples	60.1	14.6	7.4
Asian	17.2	23.1	11.8
MELAA	0.7	1.9	1.2
Other	0.4	1.2	1.7
Total people who stated an ethnicity	113.9	110.8	110.9
Highest education qualification: numbers (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	12,843	166,785	628,377
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	17,262	383,082	1,291,335
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	2,619	91,923	278,091
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	2,895	168,924	408,444
Post-graduate and Honours degree	429	31,854	86,598
Masters degree	465	36,792	83,949
Doctorate degree	63	7,428	22,317
Overseas secondary school qualification	4,716	105,201	201,519
Total people stated	41,295	991,986	3,000,633

	Māngere- Ōtāhuhu	Auckland	New Zealand
Highest education qualification: % (of those aged 15 years and over)			
No qualification	31.1	16.8	20.9
Secondary qualification (Level 1 to 4)	41.8	38.6	43.0
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	6.3	9.3	9.3
Bachelor degree or Level 7 qualification	7.0	17.0	13.6
Post-graduate and Honours degree	1.0	3.2	2.9
Masters degree	1.1	3.7	2.8
Doctorate degree	0.2	0.7	0.7
Overseas secondary school qualification	11.4	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	40.7	48.5	48.0
Employed part time	9.5	13.0	14.3
Unemployed	9.2	5.4	4.8
Not in the labour force	40.6	33.1	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median personal income \$	\$19,700	\$29,600	\$28,500
Number of occupied dwellings			
Private dwellings	17,430	472,044	1,561,956
Non-private dwellings	99	1,407	8,739
Total occupied dwellings	17,526	473,451	1,570,698
Number of households			
2013	17,385	469,500	1,549,890
Household composition: numbers			
One-family household #	10,848	317,619	1,030,497
Two-family household #	2,322	24,612	47,433
Three or more family household #	417	2,430	3,588
Other multi-person household	624	23,580	72,384
One person household	2,253	86,547	355,242
Total households stated	16,467	454,782	1,509,144
Household composition: %			
One-family household	65.9	69.8	68.3
Two-family household	14.1	5.4	3.1
Three or more family household	2.5	0.5	0.2
Other multi-person household	3.8	5.2	4.8
One person household	13.7	19.0	23.5
Total households stated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median household income \$	\$59,900	\$76,500	\$63,800
Tenure: %			
Dwelling owned or partly owned	35.1	46.0	49.9
Dwelling held in a family trust	6.5	15.4	14.8
Dwelling not owned and not held in a family trust	58.4	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.