

Nelson: Census 2013

A summary of key Census results

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Introduction

Nelson: Census 2013 gives information about a variety of demographic, social, and economic subjects for Nelson City.

The information 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 is sourced from the [2013 Census meshblock data set](#). The exact numbers may differ slightly from other reported Census results, due to rounding.

There is also data from the [Social Deprivation Index](#), compiled by the Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington. This index is derived from Census data to indicate the relative deprivation of areas. The different variables used for calculating the deprivation index include - communication, income, employment, qualifications, owned home, support, living space and transport.

Calculation of percentages

Unless otherwise stated, all percentages and ratios in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (e.g. 'not stated', 'response unidentifiable').

The data 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.

Area unit data

There are tables in Appendix 1 with detailed results by Census area units. Area units are geographical boundaries determined by Statistics New Zealand. The area each name refers to can differ from the names commonly used by local residents. For example, Ngawhatu area unit includes the south side of Ngawhatu Road but does not include the site of the former Ngawhatu hospital, which is in the Isel Park area unit. There is a map showing the boundaries in Appendix 1.

Where possible, this report summarises the area unit data by four different areas:

- **Stoke:** Saxton, Ngawhatu, Langbein, Isel Park, Nayland, Maitlands, and Enner Glynn area units
- **Tahuna:** Nelson Airport, Tahunanui, and Tahuna Hills area units
- **Nelson Central:** Grampians, Toi Toi, Washington, Britannia, Port Nelson, Broads, Kirks, Bronte, Trafalgar, The Brook, Atmore, Maitai, and The Wood area units
- **Nelson North:** Atawhai, Clifton, Glenduan and Whangamoia area units

Accuracy of Data

Nelson City Council has taken every care to ensure that the information contained in this report is correct as reported by Statistics New Zealand and University of Otago as at 1 July 2014.

Key highlights 2013

Population:

- 46,437 people were usually resident in Nelson at March 2013
- Nelson's population increased by 8.3 percent between 2006 and 2013, an average annual growth rate of 1.1 percent
- Nelson's population growth between 2006 and 2013 was faster than the national population growth rate and similar to Auckland City's growth rate
- Over half of Nelson's population growth was in Stoke
- The median age increased to 42.5 years, compared with 39.4 years in 2006 and New Zealand's 2013 median age of 38.0 years
- Most of the population (89.3 percent) identified themselves as being of European ethnicity, higher than the New Zealand average of 74 percent
- An increasing percentage of people identified themselves as belonging to the Māori ethnic group, 9.4 percent in 2013 compared with 8.7 percent in 2006 and 7.7 percent in 2001
- The number of people identifying as Asian ethnic groups almost doubled between 2006 and 2013, growing from 1,065 (2.6 percent) to 1,956 (4.4 percent)

Employment/Income

- Unemployment increased since 2006 but was slightly lower than in 2001, mirroring the overall trend for New Zealand. The unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.9 percent, compared with the unemployment rate for New Zealand of 7.1 percent.
- There was a big increase in employment for people aged 65 years and over, from 12.1 percent of the age group in 2006 to 17.6 percent in 2013, of which half were employed full-time.
- The number of people who live in Nelson and are employed in the health care and social assistance industry increased by 16 percent between 2006 and 2013 and replaced manufacturing as the industry employing the most Nelson residents
- The median personal income of residents aged 15 years and over in Nelson was \$27,200, compared with the national median income of \$28,500
- The median household income in Nelson was \$54,300, compared with the national median household income of \$63,800

Households

- Over a quarter of households are one-person households
- In 2013, 68.3 percent of Nelson households owned or partly owned their own home or held it in a family trust, compared with 68.6 percent in 2006 and 2001. This rate is slightly higher than the national rate of 64.8 percent in 2013
- Internet access in Nelson continued to rise, at 77.9 percent in 2013, compared with 60.2 percent in 2006 and 35.6 percent in 2001. Internet access in Nelson was slightly higher than the national rate of 76.8 percent

Transport

- Almost three-quarters (73 percent) drive to work, in either their own or a company vehicle, compared with 60 percent for New Zealand
- Compared with the national average, Nelson has a higher percentage of people travelling to work by walking, jogging or cycling. In Nelson, 9.6 percent walked or jogged, compared with 6.8 percent for New Zealand, and 8.7 percent biked to work, compared with 2.9 percent for New Zealand

Population and dwellings

Population growth, especially in Stoke

- There were 46,437 people who usually resided in Nelson at the time of the Census.
- Nelson's population increased by 3,546 (8.3 percent) since the 2006 Census.
- Nelson's population growth grew significantly faster between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses (1.1 percent per year) than it did between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses (0.6 percent per year), bucking the national trend which saw New Zealand's population growth rate slow down between the two Census periods, from 1.5 percent per year to 0.7 percent per year.
- Nelson's average annual growth rate of 1.1 percent between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses was higher than the national average of 0.7 percent per year, and was similar to that of Auckland City (1.2 percent a year).
- Nelson's annual growth rate between 2006 and 2013 was higher than that of Tasman District (0.8 percent a year), a reversal of the 2001-2006 period where Tasman District grew considerably faster than Nelson City.
- Out of the 67 local authorities, just 12 grew faster than Nelson. Twenty experienced a decrease in their population.
- Over half (55 percent) of Nelson's population growth between 2006 and 2013 was in Stoke, especially in the Ngawhatu area unit, which accounted for just under a third of the total growth in the City.

Table 1: Usually resident population by area, 2006 and 2013

Area	2006	2013	Change	
			Absolute change	Percentage change
Stoke	15,189	17,154	+1,965	12.9%
Tahuna	4,968	5,229	+261	5.3%
Nelson Central	18,114	18,816	+702	3.9%
Nelson North	4,611	5,229	+618	13.4%
NELSON	42,882	46,437	+3,546	8.3%

Almost a third of Nelson's population moved here in the previous five years

In 2013, 69 percent of Nelson residents were living in Nelson five years earlier (in 2008) and 31 percent were living in other parts of New Zealand or overseas¹. This was similar to the 2006 population, of which 68 percent had also been living in Nelson five years earlier (2001).

Compared with other local authorities, Nelson has a slightly higher percentage of its population who were living elsewhere five years earlier, at 31 percent compared with an average of 28 percent. Queenstown-Lakes District has the highest percentage, with 43 percent of its residents moving from elsewhere within the previous five years, including 17 percent who were living overseas. Timaru District had the most stable population with 21 percent having lived elsewhere five years earlier.

¹ Included in the 31 percent living elsewhere are 5 percent of the population who were living in New Zealand but the region was not further defined.

Of the 13,197 Nelson residents in 2013 who were living elsewhere in 2008:

- 2,961 were living overseas (7 percent of Nelson's population)
- 2,409 were living in Tasman District (6 percent)
- 1,389 were living in Christchurch City (3 percent)
- 717 were living in Auckland City (2 percent)
- 519 were living in Marlborough District (1 percent).

Of those residents who were living in Nelson in March 2008:

- 2,793 were living in Tasman District in March 2013
- 888 were living in Christchurch City in March 2013
- 726 were living in Wellington City in March 2013
- 630 were living in Auckland City in March 2013
- 408 were living in Marlborough District in March 2013
- 351 were living in Dunedin City in March 2013

Note: these percentages are based on the population aged five years and over.

Age and sex

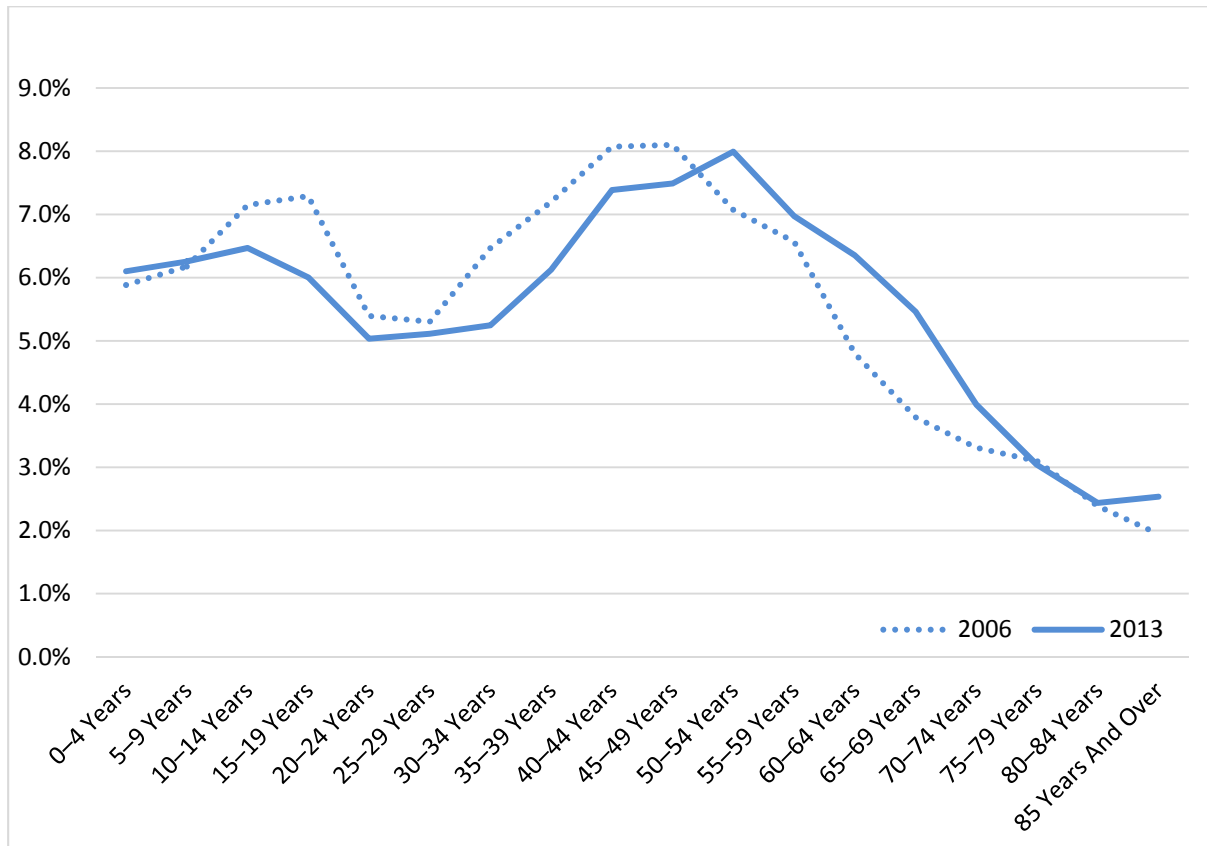
Nelson population getting older

- The median age (half are younger, and half are older, than this age) of Nelson's population continued to increase, reaching 42.5 years in 2013 compared with 39.4 years in 2006 and 37.2 years in 2001. The median age for New Zealand's population in 2013 was 38.0 years, and in 2006 was 35.9 years.
- Several area units have a very high median age, while other area units have a much lower median age:
 - Britannia 52.1 years
 - Clifton 50.3 years
 - The Wood 50.3 years
 - Saxton 50.1 years

 - Broads 34.1 years
 - Toi Toi 33.9 years
 - Kirks 33.1 years
 - Washington 32.2 years
- Males made up 48 percent of the population and females made up 52 percent.
- Females outnumbered males in all age groups over the age of 25 years. This was most pronounced in the oldest age groups. Of those aged 85 years and over, 63 percent were female.
- The number of people aged 65 years and over continued to increase. In 2013, there were 8,109 people in this age group, making up 17.5 percent of population. This was an increase from 14.5 percent of the population in 2006 and 14.3 percent in 2001.
- The age profile of residents in Nelson became noticeably older between 2006 and 2013, with a lower proportion of people at all ages up to 50 years old. The only exception was an increase in the proportion of children aged under five years old.

- There was also an increase in the number of people aged 85 years and over, from 834 in 2006 to 1,176 in 2013, to make up 2.5 percent of the population.

Figure 1: Proportion of population by 5-year age groups, 2006 and 2013



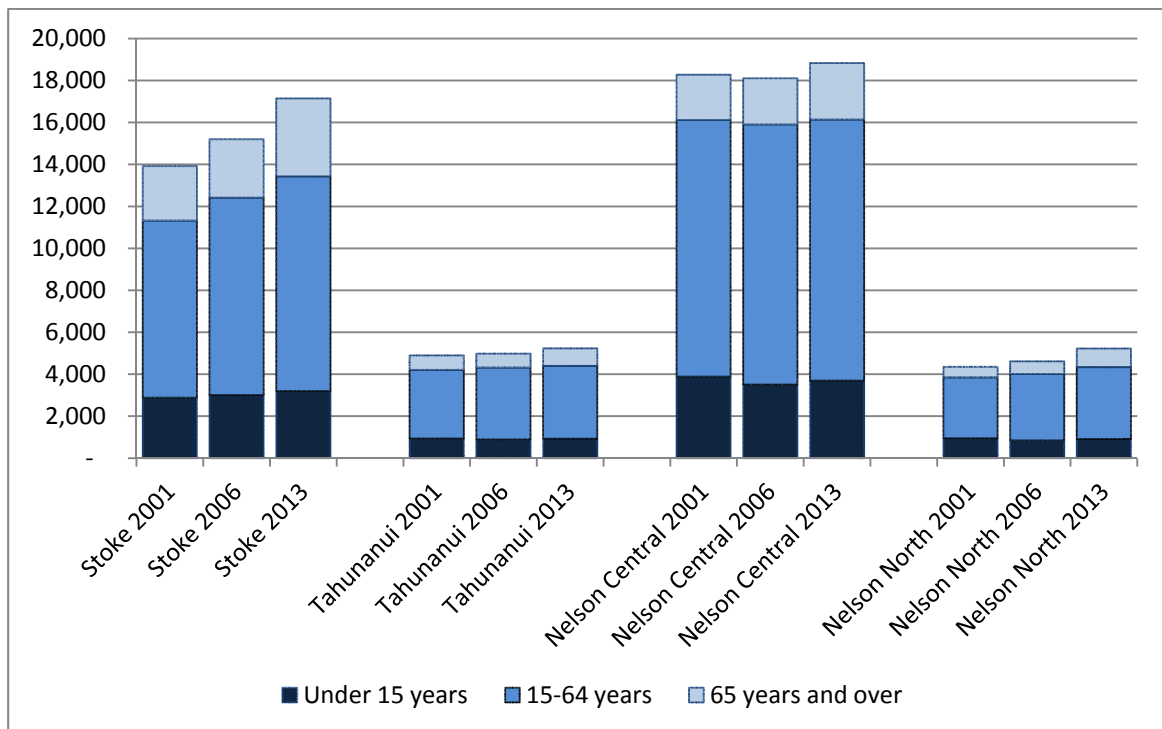
Compared with the rest of New Zealand, Nelson has a higher proportion of residents aged 65 years and over, at 17.5 percent. Nationally, 14.3 percent of the population was aged 65 or over. However, compared with all 67 local authorities, Nelson ranks near the middle for the proportion that older people (aged 65 and over) contribute to its population. For ten districts, over 20 percent of their populations are people aged 65 and over, including Thames-Coromandel (27 percent), Kapiti Coast (25 percent) and Horowhenua (24 percent). Marlborough ranks eighth with 20.5 percent of its population aged 65 and over, while in Tasman it is 17.9 percent. For most regions, the proportion ranges between 14 and 20 percent. The national percentage is skewed by the relatively young populations in some of New Zealand’s largest cities, including Wellington where 10 percent of the population is aged 65 and over, Hamilton (11 percent) and Auckland (12 percent).

Almost half (46 percent) of Nelson’s residents aged 65 and over live in Stoke, where they make up 22 percent of Stoke’s population. A third of Nelson’s older population live in Nelson Central, where they make up 14 percent of the population.

Table 2: Population by broad age groups by area, number and contribution to area, 2013

Area	Under 15 years		15-64 years		65 years and over		Total
Stoke	3,204	19%	10,230	60%	3,714	22%	17,154
Tahuna	924	18%	3,474	66%	831	16%	5,229
Nelson Central	3,696	20%	12,444	66%	2,691	14%	18,825
Nelson North	912	17%	3,429	66%	879	17%	5,229
NELSON	8,736	19%	29,577	64%	8,115	17%	46,437

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups by area, 2001, 2006 and 2013



Number of people in their 50s and 60s on the rise

The number of people aged 50-69 years rose to 12,432, an increase of 30 percent since 2006. People in this age range made up 27 percent of Nelson's population in 2013, compared with 22 percent in 2006.

Fewer people in their 30s and 40s

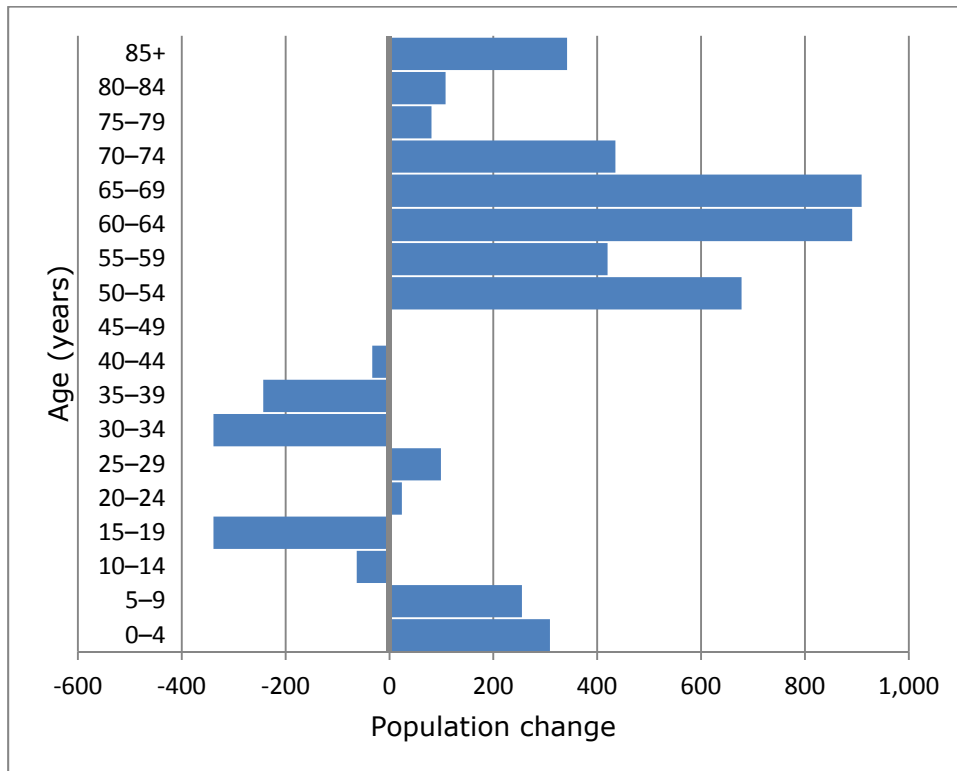
The number of people aged 30-49 years dropped to 12,186, a decrease of 5 percent since 2006. People in this age range made up 26 percent of Nelson's population in 2013, compared with 30 percent in 2006.

More children but fewer teenagers

The number of people aged under 10 years of age rose by 564 to 5,736, an increase of 11 percent since 2006. People in this age range made up 12 percent of Nelson's population in 2013, the same as in 2006.

However, there were 402 fewer people aged between 10 and 19, a 6 percent decrease compared with 2006, 5,790 in 2013. The decrease was particularly in 15-19 year olds, with 339 fewer people in this age group.

Figure 3: Population change in 5-year age groups for Nelson between 2006 and 2013



Cultural diversity

Māori make up 9.4 percent of the population

The percentage of Nelson's population who identified themselves as belonging to the Māori ethnic group in 2013 (9.4 percent or 4,164 people) was higher than in 2006 (8.7 percent or 3,615 people). This continues a trend of an increasing proportion of residents who identified themselves as belonging to the Māori ethnic group. In 2001 the proportion was 7.7 percent. Two-thirds of the growth in Nelson's Māori ethnic population since 2006 was in Stoke and almost a quarter of the growth was in Tahuna.

Most of the population (89.3 percent) identified themselves as being of European ethnicity, higher than the New Zealand average of 74 percent.

The number of people identifying as Asian ethnic groups almost doubled between 2006 and 2013, growing from 1,065 (2.6 percent) to 1,956 (4.4 percent). Three-quarters of this growth was in Nelson Central. Despite the increases in residents who identified themselves as belonging to the Māori and Asian ethnic groups, Nelson still has significantly lower proportions of Māori and Asian ethnic groups than the 2013 New Zealand average (14.9 percent and 11.8 percent).

Table 3: Grouped ethnic groups by area, 2013

Area	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Other	Total stated
Stoke	15,267	1,473	249	444	411	16,692
Tahuna	4,497	582	90	144	96	5,004
Nelson Central	15,213	1,833	423	1,284	483	17,751
Nelson North	4,740	288	36	93	168	5,031
NELSON	39,717	4,176	798	1,965	1,158	44,478

A fifth of the population is overseas- born

In 2013, 9,381 (21.2 percent) Nelson residents were born overseas. This proportion is slightly lower than the national average which shows that 25.2 percent of New Zealand residents were born overseas.

Of those 9,381 Nelson residents who were born overseas:

- 4,311 were born in United Kingdom and Ireland (almost half of whom have lived in New Zealand 20 years or more)
- 1,575 were born in Asia (just over half of whom have lived in New Zealand five years or more)
- 1,122 were born in Europe, excluding United Kingdom and Ireland (40 percent of whom have lived in New Zealand 20 years or more)
- 876 were born in Australia (45 percent of whom have lived in New Zealand 20 years or more).

Increase in number of people with no religion

- In 2013, 51.0 percent of the Nelson population said they had no religious affiliation, up from 43.8 percent in 2006 and 36.9 percent in 2001. This compared with 41.9 percent of the New Zealand population with no religious affiliation in 2013.
- The most common religious affiliations in Nelson in 2013 were Anglican (13.3 percent) and Catholic (9.0 percent).

Education

Almost 4 out of 5 adults have a formal qualification

- In 2013, 78.5 percent of Nelson's adults (people aged 15 years and over) had a formal qualification, up from 74.8 percent in 2006. These rates were similar to the national results, with 79.1 percent of New Zealand adults having a formal qualification in 2013.
- The percentage of Nelson adults with a university degree or equivalent had also increased, from 13.8 percent in 2006 to 18.5 percent in 2013. Nationally, 20.0 percent of adults held a university degree or equivalent.

Work

People aged 15 years and over are 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.

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.

People aged 15 years and over are 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.

Almost 23,000 adults are employed

- There were 22,623 employed adults in Nelson in 2013. Those who were employed made up 62.2 percent of adults, down from 64.8 percent in 2006 (similar to national results).
- Of those adults who were employed, 72.5 percent were in full-time employment and 27.5 percent were in part-time employment.
- There was an increase in the number of adults who were defined as not in the labour force, from 10,989 in 2006 to 12,339 in 2013.
- Unemployment increased since 2006 but was slightly lower than in 2001, again mirroring the overall trend for New Zealand. The unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.9 percent, compared with 4.3 percent in 2006 and 6.4 percent in 2001. The unemployment rate for New Zealand was 7.1 percent.
- There were 696 unemployed males and 720 unemployed females.

Rise in unemployment for 15-24 year olds

- Unemployment was higher for the 15-24 year age group than the labour force overall. In 2013, the unemployment rate for this age group in Nelson was 16.1 percent, compared with 10.4 percent in 2006. Nationally the unemployment rate for this age group increased from 13.3 percent in 2006 to 18.4 percent in 2013.

Rise in employment for people aged 65 years and over

- In 2013, 1,428 people aged 65 years and over were employed. At 17.6 percent of this age group, this was a big increase compared with 747 people or 12.1 percent in 2006.
- Of those in this age group in employment in 2013, almost half (47 percent) were employed full-time
- Of those in this age group in employment in 2013, 60 percent were male.

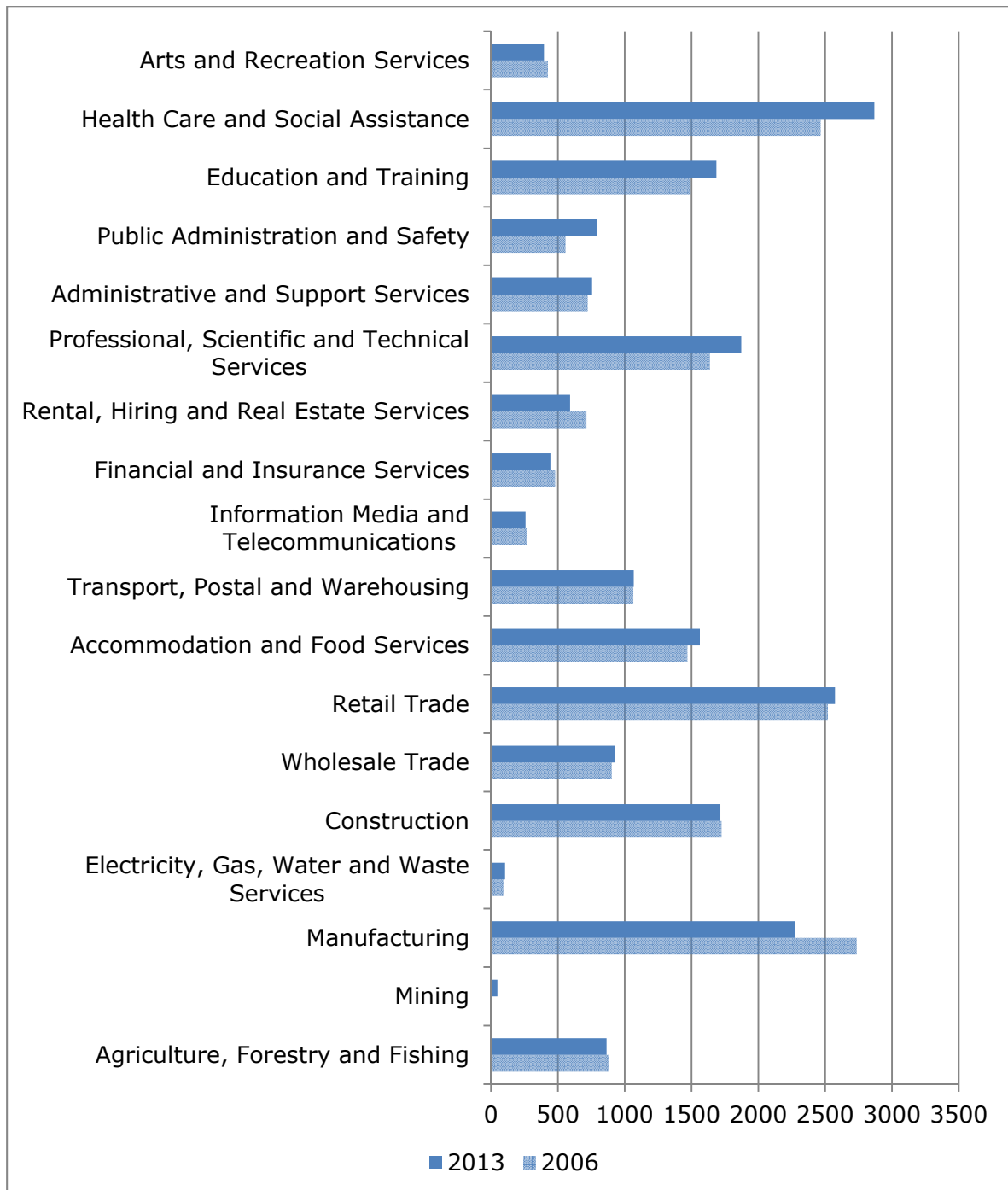
Table 4: Work and labour force status Nelson, 2013

	All ages		Aged 65 years and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employed full-time	9,870	6,537	468	204
Employed part-time	1,785	4,431	384	378
Unemployed	696	720	12	9
Not in labour force	4,827	7,512	2,718	3,741

Health care and social assistance now the most common industry

- The number of people who live in Nelson and are employed in the health care and social assistance industry increased by 16 percent between 2006 and 2013 and replaced manufacturing as the industry employing the most Nelson residents.
- In 2013, 2,868 (13.1 percent) employed Nelson residents work in health care and social assistance, up from 2,466 in 2006.
- The number of people working in Nelson's second most common industry, retail trade, have remained fairly stable, with 2,574 people employed in 2013 (11.8 percent of the employed adult population).
- The number working in the third most common industry, manufacturing, has declined, from 2,736 people (13.0 percent) in 2006 to 2,277 people (10.4 percent) in 2013.
- Other industries to experience growth in employment included:
 - public administration and safety
 - professional, scientific technical services
 - education and training

Figure 4: Usually resident population employment by industry (ANZSIC06) for Nelson, 2006 and 2013



Income

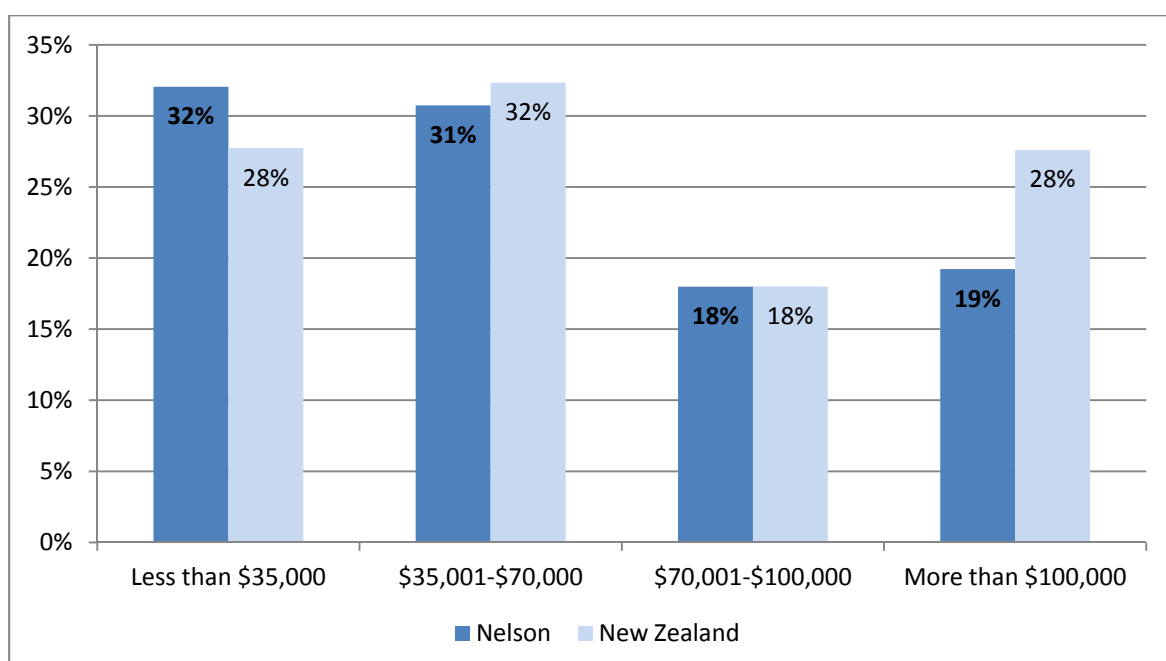
More than twice as many men as women have an income over \$70,000

- In 2013, the median personal income of residents aged 15 years and over in Nelson was \$27,200, compared with the national median income of \$28,500. Half earn more and half earn less than the median.
- Just over half (54 percent) of Nelson adults (people aged 15 years and over) earn less than \$30,000 (compared with 52 percent for New Zealand).
- Almost a quarter (23 percent) earn between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (21 percent for New Zealand).
- 18 percent earn between \$50,000 and \$100,000 (New Zealand: 21 percent) and 4 percent earn more than \$100,000 (New Zealand: 6 percent).
- Men were more likely than women to have an income over \$70,000, at 15 percent for men compared with 6 percent for women.
- Men had a median income of \$34,900 and women had a median income of \$22,600.
- People aged 65 years and over had a median personal income of \$21,000.
- The age group in Nelson with the highest median income is 50-54 years old (\$38,900).

Almost a third of Nelson households have a median income under \$35,000

- In 2013, the median household income in Nelson was \$54,300, compared with the national median household income of \$63,800.
- Almost a third (32 percent) of households have an income less than \$35,000, compared to the New Zealand proportion of 28 percent.
- Almost a third (31 percent) earn between \$35,000 and \$70,000.
- 18 percent earn between \$70,000 and \$100,000 (the same as the New Zealand proportion) and 19 percent earn more than \$100,000 (compared with 28 percent for New Zealand).

Figure 5: Household income distribution for Nelson and New Zealand, 2013



Families and households

In 2013, Nelson had 18,543 households, a 9.6 percent increase from 16,920 in 2006.

Over a quarter of households are one-person households

- One-person households made up 26.8 percent of all households, increasing from 25.9 percent in 2006 and 25.0 percent in 2001. One-person households make up a higher share of households in Nelson than the average for New Zealand, where the percentage is 23.5 percent of households in 2013.
- The majority (68.9 percent) of households are families, with or without children, and 4.5 percent are other multi-person households.

Table 5: Household composition by area, number and contribution to area, 2013

Area	Family households ²		Other multi-person households		One-person households	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Stoke	4,698	71%	213	3%	1,752	26%
Tahuna	1,452	66%	114	5%	651	29%
Nelson Central	4,767	66%	432	6%	2,088	29%
Nelson North	1,632	79%	54	3%	393	19%
NELSON	12,549	69%	813	4%	4,884	27%

Average household size remains at 2.4 people per household

- The average number of people in a household was 2.4 in 2013 and 2006, down slightly from 2.5 in 2001. This is lower than the national average of 2.7 people per household.
- Average household size ranged from 2.0 in The Wood area unit³ to 2.8 in Kirks area unit.

Increase in couples without children

- In 2013, there were 5,967 couples without children, making up 46.4 percent of families in Nelson (40.9 percent for New Zealand). This category includes couples whose children no longer live with them as well as couples who have not had children. The number of couples without children increased by 14 percent from 2006.
- Couples with children made up 36.1 percent of Nelson families (41.3 percent for New Zealand), with 4,644 in 2013. This category consists of couples who had one or more children of any age living with them.
- The percentage of one-parent-with-children families decreased slightly, at 17.5 percent in 2013 (similar to the national rate of 17.8 percent) compared with 18.4 percent in 2006. The actual number increased slightly from 2,169 in 2006 to 2,250 in 2013.

² Includes couples with and without children, single parents with children, and households with more than one family, with or without other people

³ The Port Nelson area unit has an average household size of 1.6 for 42 households

Table 6: Family type by area, number and proportion, 2013

Area	Couple without children		Couple with child(ren)		One parent with child(ren)		Total families in occupied private dwellings
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	
Stoke	2,265	47%	1,815	38%	753	16%	4,830
Tahuna	741	50%	453	30%	291	20%	1,488
Nelson Central	2,049	42%	1,764	36%	1,065	22%	4,875
Nelson North	900	54%	609	37%	147	9%	1,659
NELSON	5,955	46%	4,641	36%	2,256	18%	12,852

Home ownership rate remains stable

- In 2013, 68.3 percent of Nelson households owned or partly owned their own home or held it in a family trust, compared with 68.6 percent in 2006 and 2001. This rate is slightly higher than the national rate of 64.8 percent in 2013.
- Home ownership rates are higher in Nelson North and in Stoke than in Nelson Central and Tahuna.
- Of those who owned their own home, just over half (4,866 households) had a mortgage and 4,554 percent did not have a mortgage⁴.

Most rentals are owned by private sector

- Of those who rent, the majority (86.1 percent) rent from a private person, trust or business. One in ten rent from Housing New Zealand and 3.0 percent rent from Nelson City Council.
- There was a 12 percent increase in rented dwellings between 2006 and 2013.
- The median weekly rent in Nelson in 2013 was \$290, compared with \$280 for the New Zealand median. This significant increase from the \$220 median weekly rent in Nelson in 2006 is slightly less than the New Zealand trend.
- A third of households in rented dwellings pay less than \$250 a week in rent, 38 percent pay between \$250 and \$349, and 29 percent pay more than \$350.

Table 7: Weekly rent paid by area, 2013

Area	Under \$200	\$200-\$249	\$250-\$299	\$300-\$349	\$350 and over
Stoke	339	138	240	282	537
Tahuna	162	99	153	138	183
Nelson Central	519	288	456	492	588
Nelson North	66	33	54	69	126
NELSON	1,086	558	903	981	1,434

⁴ The mortgage arrangements of 231 remaining households that were owned or partly owned could not be further defined.

Over three-quarters of households now have internet access

- Internet access in Nelson continued to rise, at 77.9 percent in 2013, compared with 60.2 percent in 2006 and 35.6 percent in 2001. Internet access in Nelson was slightly higher than the national rate of 76.8 percent.
- Cellphone access also increased, with 83.1 percent of households in 2013 having access to a cellphone at home, compared with 71.9 percent in 2006. This is about the same as the national rate.
- Access to a landline telephone decreased. In 2013, 88.0 percent of households had access to a landline at home, down from 92.2 percent in 2006.
- A small percentage of households (1.2 percent or 222 households) did not have access to any telecommunication systems at home. This is lower than the national rate of 1.6 percent.

Transport

Almost half of Nelson's households have two or more vehicles

- In 2013, 43 percent of households had one motor vehicle, 37 percent had two vehicles and 12 percent had three or more. Fewer Nelson households have multiple vehicles than the national average.
- Seven percent of households had no motor vehicle, a small decline from eight percent in 2006.
- One in ten households in Nelson Central had no motor vehicle while nearly all households (98 percent) in Nelson North had at least one vehicle.

Most people drive to work

- The most common means of travel to work on census day was driving a private car, truck or van (59.8 percent of people who travelled to work used this form of transport). This compares to 49 percent for New Zealand.
- This was followed by driving a company car, truck or van (13.7 percent). The national rate was 10.9 percent.
- Compared with the national average, Nelson has a higher percentage of people travelling to work by walking, jogging or cycling. In Nelson, 9.6 percent walked or jogged, compared with 6.8 percent for New Zealand, and 8.7 percent biked to work, compared with 2.9 percent for New Zealand.
- There was a small increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by public bus, from 0.6 percent in 2006 to 1.1 percent in 2013, while nationally 4.2 percent used this form of transport.

Dwellings

Most dwellings are separate houses

- There were 18,699 occupied private dwellings in Nelson in 2013 – an increase of 1,512 or 8.8 percent since 2006.
- The majority (78 percent) of these dwellings were separate houses and 17 percent were two or more dwellings joined together, such as units, townhouses or apartments.
- Nelson North and Stoke had a higher percentage of dwellings that are separate houses while Tahuna had a higher percentage of joined dwellings.

Table 8: Occupied private dwelling type by area, number and proportion to area, 2013

Area	Separate House		Two or More Flats/Units/Townhouses/ Apartments/Houses Joined Together		Other ⁵ and not further defined
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	
Stoke	5,508	82%	1,029	15%	210
Tahuna	1,548	68%	510	22%	231
Nelson Central	5,646	75%	1,404	19%	480
Nelson North	1,869	88%	150	7%	117
NELSON	14,571	81%	3,093	17%	255

The most common household size is three bedrooms

- The average number of bedrooms has remained steady at 3.0 bedrooms in 2013 and 2006 and 2.9 in 2001. The New Zealand average for 2013 is around 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling.
- In 2013, 45 percent of private dwellings had three bedrooms.
- One in ten dwellings in Tahuna had one bedroom while over a third of houses in Nelson North had four or more bedrooms.

Table 9: Number of bedrooms for occupied private dwellings by area, number and contribution to area, 2013

Area	One bedroom		Two bedrooms		Three bedrooms		Four or more bedrooms		Total
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	
Stoke	249	4%	1,497	23%	2,985	45%	1,875	28%	6,600
Tahuna	213	10%	627	28%	882	40%	477	22%	2,205
Nelson Central	441	6%	1,962	27%	3,225	45%	1,542	21%	7,188
Nelson North	87	4%	279	13%	957	46%	738	36%	2,067
NELSON	990	5%	4,365	24%	8,049	45%	4,632	26%	18,060

⁵ Consists of mobile and improvised dwellings, roofless or rough sleepers and dwellings in a motor camp. In 2001 this category was called Temporary Private Dwellings.

A third of households use wood as a source of heating

- In 2013, most Nelson households (86 percent) used electricity to heat their dwelling, increasing from 79 percent in 2006. This percentage is slightly higher than the national average in 2013 which showed 79 percent of New Zealand households used electricity.
- In 2013, 34 percent of households used wood as a fuel type to heat their dwelling, decreasing from 45 percent in 2006. Nationally, 37 percent of households used wood as a source of heating.
- The percentage of households using wood as a heating source varied across the city in 2013, ranging from 28 percent in Tahuna to 50 percent in Nelson North.

The percentages sum to more than 100 percent because a dwelling may use more than one fuel type, for example, at different times of the year or for different parts of the dwelling. The data does not indicate how often a certain fuel type was used for heating.

Appendix 1: Area Unit Information

Figure 5: Map of area unit boundaries, 2013 [Note: due to the scale, the Glenduan and Whangamoia area units to the north east of Nelson are not marked on this map]



Table 10: Usually resident population by area unit, 2006 and 2013 Census

Area	2006	2013	Change	
			Absolute change	Percentage change
Ngawhatu	1,344	2,427	1,083	80.6%
Saxton	1,698	1,926	228	13.4%
Nayland	735	828	93	12.7%
Enner Glynn	3,072	3,156	84	2.7%
Maitlands	2,382	2,442	60	2.5%
Isel Park	2,766	3,162	396	14.3%
Langbein	3,192	3,213	21	0.7%
STOKE	15,189	17,154	1,965	12.9%
Nelson Airport	843	882	39	4.6%
Tahunanui	1,998	2,100	102	5.1%
Tahuna Hills	2,127	2,247	120	5.6%
TAHUNA	4,968	5,229	261	5.3%
Port Nelson	99	78	21	-21.2%
The Wood	2,820	2,865	45	1.6%
Britannia	1,338	1,260	78	-5.8%
Washington	2,772	2,883	111	4.0%
Trafalgar	408	477	69	16.9%
Maitai	597	606	9	1.5%
Kirks	795	825	30	3.8%
Bronte	1,713	1,707	6	-0.4%
Atmore	1,215	1,206	9	-0.7%
Toi Toi	1,593	1,665	72	4.5%
Broads	1,560	1,512	48	-3.1%
Grampians	2,037	2,331	294	14.4%
The Brook	1,167	1,401	234	20.1%
NELSON CENTRAL	18,114	18,816	702	3.9%
Atawhai	2,208	2,556	348	15.8%
Clifton	1,086	1,311	225	20.7%
Glenduan	450	477	27	6.0%
Whangamoia	867	885	18	2.1%
NELSON NORTH	4,611	5,229	618	13.4%
NELSON	42,882	46,437	3,546	8.3%

Table 11: Population by broad age groups by area unit, 2013

Area	Under 15 years		15-39 years		40-64		65 years and over	
	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share
Ngawhatu	381	16%	456	19%	771	32%	816	34%
Saxton	300	16%	375	19%	714	37%	537	28%
Nayland	165	20%	249	30%	273	33%	144	17%
Enner Glynn	603	19%	927	29%	1,203	38%	420	13%
Maitlands	510	21%	666	27%	828	34%	441	18%
Isel Park	627	20%	864	27%	966	31%	705	22%
Langbein	621	19%	879	27%	1062	33%	657	20%
STOKE	3,207	19%	4,416	26%	5,817	34%	3,720	22%
Nelson Airport	192	22%	270	31%	279	32%	138	16%
Tahunanui	393	19%	678	32%	705	34%	321	15%
Tahuna Hills	339	15%	552	25%	984	44%	372	17%
TAHUNA	924	18%	1,500	29%	1,968	38%	831	16%
Port Nelson	6	8%	18	23%	36	46%	21	27%
The Wood	372	13%	678	24%	945	33%	867	30%
Britannia	144	11%	273	22%	576	46%	273	22%
Washington	681	24%	1,122	39%	870	30%	201	7%
Trafalgar	45	9%	192	40%	171	36%	72	15%
Maitai	129	21%	165	27%	228	37%	84	14%
Kirks	210	25%	285	35%	291	35%	48	6%
Bronte	345	20%	408	24%	690	40%	270	16%
Atmore	213	18%	300	25%	501	42%	189	16%
Toi Toi	411	25%	585	35%	519	31%	153	9%
Broads	342	23%	531	35%	498	33%	138	9%
Grampians	474	20%	804	34%	798	34%	252	11%
The Brook	318	23%	429	31%	540	39%	111	8%
NELSON CENTRAL	3,690	20%	5,790	31%	6,663	35%	2,679	14%
Atawhai	438	17%	525	21%	1,125	44%	468	18%
Clifton	201	15%	252	19%	600	46%	267	20%
Glenduan	84	18%	120	25%	219	46%	48	10%
Whangamoia	192	22%	180	20%	417	47%	99	11%
NELSON NORTH	915	17%	1,077	21%	2,361	45%	882	17%
NELSON	8,745	19%	12,777	28%	16,812	36%	8,106	17%

Table 12: Grouped ethnic groups by area unit, 2013

Area	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Other	Total
Ngawhātu	2,232	138	15	60	57	2,379
Saxton	1,728	129	12	48	51	1,881
Nayland	738	72	15	21	30	819
Enner Glynn	2,799	297	45	69	72	3,051
Maitlands	2,151	201	69	75	51	2,358
Isel Park	2,721	375	48	78	81	3,054
Langbein	2,898	261	45	93	69	3,150
STOKE	15,267	1,473	249	444	411	16,692
Nelson Airport	756	117	27	12	15	858
Tahunanui	1,737	306	39	102	30	2,004
Tahuna Hills	2,004	159	24	30	51	2,142
TAHUNA	4,497	582	90	144	96	5,004
Port Nelson	72	3	0	3	0	75
The Wood	2,490	177	27	132	66	2,754
Britannia	1,122	87	15	33	33	1,206
Washington	2,058	414	105	267	78	2,637
Trafalgar	348	45	9	60	18	438
Maitai	531	48	12	45	9	597
Kirks	633	105	36	57	21	753
Bronte	1,473	81	15	90	36	1,620
Atmore	1,062	63	18	45	30	1,143
Toi Toi	1,254	243	45	159	39	1,563
Broads	1,158	210	54	147	42	1,452
Grampians	1,809	255	72	189	66	2,196
The Brook	1,203	102	15	57	45	1,317
NELSON CENTRAL	15,213	1,833	423	1,284	483	17,751
Atawhai	2,313	129	18	54	72	2,463
Clifton	1,218	63	6	18	48	1,269
Glenduan	417	24	3	12	9	441
Whangamoā	792	72	9	9	39	858
NELSON NORTH	4,740	288	36	93	168	5,031
NELSON	39,717	4,176	798	1,965	1,155	46,437

Table 13: Household composition by area unit, 2013

Area	Family households	Other multi-persons	One-person households	Total households ⁶
Ngawhātu	663	21	192	876
Saxton	561	21	189	768
Nayland	222	6	111	342
Enner Glynn	912	48	249	1,206
Maitlands	681	27	258	969
Isel Park	798	54	429	1,281
Langbein	861	36	324	1,221
STOKE	4,698	213	1,752	6,729
Nelson Airport	234	15	126	378
Tahunanui	528	54	357	939
Tahuna Hills	690	45	168	897
TAHUNA	1,452	114	651	2,256
Port Nelson	21	0	18	39
The Wood	690	81	483	1,251
Britannia	363	30	150	546
Washington	720	78	240	1,035
Trafalgar	81	21	66	168
Maitai	162	15	72	246
Kirks	207	21	57	282
Bronte	444	33	204	681
Atmore	336	24	129	489
Toi Toi	411	33	171	615
Broads	381	33	141	555
Grampians	558	42	237	834
The Brook	393	21	120	534
NELSON CENTRAL	4,767	432	2,088	7,449
Glenduan	129	9	27	165
Whangamoā	264	6	75	342
Clifton	429	12	93	534
Atawhai	810	27	198	1,032
NELSON NORTH	1,632	54	393	2,109
NELSON	12,546	807	4,878	18,543

⁶ (includes households where composition is unidentifiable)

Table 14: Various measures by area unit, 2013 (ranked from 1= lowest)

Area unit	Unemploy-ment rate	Rank	Median personal income	Rank	Median household income	Rank	Percentage of single-person households	Rank	Home ownership rate	Rank	Percentage of households without a motor vehicle	Rank
Ngawhatu	3.6%	2	\$ 25,100	10	\$ 60,900	21	21.9%	7	85.6%	26	3.4%	8
Saxton	4.1%	6	\$ 27,200	16	\$ 59,300	18	24.6%	11	82.3%	23	2.0%	5
Nayland	4.9%	11	\$ 27,200	16	\$ 50,200	10	32.5%	21	64.9%	12	7.1%	13
Enner Glynn	4.0%	5	\$ 30,700	22	\$ 64,200	22	20.6%	6	74.0%	19	1.5%	2
Maitlands	4.4%	8	\$ 26,500	14	\$ 50,200	10	26.6%	15	72.2%	16	6.3%	11
Isel Park	6.6%	17	\$ 23,500	2	\$ 44,700	5	33.5%	23	62.8%	9	11.7%	24
Langbein	4.6%	9	\$ 25,100	10	\$ 54,000	15	26.5%	14	69.7%	14	7.2%	14
Nelson Airport	6.3%	15	\$ 26,300	13	\$ 40,200	2	33.3%	22	56.2%	4	6.5%	12
Tahunanui	7.5%	22	\$ 24,300	5	\$ 40,300	3	38.0%	24	52.3%	2	11.2%	23
Tahuna Hills	5.5%	12	\$ 34,200	25	\$ 71,700	26	18.7%	3	74.1%	20	1.7%	3
Port Nelson	7.1%	20	\$ 21,300	1	\$ 37,500	1	46.2%	27	90.9%	27	8.3%	17
The Wood	6.1%	14	\$ 24,400	6	\$ 43,100	4	38.6%	25	63.6%	10	15.2%	27
Britannia	4.1%	7	\$ 35,800	27	\$ 71,500	25	27.5%	16	72.7%	17	2.8%	7
Washington	10.5%	26	\$ 25,900	12	\$ 51,400	12	23.2%	10	56.5%	5	7.2%	15
Trafalgar	11.8%	27	\$ 24,700	7	\$ 48,300	8	39.3%	26	47.2%	1	15.1%	26
Maitai	7.3%	21	\$ 24,900	9	\$ 55,000	16	29.3%	19	57.7%	7	11.1%	21
Kirks	9.2%	25	\$ 26,700	15	\$ 53,800	14	20.2%	5	55.4%	3	8.7%	18
Bronte	6.4%	16	\$ 29,700	21	\$ 60,500	20	30.0%	20	66.5%	13	10.3%	19
Atmore	5.5%	13	\$ 27,800	19	\$ 57,300	17	26.4%	13	73.0%	18	8.1%	16
Toi Toi	7.1%	19	\$ 24,100	4	\$ 44,800	6	27.8%	17	64.1%	11	11.1%	21
Broads	8.3%	23	\$ 24,000	3	\$ 47,700	7	25.4%	12	59.1%	8	12.6%	25
Grampians	8.4%	24	\$ 24,800	8	\$ 48,300	8	28.4%	18	56.7%	6	10.7%	20
The Brook	7.1%	18	\$ 27,300	18	\$ 53,600	13	22.5%	9	70.3%	15	5.2%	10
Atawhai	3.8%	4	\$ 34,700	26	\$ 69,100	23	19.2%	4	79.1%	21	2.0%	6
Clifton	3.7%	3	\$ 31,700	24	\$ 70,100	24	17.4%	2	82.3%	24	1.1%	1
Glenduan	3.3%	1	\$ 31,400	23	\$ 75,000	27	16.4%	1	84.9%	25	3.7%	9
Whangamoia	4.8%	10	\$ 28,800	20	\$ 60,200	19	21.9%	8	79.1%	22	1.8%	4

Social deprivation

The [Social Deprivation Index](#) is compiled by the Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington. This index is derived from Census data to indicate the relative deprivation of areas. The different variables used for calculating the deprivation index include - communication, income, employment, qualifications, owned home, support, living space and transport.

A value of 10 on the index of deprivation indicates that the area is in the most deprived 10 percent of areas in New Zealand. The scale reflects a continuum from 'least deprivation' to 'most deprivation', rather than from 'affluence' to 'deprivation'.

The index indicates that the Tahunanui and Broads area units are the most deprived in Nelson and the Clifton and Glenduan area units are the least deprived.

Some area units have a wide difference within their communities, with pockets of high and low deprivation at the meshblock⁷ level. Isel Park, Toi Toi and Grampians are the area units with the greatest variation in deprivation indices.

Table 15: Social Deprivation Index and Range by area unit, 2013

Area Unit	Area Unit Deprivation Index 2013	Deprivation Index 2013 range for meshblocks within the area unit
Ngawhatu	2	1-9
Saxton	3	2-6
Nayland	6	5-7
Enner Glynn	4	1-7
Maitlands	6	1-9
Isel Park	8	1-10
Langbein	6	4-7
Nelson Airport	8	7-8
Tahunanui	9	6-9
Tahuna Hills	3	1-7
Port Nelson	6	4-6
The Wood	7	3-10
Britannia	3	1-6
Washington	8	4-10
Trafalgar	8	5-9
Maitai	6	3-9
Kirks	8	5-10
Bronte	5	1-9
Atmore	4	1-7
Toi Toi	8	1-10
Broads	9	6-10
Grampians	8	1-10
The Brook	6	4-7
Atawhai	2	1-6
Clifton	1	1-4
Glenduan	1	1-2
Whangamoia	3	2-7

⁷ Meshblocks are the smallest geographic areas used by Statistics New Zealand for collecting data. Meshblocks are aggregated to build area units, which are then aggregated to territorial authorities and regional councils.