



Section: One **Pages** **4 - 5****Our Vision Principles and Purpose**

Kaikohe the heart of Ngapuhi

Our Guiding Principles

Our Purpose He waka eke noa

Section: Two **Pages** **5 - 6****Our Achievements**

Our Built Environment

Our Natural Environment

Our Economic Development

Social and Culture

Our Spiritual Focus Area

Section: Three **Pages** **7 - 14****Our Plans for 2017-2019**

Drivers of Change

Our Community Economic Development

Build on Primary Assets of Kaikohe for food

The Ngawha Challenge

Attracting Inward Investment

Promoting Co-Operatives

Document number: A1749889

Building the Brand of Kaikohe

Our Built Environment

Kaikohe pride

Council has a Role in Social Housing

Improve and Maintain high level of Services

Community Connectivity

Safe Streets Policy

Kaikohe has safe and sufficient water supply

Waste Water System and Drainage

Our Natural Environment

Protecting our ecological footprint

Kaikohe Cares

Work with Farmers and Private Land Owners

Iwi lands

Social Development

Hope for Our Youth

Our Social Conscience

Sport and Recreation

Spiritual Focus Area

Iwi Engagement

Section: Four

Page

14 - 14

In Summary

Kaikohe Community Plan 2017- 2019

Section 1: Our Vision, Principles and Purpose

Kaikohe – The Heart of Ngapuhi

Kaikohe is “Our Town” a unique community that celebrates the 5 well-beings under-pinning this plan, **environmental, spiritual, social, cultural and economic well-being**

In describing this vision, the community added the following behaviours to provide a framework for the community to build upon.

Manaakitanga and Whanaungatanga are behaviours which acknowledge the mana of others as having equal or greater importance than ourselves, through the expressions of love/aroha, generosity, hospitality and mutual respect. Kaitiakitanga is a recognised philosophy for the care of our environment, including all the elements of community life. When we display the mana of manaakitanga, whanaungatanga and kaitiakitanga, they uplift the status of all, thus building unity through humility and the act of giving. We value self-determination and strive for empowerment in our communities to do things for ourselves.

Our Guiding Principles

These principles will guide the ongoing relationships within the community and agencies we work with including FNDC, NRC, and NINC, private businesses, trusts and community groups. These principles are;

- We commit ourselves to resolving conflict
- We believe in unity without requiring uniformity
- We work in an inclusive and collaborative manner
- We will empower and support local people and businesses to make a difference
- We will act in a manner which enables the 5 well-beings of this plan
- We believe the price of individual freedom is the willingness to also accept responsibility
- We recognise the diversity and richness in our community and acknowledge that everything is connected
- We work with integrity and honesty, be open and transparent in all our dealings
- As a community plan we work and live together in the spirit of manaakitanga, whanaungatanga, kaitiakitanga

Our Purpose: He waka eke noa

- Our community plan is an holistic approach to community development, not just infrastructure
- Our plan focuses on strategic priorities rather than adhoc approaches. Adhoc approaches have to be couched in a strategic context in order to give a level of weighting
- Refreshing the Kaikohe plan has been a community led approach by involving a cross section of community groups/members
- In understanding community needs and aligning them to a collective purpose helps build our community spirit
- Building trust, confidence and goodwill in our relationships with community stakeholders is important
- Lifting community aspirations shows the way for social and economic revival of Kaikohe

Section 2: Our Achievements since 2011

Our Built Environment

- Based on current usage Kaikohe town has sufficient safe and healthy water supply for its immediate needs
- Kaikohe wastewater system is sufficient for its immediate needs. An upgrade is planned for 2019/20
- Rawiri Taiwhanga Reserve clean up and beautification project led by KBA
- KBA Broadway beautification project for Kaikohe siting planter boxes on Broadway
- Marino Court beautification with murals of local heroes done by students and KBA
- Cycle trail entrance signage directing cyclists to stop in Kaikohe
- Chris Wilkie fence mural commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Gallipoli landing
- Students of Northland College wall mural on Broadway
- GROW Kaikohe project with Akau leading out place making workshops for youth and community participation
- Kaikohe Hotel purchased by Rungaga Iwi O Ngapuhi. Building demolished and site cleared for land banking
- Cycle racks established on Broadway
- Wipe Out project removing graffiti and educating youngsters. Project lead Walter Huia
- Mangakahia Rd now a State Highway 15 ownership transferred to NZTA
- Kaikohe adopts "Cycle Friendly" town with cycle lanes painted on Station Rd
- Footpath upgrade lower Broadway
- Top Energy granted resource consent to extend geothermal extraction for electricity generation

Our Natural Environment

- Relationships formed with young farmers and federated farmers group

Our Economic Development

- Te Tai Tokerau growth study launched focussing on 6 major industries, tourism, dairy, forestry, aquaculture, marine manufacturing and horticulture
- Akina foundation partnership with council creating the Far North Thrive program to assist social enterprise development in Kaikohe
- Far North Resilient Communities Charitable Trust formed to increase levels of community engagement on a range of community projects
- Concept plan designed for Economic Zone on Top Energy land at Ngawha
- Kaikohe Co-operative formed to develop a Kaikohe market garden enterprise
- Rangihamama Trust dairy conversion completed
- Ngapuhi funding secured for Rangihamama Papakainga housing program
- Cycle trail to Horeke opened
- Te Wananga o Aotearoa opened new campus in Kaikohe

Social and Culture

- PouPou on the Cycle Trail entrance completed
- “Kaikohe Korero” web based newsletter established
- HYPE and Kaikohe Community have established their own active Facebook Page
- New lights for Kaikohe Rugby ground
- Kaikohe Netball courts upgraded
- Northland College rebuild completed
- Solomon Group established in Kaikohe specialising in road making careers training
- Kaikohe skate park completed
- Placed Based Investment program led by Ministry of Education with MPI oversight focussing on student achievement and education pathways
- FNDC youth council established in 2016 for Kaikohe/Hokianga ward

Our Spiritual Focus Area

- Forming of Kaikohe Church leaders forum who meeting with Police, Prison, Principals and Business leaders
- Chaplin services re-introduced in Northland College and youth, parenting and budgeting courses being run by the churches

Section 3: Our Plans for 2017-19

Drivers of Change

During the 60's and 70's Kaikohe was a thriving service town for farming. Cows were milked in herds of less than 50, on small land blocks. With improved roads and technology led to closure of many smaller dairy factories. The trend towards larger farms, diversification into sheep and beef farming was evident during the 70s. Small land holders looked to forestry as a new crop of choice. Land was consolidating into bigger economic units and plantations, with 25 year harvest rotation only provided limited employment. In the 90s more consolidation in the dairy sector and coupled with changes in retail trends toward scale in the 2000's continued the demise of Kaikohe as main service centre and economic hub. Nevertheless we have tried to write a plan that goes beyond "Business as Usual" as we know it and to challenge us to wedge the slide and start a way forward for Kaikohe.

Economic Development

Kaikohe has varying levels of economic aspirations from "Think Big" projects arising from Ngawha to family based organic gardens. Also agriculture, horticulture, forestry, retail, tradies, professional, education and social services each with their own level of importance makes up the economic fabric of Kaikohe. Maori economic aspirations post settlement will also feature prominently in the future of Kaikohe.

Employment and a trained workforce are key indicators when measuring economic development. In Kaikohe our statistics show we are trending negatively and welfare support is increasing. When jobs become scarce, competition for jobs increases and talent emigration becomes an option only adding to the effect. Regardless our goal is to coordinate delivery of this plan by building a qualified workforce and promoting the opportunities within it for employment.

Build on the primary production assets of Kaikohe for food production

- Promote the Kaikohe Economic Charter as a visionary document for economic development
- Making use of fertile land, labour and fresh water around Kaikohe offers small land owners a chance to amalgamate land and resources to grow food. Establishing food production cooperatives is a simple way of growing up to scale and regulate quality and supply to customers
- Develop food security models and supply contracts to regulate ongoing business starting with local customers
- Focus on agriculture, aquafarming, horticulture and honey as a start and build on what's already established. Food production is not a new science, we have not developed its potential as an economic driver for Kaikohe
- Align/support for hapu and iwi of Ngapuhi as they build whanau capacity to grow their social capital base utilising land and labour

The Ngawha Challenge

- A zone change and securing long term water supply is the catalyst for the Ngawha Park development to succeed. Investors want security and protection to invest in business models particularly if food production is to be a primary economic driver for the Ngawha site
- Plan for Ngawha water source to enable long term commercial development and nearby supporting infrastructure
- Work with Top Energy and Iwi to build on the geo-thermal reserves space and opportunities within particularly to develop primary and secondary processing models for food production and supporting services
- Develop R&D capacity to look at new products and growing techniques. Tap into MBIE and MPI resources to fund research capacity, i.e. (Endeavour Fund)

Attracting inward investment

- Provide training and workshop opportunities for land owners and the business sectors to understand investment models, networks and how to undertake due diligence on investment opportunities.
- Build internal investment capability where/who to understand investor needs
- Use established agencies to link with investors, NINC, FNDC, FNH, MPI, Ngapuhi Asset Holding Co.
- Build the KEDWG role to assist SME's and Investors to access services and to drive local projects
- Hold a Career Expo in Kaikohe. Lift employers district profile
- Comparative low cost of land/housing in Kaikohe. Attractive for returning whanau to invest in themselves.
- FNDC keeping abreast of infrastructure needs and services to support Kaikohe growth plans
- Provide Commercial Property owners with informed understanding of the legislative changes to the building code in order assess the impact to refit or repurpose buildings for future use opportunities

Promoting co-operatives

- Food Co-ops are a low cost entry to grow, market and sell food for growers
- Producer Co-ops provide advantages in aggregating supply, building mass to market and Consumer Co-ops to support local SME's. They provide choice and are excellent in creating a circular local economy
- Build business models to assist small land blocks to participate (including marae communities)in co-operative collectives

Building the brand of Kaikohe

- KEDWG plays a key role in building the brand of Kaikohe by promoting it as a place to visit and invest
- Build a Pou Whenua trail as iconic symbols for Kaikohe and its history
- Develop a communications strategy to promote Kaikohe, i.e. Kaikohe Korero
- Work with FNDC to lift visual profile of Kaikohe, Kaikohe needs a symbolic statement “this is who we are”
- Create a tourism friendly town for Cycle Trail users and Freedom Campers.
- Work with Pioneer Village Museum as an iconic heritage museum and upgrade its profile as an interesting place to visit
- Involve Maori communities in the Cycle Trail. FNDC to lead workshops on “how to engage on the Cycle Trail” for small businesses and Marae’s
- Support the Ngapuhi arts strategy and help profile local artists and crafts people to the rest of the world.

Our Built Environment:

To build Kaikohe town once again as a main trading and social centre that evokes community pride. Our goal is to make citizens feel safe, business secure, services available and economic and social progress is being felt.

Kaikohe pride

- Ngapuhi are committed to developing the hotel site
- Council plans to redevelop the town centre
- Council upgrading the Kaikohe offices and community hall
- Strong focus on cultural heritage of Kaikohe (Pre-Post European Settlement)

Council has a role in social housing

- Maintaining pensioner flats portfolio in good condition
- Support Papakainga housing projects and work with developers on compliance rules (regulatory)
- Encourage adoption by Council of Eco-Green housing standards

Improve and maintain high level of town services

- A “boots on the ground” and coordinated approach to implement this plan
- Place public toilets top and bottom of Kaikohe town with facilities for breast feeding mothers (Kaikohe has the highest infant birth rates)
- New toilets needed on Recreational Rd end of Lindvart park

Community Connectivity

- Prioritise UFB availability, (RB12 rural broadband phase 2) and mobile blackspot fund (MBSF)
- Make cloud technology accessible and “free Wi-Fi” available in Kaikohe town
- Link with the Kaikohe Youth Space for “safe spaces” for youth to access on-line technology

Safe streets policy

- Carry out a road calming audit around schools and high risk intersections
- Provide adequate cycle facilities , well paved footpaths, good street lighting in and around secure car parking
- Attractive signage in Maori and English showing street names, place names directions to public facilities
- Link with the Kaikohe Youth Space in terms of Youth related projects and safe public spaces for youth programs
- Support TRAION on the “PBI - Kainga Ora” initiative for safe homes and safe neighbourhoods
- Establish Safe Street audit framework with the community (link to Kaikohe Youth Space) using social media and online survey tools to increase community participation in the framework design
- Establish a master plan for Kaikohe that integrates all of above and provides the community with a long term plan to strive for.

Kaikohe has safe, sufficient water to supply Kaikohe household

- Ensuring Kaikohe freshwater supplies are adequate for future and seasonal needs as new builds and economic projects evolve
- Accommodate policy changes in the 2017 Regional Plan on water bores and water metering

Waste Water Treatment system and Drainage

- New transfer pump station upgrade planned for 2019/21
- Enforce household septic systems and compliance policy
- Identify touch points of the current Kaikohe drainage system and a plan of work to remedy known areas for flooding in heavy rains, Bank Bar, Station Rd, etc.

Our Natural Environment:

Kaikohe citizens acknowledge strong healthy eco systems and ngahere can provide sustainable living for their families. Kaikohe has been built around serving a rural lifestyle and its economic dependence on farming, forestry and horticulture is an important factor in how we manage these impacts on our environment. Our goal is to prepare a catchment plan that gives due weighting to our urban and rural environments around Kaikohe.

Protecting our ecological footprint

- Waterways, ngahere protection are paramount. Develop a Kaikohe catchment plan with NRC
- Work up a clean streams policy/philosophy to underpin a catchment plan
- Work with Papa Taiao group to engage youth and parents – link to the Kaikohe Youth Space and street communities
- Develop a clean streams programs jointly with IWI and NRC starting with Project Wairoro
- Using cultural stories of Opango (Kaikohekohe) to assess our biodiversity base line with Iwi.
- Work with IWI supported by DOC to co-design a project for Kaikohe. Programs will need dedicated leadership and motivated volunteers – link with PBI mobilising communities focused

Kaikohe cares philosophy

- Tap into NRC/DOC/FNDC/MPI project specific funding streams
- Councils testing at water and land discharge points for containments to be shared
- Develop training for Marae & street communities for water testing and monitoring water quality

Work with farmers, and private land owners

- Hone Tiatoa taking a lead with Mangamutu stream clean up and riparian plantings
- Set up Farmer Labs to share learnings and practices. Farmers are conscious and resilient people, work with them, they are good teachers and community citizens
- Reduce harmful fertiliser/pesticide/herbicides use
- Keeping stock out of waterways
- Recycling food production waste
- Federated Farmers wives are an effective and resilient networked volunteer group. We must work with them
- Fencing streams and riparian buffer planting – link with KYS and KODE and T500 for potential labour force. Funding from Fonterra for resource materials
- Weed and pest control (ongoing) and work with cross Government programmes to also provide employment in this area – Iwi partnerships to be the new norm in this space. Kaitiaki knowledge required to make the desired impact and a health & wellbeing benefit for the community.
- Protect elite volcanic soils, our traditional food bowl
- Build riparian plant nurseries for supply to projects

Iwi lands

- Support pest control programs on Iwi lands, CCPA programs
- Landcare Trust/NWR/NRC offers assistance to farmers and Iwi on pest control, weeds and ngahere protection

Our Social Development:

Youth (under 40) represent 54% of our Kaikohe population base and of that 73% are Maori (*ID statistics data*). These are important factors in the way we design our plans and work with youth particularly Maori. They each have their own aspirations and we must attune ourselves to what these are and encourage their development accordingly. Also to consider the social impacts facing families as they navigate their daily lives. Our goal is to build strong and healthy families to enable confidence and self-determination for themselves.

Hope for our Youth

- Drawing on PBI and their learnings from the Social Sector trials, Te Kotahitanga Mahi Kaha Trust has opened a Youth space building “Te Uma O te Kona” in Kaikohe. A fit out plan is being prepared with Youth ideas, programs and participation
- Building on Inspiring Communities mentoring program with FNDC Youth Council in Kaikohe
- Encourage Youth councillors attending local council meetings to build experience and knowledge
- Learning by design is actively engaging young minds in “Grow Kaikohe” projects being led by Akau too;
 - Developing real project skills and experience with young minds
 - Making connections and developing ideas for community pride
 - Creating activities, fixtures and events for youth and the community at large
 - Learning by design, a process on creative learning that is fun
- Collaboration with TRION, Kaikohe Community Youth Trust and Te Kotahitanga Mahi Kaha Trust to support Youth based activities.
- Community Outcomes Framework and Community Goals developed for validation and use by community organisations across the life of the plan continuum
- Young people are given an authentic opportunity to be involved in key decisions for our community.

Our Social Conscience

- Develop a sinking lid strategy for the sale of alcohol in Kaikohe. Cap number of retail liquor outlets and reasonable trading hours in Councils LAP
- Work with Corrections on community orientated rehabilitation programs
- Align with PTE’s and employers to build talent currency to order to fill skills shortages and training for employment programs
- Promote “Be My Own Boss” training using MSD resourcing for SME start-ups.
- Promote the E-Centre Hub training approach to reach social and business enterprise (build partnership between Northland Inc and Massey University)
- Continue to pursue Ngapuhi Tertiary Hub pathways, linking economic development to a qualified workforce
- Build youth and community leadership capacity through the likes of HYPE and GROW Kaikohe programs
- Work with and support the Kaikohe Business Association (KBA) and Police on street security. People must feel safe and protection of their property - link with Kaikohe Youth Space programs.

- Support and promote the “Community of Learning” forum and initiatives as a collaborative approach to sharing knowledge, expertise and achievement challenges for teachers, students and whanau

Sport and Recreation

- Support Sportsville Kaikohe where codes work and play together using shared facilities
- The Recreation Reserve Plan for Lindvart Park is being upgraded by FNDC. This is designed to overcome the roles and responsibilities of each functioning entity that has use of the grounds and facilities
- Sport Northland undertakes active programs in schools and clubs around Kaikohe to encourage engagement and participation of students in sport. These include,
 - Health Promotions in schools (nutrition)
 - Fitness (being active)
 - Connecting parents to those messages
 - Coaching, supporting, guiding
 - Activating sporting programs and activities
 - Organising special events
 - Working with clubs, schools and sports organisations to build participation in sport
- Build a Recreation Centre in Kaikohe to cater for all seasons sports and major indoor events

Spiritual Focus Area

The Community of Churches plays an important social and spiritual role in Kaikohe in promoting Christian faith and values while respecting religious diversity. Our goal is to work with families to encourage self-determination and assist them to live better lives and “to be who they want to be.”

- The Kaikohe Church community offers Chaplin services which has started in some schools
- Supporting the churches role in providing marriage, parenting and budgeting services for families
- Encourage church Youth Development programs, i.e. A2J Youth Group and Gen 412
- Support prison Chaplin services, e.g. Angel Tree program helping prisoners and their families reintegrate into society
- Faith based programs such as Man Up and Legacy

Iwi Engagement

Maori hold a special place in the social fabric of Kaikohe and as a bi cultural community we respect their views and the views of all people

- Ngapuhi Asset Holding Company working with council on the Kaikohe hotel site redevelopment plans
- Papakainga housing development on Rangihamama farm – 14 houses planned
- Identifying restrictions to enabling Maori Freehold Lands ;
 - Paper Roads (FNDC)
 - Land locked lands (KPMG)
 - Rating (FNDC)
- Engage with MPI/MBIE SMART farming practices to improve efficiencies and quality production for Maori farmers
- Resourcing and promoting a talent base using Rangihamama Farm as a baseline for developing Young Maori farmers
- Progressing Ngapuhi Waitangi Claims and pathway to settlement
- Continue building Kohewhata Marae as centre for cultural development in language, customs and community tourism

Section 4: In Summary

Our plan highlights a number of opportunities, each with their own level of importance. As a living document this plan is by no means exhaustive and is for the community to continually review, update and realign over time as priorities change and opportunities arise. It will require dedicated practitioners to advocate for its implementation and get the support from the various agencies, businesses, volunteer and social groups who have an interest in Kaikohe and the well-being of its citizens.

Contributors

This plan is a refresh of the previous Kaikohe plan initiated by Mike Shaw. Public dialogue was started and by listening to the community “needs and wants” forms the baseline for this plan. Our contributors were;

Aimee Ruka - Kaikohe Korero/Travel Consultant	Rosie Nathan – PBI/MOE Project Advocate
Anne Tau – NISS	Ruby Watson – Akau/Youth
Arthur Webber - Solomon Group/Adult Education	Tania Pene - TRION
Cheryl Smith - Sport Northland	Vanessa Whiu – PBI/MOE Project Advocate
Nicole Anderson – KEDWG/KBA	Hone Tiatoa – Artist and Environmental Advocate
Mike Shaw – Advocacy/Community of Churches	Renata Beasley – Man Up

Far North District Council

2013 Census results

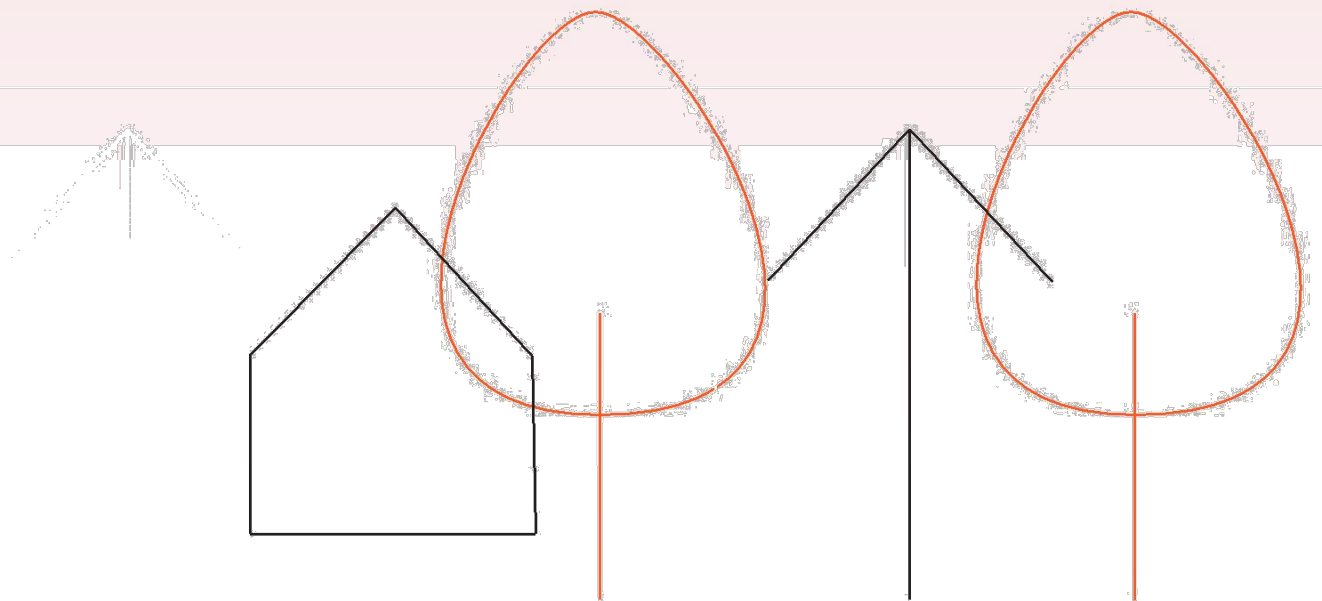
Far North District

Comparison year: 2006

Benchmark area: Northland Region

Community profile reports Far North District

Community profile



Far North
District Council

Te Kaunihera o Tai Tokerau Ki Te Raki

Table of contents

Home	2
Population highlights	4
About the profile areas	6
Population, dwellings & ethnicity	8
Service age groups	11
Five year age groups	14
Single year of age	16
Qualifications	19
Field of qualifications	22
Employment status	25
Industry sector of employment - 2013	29
Occupation of employment	32
Method of travel to work	35
Individual income	37
Individual income quartiles	40
Household income	42
Household income quartiles	45
Sources of household income	48

Welcome to the Far North District Community Profile

The Far North District is located at the northern-most tip of New Zealand's North Island, about 200 kilometres north of the Auckland CBD.

The Far North District Community Profile provides demographic analysis for the District and its suburbs based on results from the 2013, 2006 and 2001 Censuses of Population and Dwellings. The profile is updated with population estimates when Statistics New Zealand releases new figures.

Important Statistics

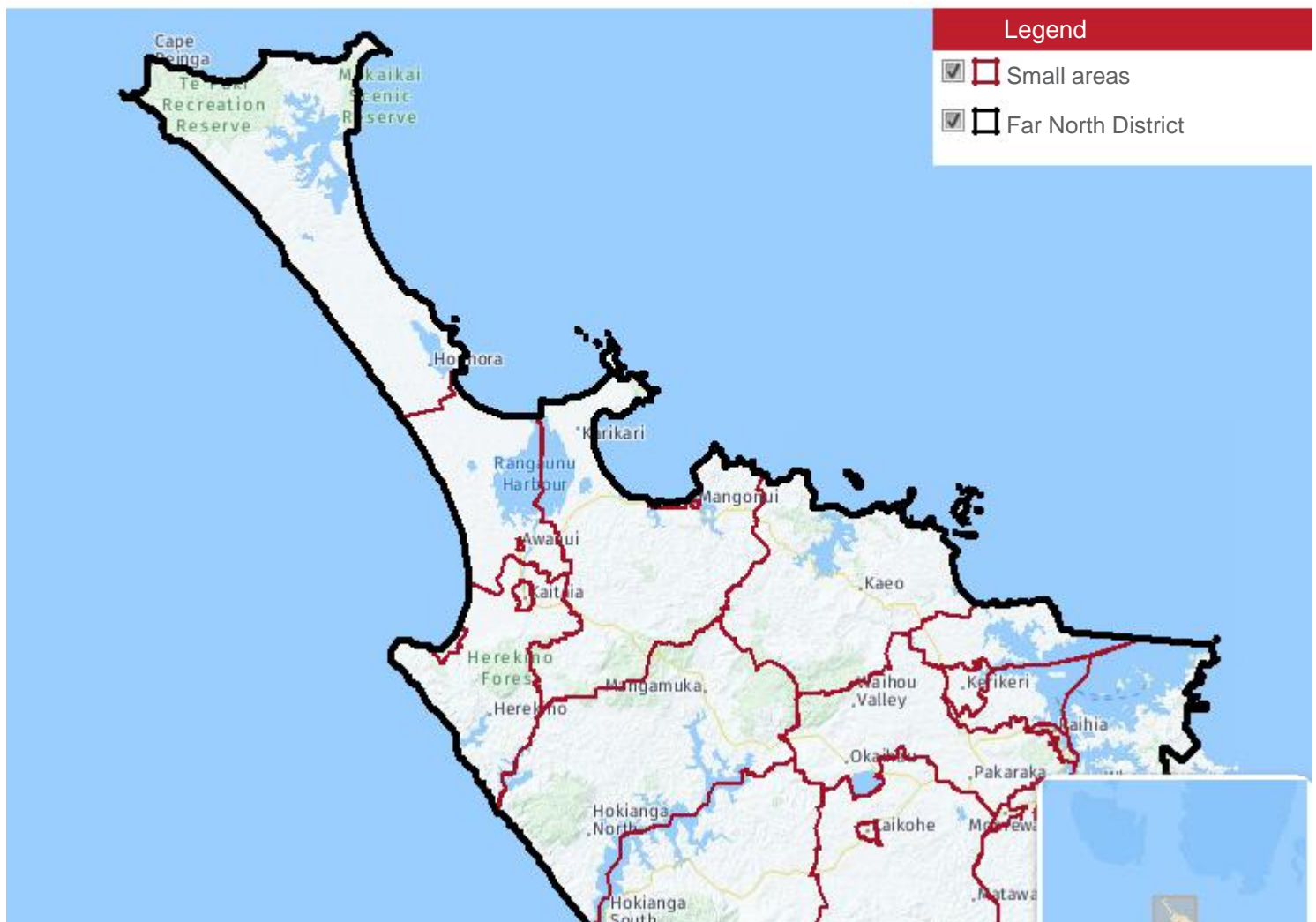
Population
62,000
ERP 2016

Land area
731,127
hectares (7,311 Km²)

Population density
0.08
persons per hectare

Profile areas

Far North District





Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Far North District

Population highlights

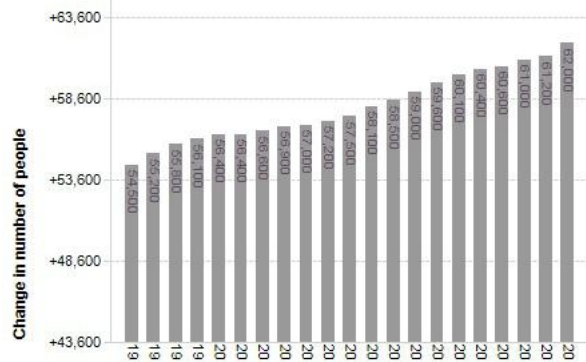
Population

62,000

ERP, 2016

↑ Grown by 800 from the previous year.

Estimated Resident Population, Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates – information releases for 30th June 2013 and earlier issues. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Key ◀ No significant change since 2006 (less than ±0.5%) ▲ Increased since 2006 ▼ Decreased since 2006

Median Age

43.3

Northland Region 42.7
New Zealand 38.0

Average household size

2.53 (-0.20)

Northland Region 2.51
New Zealand 2.66

Couples with children

33% (-3.5%)

Northland Region 34%
New Zealand 41%

Households with a mortgage

24% (-2.9%)

Northland Region 28%
New Zealand 32%

Medium and high density housing

6% (-0.6%)

Northland Region 9%
New Zealand 17%

Households renting

25% (2.6%)

Northland Region 26%
New Zealand 29%

Public transport (to work)

0% (0.0%)

Northland Region 0%
New Zealand 4%

Walked, jogged, cycled to work

6% (-0.2%)

Northland Region 6%
New Zealand 8%

Higher degree

3% (0.7%)

Northland Region 3%
New Zealand 6%

Māori descent

41% (-0.6%)

Northland Region 32%
New Zealand 16%

Overseas born

13% (1.0%)

Northland Region 14%
New Zealand 24%

Low income households

27% (-3.6%)

Northland Region 25%
New Zealand 19%

Unemployed

11.5% ▲(3.7%)

Northland Region 9.7%▲

New Zealand 7.1%▲

Far North District

About the profile areas

Location and boundaries

The Far North District is located at the northern-most tip of New Zealand's North Island, about 200 kilometres north of the Auckland CBD. The Far North District is bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the north and east, the Whangarei District and the Kaipara District in the south, and the Tasman Sea in the west.

Name origin

The Far North District is named to describe its location; the northern-most district of New Zealand.

Important Statistics

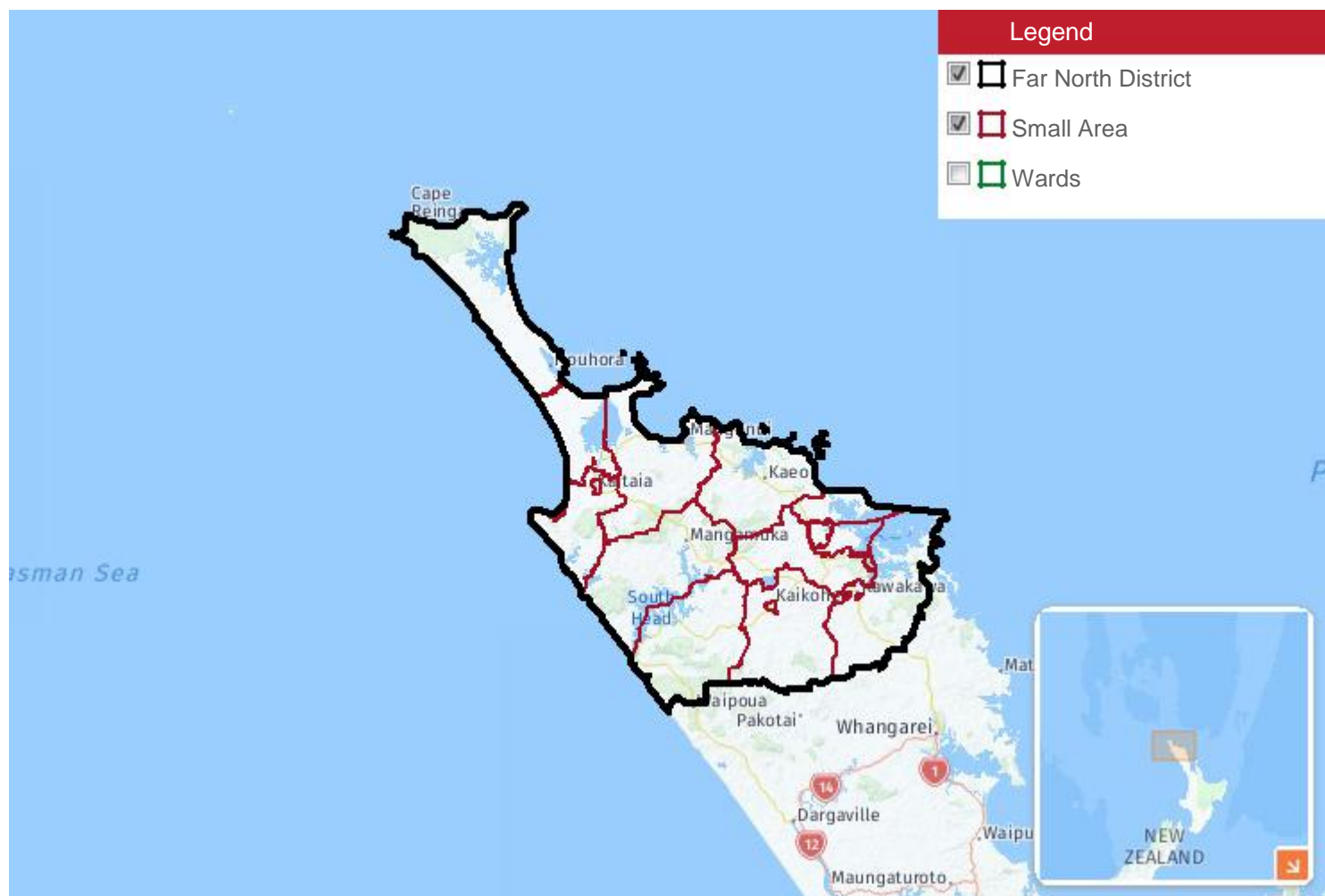
Population
55,734
2013 Usual residents

Land area
731,127
hectares (7,311 Km²)

Population density
0.08
persons per hectare

Profile areas

Far North District



Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

[f Drivers of population change](#)

Settlement history

European settlement of the Far North District dates from 1819 when the first mission settlement was established in Kerikeri, following Captain Cook's arrival in the Bay of Islands in 1769. Early industries included ship building, whaling, timber milling, crop growing, grazing and dairy farming. In 1840 The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by both the Māori Chiefs and the British Crown at Waitangi. Population growth took place during the late 1800s and early 1900s, aided by the kauri gum trade, the opening of the railway line, and growth in the dairy farming and fishing industries. Expansion continued during the post-war years, particularly from the 1950s to the 1970s, spurred by improved access and tourism (especially in the coastal areas). The population of the District increased gradually between 1996 and 2006, rising from 53,000 to about 56,000 people, and then was relatively stable to 2013. It should be noted that the population of the District increases substantially during the summer holiday season.

Land use

The Far North District is predominantly rural, with urban and holiday areas in numerous small towns and settlements. There is a township in the north-west at Kaitaia, a cluster of towns on the east coast around the Bay of Islands (Kawakawa, Kerikeri, Moerewa, Opuā, Paihia and Russell), the township of Kaikohe centrally situated to the west of them, a cluster of small settlements on the south-west coast surrounding the Hokianga Harbour (Horeke, Kohukohu, Omapere, Opononi, Panguru and Rawene), as well as other more scattered townships/settlements. The District includes considerable coastline on the east and west coasts, numerous beaches and many islands. Rural land is used largely for agriculture, horticulture and forestry. Tourism is also an important industry. The Far North District encompasses a total land area of over 7,300 square kilometres.

Transport

The Far North District is served by State Highways 1, 10 and 12, Bay of Islands Airport, Kaikohe Airport, Kaitaia Airport, the Hokianga Ferry and the Paihia - Russell Ferry.

Major features

Major features of the District include Ninety Mile Beach and numerous other beaches, Bay of Islands, Bay of Islands Maritime Park, Waiairiki Pools (Ngawha Hot Springs), Haruru Falls, Te Paki Sand Dunes, Bay of Islands Vintage Railway, Kawiti Glow Worm Caves, Waitangi Treaty Grounds, Kerikeri Mission Station, Pompallier Mission, Russell Museum, Te Waimate Mission House, Rainbow Warrior Wreck, Frigate HMNZS Canterbury, numerous wineries, Ngawha Power Station, Northland Region Corrections Facility, Hokianga Hospital, Kaitaia Hospital, North Tec (Bay of Islands, Kaitaia and Rawene Campuses), Kaikohe Learning Centre (North Tec), Te Ahu Civic and Community Centre (including Far North Regional Museum), various forests, Bay of Islands Golf Club (Kerikeri), Houhora Golf Club, Kaikohe Golf & Squash Club, Kaitaia Golf Club, Kauri Cliffs Golf Course, Marty's Golf and Archery Range, Peppers Carrington Resort & Golf Club, Waitangi Golf Club, Bay of Islands Marina (Port Opuā), a number of harbours (Herekino, Hokianga, Houhora, Mangonui, Opuā, Parengarenga, Rangaunu, Whangape and Whangaroa), various walks, Twin Coast Cycle Trail, several lakes (Manuwai, Ngatu, Ohia, Omapere, Owhareiti, Rotokawau, Wahakari and Waiparera) and numerous scenic reserves.

Indigenous background

The original inhabitants of the Far North District were the Māori people.

Included areas

The Far North District includes the localities (Census area units) of Ahipara, Awanui, Bay of Islands, Haruru Falls, Herekino, Hokianga North, Hokianga South, Houhora, Kaeo, Kaikohe, Kaitaia East, Kaitaia West, Kapiro, Karikari Peninsula-Maungataniwha, Kawakawa, Kerikeri, Kohukohu, Mangapa-Matauri Bay, Moerewa, Motutangi-Kareponia, Ngapuhi-Kaikou, North Cape, Oheawai, Okaihau, Omapere and Opononi, Opuā East, Opuā West, Paihia, Pokere-Waihaha, Rawene, Russell, Taipa Bay-Mangonui, Waihou Valley-Hupara and Waitangi.

Far North District

Population, dwellings & ethnicity

The Census provides us with a count of the total population in the Far North District in 2013 as well as several sub-populations such as the Māori population and the overseas born. It also enables us to see how these have changed over each Census year period back to 2001. For post 2013 population go to [Current population estimate](#).

Population

Far North District	2013			2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	
Population (excluding O/S visitors)	55,731	100.0	100.0	55,845	100.0	100.0	-114
▪ Females	28,506	51.1	51.5	28,251	50.6	50.9	+255
▪ Males	27,225	48.9	48.5	27,594	49.4	49.1	-369

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Dwellings

Far North District	2013			2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	
Private dwellings	21,777	78.2	80.3	20,472	79.5	81.8	+1,305
Unoccupied private dwellings	5,811	20.9	19.0	5,049	19.6	17.6	+762
Pop in private dwellings	55,080	--	--	54,873	--	--	+207
Average Household size	2.53	--	2.51	2.68	--	2.63	-0.15
Non private dwellings	273	1.0	0.6	237	0.9	0.6	+36
Pop in non private dwellings	657	--	--	960	--	--	-303
Total dwellings	27,861	100.0	100.0	25,758	100.0	100.0	+2,103

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

Culture and ethnicity

Far North District	2013			2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	
Population							
Māori descent	22,635	40.6	31.6	22,995	41.2	31.9	-360
Speaks Maori	7,038	12.6	7.8	7,425	13.3	8.4	-387
New Zealand born	41,817	75.0	76.8	43,041	77.1	79.0	-1,224

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[a](#) [Map of population density](#)

- [!\[\]\(eae20f1adff742df783f6f7e3bbe72d1_img.jpg\) Map of low density housing](#)
- [!\[\]\(43c6e08c5a1618d745b54da5c843274e_img.jpg\) Forecast households and dwellings \(2013 and beyond\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(f5ee48910650695cea680b2433c1d60d_img.jpg\) Forecast population \(2013 and beyond\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(da0f02caffeb5a74776a1d5d1892b059_img.jpg\) Forecast persons in non-private-dwellings \(2013 and beyond\)](#)

Far North District

Service age groups

The Age Structure of the population is the most widely used component of the Census. It is an indicator of an area's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future. The Far North District's age demographics are indicative of the area's era of settlement and provide key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age-specific).

To get a more complete picture of the Far North District's demographic characteristics, the Far North District's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Family](#) and [Household type](#) data.

Age structure - Service age groups

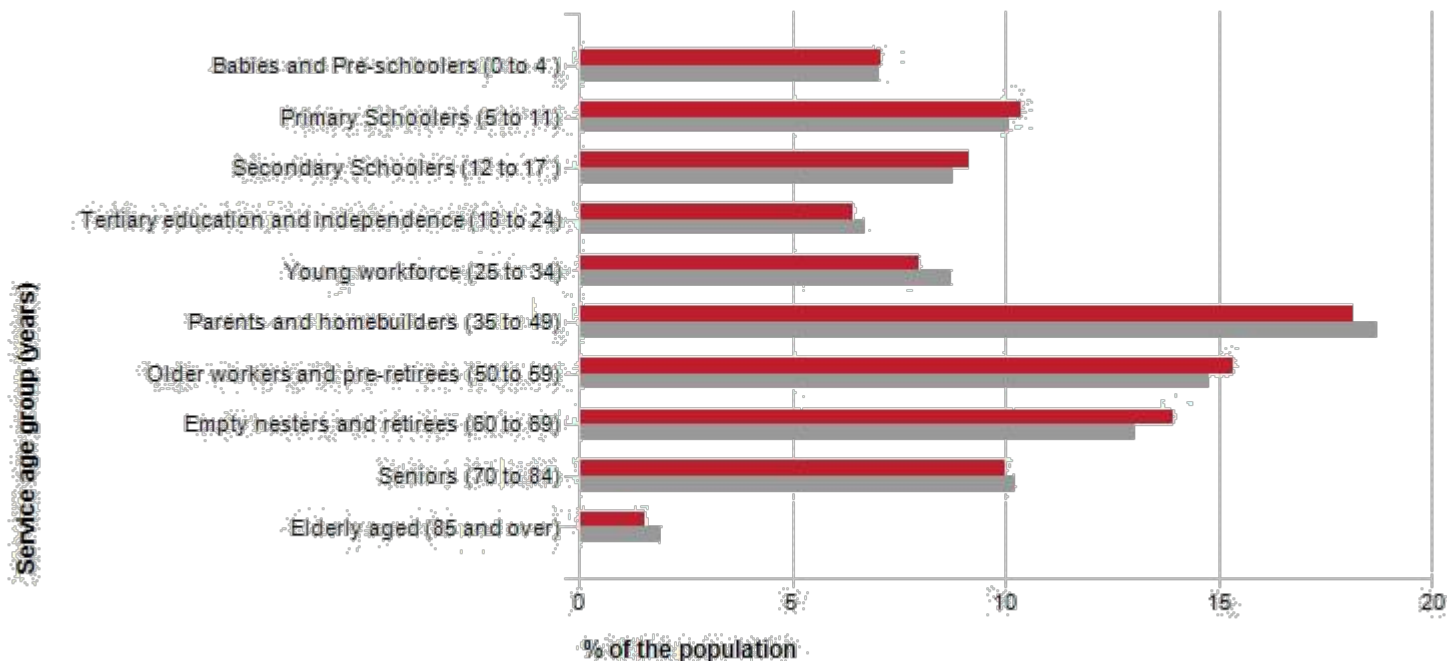
Far North District	2013			2006			Change
Service age group (years)	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	2006 to 2013
a Babies and Pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	3,951	7.1	7.0	3,906	7.0	6.9	+45
a Primary Schoolers (5 to 11)	5,790	10.4	10.1	6,558	11.7	11.2	-768
a Secondary Schoolers (12 to 17)	5,088	9.1	8.8	5,883	10.5	10.2	-795
a Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	3,576	6.4	6.7	3,429	6.1	6.7	+147
a Young workforce (25 to 34)	4,455	8.0	8.7	5,265	9.4	9.8	-810
a Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	10,116	18.2	18.7	12,060	21.6	21.8	-1,944
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	8,559	15.4	14.8	7,794	14.0	13.5	+765
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	7,767	13.9	13.1	6,066	10.9	10.3	+1,701
Seniors (70 to 84)	5,571	10.0	10.2	4,233	7.6	8.3	+1,338
a Elderly aged (85 and over)	858	1.5	1.9	648	1.2	1.4	+210
Total	55,731	100.0	100.0	55,842	100.0	100.0	-111

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

- a** [People aged 50 to 64 years](#)
- a** [People aged 65 years and over](#)
- a** [People aged 65 to 84 years](#)
- f** [Forecast service age groups \(2013 and beyond\)](#)

Age structure, 2013

■ Far North District ■ Northland Region

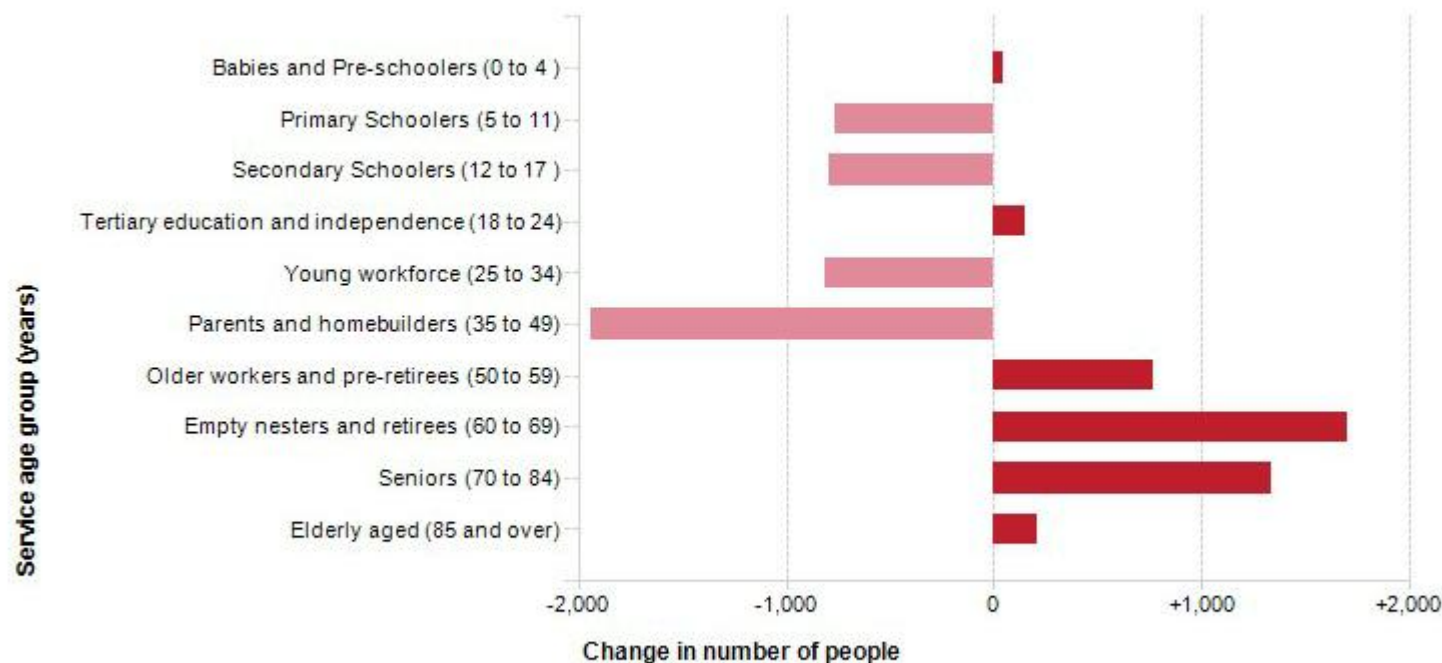


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in age structure, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the service age groups of the Far North District in 2013 compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a similar proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 26.6% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 25.5% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 25.9% and 25.2% respectively for the Northland Region.

The major difference between the age structure of the Far North District and the Northland Region is:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)' (13.9% compared to 13.1%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2013, Far North District's population decreased by 111 people (0.2%). This represents an average annual population change of -0.03% per year over the period.

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2013 were in the age groups:

- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (-1,944 persons)
- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+1,701 persons)
- Seniors (70 to 84) (+1,338 persons) Young
- workforce (25 to 34) (-810 persons)

Far North District

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of the Far North District provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of the Far North District's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each group.

To get a more complete picture the Far North District's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Households](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

Age structure - Five year age groups

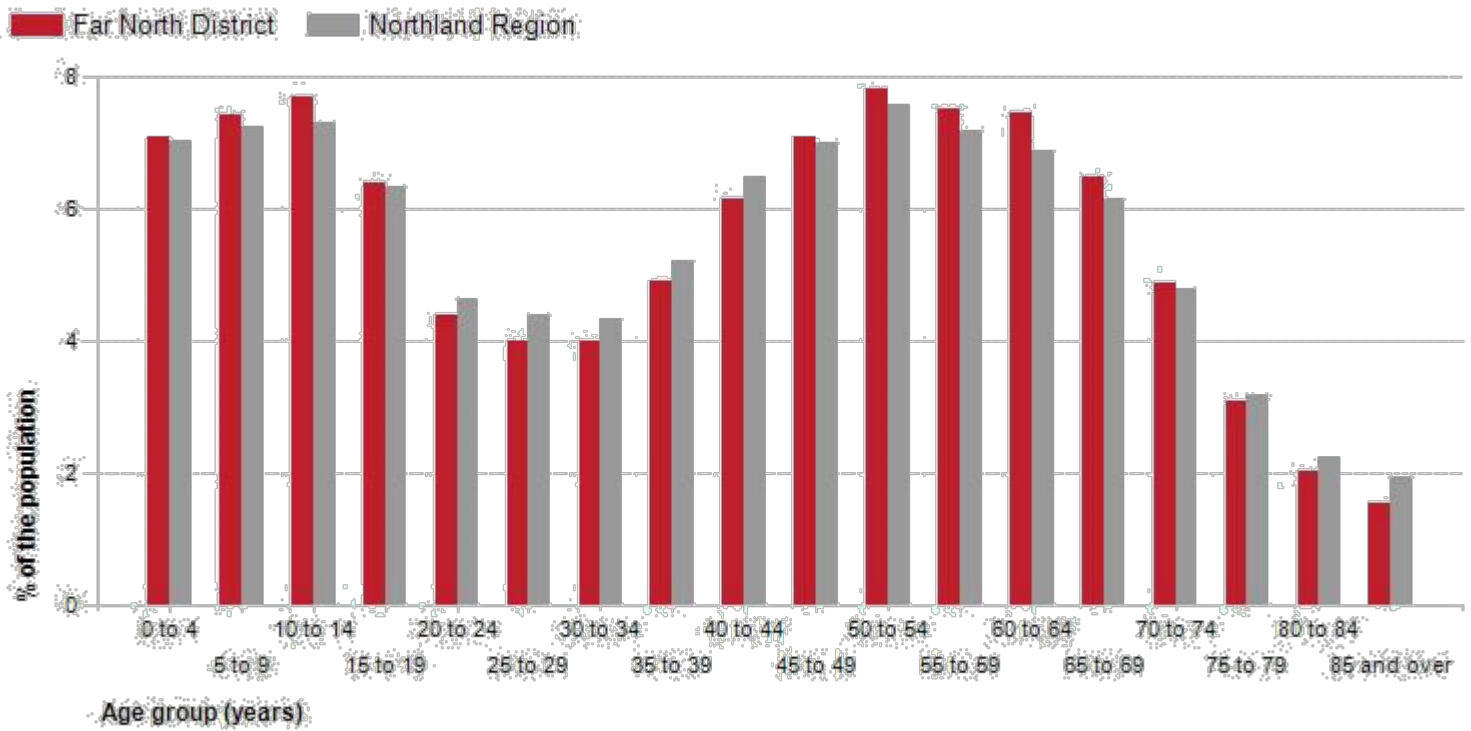
Far North District	2013			2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	
Five year age groups (years)							
0 to 4	3,951	7.1	7.0	3,906	7.0	6.9	+45
5 to 9	4,137	7.4	7.3	4,560	8.2	7.8	-423
10 to 14	4,299	7.7	7.3	5,142	9.2	8.7	-843
15 to 19	3,564	6.4	6.3	3,906	7.0	7.1	-342
20 to 24	2,454	4.4	4.7	2,262	4.1	4.4	+192
25 to 29	2,223	4.0	4.4	2,289	4.1	4.3	-66
30 to 34	2,235	4.0	4.3	2,976	5.3	5.6	-741
35 to 39	2,736	4.9	5.2	3,600	6.4	6.7	-864
40 to 44	3,429	6.2	6.5	4,134	7.4	7.5	-705
45 to 49	3,951	7.1	7.0	4,326	7.7	7.6	-375
50 to 54	4,362	7.8	7.6	4,005	7.2	6.9	+357
55 to 59	4,200	7.5	7.2	3,786	6.8	6.6	+414
60 to 64	4,155	7.5	6.9	3,264	5.8	5.5	+891
65 to 69	3,612	6.5	6.2	2,805	5.0	4.8	+807
70 to 74	2,721	4.9	4.8	1,914	3.4	3.5	+807
75 to 79	1,722	3.1	3.2	1,461	2.6	2.9	+261
80 to 84	1,128	2.0	2.2	855	1.5	1.9	+273
85 and over	858	1.5	1.9	651	1.2	1.4	+207
Total	55,737	100.0	100.0	55,842	100.0	100.0	-105

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[f](#) [Forecast five year age groups \(2013 and beyond\)](#)

[f](#) [Forecast custom age groups mapped by small area \(2013 and beyond\)](#)

Five year age structure, 2013

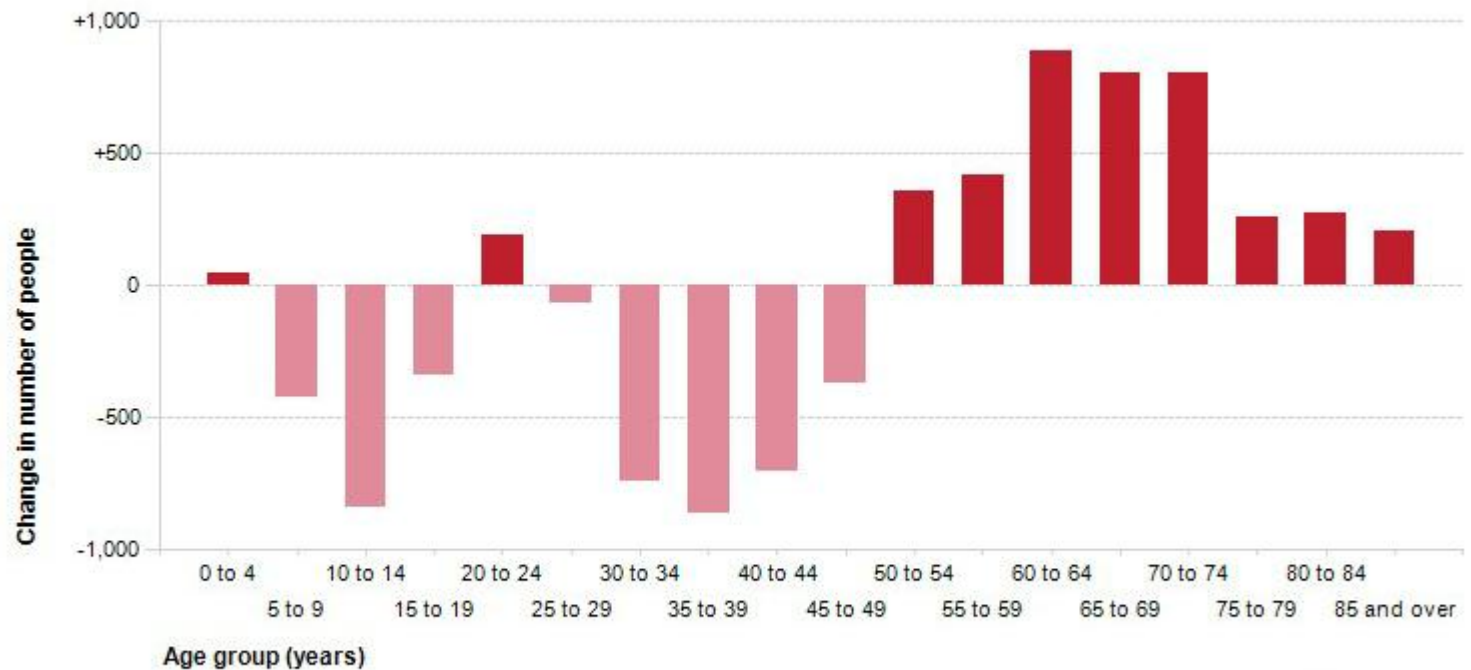


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in five year age structure, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the five year age groups of the Far North District in 2013 compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a similar proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 22.2% of the population was aged between 0 and 14, and 18.0% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 21.6% and 18.3% respectively for the Northland Region.

The major difference between the age structure of the Far North District and the Northland Region is:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 (7.5% compared to 6.9%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2013, Far North District's population decreased by 105 people (0.2%). This represents an average annual population change of -0.03% per year over the period.

There were no major differences in the Far North District between 2006 and 2013.

Far North District

Single year of age

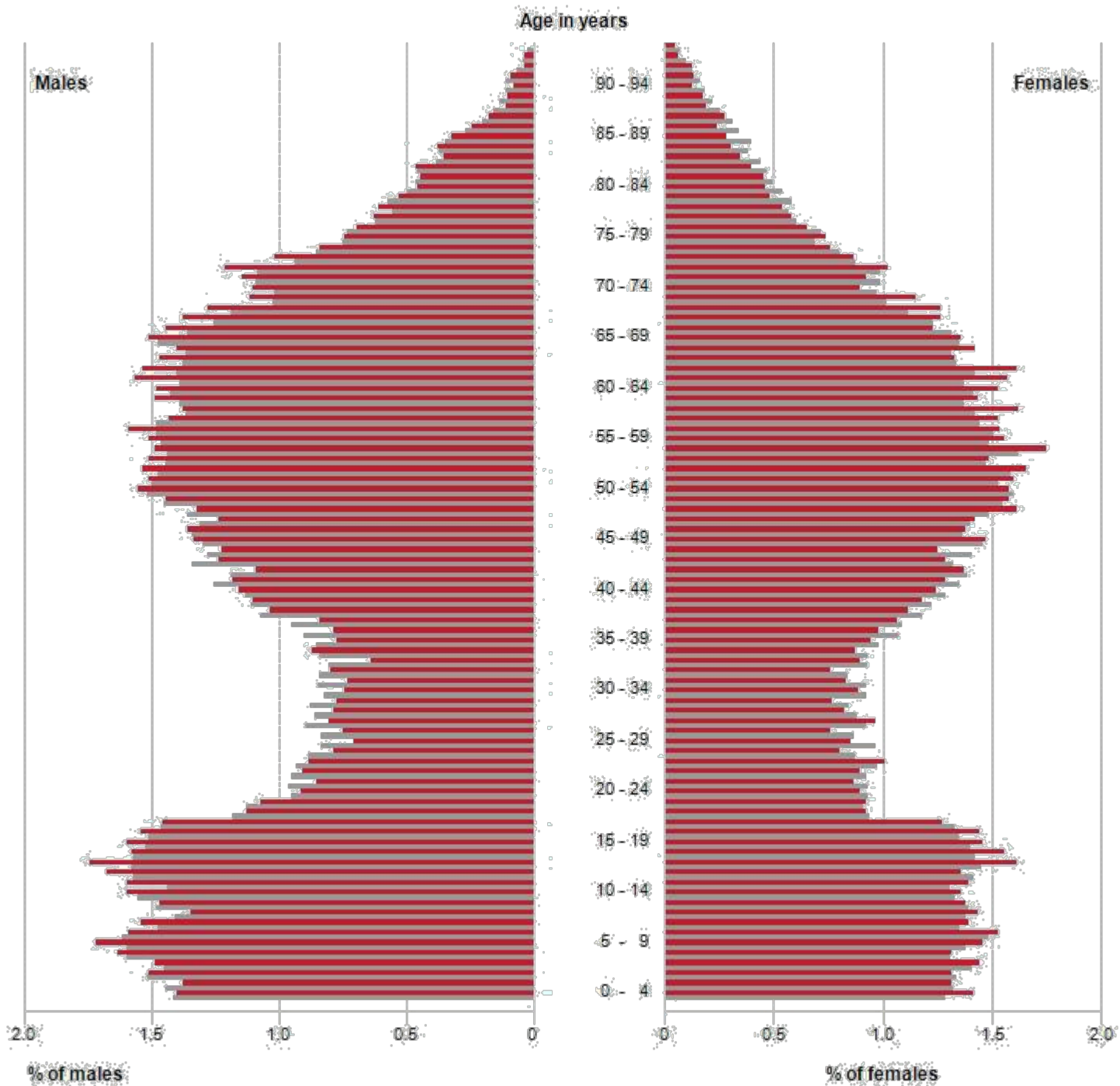
The Age Structure of the Far North District provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities. It is also an indicator of the Far North District's demographic role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Single year of age data is presented as an age-sex pyramid which enables the shape of the population to be compared geographically, temporally and by gender. For example, longer female life expectancy usually leads to the pyramid skewing to the right in the older age groups.

To get a more complete picture the Far North District's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

Age and sex pyramid, 2013

■ Far North District ■ Northland Region



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Far North District

Qualifications

Education Qualifications are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Income](#) statistics and [Occupation](#) data, Far North District's Education Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area and identify skill gaps in the labour market. Level of Educational Qualifications in a population relate to a number of factors including:

- The age of the population (e.g. older people tend to have more vocational qualifications, while people in their twenties and thirties are more likely to have a university degree);
- The professional or working ambitions of people (to seek education as youth or retraining as adults);
- The opportunities afforded to people to continue studying beyond compulsory schooling;
- and Immigration policy

Highest qualification achieved

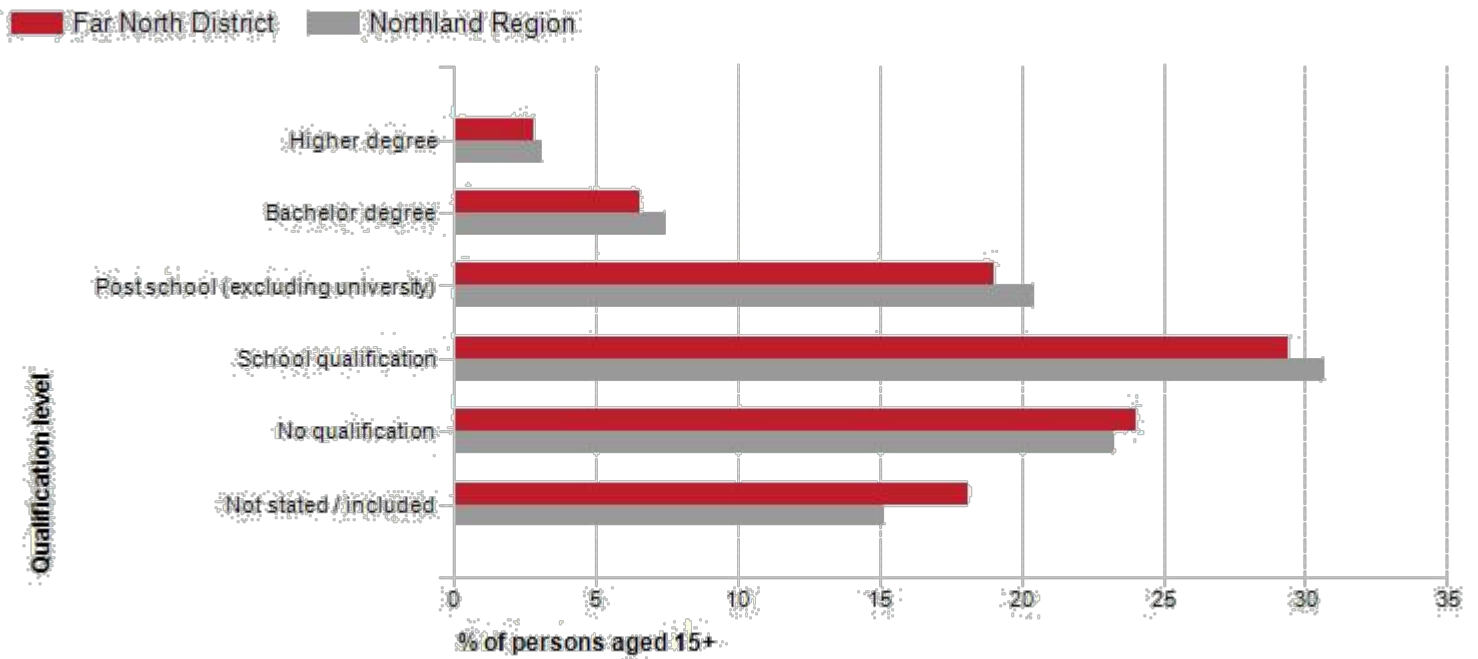
Far North District	2013			2006			Change
	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	
Qualification level							2006 to 2013
Higher degree	1,215	2.8	3.1	876	2.1	2.2	+339
Bachelor degree	2,850	6.6	7.4	2,130	5.0	5.6	+720
Post school (excluding university)	8,253	19.0	20.4	8,742	20.7	22.5	-489
School qualification	12,759	29.4	30.7	11,385	27.0	28.2	+1,374
a No qualification	10,416	24.0	23.3	11,715	27.7	27.4	-1,299
Not stated / included	7,857	18.1	15.2	7,389	17.5	14.1	+468
Total persons aged 15+	43,350	100.0	100.0	42,237	100.0	100.0	+1,113

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

a [People with bachelor degrees or higher](#)

a [People with vocational qualification](#)

Highest qualification achieved, 2013

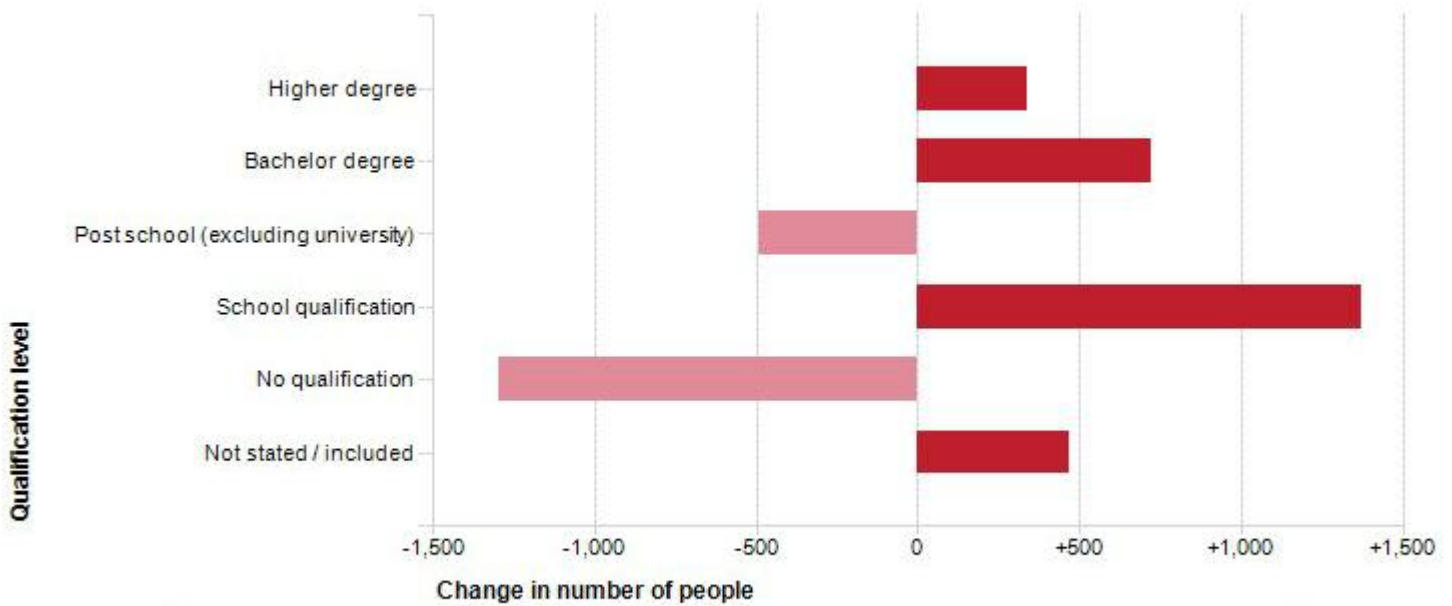


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in the Far North District in 2013 compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Higher degrees, Bachelor degrees and Post School (excluding university) qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications. Overall, 57.8% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 24.0% had no qualifications, compared with 61.6% and 23.3% respectively for the Northland Region.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of the Far North District and the Northland Region were:

- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Post school (excluding university) qualifications (19.0% compared to 20.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with School qualifications (29.4% compared to 30.7%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in the Far North District between 2006 and 2013 were in those with:

- School qualifications (+1,374 persons)
- No qualifications (-1,299 persons)
- Bachelor degrees (+720 persons)
- Post school (excluding university) qualifications (-489 persons)

Far North District

Field of qualifications

The field of qualification information indicates, for the highest qualification the person has received, what was the primary field of study. This is likely to have some relationship to the person's current occupation, but this is not necessarily the case. The field of study relates to a number of factors, such as:

- The age of the population;
- The aspirations of people to enter a particular industry or profession;
- The availability of jobs related to fields of qualification, and;
- The types of occupations which are available in an area or industry.

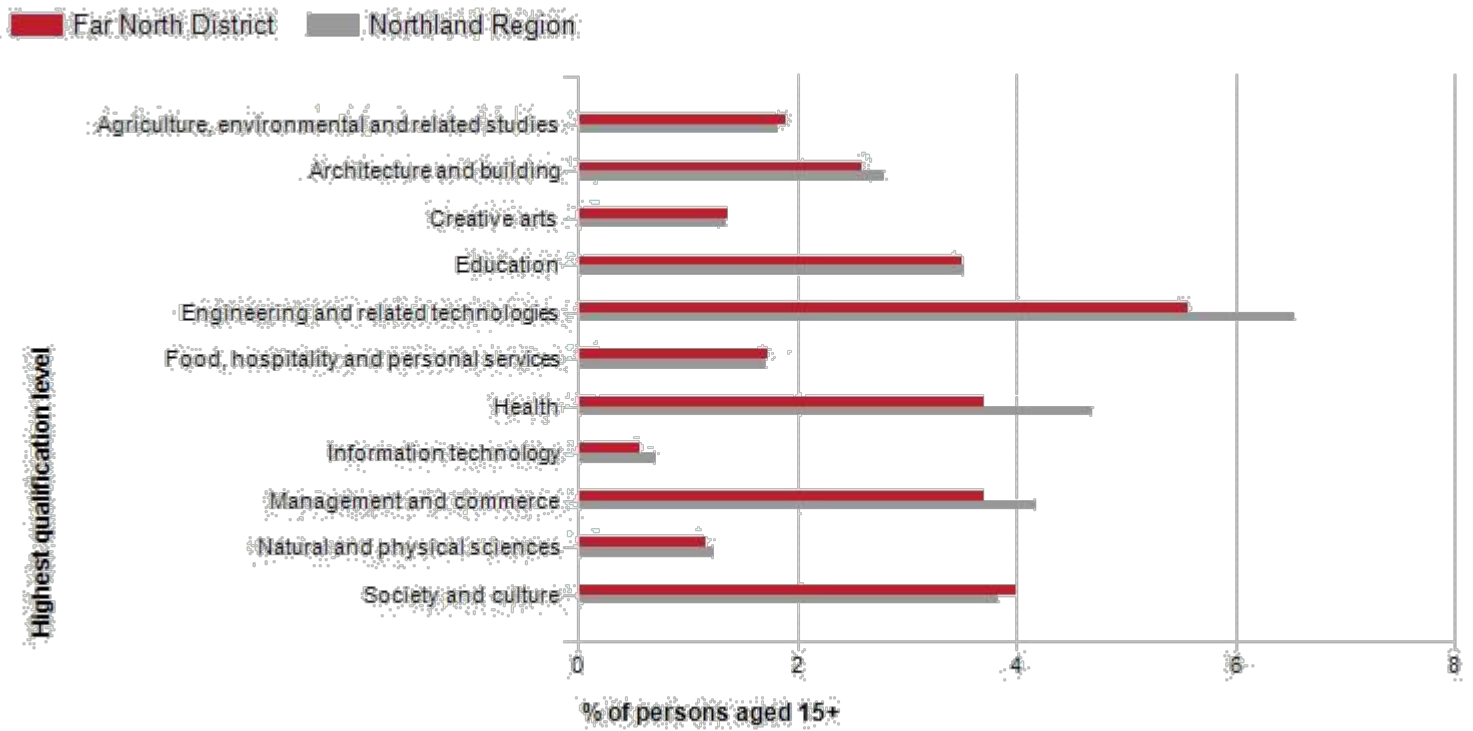
In the Far North District, the population's field of qualifications, in conjunction with [Income](#) statistics, [Occupations](#) and [Educational Qualifications](#), is an important indicator of the skills that are available in the community.

Field of qualifications

Far North District	2013			2006			Change
Highest qualification level	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	2006 to 2013
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	822	1.9	1.8	654	1.5	1.5	+168
Architecture and building	1,125	2.6	2.8	1,047	2.5	2.7	+78
Creative arts	591	1.4	1.4	411	1.0	1.0	+180
Education	1,518	3.5	3.5	1,416	3.4	3.3	+102
Engineering and related technologies	2,415	5.6	6.5	2,367	5.6	6.7	+48
Food, hospitality and personal services	750	1.7	1.7	669	1.6	1.6	+81
Health	1,605	3.7	4.7	1,467	3.5	4.3	+138
Information technology	246	0.6	0.7	330	0.8	0.8	-84
Management and commerce	1,602	3.7	4.2	1,599	3.8	4.0	+3
Natural and physical sciences	501	1.2	1.2	438	1.0	1.1	+63
Society and culture	1,731	4.0	3.8	1,404	3.3	3.4	+327
Field of study not given (Although level of attainment given)	1,011	2.3	2.2	498	1.2	1.2	+513
No post-school qualification	21,126	48.7	49.3	21,864	51.8	52.7	-738
Not stated / included	8,307	19.2	16.2	8,070	19.1	15.7	+237
Total	43,350	100.0	100.0	42,234	100.0	100.0	+1,116

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Field of qualifications, 2013

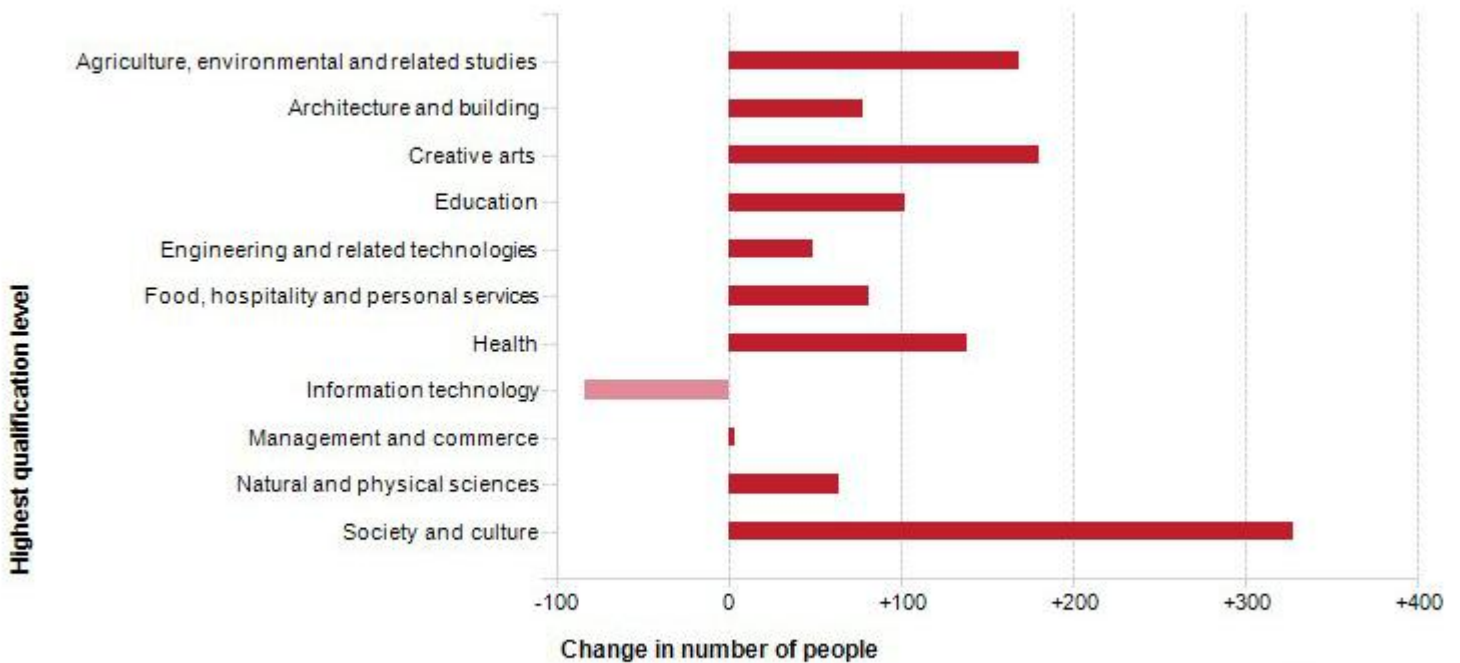


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in field of qualifications, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the field of qualifications in the Far North District shows that the three largest fields the population was qualified in were:

- Engineering and related technologies (2,415 people or 5.6%)
- Society and culture (1,731 people or 4.0%)
- Health (1,605 people or 3.7%)

In combination these three fields accounted for 5,751 people in total or 13.3% of the population aged 15 years and over.

In comparison, Northland Region had 6.5% people who studied Engineering and related technologies; 3.8% who studied Society and culture; and 4.7% who studied Health.

The major differences between the fields of qualifications of the population in the Far North District and Northland Region were:

- A *smaller* percentage of people qualified in the field of Health (3.7% compared to 4.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people qualified in the field of Engineering and related technologies (5.6% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people qualified in the field of Management and commerce (3.7% compared to 4.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people qualified in the field of Architecture and building (2.6% compared to 2.8%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in fields of qualifications of the population in the Far North District between 2006 and 2013 were:

- Society and culture (+327 people)
- Creative arts (+180 people)
- Agriculture, environmental and related studies (+168 people)
- Health (+138 people)

Far North District

Employment status

The Far North District's employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including [Age Structure](#), which influences the number of people in the workforce; the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population ([Occupations](#), [Industries](#), [Qualifications](#)).

Employment status

Far North District	2013			2006			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	2006 to 2013
▪ Employed full-time	15,144	64.1	66.9	16,758	68.3	70.4	-1,614
▪ Employed part-time	5,760	24.4	23.3	5,853	23.9	23.1	-93
Employed	20,904	88.5	90.3	22,611	92.2	93.5	-1,707
a Unemployed	2,706	11.5	9.7	1,911	7.8	6.5	+795
Total labour force	23,610	100.0	100.0	24,522	100.0	100.0	-912

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

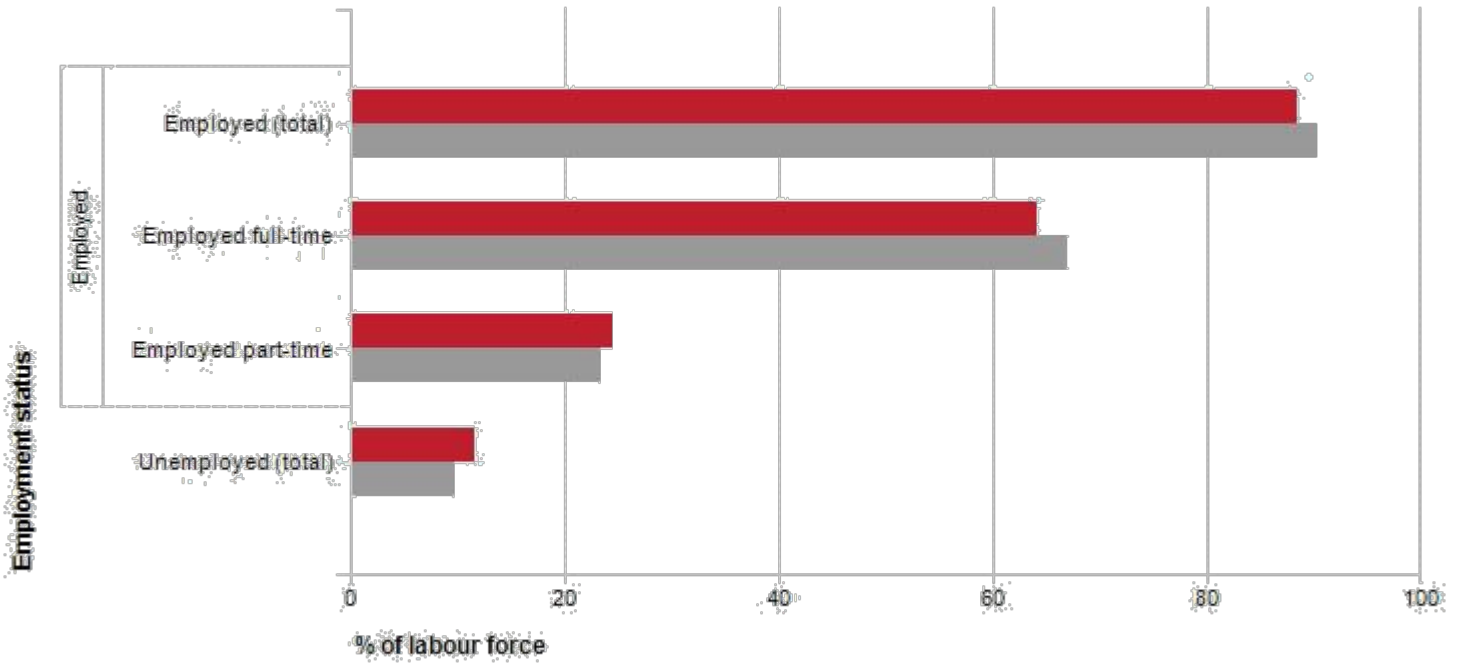
Labour force status

Far North District	2013			2006			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	2006 to 2013
a Total in labour force	23,610	54.5	57.1	24,522	58.1	60.6	-912
Not in labour force	15,609	36.0	35.6	14,226	33.7	33.4	+1,383
Employment status unidentifiable	4,131	9.5	7.3	3,486	8.3	6.0	+645
Total persons aged 15+	43,350	100.0	100.0	42,234	100.0	100.0	+1,116

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Employment status, 2013

Far North District Northland Region

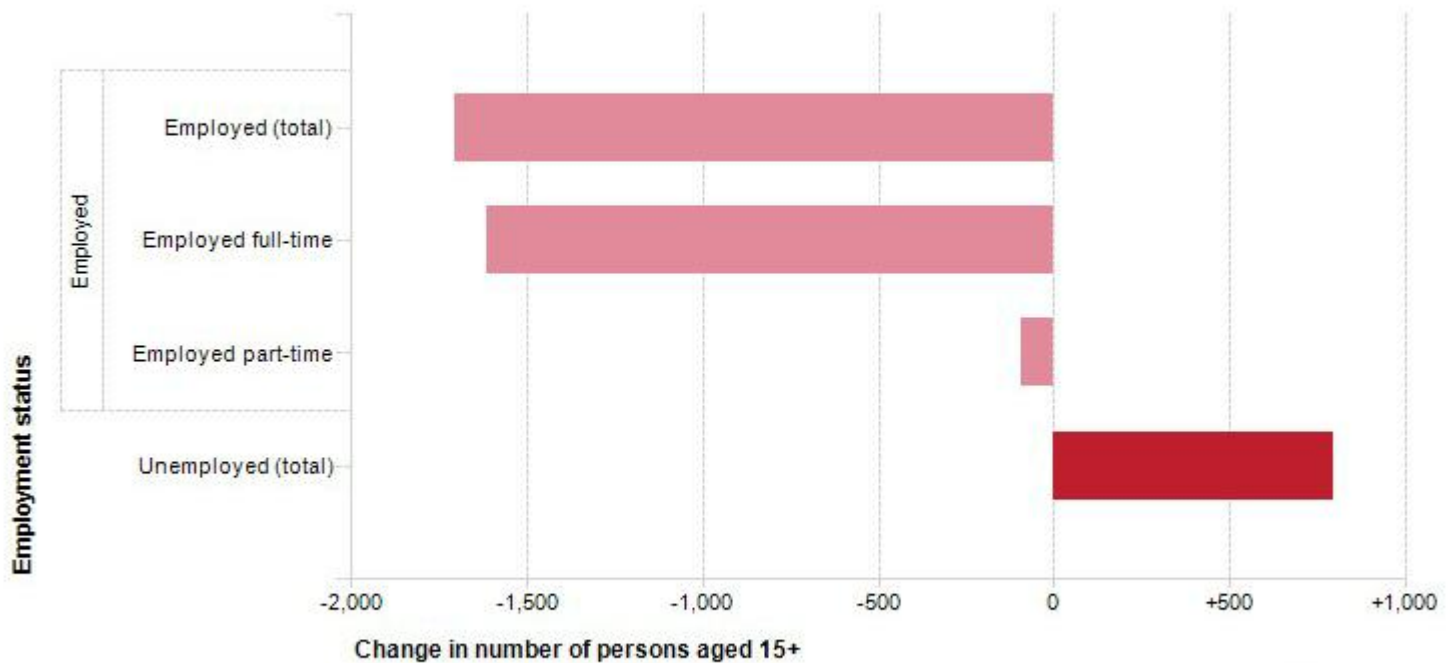


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in employment status, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

The size of the Far North District's labour force in 2013 was 23,610 persons, of which 5,760 were employed part-time and 15,144 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in the Far North District in 2013 compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a lower proportion in employment, and a higher proportion unemployed. Overall, 88.5% of the labour force was employed (48.2% of the population aged 15+), and 11.5% unemployed (6.2% of the population aged 15+), compared with 90.3% and 9.7% respectively for the Northland Region.

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in the Far North District in 2013 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (54.5%) compared with the Northland Region (57.1%).

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2013, the number of people employed in the Far North District showed a decrease of 1,707 persons and the number unemployed showed an increase of 795 persons. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed a decrease of 912 persons, or 3.7%.

Far North District

Industry sector of employment

The Far North District's industry statistics identify the industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region.

When viewed in conjunction with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Method of Travel to Work](#), industry sector statistics provide insights into the relationship between the economic and residential role of the area.

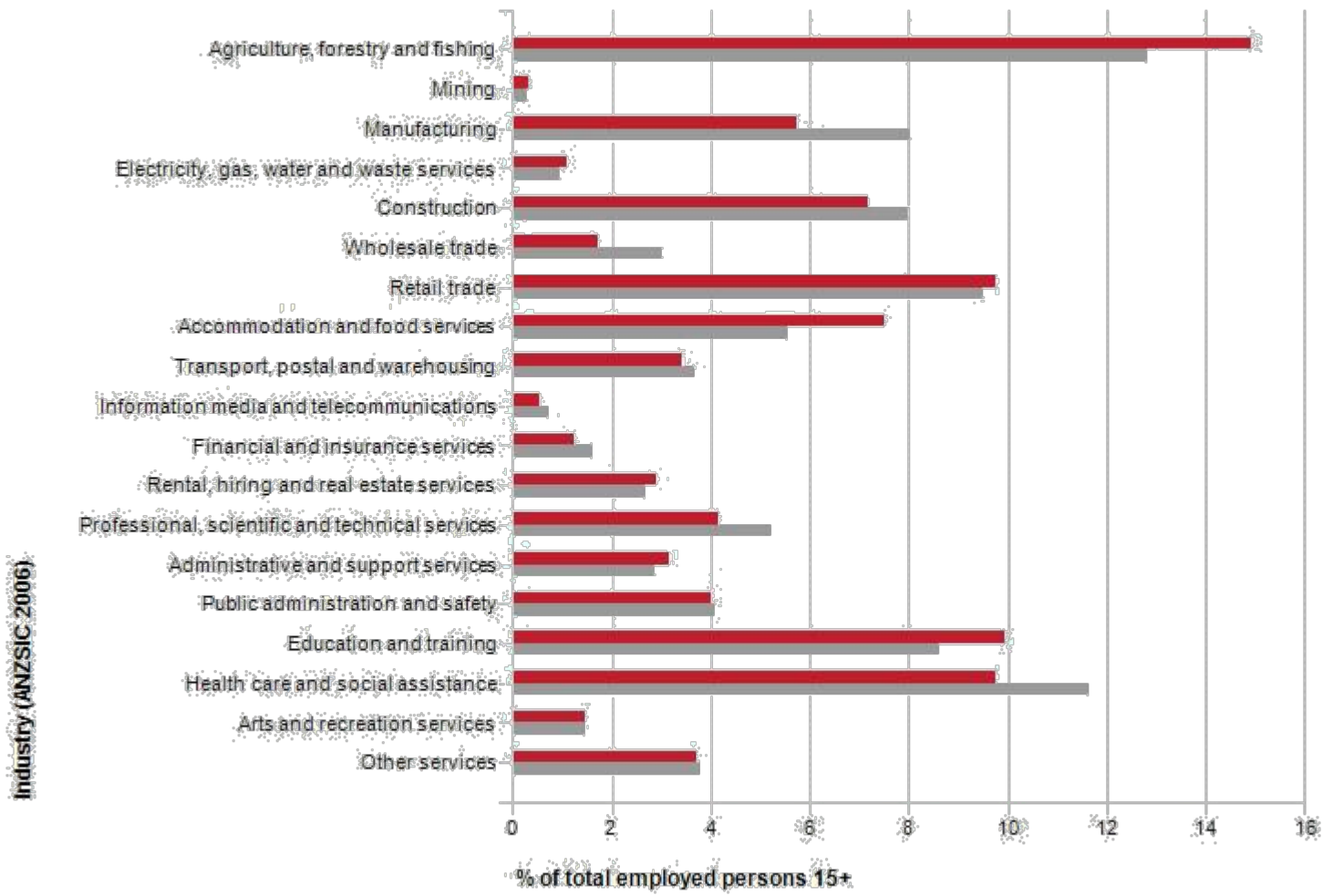
Industry sector of employment

Far North District	2013			2006			Change
Industry sector	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	2006 to 2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,117	14.9	12.8	3,303	14.6	13.0	-186
Mining	69	0.3	0.3	87	0.4	0.3	-18
Manufacturing	1,203	5.8	8.0	1,560	6.9	9.0	-357
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	231	1.1	1.0	198	0.9	0.8	+33
Construction	1,500	7.2	8.0	1,989	8.8	9.1	-489
Wholesale trade	360	1.7	3.0	432	1.9	3.0	-72
Retail trade	2,040	9.8	9.5	2,187	9.7	10.2	-147
Accommodation and food services	1,572	7.5	5.6	1,809	8.0	5.9	-237
Transport, postal and warehousing	717	3.4	3.7	711	3.1	3.3	+6
Information media and telecommunications	117	0.6	0.7	165	0.7	0.8	-48
Financial and insurance services	261	1.2	1.6	297	1.3	1.9	-36
Rental, hiring and real estate services	603	2.9	2.7	804	3.6	3.1	-201
Professional, scientific and technical services	867	4.1	5.2	981	4.3	4.9	-114
Administrative and support services	657	3.1	2.9	612	2.7	2.5	+45
Public administration and safety	837	4.0	4.1	666	2.9	3.2	+171
Education and training	2,076	9.9	8.6	1,899	8.4	7.6	+177
Health care and social assistance	2,043	9.8	11.6	1,704	7.5	9.1	+339
Arts and recreation services	303	1.4	1.5	330	1.5	1.3	-27
Other services	777	3.7	3.8	855	3.8	3.8	-78
Not elsewhere included	1,551	7.4	5.5	2,019	8.9	7.0	-468
Total	20,901	100.0	100.0	22,608	100.0	100.0	-1,707

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Industry sector of employment, 2013

■ Far North District ■ Northland Region

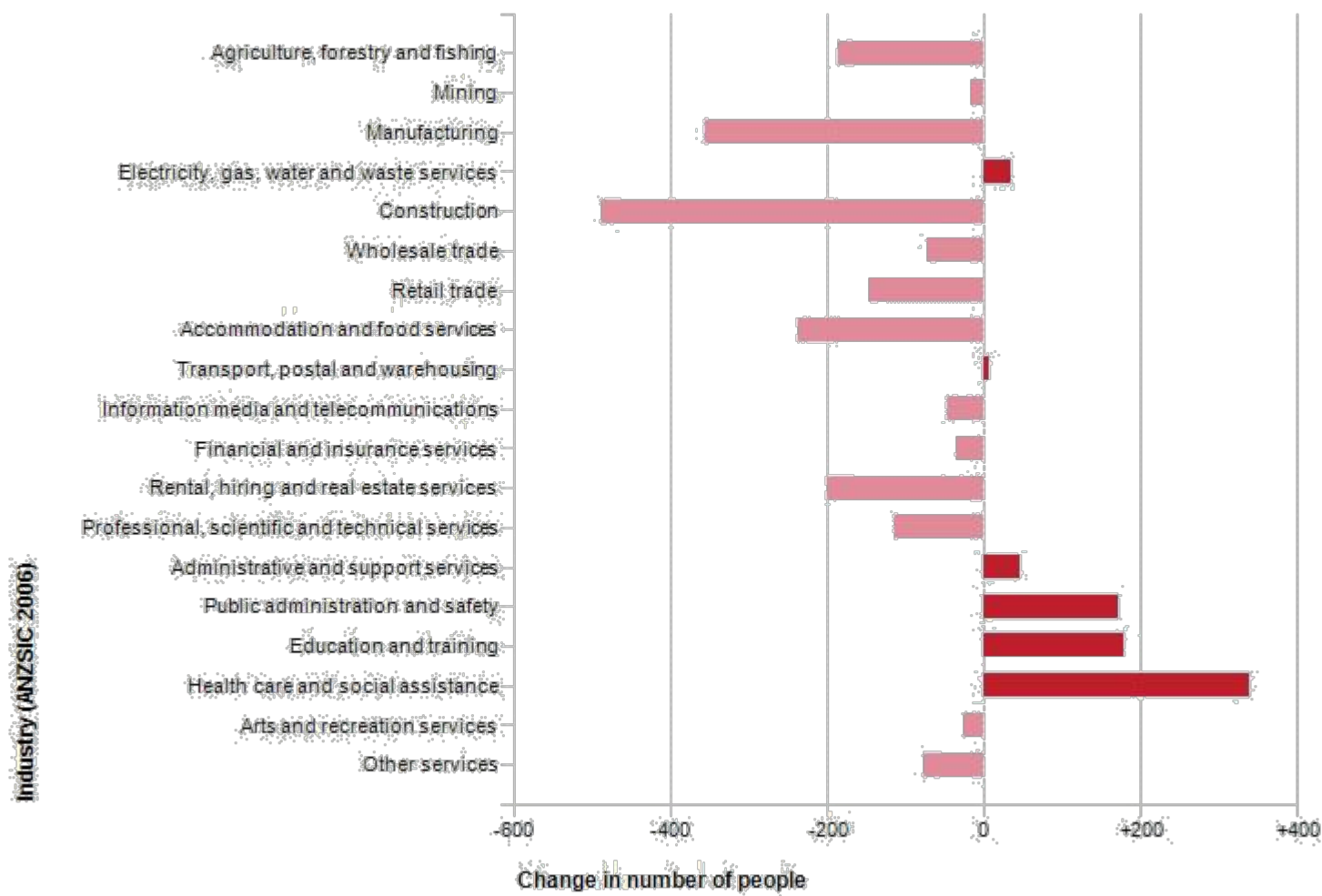


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in industry sector of employment, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Far North District in 2013 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (3,117 people or 14.9%)
- Education and training (2,076 people or 9.9%)
- Health care and social assistance (2,043 people or 9.8%)

In combination these three industries employed 7,236 people in total or 34.6% of the employed resident population. In comparison, the Northland Region employed 12.8% in Agriculture, forestry and fishing; 8.6% in Education and training; and 11.6% in Health care and social assistance.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of the Far North District and the Northland Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.9% compared to 12.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed in accommodation and food services (7.5% compared to 5.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in manufacturing (5.8% compared to 8.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed in health care and social assistance (9.8% compared to 11.6%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Far North District decreased by 1,707 between 2006 and 2013.

The largest changes in the jobs held by the resident population between 2006 and 2013 in the Far North District were for those employed in:

- Construction (-489 persons)
- Manufacturing (-357 persons)
- Health care and social assistance (+339 persons)
- Accommodation and food services (-237 persons)

Far North District

Occupation of employment

The Far North District's occupation statistics quantify the occupations in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area, education levels, and the working and social aspirations of the population. When viewed with other indicators, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Individual Income](#), Occupation is a key measure for evaluating the Far North District's socio-economic status and skill base. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

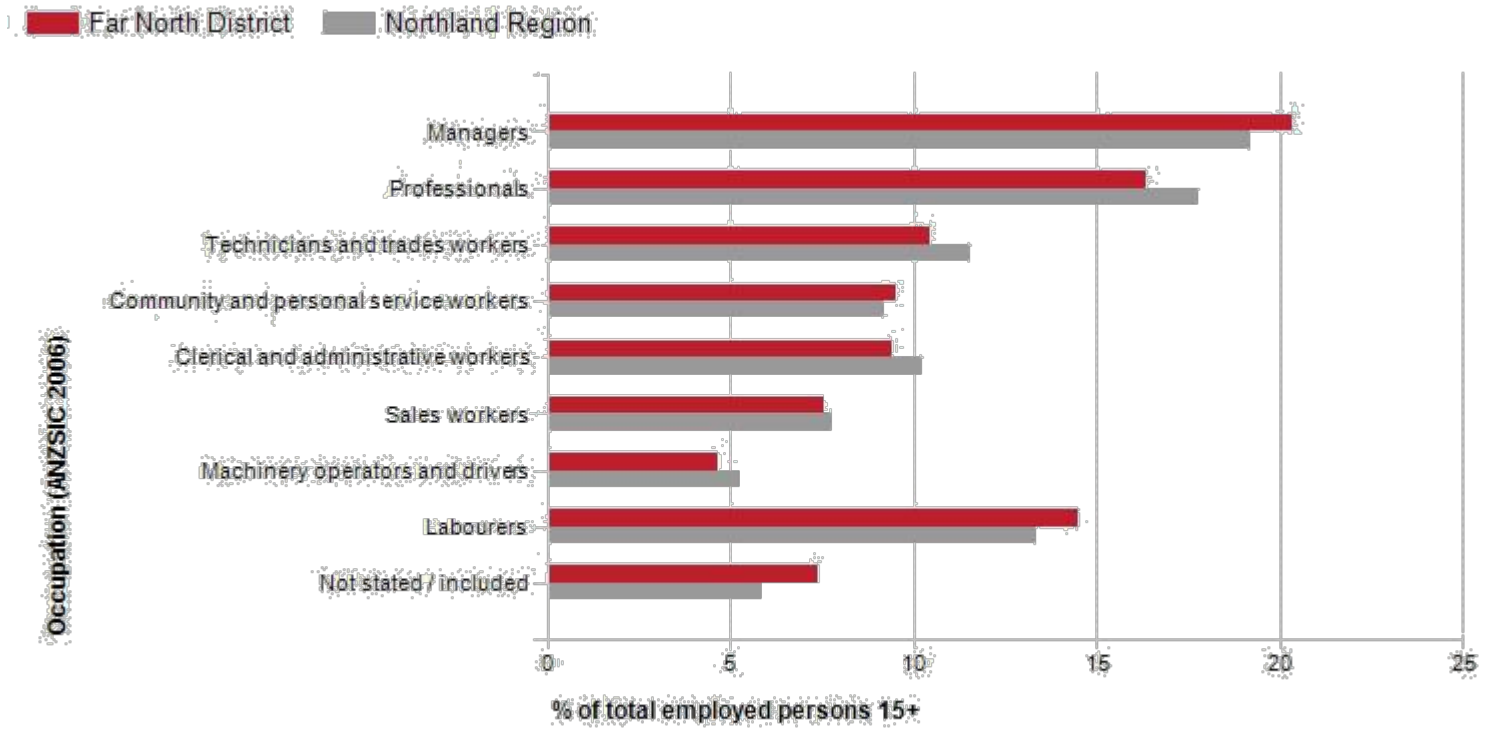
- The economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- The educational qualification levels of the population; and
- The working and social aspirations of the population.

Occupation of employment

Far North District	2013			2006			Change
Occupation	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	2006 to 2013
Managers	4,248	20.3	19.2	4,764	21.1	19.8	-516
Professionals	3,414	16.3	17.8	3,240	14.3	15.4	+174
Technicians and trades workers	2,187	10.5	11.6	2,604	11.5	12.8	-417
Community and personal service workers	1,986	9.5	9.2	1,944	8.6	8.2	+42
Clerical and administrative workers	1,965	9.4	10.2	2,139	9.5	10.5	-174
Sales workers	1,578	7.5	7.7	1,716	7.6	8.4	-138
Machinery operators and drivers	966	4.6	5.2	1,149	5.1	5.8	-183
Labourers	3,024	14.5	13.3	3,228	14.3	12.8	-204
Not stated / included	1,539	7.4	5.8	1,824	8.1	6.3	-285
Total employed persons aged 15+	20,907	100.0	100.0	22,608	100.0	100.0	-1,701

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Occupation of employment, 2013

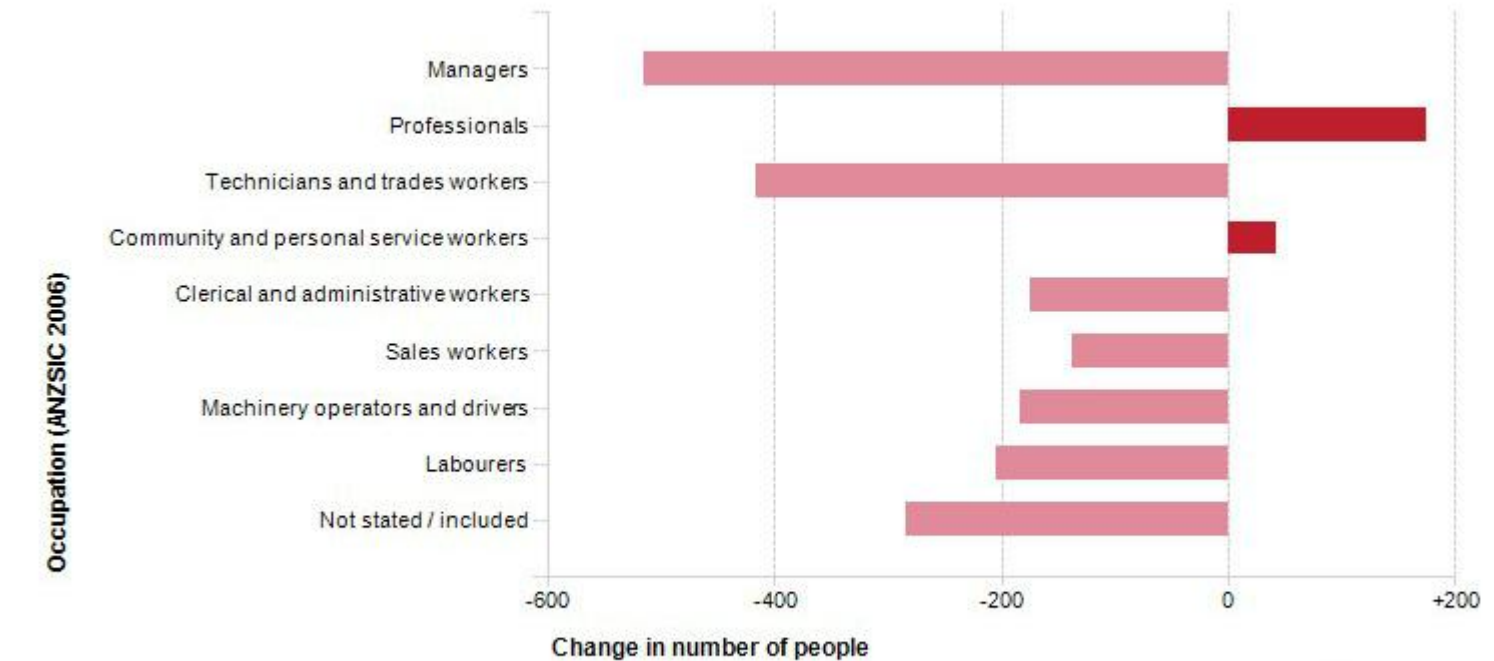


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Far North District in 2013 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Managers (4,248 people or 20.3%)
- Professionals (3,414 people or 16.3%)
- Labourers (3,024 people or 14.5%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 10,686 people in total or 51.1% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, the Northland Region employed 19.2% in Managers; 17.8% in Professionals; and 13.3% in Labourers.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of the Far North District and the Northland Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Labourers (14.5% compared to 13.3%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Managers (20.3% compared to 19.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (16.3% compared to 17.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Technicians and trades workers (10.5% compared to 11.6%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Far North District decreased by 1,701 between 2006 and 2013.

The largest changes in the occupations of residents between 2006 and 2013 in the Far North District were for those employed as:

- Managers (-516 persons)
- Technicians and trades workers (-417 persons)
- Labourers (-204 persons)
- Machinery operators and drivers (-183 persons)

Far North District

Method of travel to work

The Far North District's commuting statistics reveal the main modes of transport by which residents get to work. There are a number of reasons why people use different modes of transport to get to work including the availability of affordable and effective public transport options, the number of motor vehicles available within a household, and the distance travelled to work.

Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Car Ownership](#).

Method of travel to work

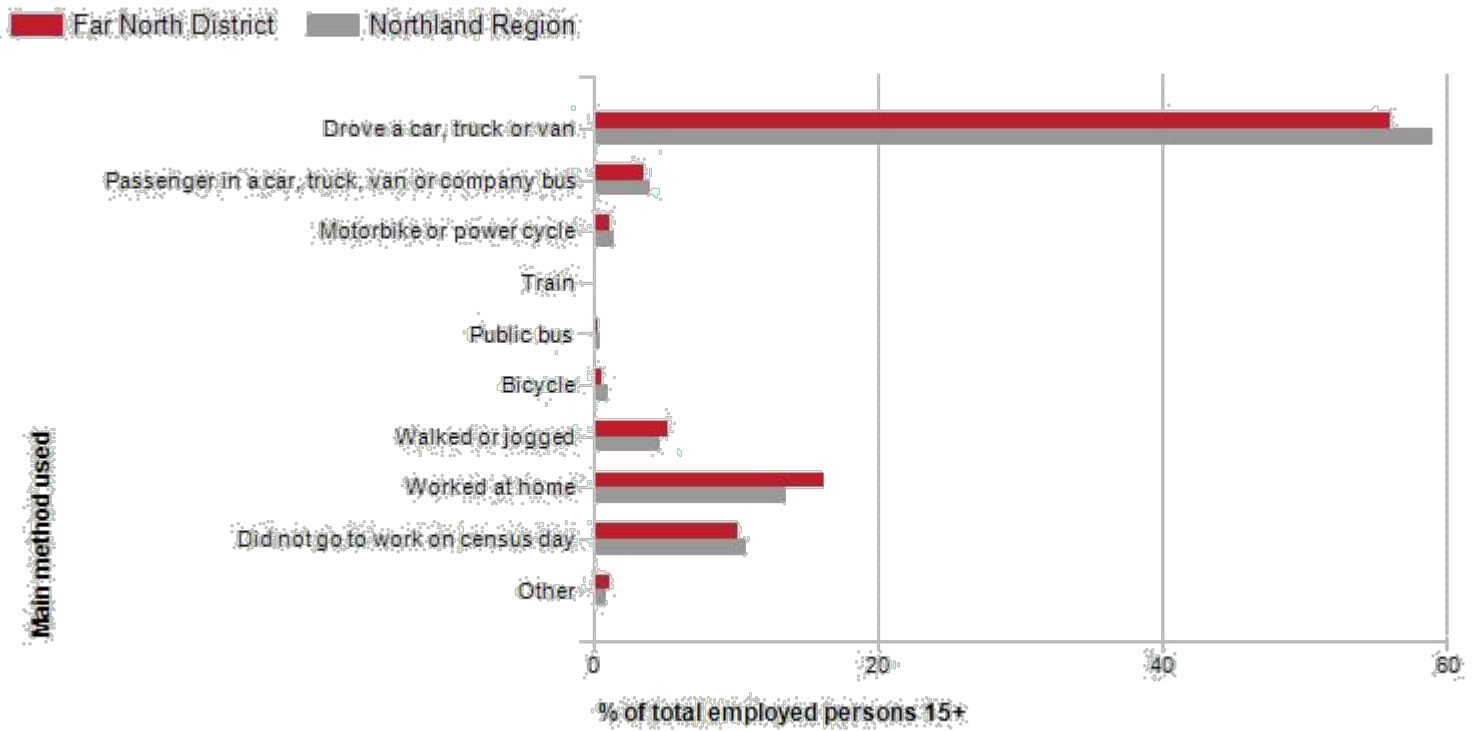
Far North District	2013			2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	
Main method of travel							
Drove a car, truck or van	11,694	56.0	59.0	12,108	53.5	57.1	-414
Passenger in a car, truck, van or company bus	720	3.4	3.9	966	4.3	4.6	-246
Motorbike or power cycle	246	1.2	1.4	225	1.0	1.2	+21
Train	9	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	0
Public bus	51	0.2	0.4	45	0.2	0.3	+6
Bicycle	126	0.6	0.9	117	0.5	0.8	+9
Walked or jogged	1,080	5.2	4.6	1,236	5.5	4.8	-156
Worked at home	3,390	16.2	13.5	3,594	15.9	13.4	-204
Did not go to work on census day	2,115	10.1	10.8	2,334	10.3	10.7	-219
Other	243	1.2	0.8	144	0.6	0.5	+99
Not stated / included	1,221	5.8	4.7	1,836	8.1	6.4	-615
Total	20,895	100.0	100.0	22,614	100.0	100.0	-1,719

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[a](#) [Map of people who travel to work by car](#)

[a](#) [Map of people who travel to work by public transport](#)

Method of travel to work, 2013

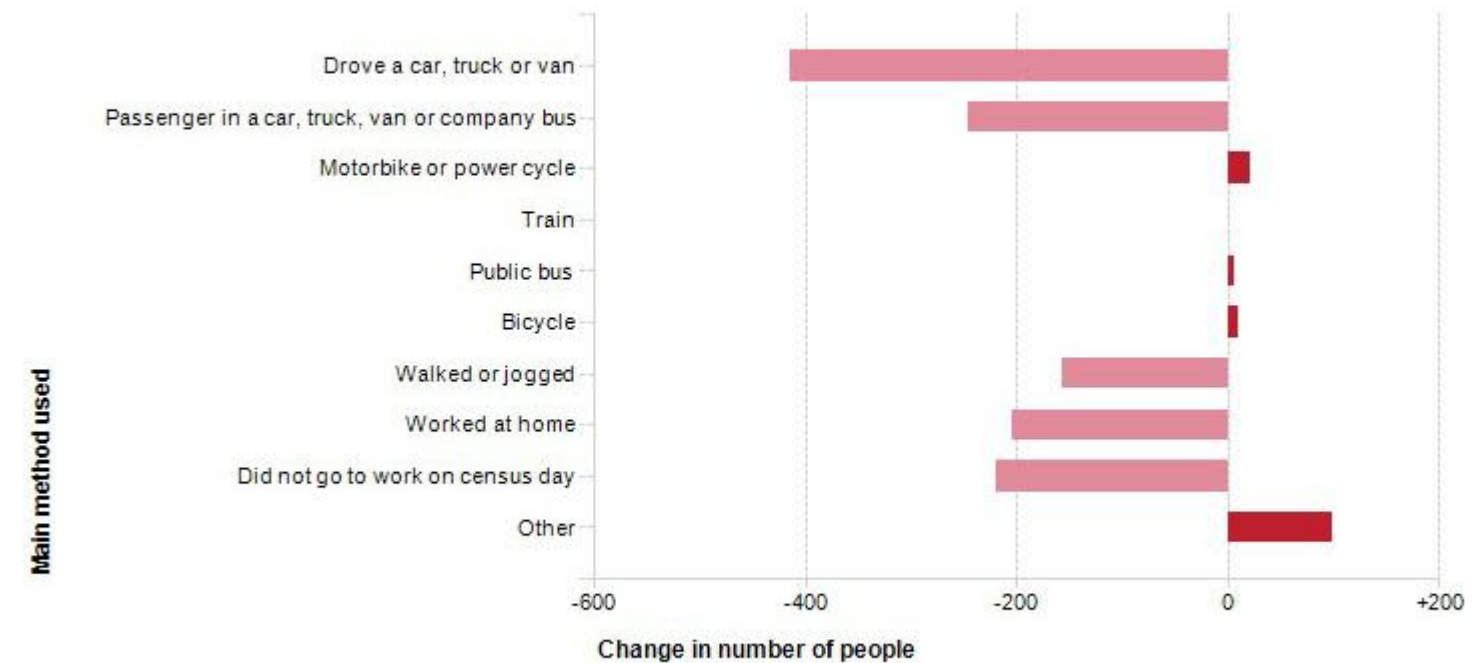


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in method of travel to work, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

In 2013, there were 60 people who caught public transport to work (train or bus) in Far North District, compared with 12,660 who drove in private vehicles (as a driver, or passenger).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in the Far North District in 2013 compared to the Northland Region shows that 0.3% used public transport, while 60.6% used a private vehicle, compared with 0.4% and 64.2% respectively in the Northland Region.

The major differences between the main method of travel to work of the population in the Far North District and the Northland Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who worked at home (16.2% compared to 13.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who drove a car, truck or van (56.0% compared to 59.0%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Far North District decreased by 1,719 between 2006 and 2013.

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in the Far North District between 2006 and 2013 were for those nominated:

- Drove a car, truck or van (-414 persons)
- Passenger in a car, truck, van or company bus (-246 persons)
- Did not go to work on census day (-219 persons)
- Worked at home (-204 persons)

Far North District

Individual income

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the Far North District. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including [Employment Status](#), [Age](#) (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Individual Income Quartiles](#).

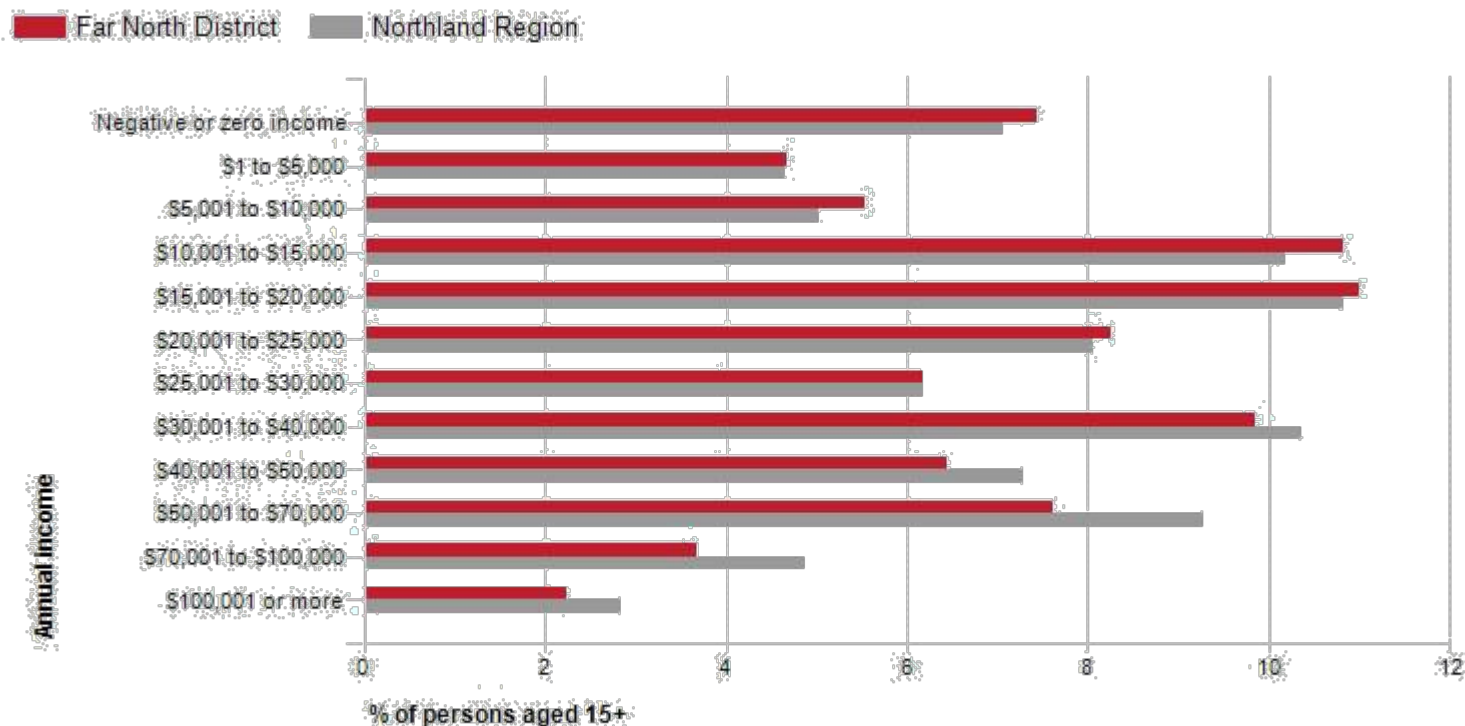
Annual individual income

Far North District	2013		
	Number	%	Northland Region %
Annual income			
Negative or zero income	3,225	7.4	7.1
\$1 to \$5,000	2,025	4.7	4.6
\$5,001 to \$10,000	2,400	5.5	5.0
\$10,001 to \$15,000	4,689	10.8	10.2
\$15,001 to \$20,000	4,767	11.0	10.8
\$20,001 to \$25,000	3,582	8.3	8.1
\$25,001 to \$30,000	2,682	6.2	6.2
\$30,001 to \$40,000	4,272	9.9	10.3
\$40,001 to \$50,000	2,796	6.5	7.3
\$50,001 to \$70,000	3,303	7.6	9.3
\$70,001 to \$100,000	1,593	3.7	4.9
\$100,001 or more	972	2.2	2.8
Not stated	7,041	16.2	13.4
Total	43,347	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[a](#) Median individual income

Annual individual income, 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in the Far North District in 2013 compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a lower proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning more than \$70,000 per annum) and a higher proportion of low income persons (those earning less than \$15,000 per annum).

Overall, 5.9% of the population earned a high income, and 28.5% earned a low income, compared with 7.7% and 26.9% respectively for the Northland Region.

The major differences between the Far North District's individual incomes and the Northland Region's individual incomes were:

- A smaller percentage of persons who earned \$50,001 to \$70,000 (7.6% compared to 9.3%)
- smaller percentage of persons who earned \$70,001 to \$100,000 (3.7% compared to 4.9%)
- smaller percentage of persons who earned \$40,001 to \$50,000 (6.5% compared to 7.3%)

Far North District

Individual income quartiles

The Far North District's income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the area's economic opportunities and socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Individual Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Individual income quartiles

Far North District	2013			2006			Change
	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	
Quartile group							2006 to 2013
Lowest group	10,299	28.4	26.0	9,689	27.8	25.7	+610
Medium lowest	12,252	33.7	31.9	11,161	32.1	30.5	+1,091
Medium highest	8,323	22.9	23.9	8,410	24.2	25.0	-87
Highest group	5,432	15.0	18.2	5,561	16.0	18.9	-129
Total persons aged 15+	36,306	100.0	100.0	34,821	100.0	100.0	+1,485

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

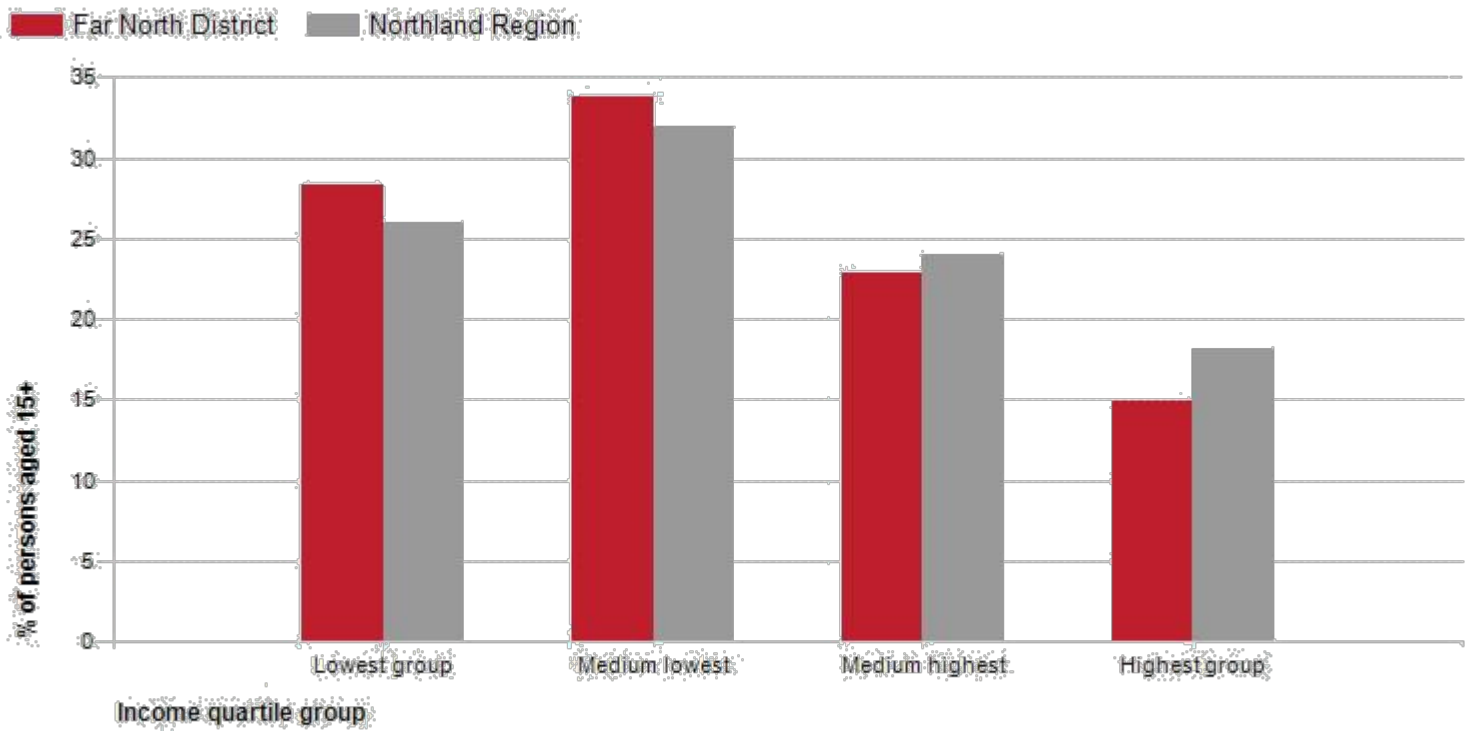
Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for New Zealand

Annual income by Census year

Individual quartile ranges	2013	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$12,824	\$0 to \$11,397	\$0 to \$8,902
Medium lowest	\$12,825 to \$28,474	\$11,398 to \$24,402	\$8,903 to \$18,544
Medium highest	\$28,474 to \$52,637	\$24,402 to \$42,449	\$18,544 to \$34,732
Highest group	\$52,637 and over	\$42,449 and over	\$34,732 and over

Individual income quartiles, 2013

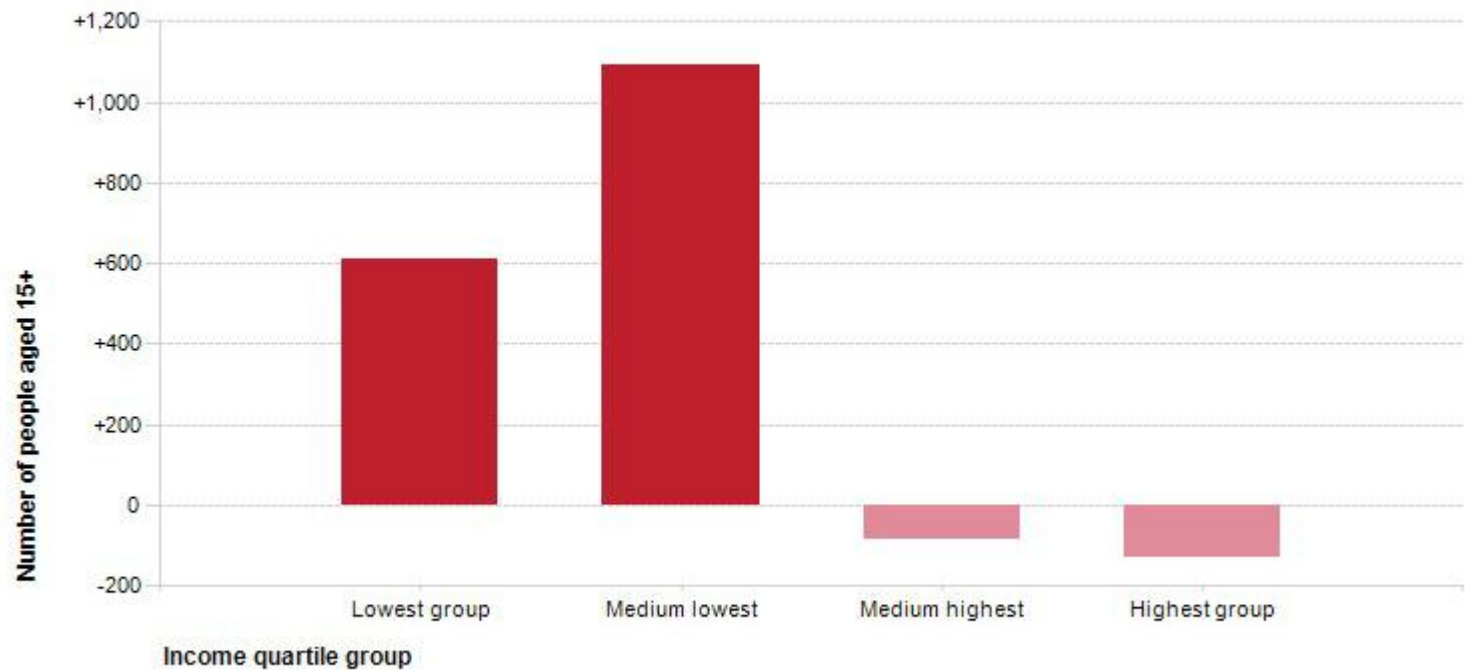


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in individual income quartiles, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Far North District compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Far North District between 2006 and 2013 was in the medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 1,091 persons.

Far North District

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. The Far North District's Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the Far North District. It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income but the retirees may have large capital wealth. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with [Age](#) and [Household Composition](#).

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Household Income Quartiles](#).

Annual household income

Far North District	2013		
	Number	%	Northland Region %
Annual household income			
Negative or zero income	300	1.4	1.1
\$1 to \$5,000	282	1.3	1.1
\$5,001 to \$10,000	417	2.0	1.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	864	4.0	3.6
\$15,001 to \$20,000	1,245	5.8	5.5
\$20,001 to \$25,000	1,293	6.1	5.9
\$25,001 to \$30,000	1,359	6.4	6.2
\$30,001 to \$40,000	2,148	10.1	10.2
\$40,001 to \$50,000	1,596	7.5	7.4
\$50,001 to \$70,000	2,457	11.5	12.3
\$70,001 to \$100,000	2,388	11.2	12.8
\$100,001 or more	2,148	10.1	13.1
Not stated	4,866	22.8	19.2
Total households	21,363	100.0	100.0

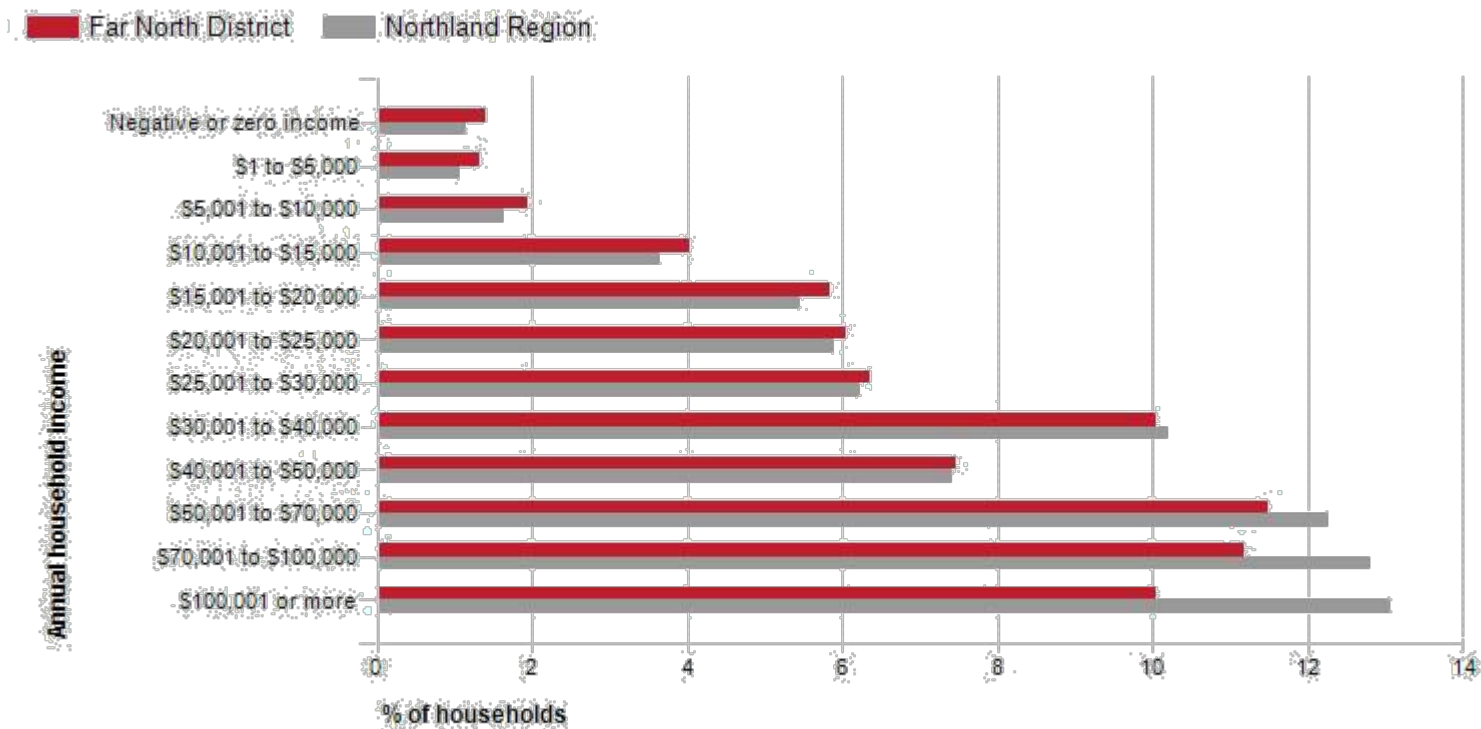
Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[a](#) [Median household income](#)

[a](#) [Low income households \(less than \\$30k per annum\)](#)

[a](#) [High income households \(More than \\$100k per annum\)](#)

Annual household income, 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of household income levels in the Far North District in 2013 compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning more than \$70,000 per annum) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$30,000 per annum).

Overall, 21.2% of the households earned a high income, and 27.0% were low income households, compared with 25.9% and 25.0% respectively for the Northland Region.

The major differences between the household incomes of the Far North District and the Northland Region were:

- A smaller percentage of households who earned \$100,001 or more (10.1% compared to 13.1%)
- A smaller percentage of households who earned \$70,001 to \$100,000 (11.2% compared to 12.8%)

Far North District

Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal the Far North District's socio-economic status and economic opportunities. Household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is a powerful and objective way of looking at income data and in particular, how it is changing.

A detailed explanation of how Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Household income quartiles

Far North District	2013			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	Northland Region %	Number	%	Northland Region %	2006 to 2013
Lowest group	6,405	38.8	34.8	5,270	35.0	32.0	+1,135
Medium lowest	4,818	29.2	28.6	4,511	29.9	28.7	+307
Medium highest	3,329	20.2	21.9	3,226	21.4	23.0	+103
Highest group	1,945	11.8	14.6	2,065	13.7	16.3	-120
Total households	16,497	100.0	100.0	15,072	100.0	100.0	+1,425

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

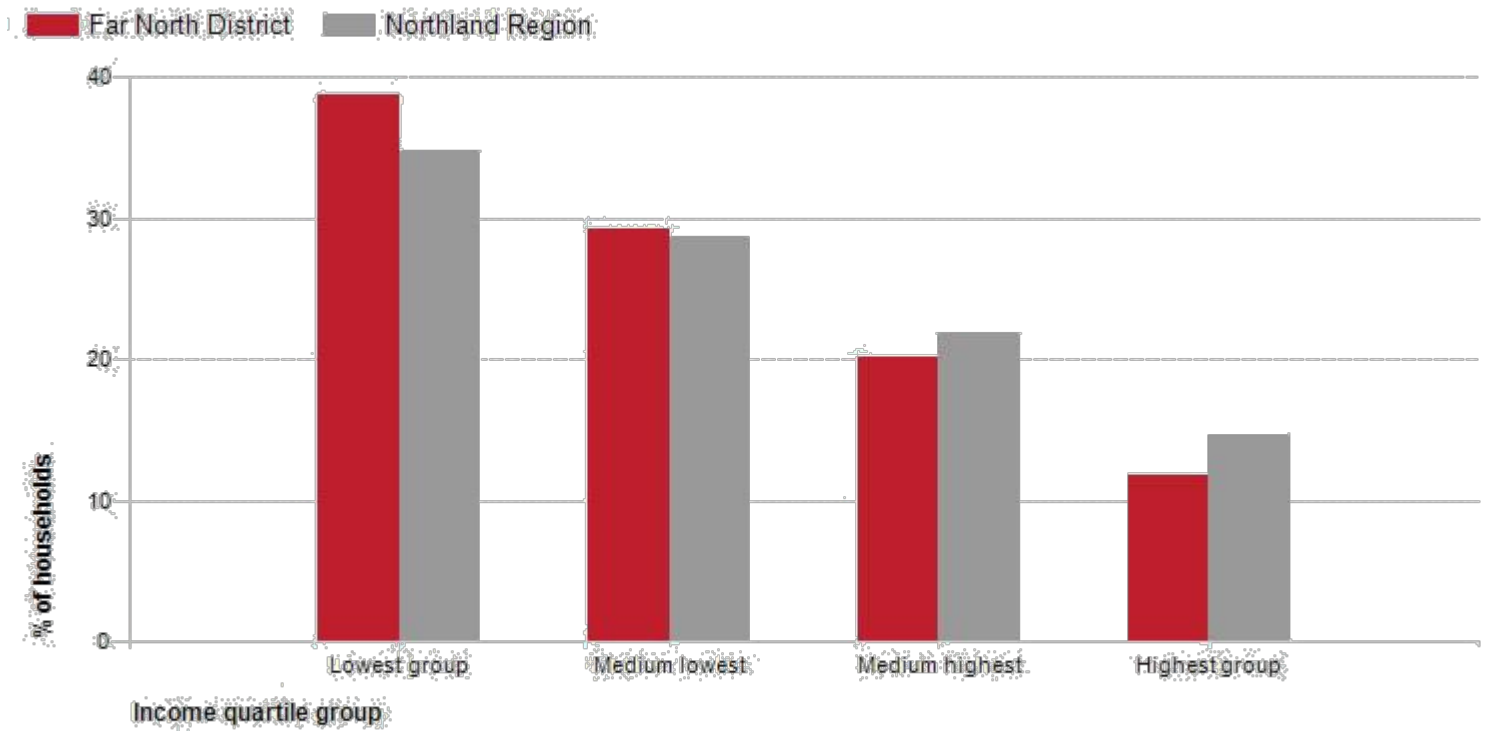
Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for New Zealand

Annual income by Census year

Household income ranges	2013	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$33,001	\$0 to \$25,168	\$0 to \$20,627
Medium lowest	\$33,002 to \$63,996	\$25,169 to \$51,433	\$20,628 to \$39,587
Medium highest	\$63,996 to \$109,431	\$51,433 to \$89,107	\$39,587 to \$67,291
Highest group	\$109,431 and over	\$89,107 and over	\$67,291 and over

Household income quartiles, 2013

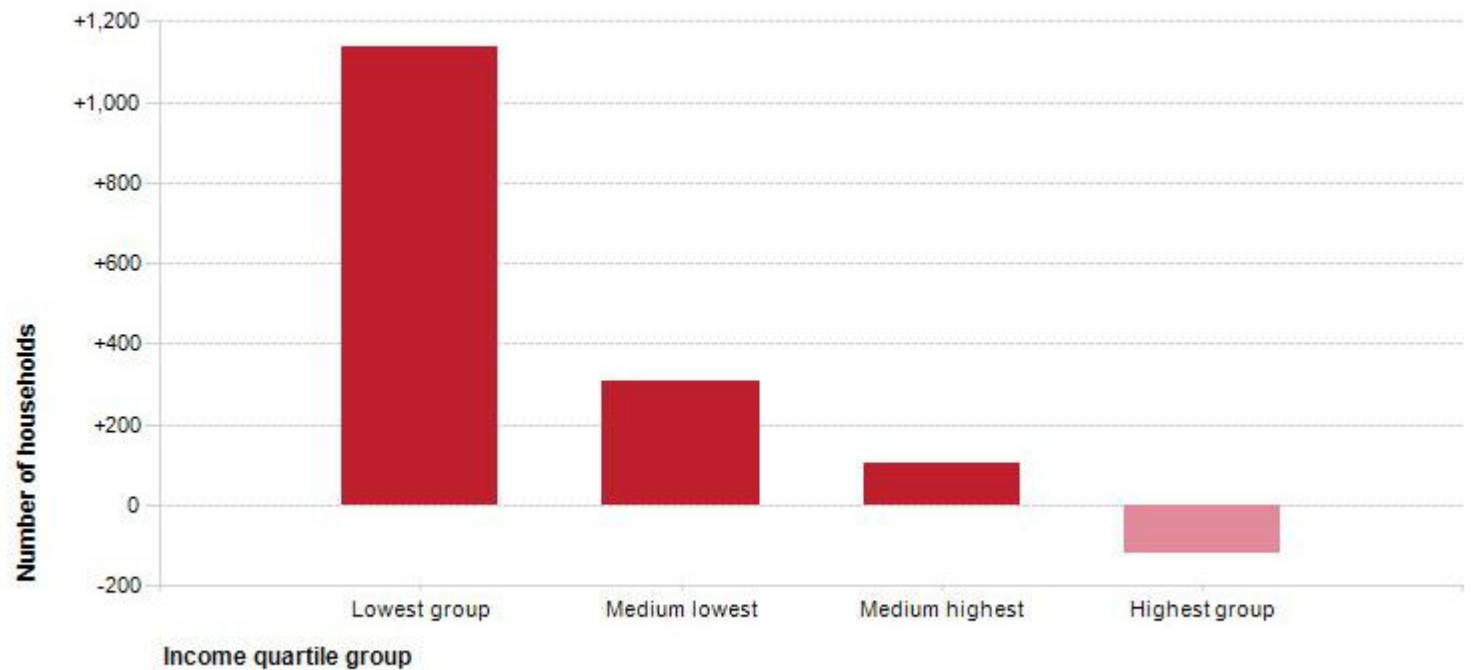


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in household income quartile, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Far North District compared to the Northland Region shows that there was a lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile, and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Far North District between 2006 and 2013 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 1,135 households.

Far North District

Sources of household income

Income sources data is a useful addition to Income data as an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Household Income statistics, Educational Qualifications and Occupation data, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the Far North District and differentiate between market and non-market source of income. The sources of income that a household relies on are linked to a number of factors:

- The number and age of people in the household;
- The type of employment undertaken by the household members.
- The presence of students in the household; and
- The percentage of people unemployed or on other income support benefits.

Sources of household income

Far North District	2013			2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	% of households	Northland Region %	Number	% of households	Northland Region %	
Income source - multi-response							
Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc	10,500	49.1	53.8	10,620	53.3	56.8	-120
Self-employment or business	5,055	23.7	23.3	5,349	26.8	26.6	-294
Interest, dividends, rent, other invest	4,359	20.4	23.1	4,698	23.6	27.0	-339
Payments from a work accident insurer	480	2.2	2.5	606	3.0	3.4	-126
NZ superannuation or veterans pension	5,748	26.9	27.4	4,407	22.1	23.4	+1,341
Other super, pensions, annuities	1,005	4.7	4.6	855	4.3	4.5	+150
Sickness benefit	1,170	5.5	4.9	1,152	5.8	4.9	+18
Unemployment benefit	1,491	7.0	6.0	1,578	7.9	6.2	-87
Domestic purposes benefit	1,761	8.2	7.4	1,704	8.5	7.7	+57
Invalids benefit	1,161	5.4	4.7	1,065	5.3	4.6	+96
Student allowance	510	2.4	2.3	282	1.4	1.7	+228
Other govt benefits, payments or pension	1,398	6.5	6.8	1,122	5.6	5.6	+276
Other sources of income	450	2.1	2.2	498	2.5	2.8	-48
No source of income during that time	174	0.8	0.7	147	0.7	0.6	+27

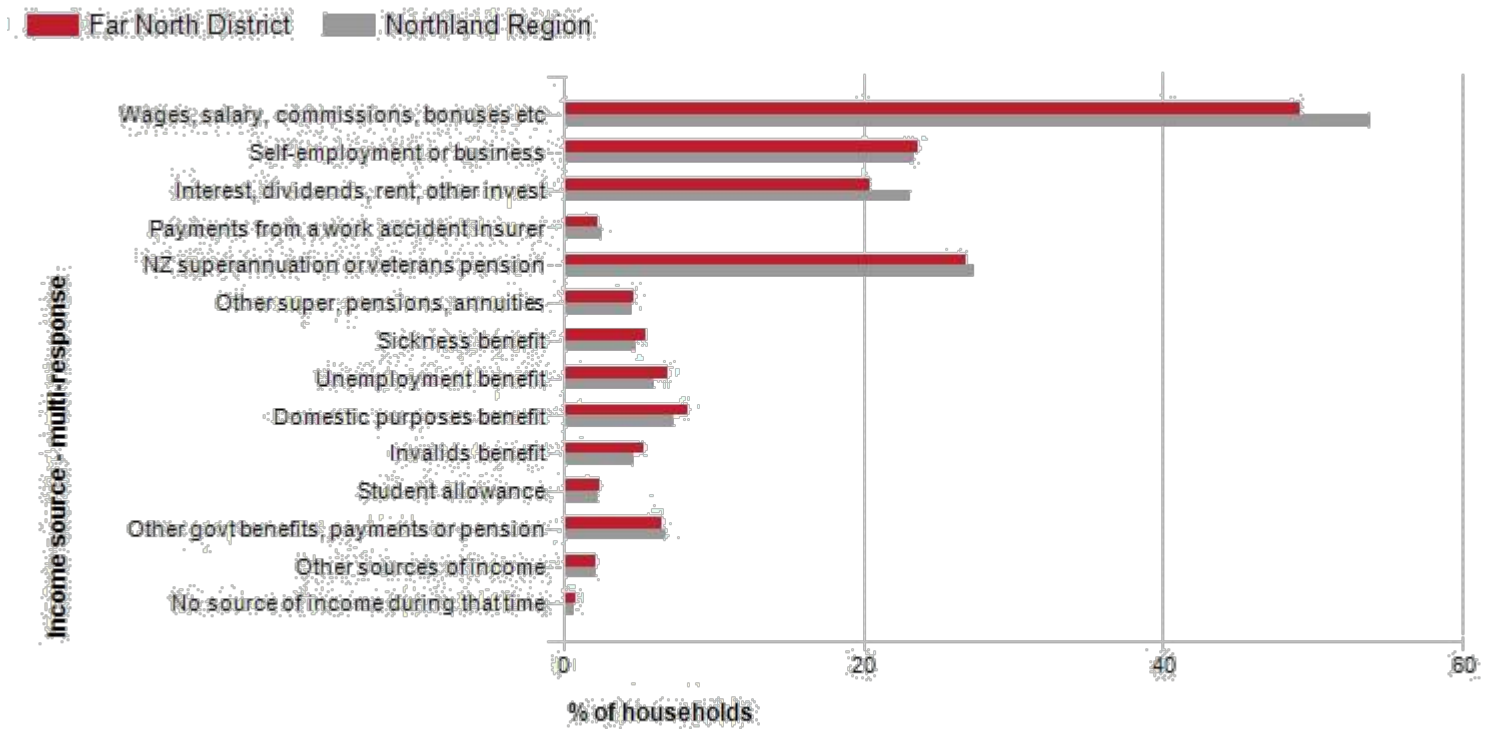
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Sources of household income - responses

Far North District	2013			2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	% of households	Northland Region %	Number	% of households	Northland Region %	
Income source - totals - multi-response							
Not stated	2,124	9.9	7.4	1,767	8.9	6.5	+357
Total households	21,369	100.0	100.0	19,941	100.0	100.0	+1,428
Total responding households	19,245	90.1	92.6	18,174	91.1	93.5	+1,071
Total responses	37,386	175.0	177.3	35,850	179.8	182.3	+1,536

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Sources of household income, 2013

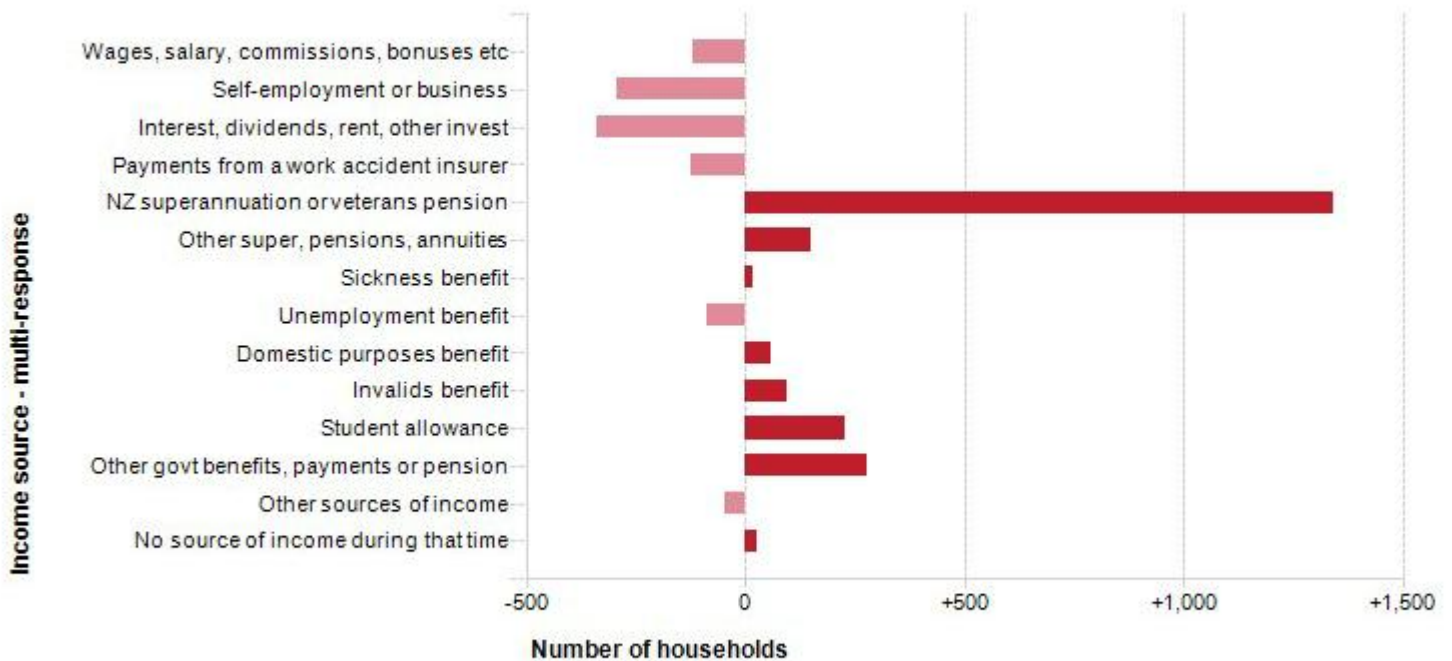


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Change in sources of household income, 2006 to 2013

Far North District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of Far North District's income sources in 2013 compared to Northland Region income sources shows that there was a lesser proportion of households who identified wages and salaries as an income source, a similar proportion of households who identified self employment or business as an income source, and a greater proportion that identified government benefits as an income source.

Overall, 49.1% of households identified wages and salaries, 23.7% self employment or business, and 35.1% government benefits as an income source, compared with 53.8%, 23.3% and 32.1% for the Northland Region respectively.

The major differences between sources of household income of the population in the Far North District and Northland Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of Unemployment benefit as an income source (7.0% compared to 6.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of Domestic purposes benefit as an income source (8.2% compared to 7.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc as an income source (49.1% compared to 53.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of Interest, dividends, rent, other invest as an income source (20.4% compared to 23.1%)

Note: Percentages(%) are based on total population

Emerging groups

The largest changes in sources of household income of the population in the Far North District between 2006 and 2013 were:

- NZ superannuation or veterans pension (+1,341 households)
- Interest, dividends, rent, other invest (-339 households)
- Self-employment or business (-294 households)
- Other govt benefits, payments or pension (+276 households)