

# PAPATOETOE Community Advocacy Plan

2008–2011

Our community's needs and aspirations will continue to be heard to inspire, inform decision makers and guide the future direction of this city.

*Tomorrow's Manukau*



*In partnership with*



Te Kaunihera o  
**MANUKAU**  
City Council

## VISION

*We want a safe and secure place to live and work,  
where every citizen is proud to live in Papatoetoe.*

*We want Papatoetoe to be perceived as a  
desirable place to raise families, live and work.*



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# Plan, purpose and process

This community advocacy plan is the first to be prepared by the Papatoetoe Community Board and represents a plan of action for the current term. It informs the public and Manukau City Council about the aspirations and needs of the Papatoetoe community. While the plan specifically relates to the next three years, some policies and plans will take a long-term view, for consideration by future boards.

## About the community

The name Papatoetoe means 'undulating area where the toi toi is the predominant feature'. It was a popular area for Maori because of the fertile soil, and it is near the narrowest point for hauling canoes between the Manukau and Waitemata harbours.

The first European settlers, predominantly of Scottish and Irish origin, arrived in 1851 to farm the area. After World War II, Papatoetoe experienced another burst of development. By the 1980's, the area was mostly developed and population growth ceased. However, an increase in in-fill housing in more recent years has seen a slight rise in the population.

Papatoetoe residents enjoy living in an established area, with close proximity to the airport, motorway and shopping malls. The free community facilities, schools and cultural diversity are valued and older people enjoy the ease of getting around.

Papatoetoe has a mix of both ageing and youth populations. It has an ethnically diverse mix within its population with a growing number of people of Indian origin finding homes in the area. Papatoetoe has the highest percentage of rental homes in Manukau and, therefore, a very mobile and transient population with a high proportion of community homes some of which support people with disabilities.

## What is an advocacy plan?

A community advocacy plan is a document that responds to the needs of a particular locality or area by considering a range of local issues. The Local Government Act 2002 states the role of a community board as representing and advocating for the interests of its community.

The purpose of the plan is to support the role of the board to advocate effectively for the interests of its community by:

- Identifying and prioritising important issues for Papatoetoe
- Developing a vision for Papatoetoe's future
- Providing direction and guidance for board members and the community to effect positive change for the future
- Ensuring limited resources are targeted to priority areas
- Identifying specific actions that the council, Government and community agencies will contribute to achieve the vision for Papatoetoe.

## Reasons for preparing a plan

The reasons for preparing a community advocacy plan are to:

- Identify issues the community is concerned about
- Help the board and the community work together to achieve goals
- Influence the allocation of funds and resources to achieve goals
- Move Papatoetoe in a positive direction for the future.

## Monitoring the plan

The plan of action will be monitored by the community board and may be supported by individual community board members.

An annual status report on the plan will be prepared by the chairperson of the board and presented annually to the board and the council.

## Further information

For further information about this project please contact John Skelton, Democratic Services Co-ordinator or Nimi Bede, Community Adviser.



## Tomorrow's Papatoetoe

### Vibrant and Strong Communities

- Market Papatoetoe as a good place to live and to do business
- Implement the nodal development project
- Implement and fund community and cultural events for Papatoetoe such as the Papatoetoe Christmas Parade, Papatoetoe Youth and Family Day and Race Relations Day
- Establish an arts centre for Papatoetoe
- Control proliferation of liquor outlets.

### Safe Communities

- Ensure a visible police presence in Papatoetoe and Manukau
- Enforce current bylaws regarding alcohol consumption in public places. Implement a partnership program which includes local groups and appropriate services to deliver messages relating to roads, violence, and other environmental impacts on the safety of Papatoetoe
- Community approach towards elimination or reducing street prostitution in the area.

### Moving Manukau

- Ensure public transport networks are connected and the city is well covered
- Ensure efficient and effective traffic design.

### Thriving Economy

- Promote Papatoetoe as a business friendly area
- Fast track town centre developments and encourage small business programmes for potential entrepreneurs.

### Sustainable Environment and Hearings

- Encourage 'pride' in our space and residents to clean up houses inside and out.



## Residents of the future

We envisage the future population of Papatoetoe will be multicultural. We believe this rich tapestry of cultures, languages, traditions and people will include a high percentage of immigrants. To make Papatoetoe both welcoming and a desirable place to live and work we will strive to continuously improve community infrastructure and safety measures. We believe that Papatoetoe will be a long-term residential accommodation centre for Manukau city and the Auckland region.

### Business districts

#### ST GEORGE STREET

St George Street has heritage value because of its history and the design of the buildings such as the Papatoetoe Town Hall and Old Rail Station. The heritage theme should be retained, promoted and built on with a concept plan for the area. The concept plan should include the type of retail and buildings we see as being appropriate for the area. For instance, it could be marketed as an international food precinct.

This area has the advantage of being located close to motorways, railways and the airport.

The council can directly influence the development in this area as it owns large tracts of commercial land on the southern side of St George St.

There is an indication that the New World supermarket would like to redevelop. This potential should be managed as a kick start to the redevelopment of the area in line with a concept plan.

#### BOARD ACTION

The board will use the District Plan as a mechanism through which it will attempt to influence the redevelopment and upgrading of the St George Street business area.

#### HUNTERS CORNER

Hunters Corner will continue to be an office, retail and intensive residential area. It is located on Great South Road and is handy to motorways, Manukau City Centre, Auckland International Airport and the industrial areas of East Tamaki and Wiri. This may require re-zoning to encompass residential and retail areas.

With the development of the Sportsville project on the Recreation Ground and its accessibility to the business district, the area will be attractive to both business and residential sectors as an area well served by established public transport.

### Residential

Papatoetoe is a workers' community. Residents in Papatoetoe benefit from being located close to the East Tamaki and Wiri business areas for employment or use the rail and local transport to commute to the Auckland central business district.

Papatoetoe offers a residential alternative for young couples that want to be based in a community as opposed to the inner city suburbs.

## Residents of the future continued...

### **BOARD ACTION**

To put a residential marketing plan together that promotes the positive aspects of living and working in and around Papatoetoe. The plan will highlight the large stock of family homes on good sized plots, parks, community services, swimming complex, library, numerous sporting facilities and good schools.

### **Community facilities**

Papatoetoe has excellent community facilities including Allan Brewster Recreation Centre, Spotlight Theatre, Papatoetoe Centennial Pools, Papatoetoe Town Hall, Papatoetoe Library, The Depot in Cambridge Terrace, Stadium Community Centre in Tavern Lane, and the old Papatoetoe Fire Station. In addition, many facilities are provided for by sports clubs and special interest groups.

A major recreational project under development in Papatoetoe is the Sportville complex on the Recreation Ground and Kingswood Reserve which will unite the many existing community groups using the reserve in one main complex. Its development will also connect through to the Hunters Corner business district to create an integrated and attractive environment for many sporting, recreational and business activities.

### **Public transport**

Encourage feeder bus services and shoppers buses servicing and joining both business areas.

### **Parks and reserves**

Parks in Papatoetoe include the Recreation Ground, Kingswood Park, Allenby Park, Kohuora Park, Aorere Park and numerous smaller parks and neighbourhood reserves. Papatoetoe also has a section of esplanade reserve on the Tamaki Estuary along which a walkway has been developed from Great South Road to Grange Road.

Community volunteers contribute in particular to the provision of club recreation and sport activities and to environmental restoration. In addition, Manukau Parks works to develop relationships with schools, trusts and government departments.

### **Safer Papatoetoe**

Crime, violence and graffiti prevention measures are top priorities for the Papatoetoe Community Board. A board priority in this area is to advocate for changes in the District Plan and the Control of Liquor so the public can have a greater say in the establishment and control of liquor outlets.

### **Community Board Discretionary Grants Funding**

The council's Long Term Council Community Plan provides for community boards to consider applications for grants. The Policy on Distribution of Discretionary Grants, Donations and Sponsorships to Communities outlines how such grants should be used to achieve community well-being.

## Issues and actions

*The board will advocate for the following projects:*

### **BUSINESS AREAS**

The board will strongly advocate for the Hunters Corner and Old Papatoetoe business areas to be well maintained, improved and redeveloped under the Growth Strategy. The board expects the town centre business improvement districts to work in partnership with the board and local business owners to:

- (a) Reduce product packaging
- (b) Reduce rubbish and waste
- (c) Update and keep shop frontages and pedestrian walkways uncluttered and well maintained
- (d) Reduce the number of liquor and gambling outlets in the town centre and residential areas
- (e) Reduce prostitution and associated behaviours
- (f) Promote Papatoetoe as a great place to live establishing an economic development group
- (g) Brand the two centres.





# Community board roles and responsibilities

## Status of community boards

The Local Government Act 2002 defines the status of community boards as unincorporated bodies, not local authorities and not committees of the local authority.

## Role of the board

The Local Government Act 2002 states that the role of a community board is to:

- (a) Represent, and act as an advocate for the interests of its community; and
- (b) Consider and report on all matters referred to it by the territorial authority, or any matter of interest of concern to the community board; and
- (c) Maintain an overview of services provided by the territorial authority within the community; and
- (d) Prepare an annual submission to the territorial authority for expenditure within the community; and
- (e) Communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within the community; and
- (f) Undertake any other responsibilities that are delegated to it by the territorial authority.

## Duty to consider delegations

Councils are not obligated to make delegations to community boards. However, the Local Government Act 2002 places a duty on councils to consider delegations to community boards:

“A territorial authority must consider whether or not to delegate to a community board if the delegation would enable the community board to best achieve its role.”

## Community engagement

Community board members in the future are likely to play a greater role in assisting the council to engage with its communities. A recent review of community boards proposed the development of community advocacy plans (or profiles) as a method for bringing together the issues relating to its community and the options and aspirations of the community and the board in regards to the council’s planning and provision of services.

Boards play a key role in interfacing with the community. Often individual and resident representatives bring community concerns to public forums.

Boards add value to the council’s overall decision-making processes through their local knowledge.

## Public forum

Public Forum exists to allow residents 30 minutes to raise community concerns with their community board. Members of the public must make prior arrangements with the Democratic Services Co-ordinator, to address the board.

The chairperson will stop the meeting and allow 30 minutes for the public to talk to the board about their issues and discuss any matters pertaining to items that are on the agenda.

## Community board chairperson

The role of the community board chairperson is to lead and direct the business of the board in a manner consistent with the powers delegated by the council.

Specific accountabilities include:

- Co-ordinating and directing all activities of the community board
- Providing guidance and direction to board members
- Calling meetings and liaising with board members and council officers in setting the content and priorities of meeting agendas
- Speaking on behalf of the community board and acting as an advocate for it
- Establishing community consultation processes by scheduling, planning and chairing public meetings to seek input into community issues and the council’s planning and strategy development processes
- Reporting to the council or its committees on local community issues, any board recommendations and on the work being undertaken by the community board
- Presiding over the meetings of the community board, ensuring meetings are conducted in an orderly manner and enforcing standing orders as required
- Participating in board and working party meetings by being fully prepared and up to date on issues under consideration
- Representing the board and local community interests as an appointed member of external committees, agencies or boards as requested
- Ensuring effective and efficient communications between the community board and the council, and between members of the public and the council.

## Community board members

The role of the community board member is to represent interests of the local community by contributing to its ongoing community and economic development. Effective stewardship of existing assets, sustainable management of the environment and the prudent management of the communities’ delegated financial resources also form part of this role.

Specific accountabilities include:

- Consultation with stakeholders in the community
- Co-ordination and assistance in the running of public meetings
- Representing the board and the council as an appointed member of external committees or agencies or boards as requested
- Supporting the community board chairperson and fellow board members in the promotion of the community
- Developing positive working relationships with community stakeholders and counterparts in other authorities
- Being accessible to the community and directing issues for remedy with management.

## APPENDIX 1

# Community board members



Stephen Grey  
Chairperson

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MANUKAU

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Cr Gary Troup

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Cr Bob Wichman

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## APPENDIX 2 Member responsibilities and representation on outside organisations

### WORKING PARTIES

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Environment<br>Includes recycling, street trees, graffiti, transport, roading, parking, sewerage, storm water, District Plan.               | Ian McGechie, and all members. |
| 2 Community<br>Includes advisory, arts, libraries, recreation facilities, pools, CAB, Healthy City, local events, grants to community groups. | Angela Cave and all members.   |

### REPRESENTATION AND LIAISON

ORGANISATION	NO.	NAMES
a) Aircraft Noise Consultative Committee	1	Gary Troup
b) Auckland Region Community Boards Association	1	Angela Cave/Ray Strong
c) Feel Safe Papatoetoe	1	Toa Greening
d) Hunters Corner Town Centre	3	Cr Bob Wichman, Angela Cave, Ray Strong
e) Liquor Licence applications (delegation I 1.2.3)	1	Ian McGechie
f) Manukau Creative Communities Assessment Committee (delegation D 3.5.3)	1	Angela Cave
g) Manukau Matters publication	1	Stephen Grey
h) Papatoetoe and Districts Returned Services Association	1	Ian McGechie
i) Papatoetoe Chambers, Papatoetoe Stadium	1	Stephen Grey
j) Papatoetoe CAB	2	Ian McGechie, Ray Strong
k) Papatoetoe Community Network	1	Ian McGechie
l) Papatoetoe Mainstreet Committee	2	Ray Strong, Gary Troup
m) Papatoetoe Neighbourhood Support Management Committee	2	Angela Cave, Toa Greening
n) Resource Consent Applications Hearing Committee (delegation D 4.2.3)	4	Cr Gary Troup, Cr Bob Wichman, Stephen Grey/Ian McGechie
o) Safe Community Outcome Group	1	Toa Greening
p) The Depot – Papatoetoe Community Centre	1	Stephen Grey

### Population Growth

## Papatoetoe ward

### 2006 Census Profile

Tū Kaitiaki a MANUKAU City Council

For more information on Council, Community Board Members, Wards and Committees, Contact us at: [Statistics@manukau.govt.nz](mailto:Statistics@manukau.govt.nz)  
 Phone: (09) 282 5104  
[www.manukau.govt.nz](http://www.manukau.govt.nz)  
 Statistics source: Statistics New Zealand

## Papatoetoe ward

### 2006 Census Profile

Tū Kaitiaki a MANUKAU City Council

The name Papatoetoe means 'undulating area where the toetoe (toi toi) is the predominant feature'. It was a popular area for Maori because of its fertile soils, and because it is near the narrowest point for hauling canoes between the Manukau and Waitamata Harbours.

The first European settlers (predominantly of Scottish and Irish origin) arrived in 1851 to farm the area. After World War Two, Papatoetoe experienced another burst of development initiated by the Rehabilitation Scheme that provided returned servicemen the means to build houses. By the 1980s the area was almost fully developed and population growth had virtually ceased. However, an increase in infill housing in more recent years has seen a slight rise in the population. In 1990 Papatoetoe became the Ward as we know it today where people enjoy living in an established area, with close proximity to the airport, motorway and shopping malls. The free community facilities, good schools and cultural diversity are valued and older people enjoy the ease of getting around.

#### Statistical Highlights

Between the 2001 and 2006 censuses, Papatoetoe's population grew by almost 12% to a total of 40,659 residents of which 34% of residents belong to the European ethnic group, followed by 33% Asian, 20% Pacific Peoples and 16% Maori.



Papatoetoe has Manukau City's highest population of Asian people and the highest number of residents aged between 20 to 40 years. Elderly residents make up 10% of Papatoetoe's population and is the second highest in Manukau City. The community's median age of 31 years equals that of the city. City-wide comparisons show Papatoetoe to have the highest number of Islam/Muslim and the most number of adults in the clerical profession and the highest number of workers in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry. Although 6% of residents hold an advanced vocational qualification, 30% do not hold any formal qualification.

General footnotes: (1) This 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. (2) "Total Responses" includes all of the people/households who stated or reported more than one response and has been counted in each applicable group. Therefore the total number of responses in the table will be greater than the total number of people/households.

#### Age Group

Age Group	Number	%
0-4 Years	3,407	8
5-9 Years	3,204	8
10-14 Years	3,264	8
15-19 Years	3,150	8
20-24 Years	2,954	7
25-29 Years	3,135	8
30-34 Years	3,207	8
35-39 Years	3,190	8
40-44 Years	3,446	8
45-49 Years	3,446	8
50-54 Years	2,950	7
55-59 Years	3,192	8
60-64 Years	3,470	8
65 Years and Over	4,020	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,659</b>	
Median Age	31	

#### Religious Affiliation

Total Responses	Number	%
No Religion	6,067	15
God/Faith	1,098	3
Christian	30,428	75
Hindu	4,488	11
Islam/Muslim	1,060	3
Jehovah's Witness	21	0
Maori Christian	698	2
Spiritual and New Age Religions	195	0
Other Religions	1,682	4
Not Elsewhere Included	2,745	7
<b>Total People</b>	<b>40,659</b>	

#### Gender

Gender	Number	%
Male	19,847	49
Female	21,812	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,659</b>	

#### PERSONAL INCOME

Income Range	Number	%
\$0,000 or Less	4,467	11
\$5,001 - \$10,000	2,388	6
\$10,001 - \$20,000	5,264	13
\$20,001 - \$30,000	4,287	11
\$30,001 - \$40,000	6,899	17
\$40,001 or More	2,560	6
Not Stated	4,564	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,729</b>	
Median Personal Income	\$22,200	

#### Telecommunications Access

Total Responses	Number	%
No Access to Telecommunication Systems	64	0
Access to a Cellphone/Mobile Phone	7,950	26
Access to a Telephone	15,481	50
Access to a Fax Machine	2,889	9
Access to Internet	5,810	19
Not Elsewhere Included	80	0
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>12,330</b>	

#### Labour Force Status

Labour Force Status	Number	%
Employed Full-time	14,107	40
Employed Part-time	3,282	11
Unemployed	1,485	4
NOT in the Labour Force	10,111	29
Work and Labour Force Status Unavailable	1,719	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,729</b>	

#### Occupation

NZSO Major Group	Number	%
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	1,724	5
Professionals	1,801	6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,040	7
Clerks	3,527	11
Service and Sales Workers	3,900	13
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	271	1
Trade Workers	1,720	6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,019	7
Elementary Occupations and Recreators	3,070	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,442</b>	

#### Highest Qualification Gained

Qualification	Number	%
No Qualification	7797	23
Level 1 Certificate Gained at School	3306	11
Level 2 Certificate Gained at School	2172	7
Level 3 or 4 Certificate Gained at School	1371	4
Overseas Secondary School Qualification	2114	6
Level 1, 2 or 3 Certificate Gained Post-school	1000	3
Level 4 Certificate Gained Post-school	2220	7
Level 5 Diploma	661	2
Level 6 Diploma	1140	4
Bachelor Degree and Level 7 Qualifications	2124	7
Postgraduate and Honours Degrees	225	1
Master's Degree	425	1
Doctorate Degree	39	0
Not Elsewhere Included	4,472	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,729</b>	

#### Family Type

Family Type	Number	%
Couple without children	2,706	27
Couple with children	4,236	40
One parent with child(ren)	2,401	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,173</b>	

#### Weekly Rent Paid

Rent Range	Number	%
Under \$50	54	1
\$50 - \$70	243	4
\$70 - \$90	132	3
\$100 - \$120	87	2
\$120 - \$140	84	2
\$150 - \$170	171	4
\$170 - \$190	219	5
\$200 - \$240	924	22
\$250 - \$290	1,251	30
\$300 - \$340	698	17
\$350 and Over	306	7
Not Elsewhere Included	188	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,248</b>	
Mean Weekly Rent	\$243	
Median Weekly Rent	\$251	

#### Industry

Industry	Number	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	144	1
Mining	6	0
Manufacturing	2,913	17
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	81	0
Construction	1,111	6
Wholesale Trade	1,209	7
Retail Trade	1,752	10
Accommodation and Food Services	568	3
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,437	8
Information Media and Telecommunications	273	2
Financial and Insurance Services	264	1
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	402	2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	857	5
Administrative and Support Services	664	4
Public Administration and Safety	468	3
Education and Training	1,000	6
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,302	8
Arts and Recreation Services	106	1
Other Services	943	6
Not Elsewhere Included	1,368	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,442</b>	

#### Tenure

Tenure Type	Number	%
Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned by Usual Resident(s)	5,558	45
Dwelling Not Owned by Usual Resident(s)	4,276	34
Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s)	907	7
Not Elsewhere Included	1,197	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,330</b>	

#### Ethnicity

Total Responses	Number	%
European Ethnic Groups	12,985	34
Maori Ethnic Group	6,020	16
Pacific Peoples' Ethnic Groups	8,513	22
Asian Ethnic Groups	12,570	33
Middle Eastern, Latin American and African Ethnic Groups	924	2
Other Ethnic Groups	1,526	4
<b>Total People</b>	<b>38,073</b>	

#### Employment Status

Employment Status	Number	%
Part Employee	14,523	53
Employee	622	2
Self-Employed and Without Employees	1,314	5
Unpaid Family Worker	221	1
Not Stated	819	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,442</b>	

#### Household Income

Income Range	Number	%
\$20,000 or Less	1,656	13
\$20,001 - \$30,000	1,142	9
\$30,001 - \$50,000	1,860	15
\$50,001 - \$70,000	1,557	13
\$70,001 - \$100,000	1,650	13
\$100,001 or More	1,824	15
Not Stated	2,814	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,337</b>	
Median Household Income	\$40,800	

#### Sources Of Personal Income

Total Responses	Number	%
Wages, Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, etc.	15,314	53
Self-employment or Business	2,290	7
Interest, Dividends, Rent, Other Invest.	3,234	11
Payments from a Work Accident Insurer	273	1
MZ Superannuation or Veterans Pension	1,182	4
Other Super., Pensions, Annuities	690	2
Unemployment Benefit	1,264	4
Sickness Benefit	1,002	3
Domestic Purposes Benefit	1,140	4
Maternity Benefit	723	2
Student Allowance	657	2
Other Govt Benefits, Payments or Pensions	1,661	5
Other Sources of Income	527	2
No Source of Income During That Time	2,880	9
Total People Stated	27,888	69
Not Stated	3,830	10
<b>Total People</b>	<b>30,729</b>	

