

COMMUNITY PROFILE

CENSUS 2006

**Kapiti Coast District
Otaki
Waikanae
Paraparaumu / Raumati
Paekakariki
Rural**

KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL

December 2006

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Telephone 296 4700

An Analysis of 2006 Census Results for the Kapiti Coast District

All numbers are sourced from Statistics New Zealand 2006 Census. The census was taken on 6 March 2006. In all cases numbers are from the usually resident series. This series measures where people usually live, as opposed to where people were on census night.

More information is available on different topics and at a greater detail. Some of this is held by the Kapiti Coast District Council while considerably more is available from Statistics New Zealand.

Kapiti Coast District Population Overview

The Kapiti Coast District experienced strong and steady growth in population during the 2001 to 2006 census period, a continuation of the trend evident since at least 1991. Usually resident population increased by 8.8% from 2001 to 2006, following a 10.0% increase in the 1996 to 2001 period. This compares with population growth of 5.9% for the Wellington Region and 7.8% for New Zealand over the 2001 to 2006 period.

Population growth for the Kapiti Coast District has been remarkably constant over the last 15 years. Total population increased by 3,642 people between 1991 and 1996, 3,873 people between 1996 and 2001, and 3,744 people between 2001 and 2006. As total population increases this steady, and strong, level of growth has resulted in the headline percentage growth rate falling. If this long term trend continues total population for the Kapiti Coast District will be around 50,000 at the time of the 2011 census. Unless growth increases in Porirua City it is also likely that the Kapiti Coast District will overtake it as the third most populous territorial authority in the Wellington Region at the 2011 census.

For the first time in many years Kapiti Coast District did not have the fastest growing population for territorial authorities (Councils) in the Wellington Region. The strong growth in apartment living in central Wellington has contributed to a large increase in the population of Wellington City, up by over 15,000 people since 2001. This in turn accounted for over 60% of the growth in population for the entire Wellington Region.

Higher population growth in the Region over 2001 to 2006 mirrors a national trend driven mainly by an increase in net migration to New Zealand. Population growth rates in the northern cities (Auckland, Tauranga and Hamilton) in particular have been very strong and have driven the national population growth rate of 7.8% from 2001 to 2006. This has resulted in the Wellington Region, despite the recent increase in population, continuing to decline as a proportion of New Zealand population.

A notable feature of the 2006 census is the very strong growth of major urban areas and the areas that surround them, compared to the minimal growth or continued decline of many secondary urban and rural areas. The difference from previous census periods is the resurgence of provincial urban areas, many of whom have returned to population growth after a number of years of declining population.

The current usually resident population and population growth figures for the territorial authorities in the Wellington Region are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 - Usually resident population counts and growth rates for Wellington Region Territorial Authorities, 1996 to 2006.

Territorial Local Authority	Usually Resident Population Census 1996	Usually Resident Population Census 2001	Usually Resident Population Census 2006	% Change from 1996 Census to 2001 Census	% Change from 2001 Census to 2006 Census
Wellington City	157,719	163,824	179,466	3.9	9.5
Hutt City	95,874	95,490	97,701	-0.4	2.3
Porirua City	46,626	47,370	48,546	1.6	2.5
Kapiti Coast District	38,583	42,447	46,200	10.0	8.8
Upper Hutt City	36,714	36,372	38,415	-0.9	5.6
Masterton District	22,755	22,614	22,623	-0.6	0.0
South Wairarapa District	8,940	8,742	8,892	-2.2	1.7
Carterton District	6,813	6,849	7,098	0.5	3.6
Wellington Region	414,048	423,768	448,959	2.3	5.9
New Zealand	3,618,300	3,737,277	4,027,947	3.3	7.8

Chart 1 – Usually resident population counts for Wellington Region Territorial Authorities - 1996 to 2006.

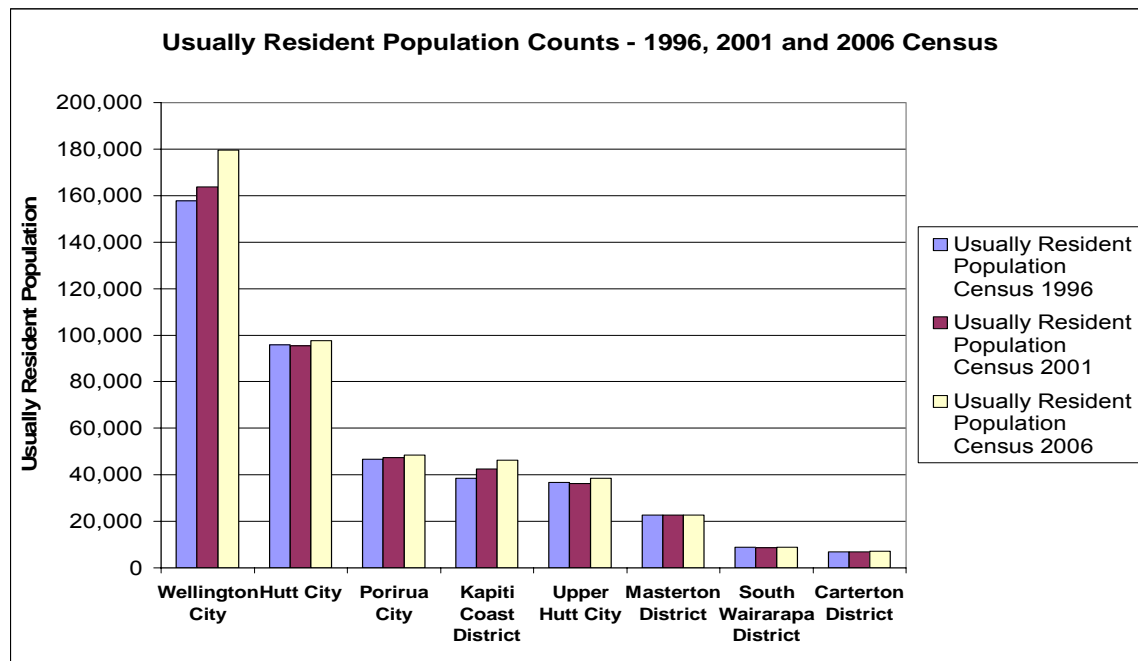
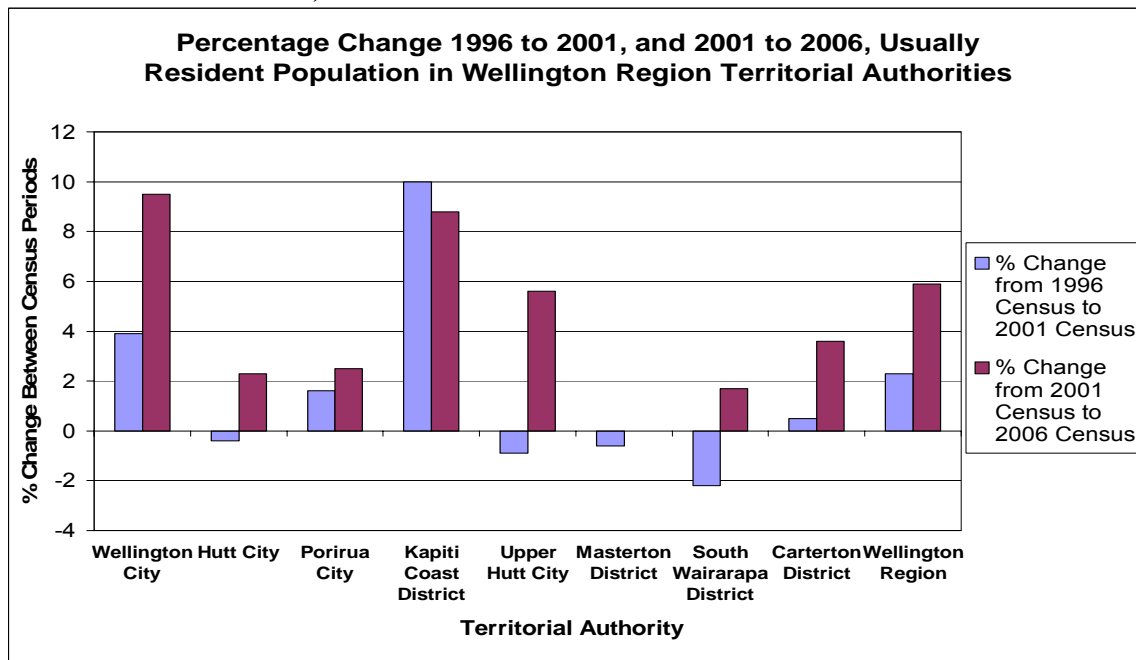


Chart 2 - Usually resident population growth rates for Wellington Region Territorial Authorities, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006.

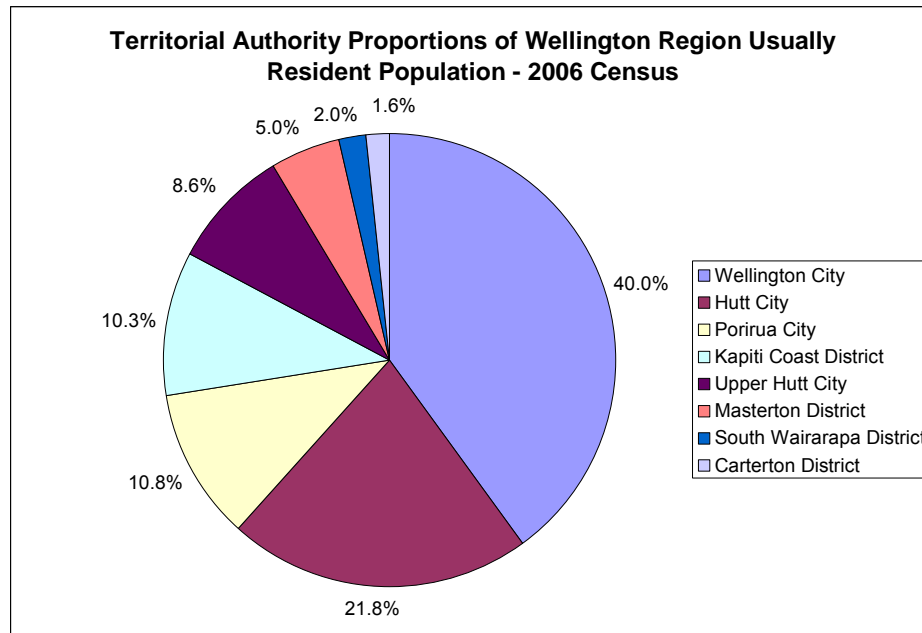


The surge in population growth in Wellington City has resulted in a shift in the relative share of population within the Wellington Region. Wellington City now accounts for 40% of all people usually resident in the Wellington Region. The only other territorial authority in the Wellington Region that increased its share of the regional population was the Kapiti Coast District with a 10.3% share, up from 10.0% in 2001, 9.3% in 1996 and 8.7% in 1991. Although all the other territorial authorities in the Region experienced higher population growth in the 2001 to 2006 census period compared to the 1996 to 2001 census period, their share of regional population is static or declining.

Table 2 - Share of Wellington Regional Population by Territorial Authority, 1996 to 2006 Census.

Territorial Local Authority	% of Wellington Region 1996 Census Usually Resident Population	% of Wellington Region 2001 Census Usually Resident Population	% of Wellington Region 2006 Census Usually Resident Population
Wellington City	38.1	38.7	40.0
Hutt City	23.2	22.5	21.8
Porirua City	11.3	11.2	10.8
Kapiti Coast District	9.3	10.0	10.3
Upper Hutt City	8.9	8.6	8.6
Masterton District	5.5	5.3	5.0
South Wairarapa District	2.2	2.1	2.0
Carterton District	1.6	1.6	1.6
Wellington Region	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 3 - Share of 2006 Census Wellington Regional Population by Territorial Authority.



Population growth in the Horowhenua District, the neighbouring territorial authority to the north, has been much slower. The 2006 usually resident population of Horowhenua District was 29,868 people, an increase of just 0.1% on the 2001 usually resident population of 29,823. While this is a very small growth rate it is more positive result than the -1.1% fall in usually resident population seen in the 1996 to 2001 period.

Kapiti Coast District Population Growth

Population growth within the Kapiti Coast District varied considerable from township to township for the 2001 to 2006 census period. Even within each urban area there has been significant variation in growth rates.

Otaki and Paekakariki, as they did for the 1996 to 2001 census period, had the slowest township population growth. For the 2001 to 2006 period Otaki township had a 3.1% decline in usually resident population while Paekakariki had a significant 7.5% decline. For Paekakariki this was possibly caused by an increase in the use of existing homes as non-rented holiday homes, as well as a fall in the household occupancy rate. Further analysis to understand these population declines will be possible when more 2006 census data becomes available during 2007.

High population growth within the District was concentrated in the main urban areas of Paraparaumu/Raumati and Waikanae. Specifically within these areas it was rapid growth in Paraparaumu Central, Paraparaumu Beach South and the Waikanae Beach area units that accounted for 69% of the total population growth of the Kapiti Coast District from 2001 to 2006. The other significant growth area is the rural area from Te Horo south.

Table 3 – Usually Resident Population for Townships and Rural areas within the Kapiti Coast District, 1996 to 2006.

Township Area	Usually Resident Population - 1996 to 2006 Census					
	1996 Population	2001 Population	2006 Population	% change 1996 to 2001	% change 2001 to 2006	Actual Change 2001 to 2006
Otaki	5,580	5,643	5,466	1.1%	-3.1%	-177
Waikanae	8,511	9,372	10,230	10.1%	9.2%	858
Paraparaumu / Raumati	19,965	22,377	25,263	12.0%	12.9%	2886
<i>Paraparaumu</i>	<i>12,981</i>	<i>14,898</i>	<i>17,247</i>	<i>14.8%</i>	<i>15.8%</i>	<i>2,349</i>
<i>Raumati</i>	<i>6,984</i>	<i>7,479</i>	<i>8,016</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>537</i>
Paekakariki	1,671	1,731	1,602	3.6	-7.5%	-129
Rural Areas	2,856	3,333	3,639	16.8	9.2%	306
Kapiti Coast District	38,583	42,456	46,200	10.0%	8.8%	3744

Chart 4 - Population within Kapiti Coast District by Township, 1996 to 2006.

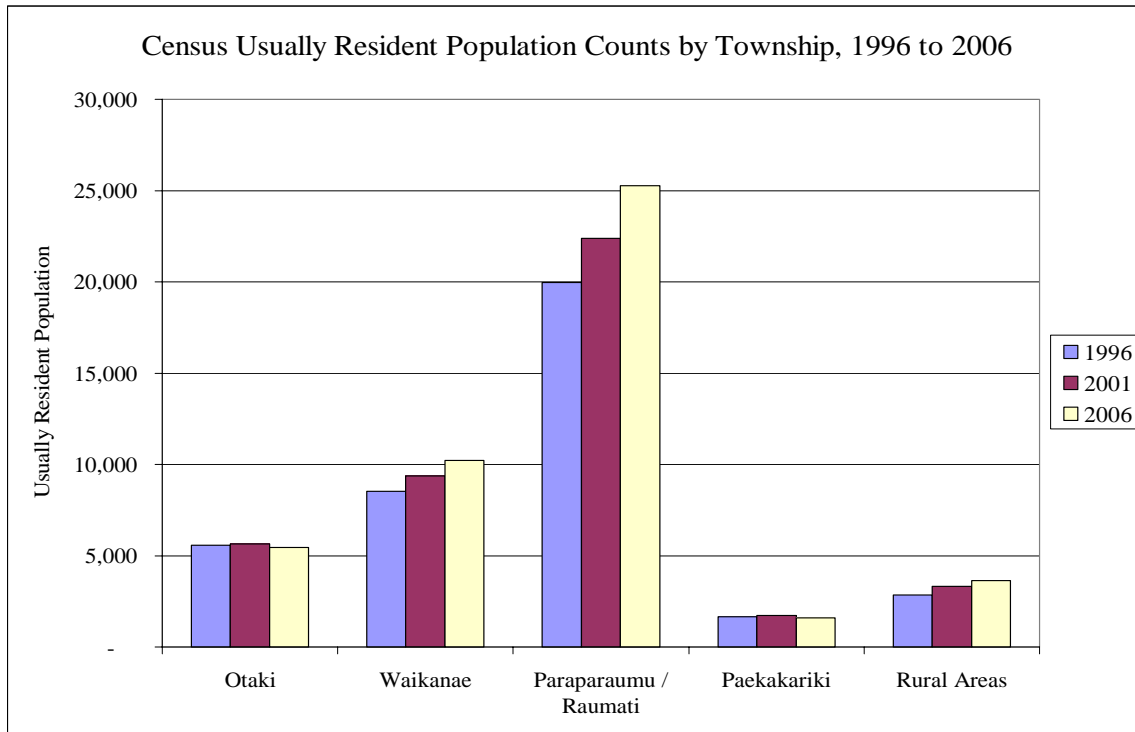
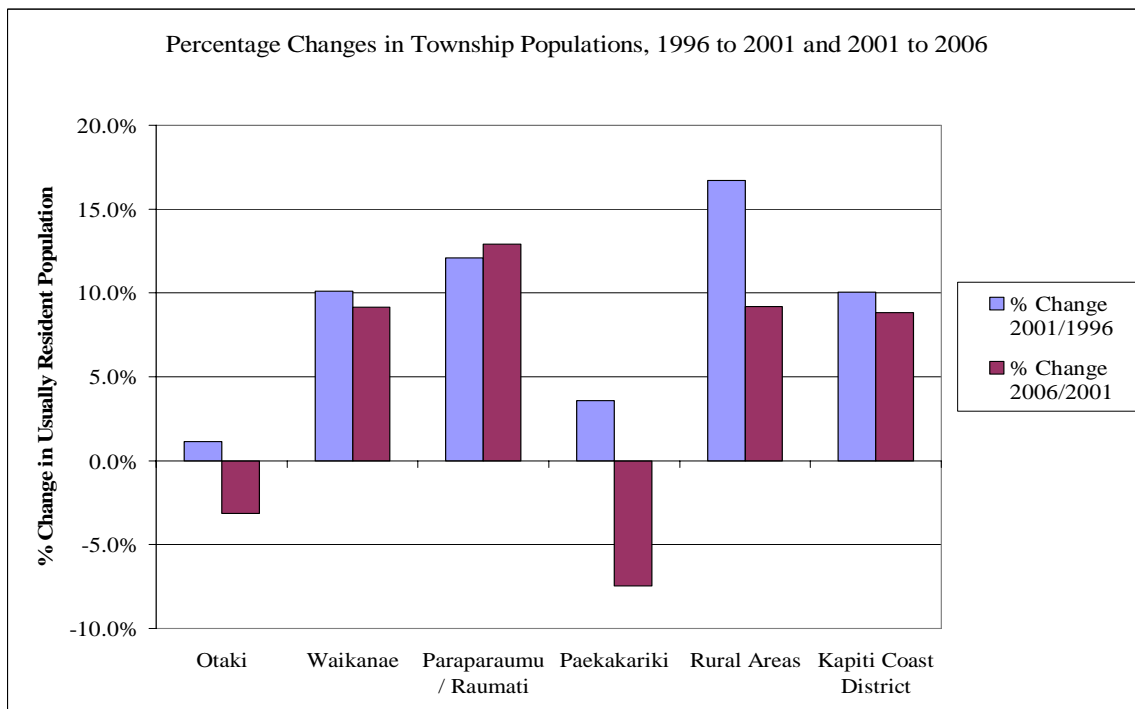


Chart 5 – Changes in Population within Kapiti Coast District by Township, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006.

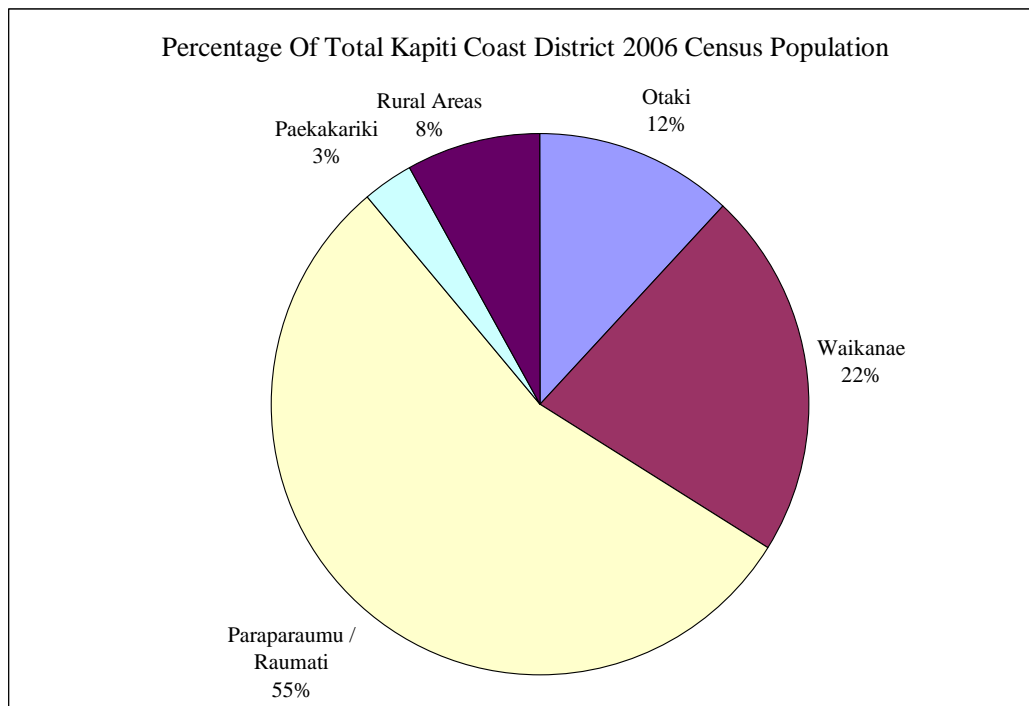


Since 1996 there has been a continuing and increasing proportion of the residents of the Kapiti Coast District living in the largest urban areas of Paraparaumu / Raumati and Waikanae. Paraparaumu / Raumati urban area now makes up 55% of the total usually resident population of the Kapiti Coast District. Due to growth at Waikanae Beach the Waikanae township has maintained its 22% share of the District population over the last 10 years. With declines in population over the last five years Otaki township now makes up 12% of the population of the Kapiti Coast District, with Paekakariki dropping to just 3% of the Kapiti Coast District population. The rural areas make up 8% of the Kapiti Coast District population.

Table 4 – Proportions of Population centres within the Kapiti Coast District, 1996 to 2006.

Township Area	Proportion of Usually Resident Population Within the Kapiti Coast District - 1996 to 2006 Census		
	% of total 1996 Population	% of total 2001 Population	% of total 2006 Population
Otaki	14%	13%	12%
Waikanae	22%	22%	22%
Paraparaumu / Raumati	52%	53%	55%
<i>Paraparaumu</i>	34%	35%	37%
<i>Raumati</i>	18%	18%	17%
Paekakariki	4%	4%	3%
Rural Areas	7%	8%	8%
Kapiti Coast District	100%	100%	100%

Chart 6 - Township percentage of Kapiti Coast District total population, 2006 Census.



At the area unit level more variations are evident. The area units with the highest growth rates usually have had large areas of new subdivisions within them over recent years. Conversely those area units with low growth rates are usually in older developed urban areas with few or no large new subdivisions.

In percentage terms the area units with the highest growth rates are in rural areas that have seen considerable subdivision for rural lifestyle purposes. While these percentage increases are the highest, the actual numbers involved are relatively low. The area unit in the Kapiti Coast District with the highest population, Paraparaumu Central, also experienced the greatest actual increase in population of 1,392 from 2001 to 2006. These large increases in the population of Paraparaumu are unlikely to continue at this rate in the future as available residential land for development is used up.

Table 5 – Fastest growing Area Unit growth rates and population counts, 2001 to 2006.

Area Units	Usually Resident Population - 1996 to 2006 Census					
	1996 Population	2001 Population	2006 Population	% change 1996 to 2001	% change 2001 to 2006	Actual Change 2001 to 2006
Area Units with Population increases over 15%						
Maungakotukutuku	447	618	816	38%	32%	198
Pekapeka	144	195	252	35%	29%	57
Kaitawa	282	390	477	38%	22%	87
Paraparaumu Central	5,829	6,813	8,205	17%	20%	1,392
Paraparaumu Beach South	3,456	3,924	4,677	14%	19%	753
Waikanae Beach	2,010	2,451	2,892	22%	18%	441

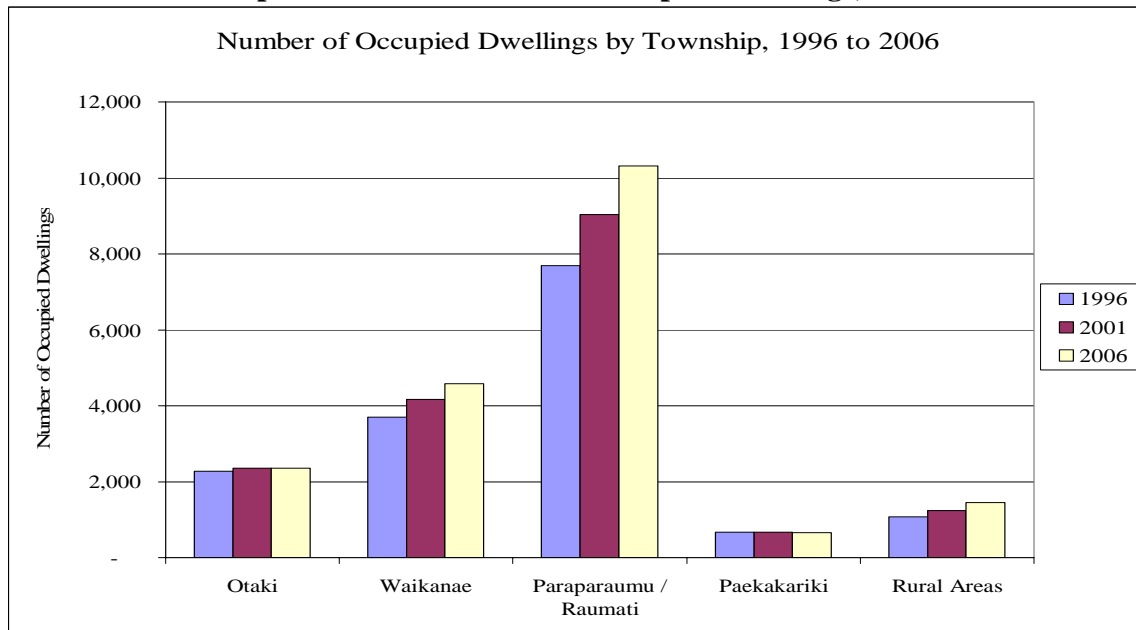
Table 6 – Declining Area Unit population counts and growth rates, 2001 to 2006.

Area Units	Usually Resident Population - 1996 to 2006 Census					
	1996 Population	2001 Population	2006 Population	% change 1996 to 2001	% change 2001 to 2006	Actual Change 2001 to 2006
Area Units with Population decreases						
Paekakariki	1,671	1,731	1,602	3.6	-8%	-129
Otaki Forks	1,359	1,479	1,410	9%	-5%	-69
Otaki	5,580	5,643	5,466	1.1%	-3%	-177

Households

Household growth in the Kapiti Coast District outstripped population growth in the 2001 to 2006 period, continuing a long trend of fewer people, on average, in each household. The total number of occupied dwellings increased 10.9% in the Kapiti Coast District from 2001 to 2006, compared to an 8.8% growth in population. The Wellington Region had a 7.2% growth in occupied dwellings from 2001 to 2006, compared to a 5.9% growth in population. This has resulted in the Kapiti Coast District share of total occupied dwellings in the Wellington Region increasing to 11.4% in 2006, up from 11.1% in 2001.

Chart 7 – Township Household Numbers - Occupied dwellings, 1991 to 2006.



The highest number of new occupied dwellings in the Kapiti Coast District was in the Paraparaumu / Raumati area, followed by Waikanae. As a proportion of total occupied dwellings in the Kapiti Coast District the Paraparaumu / Raumati area increased its share to 53%. The only other area to increase its share of the Kapiti Coast District total households was the rural area.

The growth in occupied dwellings is not just from new dwellings. Growth can also occur from the conversion of seldom used holiday homes (sometimes categorised as unoccupied dwellings in the census) to permanent dwellings. Analysis of holiday homes and other data within the District will be available in 2007.

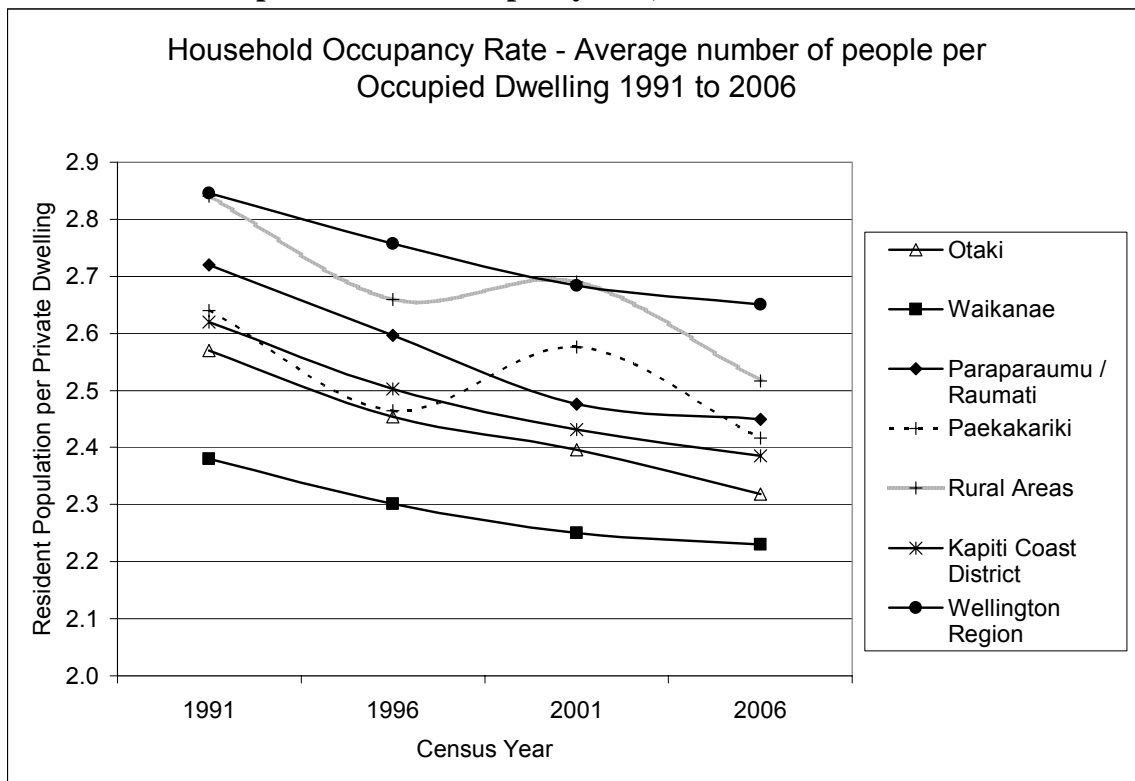
Occupancy Rate

A major factor in the construction of new dwellings is the continual fall throughout New Zealand of the household occupancy rate. This ratio measures the average number of people in each house or flat (dwelling). The Kapiti Coast District has a low occupancy rate, driven to a large extent by the higher number of residents aged over 65 than the national average.

The chart below tracks the average household occupancy rate across the townships and rural area within the Kapiti Coast District, the District as a whole and the Wellington Region. This measure excludes unoccupied dwellings, which can include holiday homes.

All townships in the Kapiti Coast District area have a lower household occupancy rate than the overall Wellington Regional occupancy rate. The occupancy rate has a strong relationship with the number of people aged over 65 years old, many of who live in two or one person households. With a very high proportion of residents aged over 65 years Waikanae has a very low household occupancy rate.

Chart 8 – Township Household Occupancy rate, 1991 to 2006.



District Wide Statistics

The following analysis utilises the first release of information from the 2006 Census. Further details including area unit (township) information will be available early in 2007 and this report will be expanded shortly after they are available.

Age Group Populations

The changes to the demographic pattern of the Kapiti Coast District that were evident with the 2001 Census have continued through into the 2006 Census. Over the last 15 years there has been a reduction in the number of pre-school age children (under five), and a decline in the number of 20 – 34 year olds. In contrast the number of people aged over 40 years have increased substantially (by 58% since 1991), and the number of school aged people (5 to 19 years) has increased steadily.

Previous demographic changes resulted in a large growth ‘bubble’ of school age children passing through the age groups from families that arrived on the Kapiti Coast prior to 1991. With the number of under five year olds fairly static for the last 15 years the current growth being seen in 10 – 19 year olds is unlikely to continue after 2006. Even maintaining the current level of secondary school aged people will be reliant on new people moving into the District. Over the next five years there is likely to be stable numbers at the senior end of secondary schools, followed by slight reductions in student numbers after 2011. Primary school population can be expected to be very stable in the medium term.

The continuing decline in 20-34 year olds is of considerable concern and reflects the relative lack of tertiary education and local professional employment opportunities. This decline is felt by sporting clubs to retail trade as this group is a key driver in competitive sport and retail sales.

The charts below give a picture of some of the changes that have taken place in the Kapiti Coast District since 1991. Data is available for all five year groups up to age 85 for 2006. The increasing ageing of the population is evident with 7% of the Kapiti Coast District population now aged 80 years or more.

Compared to the Wellington Region and New Zealand in general the Kapiti Coast District population has:

- Slightly less children aged under five years,
- Slightly less children aged five to 19 years old,
- Significantly less (under two thirds) people aged 20 – 39 years,
- Slightly more people aged 40 to 64 years old, and
- Substantially more people (around double) aged 65 years or more.

Chart 9 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Age Groups 2006.

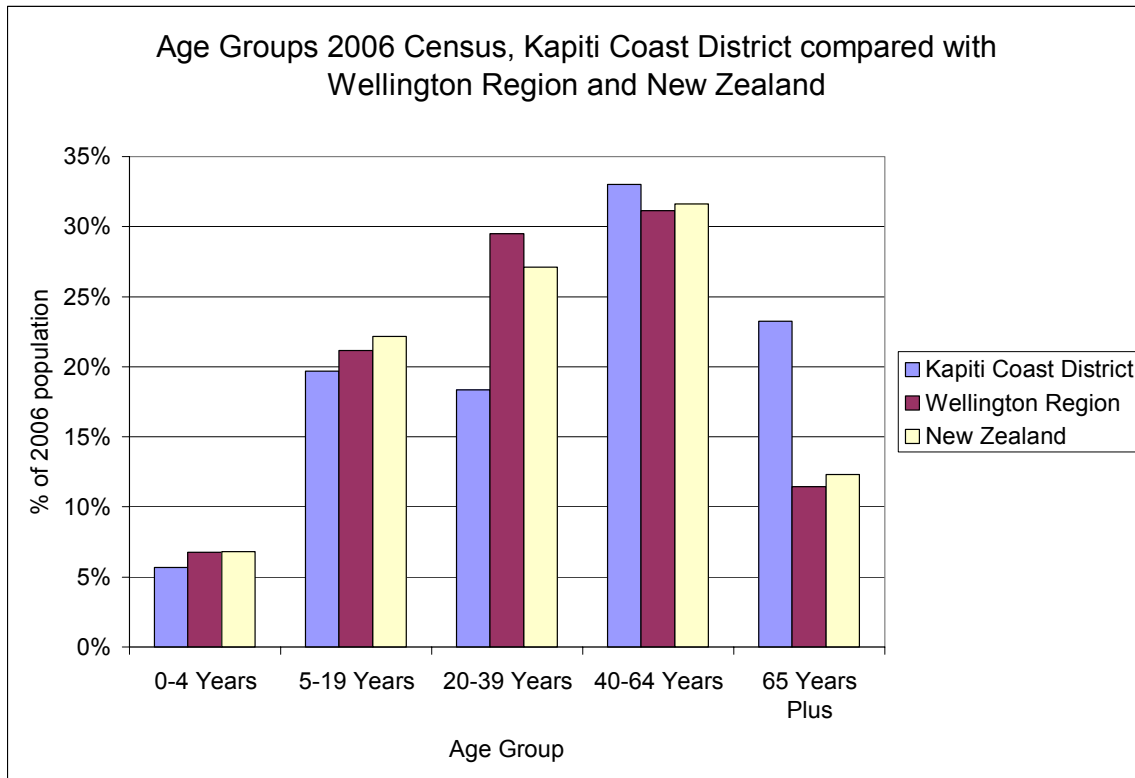
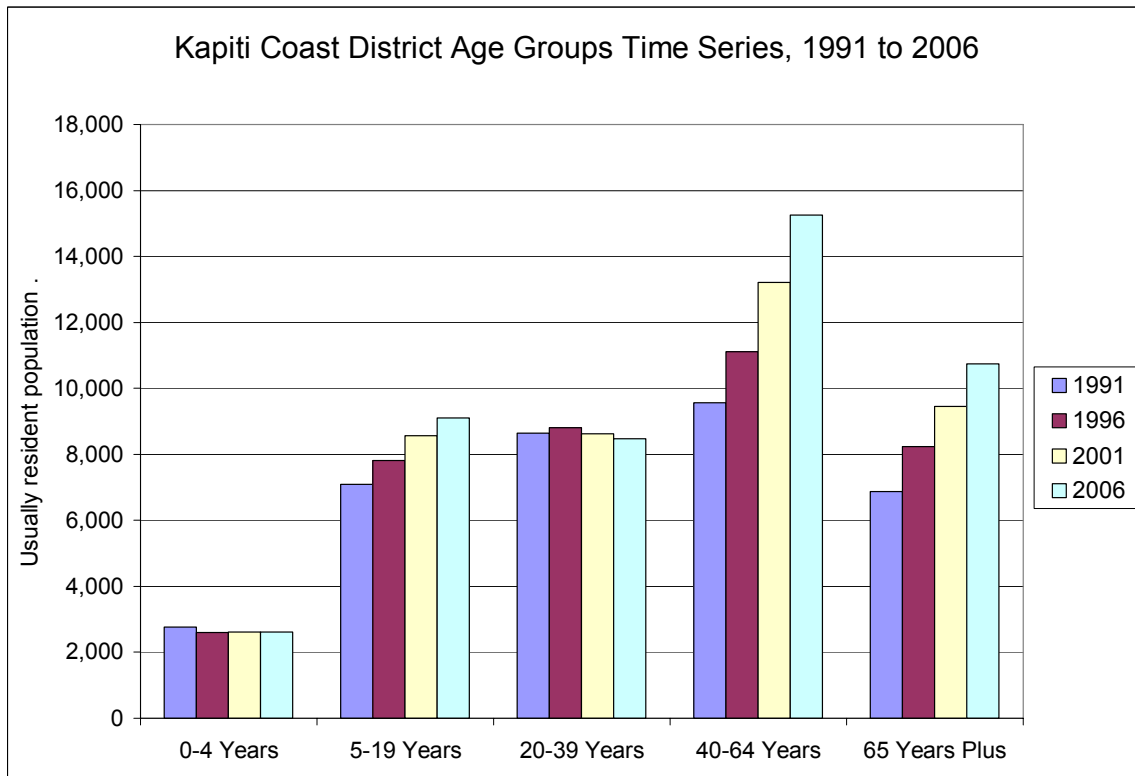


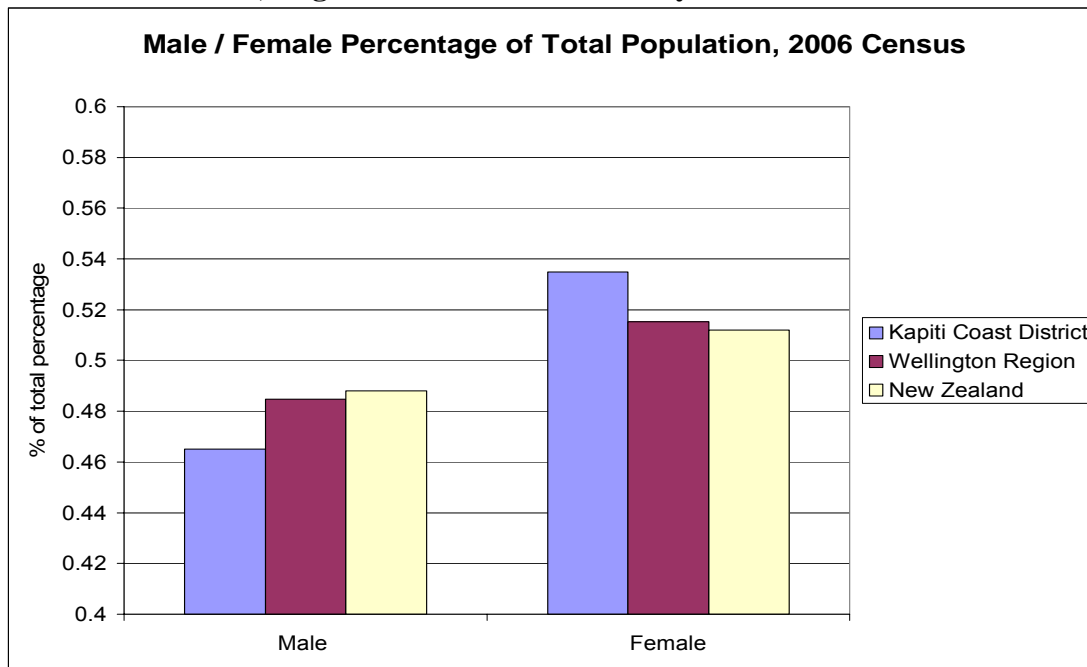
Chart 10 – Kapiti Coast District Age Group Time Series, 1991 to 2006.



Male / Female Statistics

The Kapiti Coast District has a significant imbalance between the number of male and female residents. The age groups where this imbalance is most notable is in the 25 to 45 years old, and the 60 years or older age bracket. This pattern is similar to the New Zealand overall profile. The wider imbalance for the Kapiti Coast District is driven by the high proportion of people aged over 60 years. In the 80 to 84 age bracket in the Kapiti Coast District females account for 59% of the total, with this proportion at 68% in the 85 years plus age bracket. Fundamentally females are continuing to live longer on average than males. The only age brackets where males are more numerous than females (and only slightly so) is in the 10 – 19 years old age bracket.

Chart 11 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Male / Female 2006.



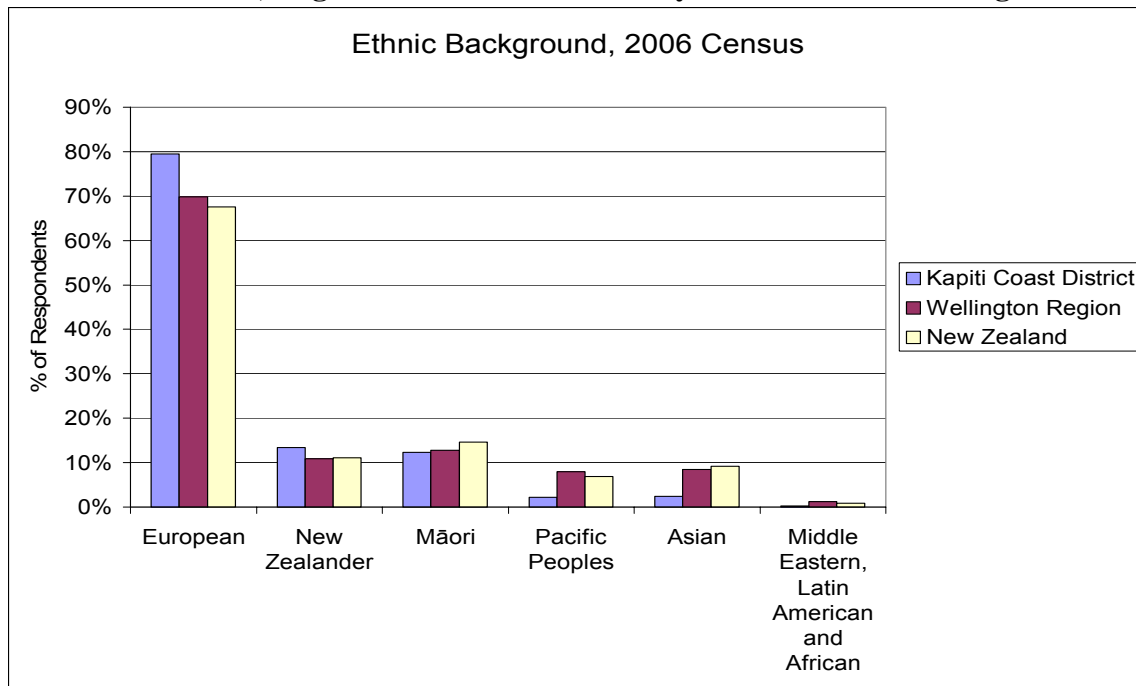
Ethnicity

The Kapiti Coast District has a high proportion of residents describing themselves as European at 80%, compared to the Wellington Region at 70%. The Kapiti Coast District has a very low proportion of residents describing themselves as Asian (2%) and Pacific Peoples (2%) compared to the Wellington Region at 8% for each ethnic group. The Kapiti Coast District has close to the same proportion of residents that described themselves as of Maori ethnic group as those in the Wellington Region and New Zealand.

This census has for the first time included an ethnic category of 'New Zealander'. This was selected by 13% of Kapiti Coast District residents, a bit higher than the 11% of those in the Wellington Region and New Zealand.

NOTE – Respondents to this question could select more than one ethnic group. Percentages therefore add up to over 100%.

Chart 12 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Ethnic Background 2006.

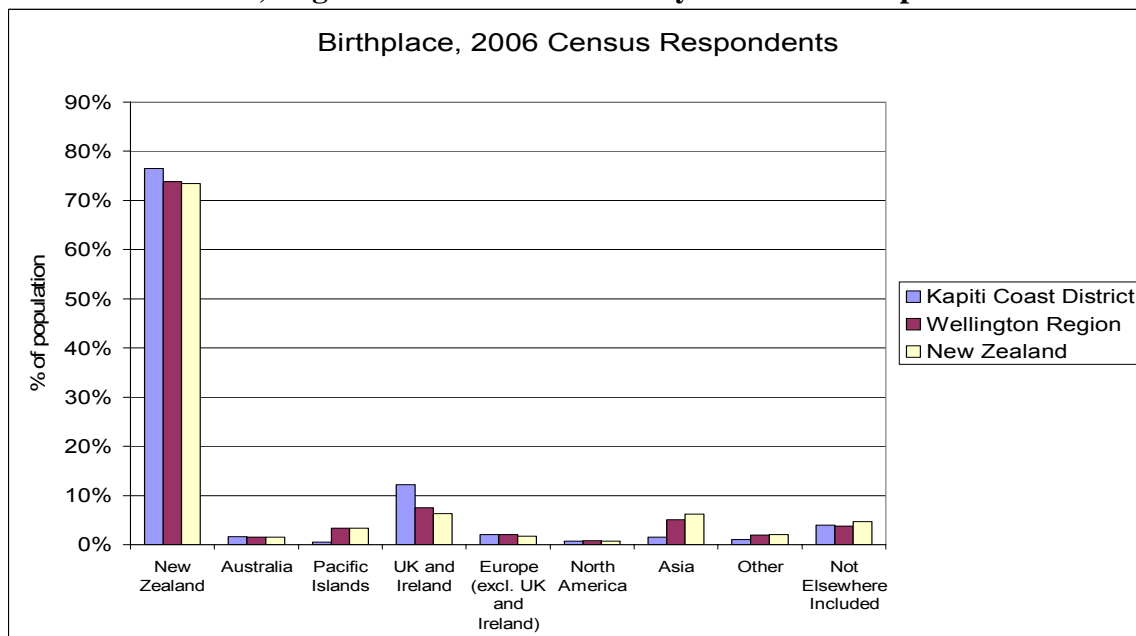


Note: responses will add to over 100% as more than one ethnic group could be selected.

Birthplace

Residents of Kapiti Coast District were more likely to be born in New Zealand or the United Kingdom and Ireland than residents of the Wellington Region or New Zealand. Residents of Kapiti Coast District were less likely to be born in Asia or the Pacific Islands.

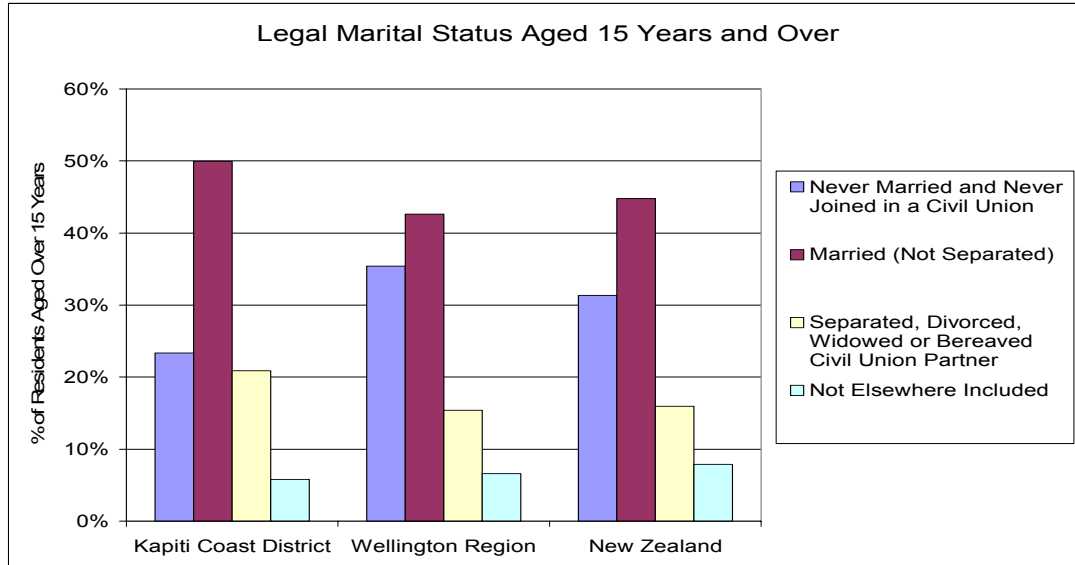
Chart 13 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Birthplace 2006.



Marital Status

Residents of the Kapiti Coast District aged over 15 years old are more likely to be married and less likely to have never been married than the residents of the Wellington Region and New Zealand. This reflects the older average age of the residents of the Kapiti Coast District and the small proportion of residents aged 20 to 39 years old.

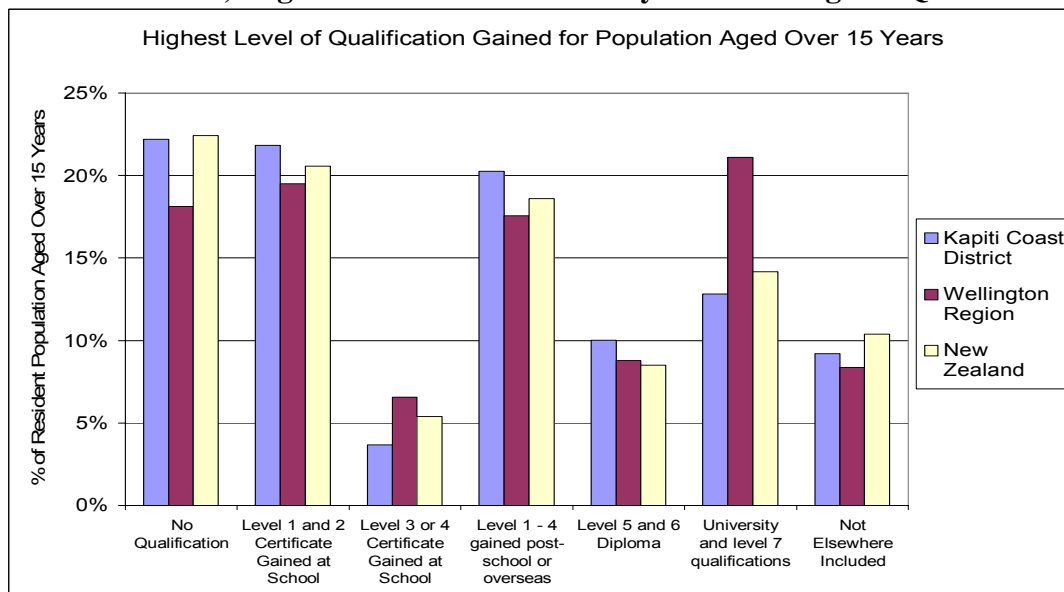
Chart 14 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Legal Marital Status 2006.



Highest Qualification Gained

Residents of the Kapiti Coast District aged over 15 years old have a highest qualification profile similar to the New Zealand average. This is quite different to the highest qualification profile of residents of the Wellington Region who on average have a larger proportion with university qualifications. The Wellington Region figures are driven by the concentration of university qualified professionals centred in Wellington City.

Chart 15 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Highest Qualification 2006.

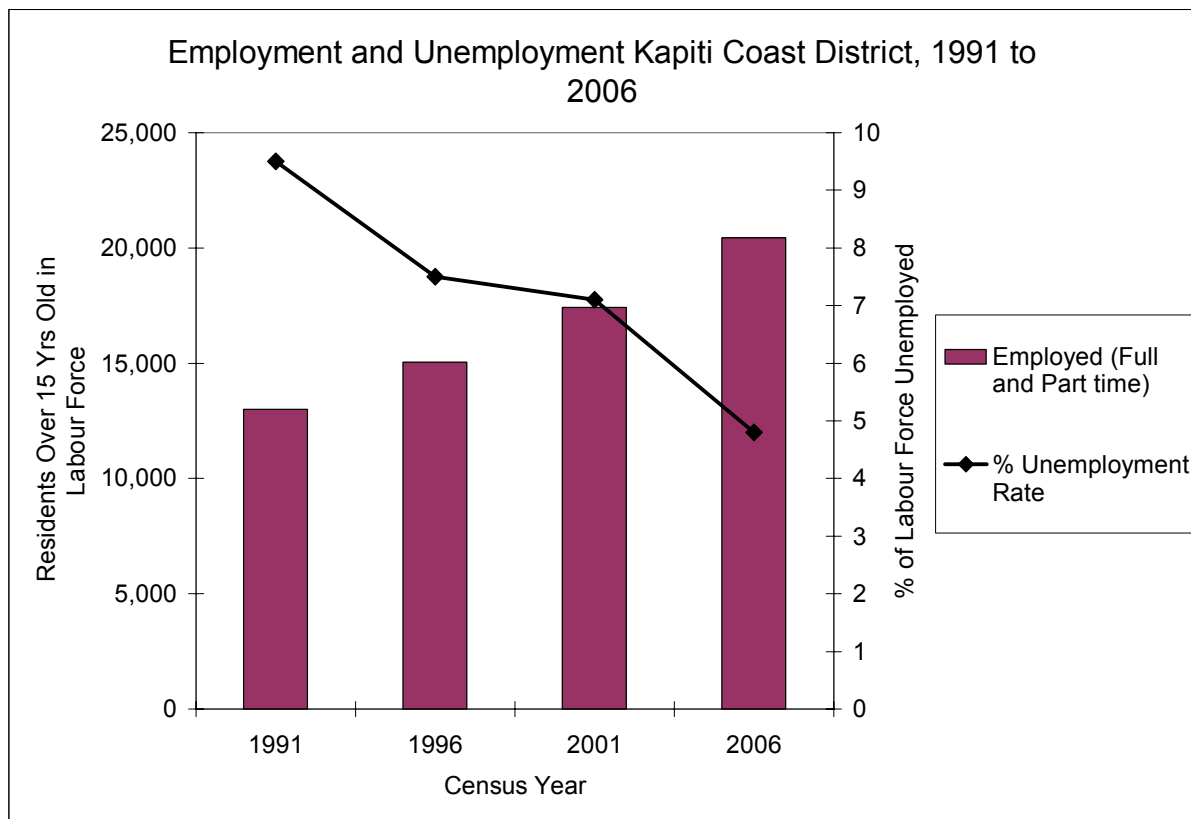


Labour Force Status, Employment and Unemployment

Employment growth for residents living in the Kapiti Coast District has been substantial, with a 17% increase in those employed, twice the rate of population growth. Note that this data series does not measure the number of people employed in jobs solely located inside the Kapiti Coast District.

Reflecting the strong increase in employment the unemployment rate has fallen in the Kapiti Coast District to the low level of 4.8%, a 32% reduction since 2001. The unemployment rate in the Kapiti Coast District is now lower than for the Wellington Region (5.4%) and New Zealand (6.5%). In 2001 and 1996 the unemployment rate in the Kapiti Coast District was the same as for the Wellington Region.

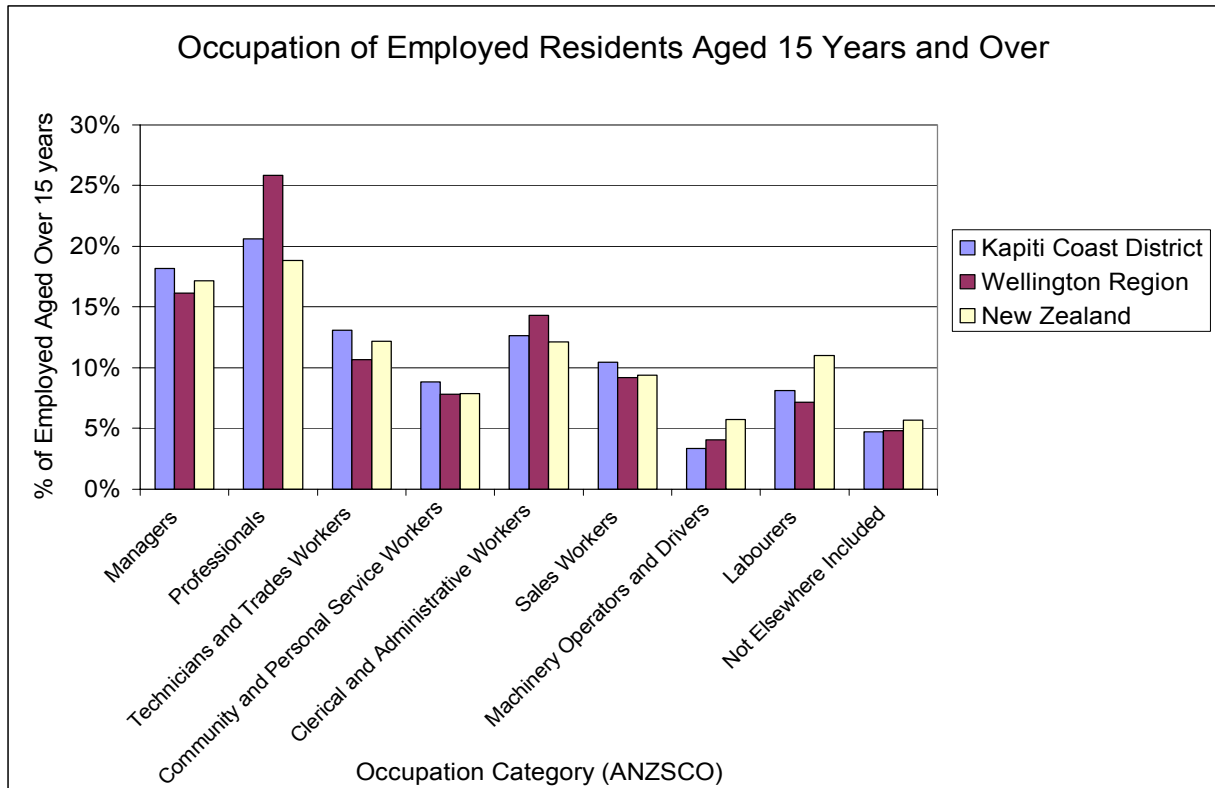
Chart 16 – Kapiti Coast District Usually Resident Employment and Unemployment Time Series 1991 to 2006.



Occupation

The occupation figures for the Kapiti Coast District reflect the low levels of manufacturing and the high levels of Community / Personal Services activities (rest homes) and Trades (construction). The District also has a higher than average number of Sales Workers and Managers.

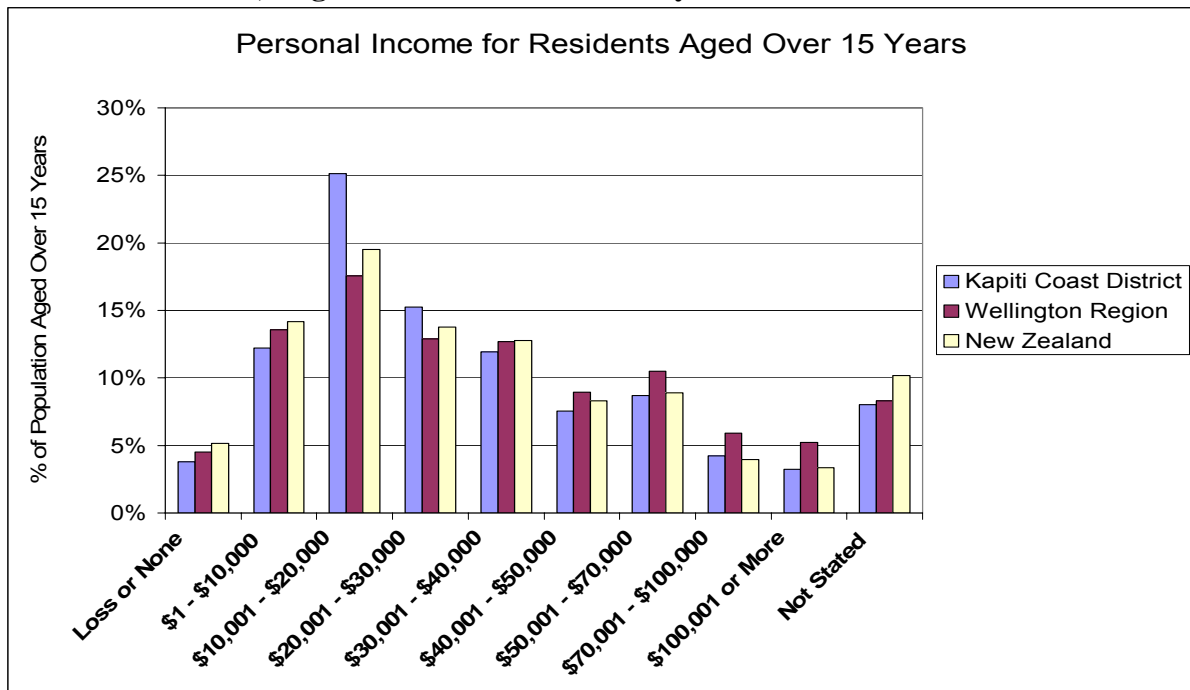
Chart 17 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Occupations of Employed Residents 2006.



Personal Income

Personal income in the Kapiti Coast District tends to be lower than that in the Wellington Region, but is similar to the New Zealand average. A significant proportion of Kapiti Coast residents aged over 15 years have a personal income of between \$10,000 and \$30,000 (40%). This would reflect the higher than average numbers of residents on superannuation incomes. Residents in the Kapiti Coast District are less likely than those in the Wellington Region or New Zealand as a whole to have a very low income or a loss.

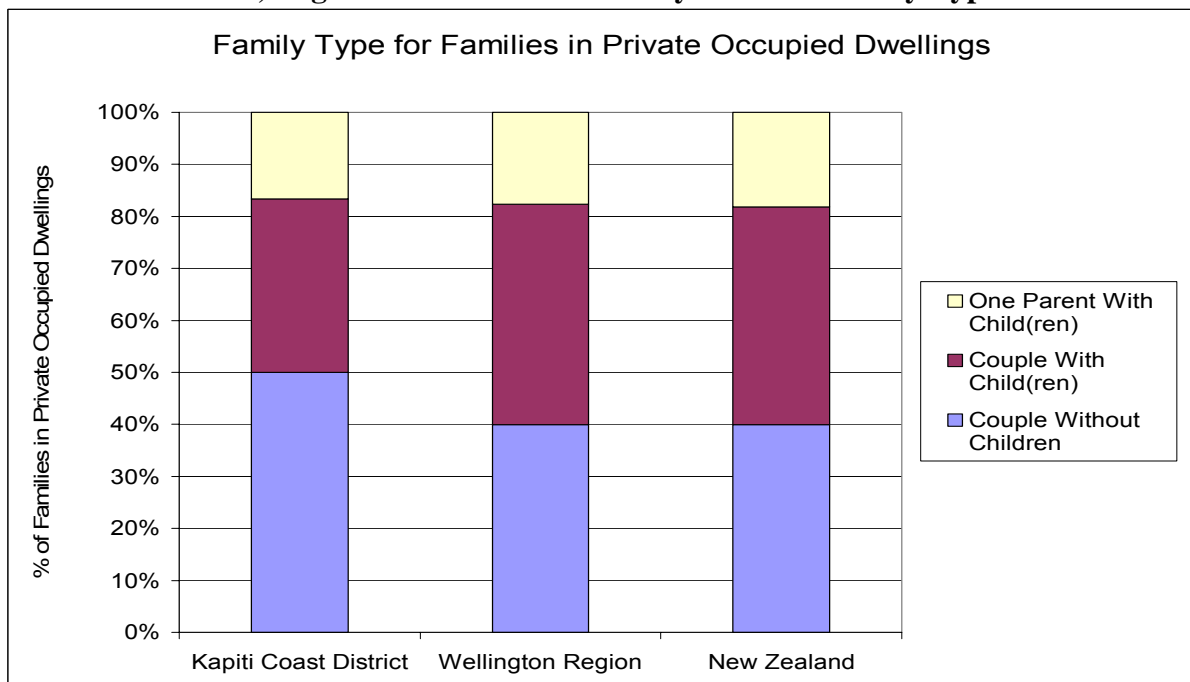
Chart 18 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Personal Income 2006.



Family Type in Private Occupied Dwellings

Families in the Kapiti Coast District are more likely than those in the Wellington Region or New Zealand to have no children at home. This is driven by the higher proportion of residents in the 40 plus age brackets.

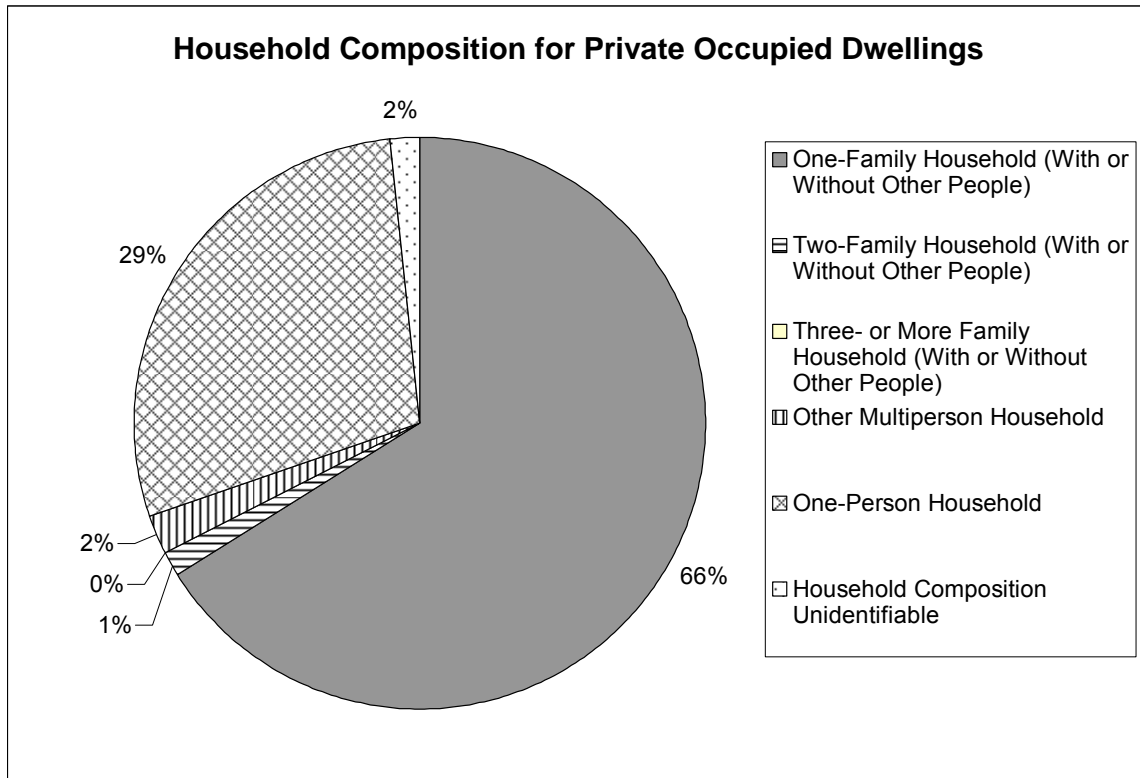
Chart 19 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Family Type 2006.



Household Composition

In the 2006 Census two thirds of private occupied dwellings in the Kapiti Coast District were one family households. A high 29% of all private occupied dwellings were single person households, with only one percent of private occupied dwellings consisting of two family households.

Chart 20 – Kapiti Coast District Usually Resident Household Composition 2006.



The growing number of single person households in the Kapiti Coast District is a long term trend that is showing no sign of coming to an end. Since 1991 the proportion of single person households has increased from 24% of all privately occupied dwellings to 29% in 2006. While the growth in single person households is occurring across New Zealand the high numbers of older persons in the Kapiti Coast District has resulted in a particularly large proportion of this type of household.

Chart 21 – Kapiti Coast District Usually Resident Single Person Households Time Series 1991 to 2006.

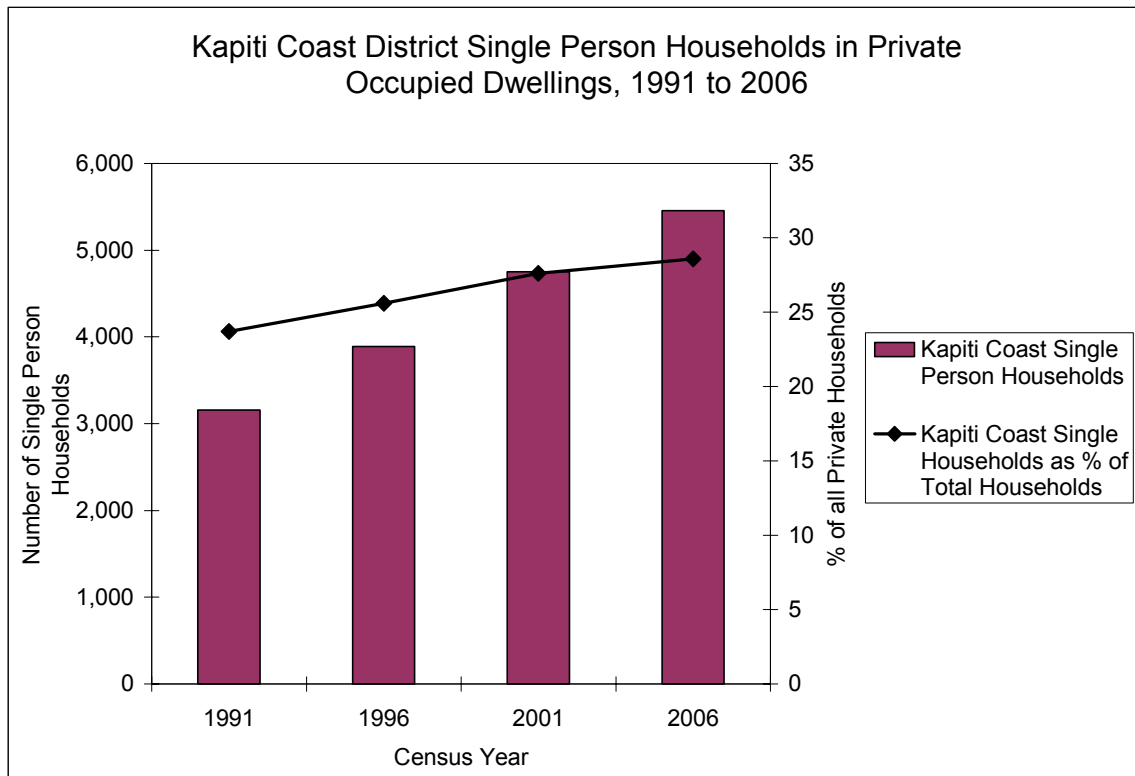
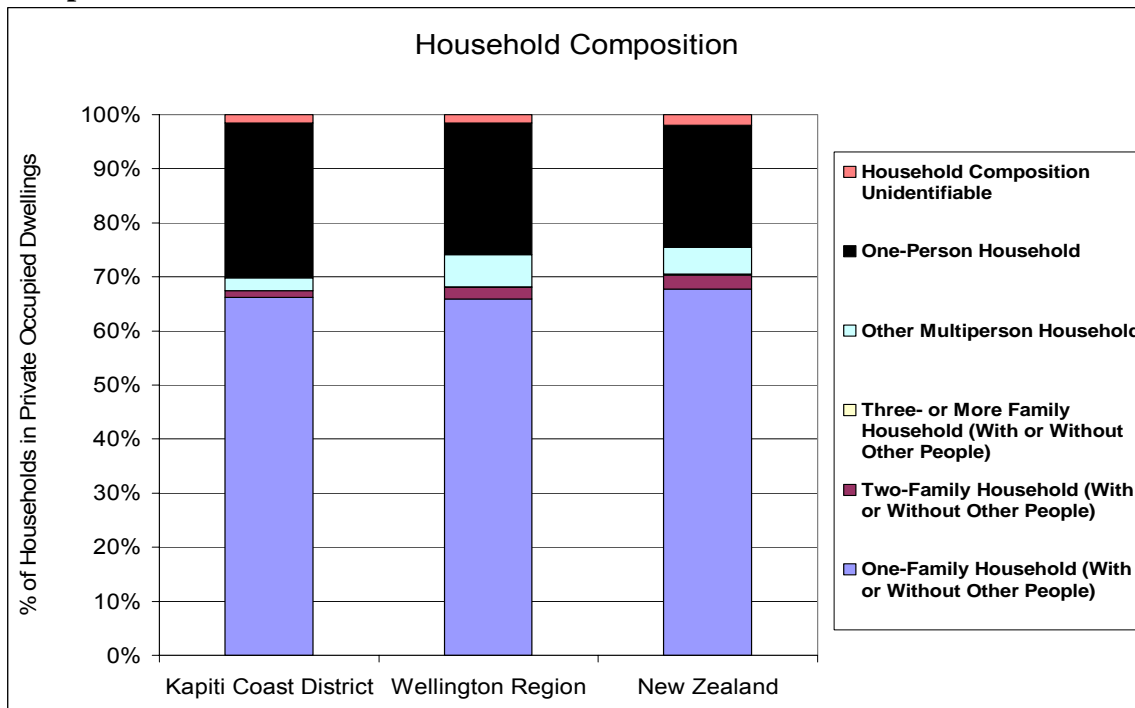


Chart 22 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Household Composition 2006.

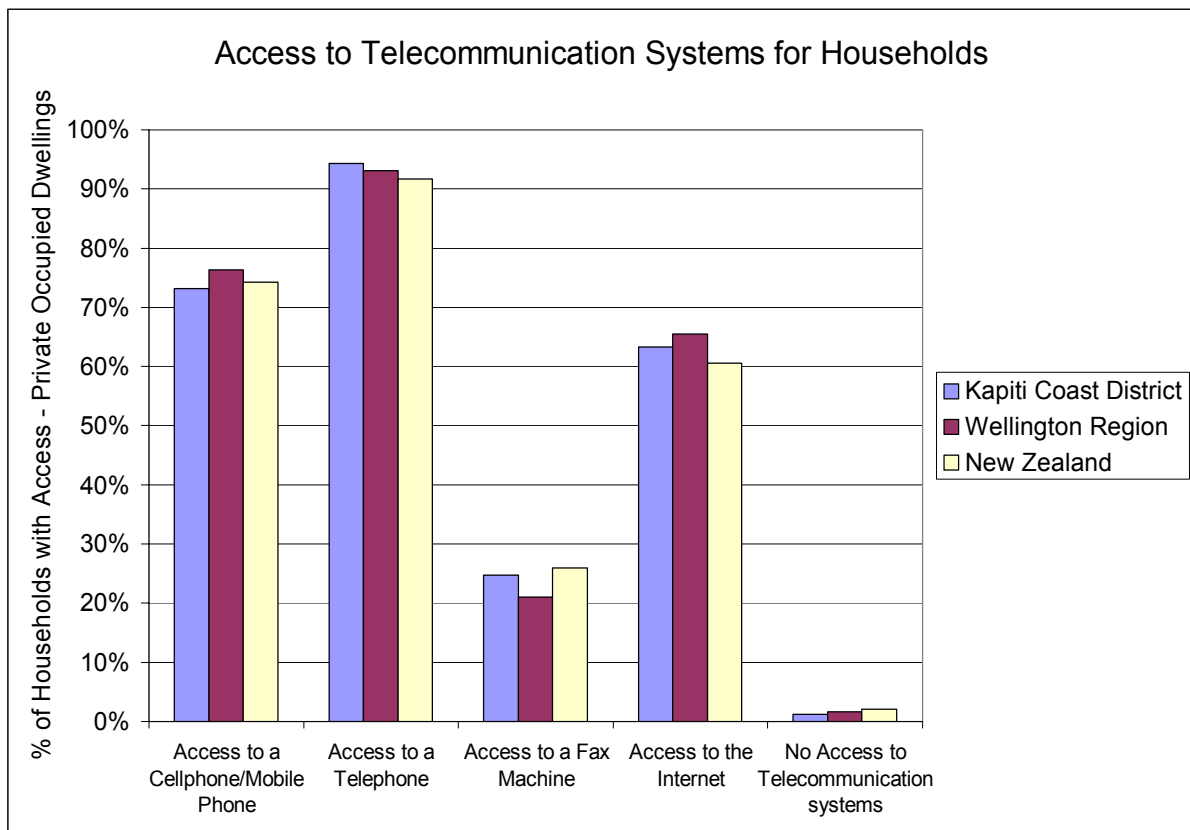


Access to Telecommunication Systems

Household access to telecommunication systems in the Kapiti Coast District has kept pace with national and regional trends, with only one percent of households having no access to telecommunication systems in 2006. Compared to the Wellington Region and New Zealand households in the Kapiti Coast District have:

- A higher proportion with access to a telephone,
- A slightly lower proportion with access to a mobile phone, and
- A higher proportion than New Zealand with access to the internet.

Chart 23 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Access to Telecommunication Services 2006.

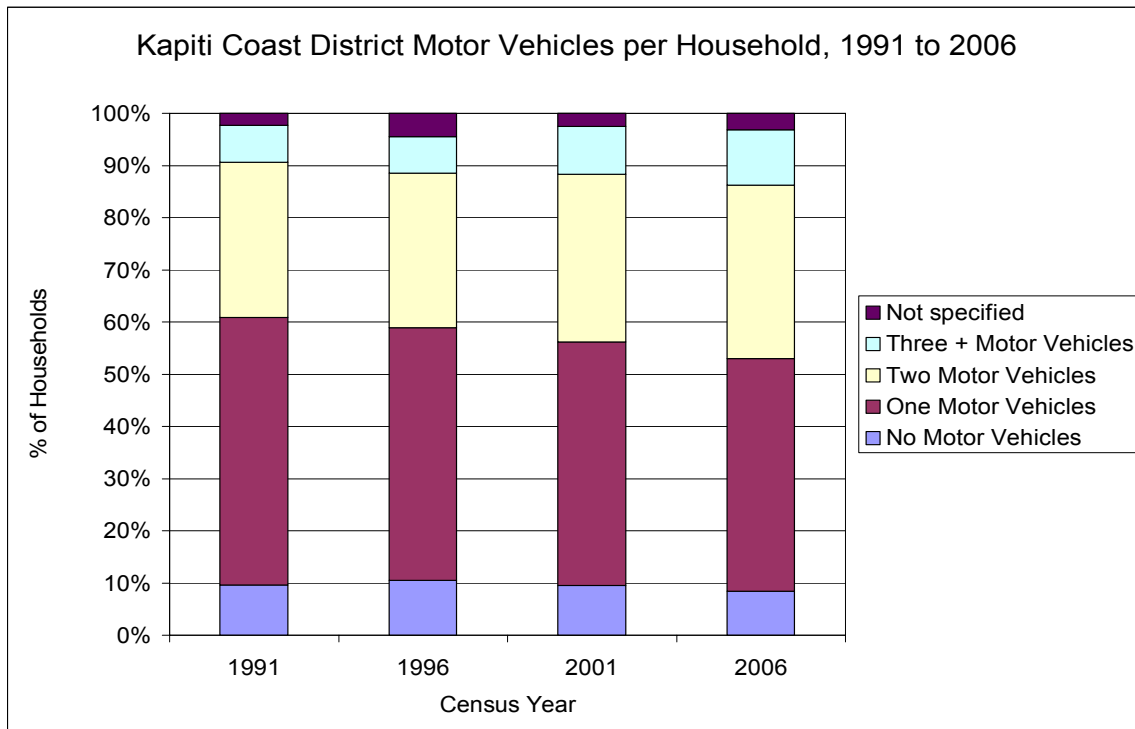


Internet access for households in the Kapiti Coast District has leapt from 38% of households in 2001 to 63% of households in 2006. This massive increase has occurred across New Zealand where household access to internet has increased from 36% of households in 2001 to 61% of households in 2006.

Number of Motor Vehicles

The rapid growth in the number of households with two, three or more motor vehicles that occurred in the 1996 to 2001 period has continued into the 2001 to 2006 period. There are now over 2,000 households in the Kapiti Coast District with three or more motor vehicles, a 29% increase on 2001. There are now over 10% of households in the Kapiti Coast District with three or more motor vehicles. While this is a significant increase from 7% of households in 1996, it is still less than the average of the Wellington Region at closer to 11%, and is well under the national average of 15%. There are now 8.5% of households in the Kapiti Coast District with no motor vehicles, down from 9.5% in 2001. The Wellington Region has 11.3% of households with no motor vehicles and New Zealand overall has 7.8%.

Chart 24 – Kapiti Coast District Usually Resident Motor Vehicles Per Household Time Series 1991 to 2006.

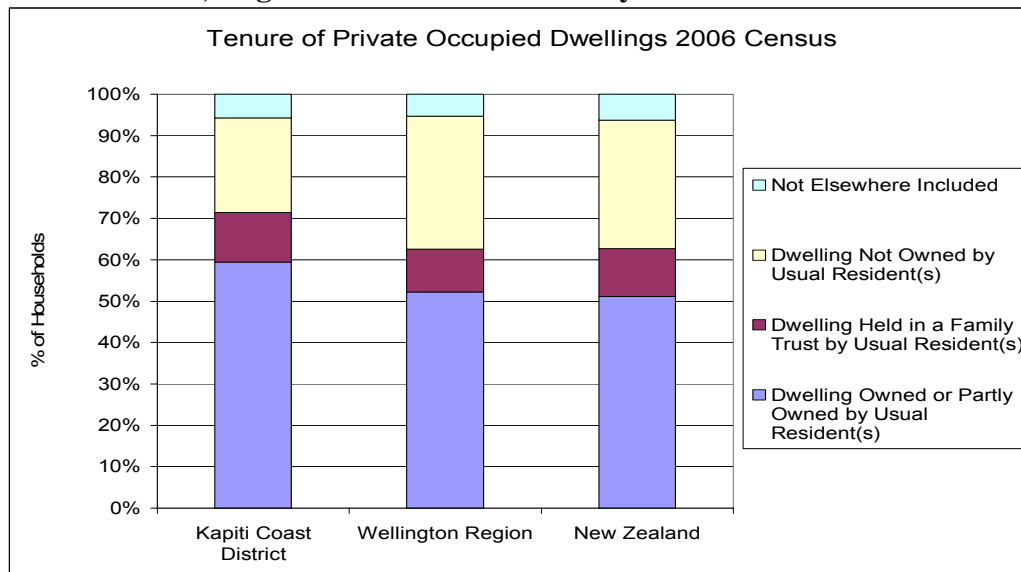


While this data does not cover the actual usage of motor vehicles, the number of motor vehicles in the Kapiti Coast District is clearly still increasing at a significant rate above population growth. On a conservative estimate the number of motor vehicles in the Kapiti Coast District is growing by around 700 each year.

Tenure

Seventy one percent of households in Kapiti Coast District (either directly or through a family trust) own the house they are living in. This compares with 64% of households in the Wellington Region and 63% of households in New Zealand as a whole. The flipside of this is that only 23% of households in the Kapiti Coast District rent the house they are living in as opposed to 32% of households in the Wellington Region and 31% of households in New Zealand as a whole.

Chart 25 – District, Regional and National Usually Resident Tenure 2006.



There has been a rapid fall in the proportion of households that own their own dwelling in the Kapiti Coast District, from 84% in 1991 to 71% in 2006. The Wellington Region has seen the proportion of households that own their own dwelling fall from 71% in 1991 to 63% in 2006. These trends reflect the large number of investment properties that have been built, and the fall in the affordability of residential homes over the last 15 years.

Chart 24 – Kapiti Coast District Usually Resident Tenure Time Series 1991 to 2006.

