

**Community Profile
and
Description of Place:**

Taita and Naenae

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Introduction

This report was commissioned to provide baseline information on Taita and Naenae prior to the implementation of the Housing New Zealand Corporation (Housing New Zealand) Healthy Housing programme (Healthy Housing).

Research Objectives

The objective of this report is to describe the characteristics of place, including a community profile of the area where Healthy Housing will be implemented. Healthy Housing will be implemented in the Census Area Units Taita North and South, and Naenae North and South. The descriptors used to profile Taita and Naenae were chosen on the basis of a review of the Social Report (2007), the Living Standards Report (2004), and the outcomes evaluations of Community Renewal and Healthy Housing. The descriptors cover:

- location and overall population
- demographics of the area
- socio-economic status
- household income and employment
- house condition
- transport routes and modes
- access to amenities
- targeted interventions.

Although safety and security had deliberately not been included as a descriptor, informants identified a number of important safety and security issues. Therefore a section on this topic is included in this report. Potentially avoidable hospitalisation data is reported in a separate report.

Method

A quantitative and qualitative description of Taita and Naenae was carried out in 2008 to be a baseline description of the areas. This study prepares for a future evaluation of Healthy Housing.

Most of the quantitative analyses were based on routine and customised data sets obtained from Statistics New Zealand, Housing New Zealand's administrative database (RENTEL), New Zealand Transport Survey, Hutt City Council and the Wellington Regional Council.

Nineteen key informants were interviewed in the area to provide qualitative insights.

Results

In this section we summarise the high level results of the research.

Demographics

The population of Taita and Naenae was growing faster than the average for Lower Hutt City. The number of households has been increasing at a slower rate than the population growth, implying that the number of people (and possibly families) per household has increased.

Taita and Naenae have a more ethnically diverse population than the Hutt Valley generally, the Wellington region or New Zealand.

Residents of Taita and Naenae were more likely to report religious affiliations than the regional and national averages.

By 2031, a little under one baby in five (19.1 percent) born in Lower Hutt is likely to be living in Taita or Naenae; the estimated current rate is just over 1 in six (17.3 percent).

About 13 percent of Housing New Zealand's households and 24 percent of all households in the areas had lived at their current address for less than one year. This suggests that Housing New Zealand may have a stabilizing influence on tenure.

Socio-economic factors

Both Taita and Naenae are highly socio-economically deprived areas.

Schools and pre-schools reported very mobile families. Primary schools typically reported about a 30 percent turn-over rate of children in one year.

A greater proportion of the Taita and Naenae population than the regional and national averages have started smoking regularly at any stage in their life, and a smaller proportion have stopped.

Residents of Taita and Naenae were more likely to report that they did not own their dwelling than regional or national averages.

People living in Taita and Naenae were more likely to be without qualifications than regional and national averages.

Compared to the Wellington region, and New Zealand as a whole, a larger proportion of families in Taita and Naenae were one-parent families and a lower proportion were couples without children. The proportion of couples with children was about average.

Households in Taita and Naenae tended to have more residents compared to the average for Lower Hutt City, or the Wellington region.

Despite the larger than usual household size, households in Taita and Naenae were over-represented in those with very low incomes (below \$20,000) and under-represented among those with high-incomes.

About ten percent of households in Taita and Naenae renting from Housing New Zealand reported no access to telecommunication systems.

Schools were fulfilling many functions usually provided by families in other areas.

Household income and employment

The differential in personal incomes between Housing New Zealand tenants and others was less than regional and national averages.

A greater proportion of residents of Taita and Naenae received income from government means-tested benefits than national and regional averages, with the exception of the student allowance, which was similar to overall averages.

Low levels of parental occupation skills were linked to the low educational achievement of their children.

Shift-work made it difficult for parents to supervise their children.

Housing

Housing New Zealand is a major landlord in Taita and Naenae.

A smaller proportion of Housing New Zealand tenants (13 percent) lasted under one year, which is lower than other residents (24 percent) in the area. This suggests that Housing New Zealand may be a stabilizing influence, or that Housing New Zealand tenants are less able to be, or desirous of being, mobile.

Dwellings in Taita and Naenae tended to have fewer rooms than regional or national averages.

About three percent of residents in Taita and Naenae reported not heating their dwellings.

Some families were living in poorly maintained dwellings.

Transport

Bus services for Taita and Naenae were well regarded by the informants.

The subways leading to the railway stations need attention to be safe for use by everyone in the community.

Little cycling was reported in the areas. Driving was regarded as the transport mode of choice for most people, although there was concern with rising petrol prices.

Crime, Safety and Stigma

An unanticipated theme emerged from the interviews on crime, safety and stigma.

Perceptions of Taita and Naenae were diverse and sometimes contradictory.

Many people perceived Taita and Naenae as areas lacking safety and security.

Community Amenities

Access to physical amenities is similar in Taita and Naenae to the rest of Lower Hutt City.

Taita and Naenae are serviced by one Kiwibank, the only traditional bank in the areas, and a number of moneylenders.

The density of food and alcohol outlets is high.

Access to primary health care is an issue for many residents in the Hutt Valley, including Taita and Naenae.

There are many parks in the area, but not all are well used.

Although Taita and Naenae were apparently well-served by a variety of sports clubs and facilities, these may not be used primarily by local residents.

Targeted Interventions and Community Initiatives

Local groups establish community connections and run projects and events that lead to positive community cohesiveness.

A large number of government initiatives were identified in the area such as Fruit in Schools, the community constable and outreach programmes in a community house.

Community programmes include: sports; job-skills; budgeting; festival days; the setting up of communal gardens; and community patrols.

Education in the area is the subject of a separate report.

Structure of the Report

The report is structured in sections, one on each of the descriptors identified above. Under each section, data from the different sources is compiled for Taita and Naenae. Where differences between Taita and Naenae are found, they are noted in the text. Information about Taita and Naenae is compared to data for Upper Hutt City, Lower Hutt City, the Wellington Region and New Zealand where data allow. Qualitative information collected from informant interviews is inserted in support of quantitative results. Qualitative information is also used to describe the community and place, where no quantitative information is available.

Research Methodology

In this section the methods for collecting qualitative and quantitative information are described. Limitations of the research are outlined.

Qualitative Data

Fourteen in-depth interviews were carried out across the study area and included nineteen informants. Six interviews focused solely on Naenae, and two on Taita, with the remainder giving a view across both areas. All the interviews were carried out face-to-face. Four group interviews were conducted.

Recruitment

The informants were purposively sampled to cover a range of perspectives on Taita and Naenae. They included both people living and working in the areas and people working in the area, but living elsewhere.

Housing New Zealand tenancy managers were recruited to the research through internal processes. All other recruitment was carried out by the University of Otago research team. Recruitment was through the University of Otago team's pre-existing networks, and through a web-based search of agencies working in the area. Later recruitment 'snowballed' from the initial sample.

On making contact, potential informants were given a brief explanation of the research aims and process. Most people agreed to take part. A date, time and place for interviewing was agreed with people and before the interview, the consent form and an informant information sheet were sent to them. See Appendix A for a copy of the consent form and information sheet.

The informants worked in different roles in Taita and Naenae (see Table 1)

Table 1: Roles of Informants in Taita and Naenae

	Taita	Naenae
HNZC Housing Access Managers	2	
NGO housing workers	1	1
NGO other service workers	2	3
City Council housing workers	1	1
City Council, Community Development team	1	2
Police		1
Community Development group workers		1
Church leaders and employees	2	
Preschool/School principals and teachers	1	4
Health sector managers	3	3

Topic Guide

A topic guide (see Appendix B) was prepared to identify research questions, while allowing informants to talk about their particular areas of knowledge. The guide was designed after considering Housing New Zealand's requirements for the research and key issues identified in the literature.

The topic guide covered:

- informant background – involvement with the area
- a broad description of the community and the way it works
- specific housing issues
- transport patterns
- access to amenities
- educational outcomes

A final question allowed the participants to bring up anything else of importance that they did not feel had been adequately covered.

Interview Process

Interviews were undertaken by four members of the research team.

The interviews took place between 9 June and 3 July 2008. Most interviews took place at the informant's place of work. The interviews were approximately an hour long (varying between 38 minutes and 1 hour 16 minutes).

Prior to the interview, the interviewer repeated the informed consent arrangements, and obtained formal written informed consent to the interview, taping and notetaking.

Analysis

The interviews have been analysed using a thematic analysis that followed the descriptors of community and place. Informants that belonged to more than one sector have been assigned one dominant sector and referred to by that.

Quantitative Data

The tables of quantitative data do not show the statistical significance of the results. This decision was made for several reasons:

- Many of the tables involve Census data. As a census involves counting an entire population, not a sample of it, statistical techniques developed to infer from samples to populations are inappropriate.
- Statistical testing is part of confirmatory data analysis, and was developed to test a specific hypothesis. The data collection for this report was largely part of exploratory data analysis, and was collected without specific hypotheses in mind.
- The large amount of data collected means that it is very likely that some statistical tests would appear to give significant results when the relationship exists only by chance.
- There was not appropriate data to carry out statistical tests in all cases.

However, some statistical tests were done, and some results are mentioned in the text, although probabilities are not quoted.

The sources from which the quantitative data was collected are set out below.

Census

The publicly available mesh-block database from the 2006 Census and earlier Censuses was used to gain an overview of the area. Overall classification counts about people, families, households and dwellings were used. In addition, for questions of particular interest, customised data has been bought from Statistics New Zealand¹.

Housing New Zealand RENTEL Data

Housing New Zealand's administrative database (RENTEL) was used, especially in the sections on house condition and demographics.

Transport Survey

The New Zealand Transport Survey has been used in the Transport section.

Hutt City Council²

The Hutt City Council has supplied extensive information, both from its GIS division on the location of amenities (eg parks), and services (eg fire stations). It also supplied the location and type of food premises and alcohol outlets registered in Taita and Naenae.

¹ For many publically released tables Statistics New Zealand codes to "Usual Residence", where people who are out of their home on Census night are coded back to it for the analysis. However, for the customised data that cross-tabulates tenure status with a variety of other characteristics "Census Night Count" data is reported here; this was used because all tenure and/or rental status data is coded to the household rather than the individual. This should make little practical difference to the analysis.

There are a number of customised tables showing different Census variables by tenure type (comparing owner occupied properties with those rented from HNZC and other landlords), these tables were collated using the answers to two questions: one on tenure (primarily, whether the dwelling is owned or rented) and the second asked only if the dwelling was rented, on who the landlord was. However, not all households that reported their dwelling was rented also reported who the landlord was. In this report in order to facilitate comparisons the households that reporting renting, but did not report a landlord, have been divided proportionally among the households that did report a landlord.

Under the definitions of Statistics New Zealand a family nucleus is "A couple, with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren) usually resident in the same dwelling. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household."

As the Census data give similar pictures whether the categorisation is by dwelling, household or family, but the natural data collection units for census-level information tend to be either dwelling level or individual level, in this report the majority of tables using the census data do not explicitly consider the family. However some family-level data is presented.

² The Hutt City Council is the city council that is responsible for Lower Hutt City. Upper Hutt City Council is responsible for Upper Hutt City. The Hutt City Council, and people living in Lower Hutt City, frequently refer to Lower Hutt City as "Hutt City". In order to maximise the clarity of this report the authors have standardised on using "Lower Hutt City" except in quotes where informants have referred to "Hutt City" or in referring to the "Hutt City Council". References to the "Hutt Valley" include both Lower Hutt City and Upper Hutt City.

Healthy Housing Index

The Healthy Housing Index pilot study that was conducted in the Hutt Valley was used to inform the discussion on house condition.

Wellington Regional Council

The Wellington Regional Council supplied GIS coded information for the bus stops, and time-table information, so frequency of public transport to different areas could be determined.

Land Information New Zealand

Beach locations were supplied by Land Information New Zealand.

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education supplied information on the location of educational facilities.

Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health supplied information on the location of accident and emergency, Plunket and ambulance facilities.

Hutt Valley Volunteer Fire Police

The Hutt Valley Volunteer Fire Police supplied information on the location of fire stations.

Research Limitations

Data presented from the Census exclude those who did not answer the questions. People from lower socio-economic areas are less likely to answer the Census questions. The most disadvantaged people are the least likely to answer the questions, and this may introduce a bias into the figures.

As explained in the methodology section on Census data, not all households that rented identified their landlord. If one particular type of tenant (for instance Housing New Zealand tenants) were less likely to name their landlords than other tenants (for instance tenants of private rentals) then the numbers of those tenants will be systematically underestimated. It is known from other sources that Housing New Zealand tenants are undercounted in the Census.

Although considerable effort went into ensuring the interviews covered viewpoints of a range of agencies, providers and community groups inevitably not every viewpoint will have been covered.

Location and Overall Population

Taita and Naenae are located in the eastern part of the Hutt Valley in the Wellington region, and are part of Lower Hutt City. Taita is bounded to the west by the Hutt River and Taita Drive (and in the northern most parts by High Street). To the east, Taita is bounded by Eastern Hutt road. The northern part of Taita is where Eastern Hutt road meets the Hutt River. The Census Area Units (CAUs) of Taita North and Taita South continue into the eastern hills beyond the inhabited streets. Naenae is bounded to the west by the parallel railway line and Cambridge Terrace (contiguous with Eastern Hutt Road), and to the North by Taita and, like Taita, the CAUs of Naenae North and Naenae South continue into the eastern hills beyond the inhabited area. Naenae is bounded to the south by Epuni/Fairfield. Figure 1 shows the location of Taita and Naenae in the region.

The areas are seen as distinct, with Naenae having a particularly strong geographic definition. Pomare, which is in the northernmost part of Taita, was seen by many informants as a distinct area from the rest of Taita.

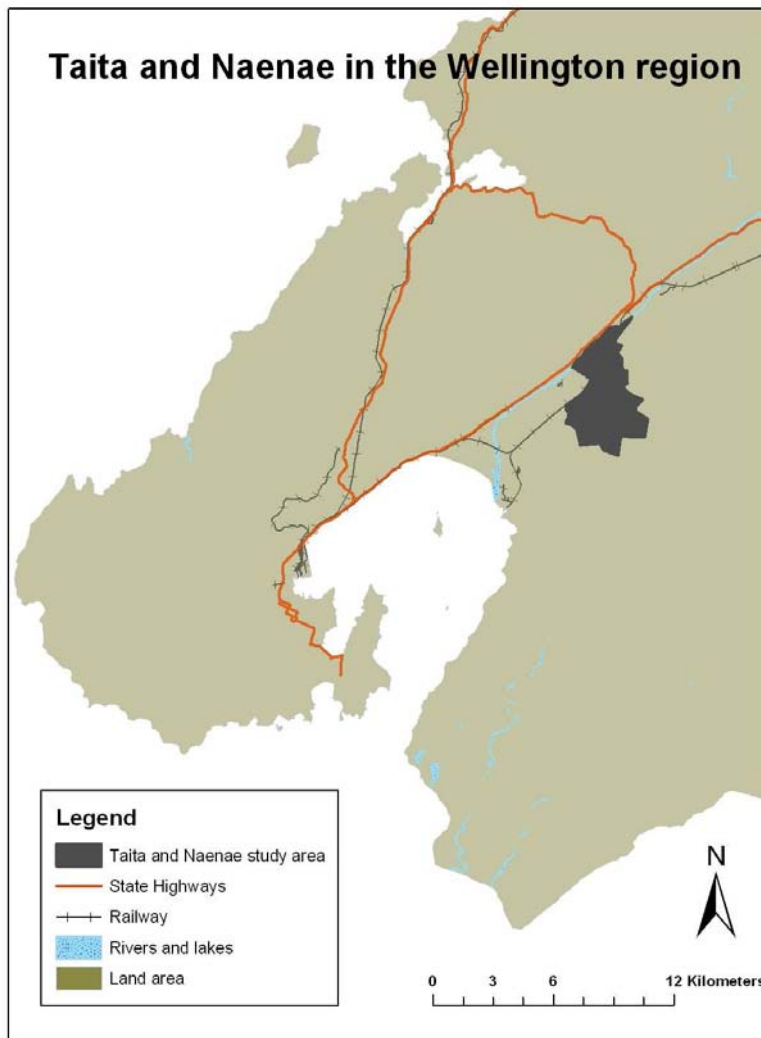


Figure 1: The CAUs of Taita and Naenae in the Wellington Region

Population

The four CAUs of Taita North, Taita South, Naenae North, and Naenae South which loosely correspond to the areas of Taita and Naenae, together had a population of 14,349 on Census night 2006, which is about 14 percent of the population of Lower Hutt City. Over the 10 years between the 1996 and 2006 Censuses, Taita and Naenae experienced a seven percent increase in population, which is greater than the two percent experienced by Lower Hutt City, though similar to the Wellington region (eight percent) and less than New Zealand (11.3 percent). The four CAUs however experienced different rates of population growth ranging from 2.3 percent (Naenae South) to 13.5 percent (Taita North), see Table 2.

Table 2: Population change, Census 1996 and Census 2006

	1996	2006	Percent Change
Taita North	2661	3021	13.5
Taita South	2808	3036	8.1
Naenae North	4461	4746	6.4
Naenae South	3465	3546	2.3
4 CAUs	13395	14349	7.1
Upper Hutt City	36717	38415	4.6
Lower Hutt City	95871	97701	1.9
Wellington Region	414048	448956	8.4
New Zealand	3618303	4027947	11.3

Population projections

Statistics New Zealand has released population projections for Lower Hutt City to 2031 (see Table 3). Over this period, the median age of the populations in Taita and Naenae are predicted to increase by about five years, which is similar to Lower Hutt City. Taita and Naenae are predicted to experience faster population growth (9.2 percent) than Lower Hutt City (2.7 percent), but slower than either the Wellington region or the national rate. However, the growth is unlikely to be evenly spread – Naenae South is predicted to experience a small decrease (after an initial rise), while Naenae North is predicted to experience a rise greater than 15 percent over the next 25 years.

In 2006, Taita and Naenae contained approximately 14.7 percent of the population of Lower Hutt City. This proportion is predicted to rise slightly to 15.7 percent by 2031. Taita and Naenae are predicted to have an increasing proportion of the births in Lower Hutt City (rising from 17.3 percent in the five years to 2011, to 19.1 percent in the five years to 2031). Taita and Naenae are predicted to have a decreasing proportion of deaths as compared to Lower Hutt City (falling from 18.5 percent in the five years to 2011, to 16.3 percent in the five years to

Taita, Naenae and Lower Hutt City, are predicted to lose some population by net migration, although this is spread unevenly, with Naenae South predicted to lose more people this way. However, the gain through predicted natural increase is generally greater than the loss through predicted migration.

Table 3a: Population projections, Statistics New Zealand³

Area	Year	Births	Deaths	Natural	Net	Population	Median	% Population
		(Live) - 5 years ended 30 June	- 5 years ended 30 June	Increase - 5 years ended 30 June	Migration - 5 years ended 30 June			
Taita North	2006	-	-	-	-	3150	29.7	
	2011	270	170	110	-50	3200	30.9	1.6
	2016	270	160	110	-50	3260	31.7	3.5
	2021	270	160	100	-50	3310	32.9	5.1
	2026	260	170	100	-50	3360	34.4	6.7
	2031	260	180	80	-50	3390	35.8	7.6
Taita South	2006	-	-	-	-	3170	31.0	
	2011	300	110	190	-100	3260	31.9	2.8
	2016	270	100	170	-100	3330	33.0	5.0
	2021	260	100	160	-100	3390	34.1	6.9
	2026	260	110	160	-100	3440	35.4	8.5
	2031	270	120	150	-100	3490	36.4	10.1
Naenae North	2006	-	-	-	-	4940	30.9	
	2011	450	240	220	-50	5110	31.1	3.4
	2016	440	220	220	-50	5280	31.7	6.9
	2021	440	220	220	-50	5440	32.7	10.1
	2026	440	220	220	-50	5610	33.6	13.6
	2031	450	240	210	-50	5770	34.5	16.8
Naenae South	2006	-	-	-	-	3680	31.5	
	2011	330	90	230	-200	3720	32.7	1.1
	2016	310	90	210	-200	3730	33.9	1.4
	2021	290	90	200	-200	3730	35.1	1.4
	2026	270	100	180	-200	3700	36.5	0.5
	2031	260	110	150	-200	3660	37.9	-0.5

³ Data from webpages

[http://wdmzpub01.stats.govt.nz/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportName=Population%20Projections/Area%20Unit%20Projected%20Population%20Characteristics%20by%20Territorial%20Authorities,%202006\(base\)-2031](http://wdmzpub01.stats.govt.nz/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportName=Population%20Projections/Area%20Unit%20Projected%20Population%20Characteristics%20by%20Territorial%20Authorities,%202006(base)-2031)

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/national-population-projections/national-population-projections-2006-base-hotp.htm?page=para004Master>
<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/subnational-population-projections/subnational-population-projections-2006-base-hotp.htm?page=para004Master>

Not all information was presented for all levels of aggregation, and due to the nature of the calculations it is inappropriate to just sum small areas up to find the projection for an aggregated area.

Table 3b: Population projections, Statistics New Zealand⁴

		Births (Live) - 5 years ended 30 June	Deaths - 5 years ended 30 June	Natural Increase - 5 years ended 30 June	Net Migration - 5 years ended 30 June	Population at 30 June	Median Age (Years) at 30 June	% Population Change 2006 base
4 CAUs	2006	-	-	-	-	14940	*30.7	
	2011	1350	610	750	-400	15290	*31.1	2.3
	2016	1290	570	710	-400	15600	*31.7	4.4
	2021	1260	570	680	-400	15870	*32.9	6.2
	2026	1230	600	660	-400	16110	*34.2	7.8
	2031	1240	650	590	-400	16310	*35.4	9.2
Upper Hutt City	2006	-	-	-	-	39700	36.8	
	2011	2700	1500	1200	-500	40400	38.5	1.8
	2016	2400	1600	800	-500	40700	40.1	2.5
	2021	2300	1700	600	-500	40800	41	2.8
	2026	2200	1800	400	-500	40700	41.9	2.5
	2031	2200	2000	200	-500	40400	42.8	1.8
Lower Hutt City	2006	-	-	-	-	101300	35.1	
	2011	7800	3300	4600	-3000	102800	36.2	1.5
	2016	7300	3300	4000	-3000	103800	37.2	2.5
	2021	7000	3500	3500	-3000	104300	38.0	3.0
	2026	6800	3700	3100	-3000	104400	39.0	3.1
	2031	6500	4000	2600	-3000	104000	40.3	2.7
Wellington Region	2006					466300		
	2011					482800		3.5
	2016					497100		6.6
	2021					509700		9.3
	2026					520500		11.6
	2031					529000		13.4
New Zealand	2006					4185000		
	2011	307000	145000	163000	46000	4489000		7.3
	2016	298000	153000	145000	50000	4698000		12.3
	2021	296000	164000	132000	50000	4893000		16.9
	2026	296000	177000	119000	50000	5075000		21.3
	2031	295000	195000	100000	50000	5244000		25.3

*estimated

⁴ Data from webpages

[http://wdmzpub01.stats.govt.nz/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportName=Population%20Projections/Area%20Unit%20Projected%20Population%20Characteristics%20by%20Territorial%20Authorities,%202006\(base\)-2031](http://wdmzpub01.stats.govt.nz/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportName=Population%20Projections/Area%20Unit%20Projected%20Population%20Characteristics%20by%20Territorial%20Authorities,%202006(base)-2031)

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/national-population-projections/national-population-projections-2006-base-hotp.htm?page=para004Master>

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/subnational-population-projections/subnational-population-projections-2006-base-hotp.htm?page=para004Master>

Not all information was presented for all levels of aggregation, and due to the nature of the calculations it is inappropriate to just sum small areas up to find the projection for an aggregated area.

Dwellings, Households and Families

The number of private occupied dwellings has increased slightly in Taita and Naenae over the last 10 years (see Table 4 but note that group homes, and unoccupied homes are not included in these numbers). The growth rate of private occupied dwellings of Taita and Naenae was similar to that of Lower Hutt City, and while lower than the average, within the range of variation found across the Wellington region.

Table 4: Number of private occupied dwellings⁵, Census 2006

	1996	2001	2006	% change since 1996
Taita North	858	906	954	11.2
Taita South	1011	999	1041	3.0
Naenae North	1515	1563	1593	5.1
Naenae South	1248	1245	1254	0.5
4 CAUs	4,632	4,713	4,842	4.5
Upper Hutt City	12792	13188	14211	11.1
Lower Hutt City	34053	34593	35649	4.7
Wellington Region	149556	157305	168849	12.9
New Zealand	1,268,091	1,344,240	1,471,746	16.1

Overall, in Taita and Naenae the number of households has increased by about four percent over 10 years (see Table 5). This is about the same rate as for Lower Hutt City, and within the range of variability common in the Wellington region.

In Taita and Naenae the number of households has been increasing more slowly than the number of people, this implies that the number of people per household has increased. In contrast, in most regions of New Zealand including the Hutt Valley (Upper Hutt City and Lower Hutt City), the number of households has been increasing at a faster rate than the number of people, implying a drop in the number of people per household.

⁵ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/02CF2BE8-AB08-41AC-AB57-44401CEB8701/0/Table1.xls>

Table 5: Number of households,^{6 7}Census 1996 and Census 2006

	1996	2006	% change
Taita North	855	942	10.2
Taita South	1008	1038	3.0
Naenae North	1509	1584	5.0
Naenae South	1245	1245	0.0
4 CAUs	4617	4809	4.2
Upper Hutt City	12750	14124	10.8
Lower Hutt City	33945	35364	4.2
Wellington Region	148839	166971	12.2
New Zealand	1276322	1,454,175	13.9

The number of families increased in Taita and Naenae between 1996 and 2006. This rate was a little faster than the average for Lower Hutt City, but not statistically significantly different (see Table 6).

Table 6: Number of families, Census 1996 and Census 2006

	1996	2006	%change
Taita North	606	684	12.9
Taita South	708	750	5.9
Naenae North	1110	1173	5.7
Naenae South	897	957	6.7
4 CAUs	3,321	3,564	7.3
Upper Hutt City	9759	10380	6.4
Lower Hutt City	25395	26313	3.6
Wellington Region	107511	117705	9.5
New Zealand ⁸	949,497	1,067,502	12.9

⁶ For 1996 households - households in private dwellings – does not specify occupied but is implied <http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/7cf46ae26dcb6800cc256a62000a2248/4c2567ef00247c6acc256b6d000824b3?OpenDocument>

⁷ For 1996 households - households in private dwellings – does not specify occupied but is implied <http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/pasfull/pasfull.nsf/7cf46ae26dcb6800cc256a62000a2248/4c2567ef00247c6acc256b6d000824b3?OpenDocument>

⁸ Note all other numbers in the table are for families in “private occupied dwellings”, the NZ 1996 number is for “families” from the 1996 classification counts.

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/D13481D2-68B8-498D-B530-F6720C8A2F0C/0/MoreCensus96CountsFamVar.doc> . The 2006 NZ number is from

Although, in Taita and Naenae, the rate of increase in the number of families has been faster than the rate of increase in the number of dwellings, this trend does not necessarily imply a rise in the number of multi-family households. This could also be a result of changes in the number of non-family households.

Housing New Zealand

Housing New Zealand is a major landlord in Lower Hutt City, owning over 3,000 dwellings. The dwellings are not evenly distributed through the city, with Housing New Zealand houses in only 330 of the 1062 meshblocks that make up the city. Over 60 percent of Housing New Zealand dwellings are found in only 100 of the meshblocks. Nearly half of the Housing New Zealand Lower Hutt dwellings are concentrated in the four CAUs that make up Taita and Naenae. Figure 2⁹ shows the percentage of Housing New Zealand dwellings among the dwellings of each meshblock and how the concentrations relate to the study areas.

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/8A273D4D-41B7-4C22-81F9-B2B140CC2518/0/53familytype.xls>

⁹ This figure compares occupied dwelling numbers reported in the 2006 Census with HNZN properties listed in 2008. It should therefore be regarded as indicative rather than exact.

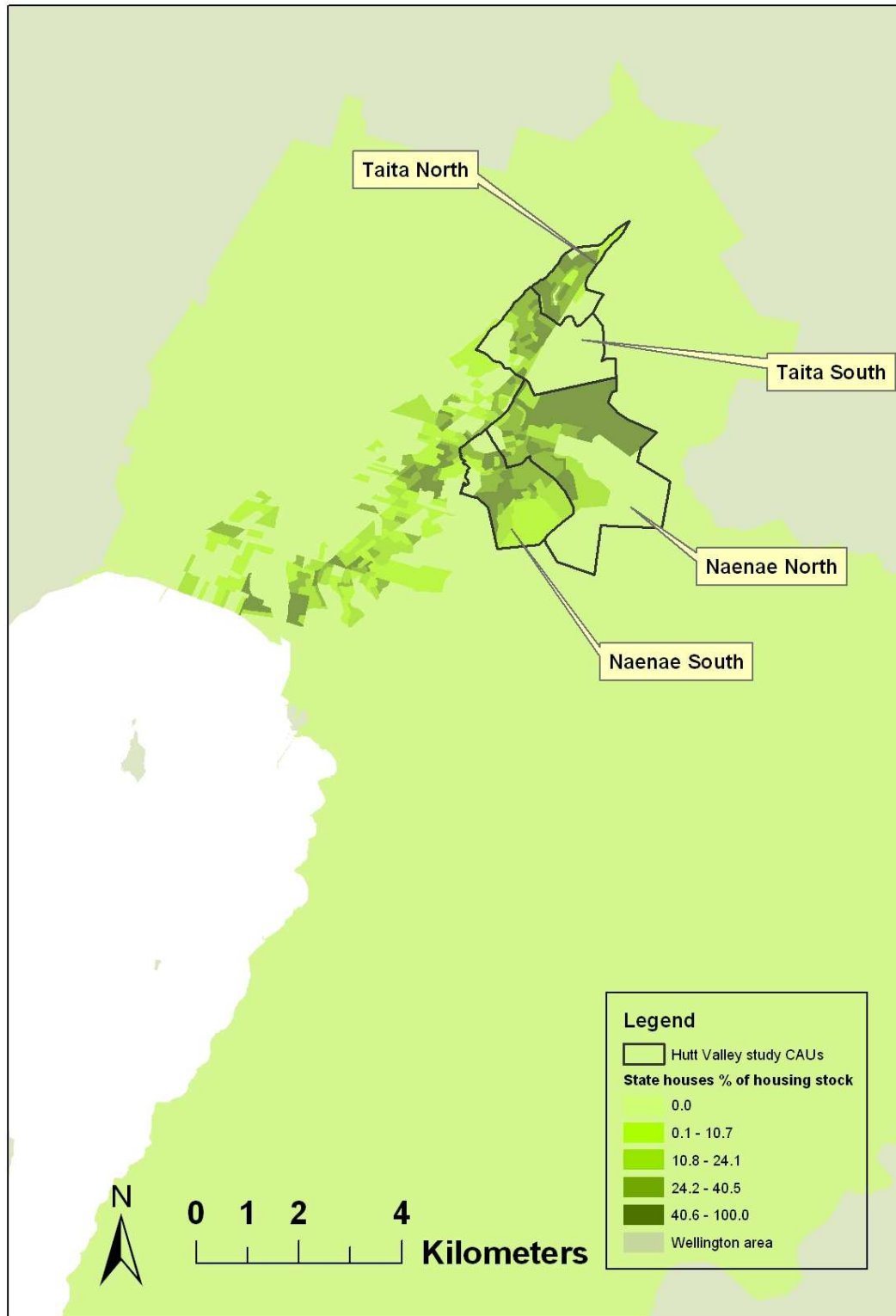


Figure 2: Housing New Zealand Corporation Dwellings in Lower Hutt City showing percentage by meshblock



Demographics of the Area

“As for many, many multicultural communities ... the length and breadth of New Zealand there is a life and energy that is hard to replicate in a mono-cultural suburb. You know, the diversity is incredible and I think the interactions when you see it all happening well in harmony is really what New Zealand is about.” Education worker

Age structure

Taita and Naenae have a young population. Over a quarter of the residents are under the age of 15, while under 10 percent are over 65 years of age. The median age was about 30 years for Taita and Naenae while for Lower Hutt City, the Wellington region and New Zealand, the median age was 35 years (see Table 7). Over half of the child and teenage residents of Taita and Naenae are under the age of 10 years, whereas for the Hutt Valley, the Wellington region and New Zealand, the child and teenage residents tend to be slightly older (see Table 8). Nearly one fifth (19 percent) of Lower Hutt City's population of under five-year-olds live in Taita and Naenae, although only 14 percent of Lower Hutt City's population does.

Table 7: Percentage of population in different age groups, Census 2006

	Under 15	15-64	65+	median age
Taita North	29.2	61.1	9.8	29
Taita South	27.4	63.4	9.3	31
Naenae North	27.3	62.1	10.4	30
Naenae South	25.1	66.7	8.1	31
4 CAUs	27.2	63.3	9.5	30*
Upper Hutt City	22.1	65.3	12.5	36
Lower Hutt City	22.9	66.2	10.9	35
Wellington Region	20.6	68.0	11.4	35
New Zealand	21.5	66.2	12.3	35

*estimated

Table 8: Percentage of residents under the age of 20 years in five year age-groups, Census 2006

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
Taita North	26.8	26.8	23.6	22.8
Taita South	29.1	24.6	24.0	22.3
Naenae North	27.0	25.9	24.9	22.2
Naenae South	28.3	23.2	24.2	24.2
4 CAUs	27.7	25.2	24.3	22.8
Upper Hutt City	22.6	25.0	26.9	25.6
Lower Hutt City	24.9	24.7	25.5	25.0
Wellington Region	24.2	24.3	25.3	26.2
New Zealand	23.6	24.5	26.2	25.7

The age distribution in Housing New Zealand-owned properties in Taita and Naenae was similar to the age distribution for Housing New Zealand properties nationally (see Figure 3). The age distribution in Housing New Zealand properties is typically younger than that for other tenure types. Dwellings in Taita and Naenae among the other tenure types (residents who owned their home through a family trust, those who owned it directly, and private renters), showed a younger age distribution in Taita and Naenae than regional or national averages.

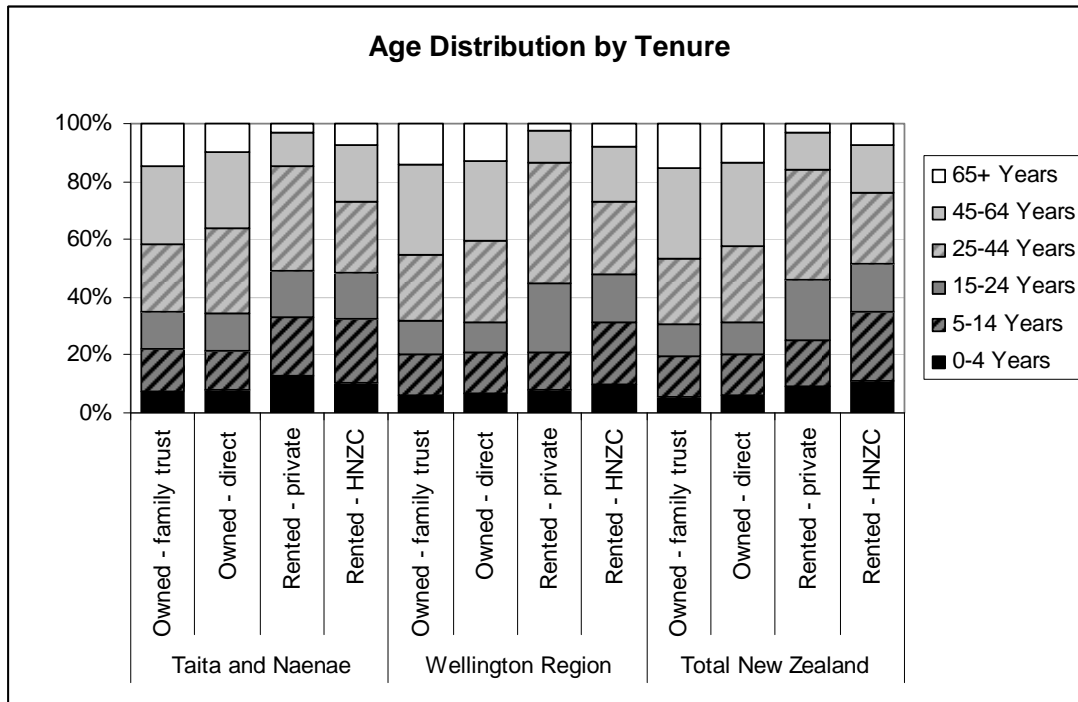


Figure 3: Age distribution and tenure, Census 2006

Although the median number of live-born children born to women over the age of 15 was the same in Taita and Naenae as regionally and nationally, women living in Taita and Naenae were more likely than national and regional averages to report having given birth to four or more children (see Table 9).

Informants recognised the community as getting younger. Several informants were concerned that elderly, long-term residents may no longer feel comfortable in the area, particularly in the shopping centres, where groups of younger people hang around.

"[It's] getting younger . . . there used to be a lot of older people who would have been original occupants of the properties and of course they've been dying off . As they get older and die off there's more younger people come into the area now . . . There are still quite a few around, people who've been there 40 years, 50 years or more." Housing worker.

Table 9: Total children born¹⁰ to women aged 15 and over, Census 2006

	No children	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	5 children	6 or more children
Taita North	29.8	12.7	16.1	17.7	11.2	5.0	7.8
Taita South	28.6	13.7	20.8	14.9	9.5	5.7	6.5
Naenae North	28.4	13.8	20.3	14.9	11.0	6.4	5.3
Naenae South	29.7	15.7	22.1	15.0	8.3	4.5	4.5
4 CAUs	29.0	14.1	20.0	15.5	10.0	5.5	5.9
Upper Hutt City	27.1	11.9	27.4	18.6	9.1	3.2	2.8
Lower Hutt City	30.7	13.1	25.0	17.0	8.0	3.2	2.9
Wellington Region	36.2	12.1	23.7	15.7	7.2	2.8	2.4
New Zealand	31.2	12.0	25.3	17.1	8.2	3.3	2.9

“I have a few concerns about elderly in the community, I think that perhaps that things have changed so drastically that...they probably feel a little bit intimidated by so many people around that are possibly not dressed not the way they used to dress when they were younger, meaning hoodies and just perhaps the colourful clothing.”
Non-housing NGO worker

“I get the strong feeling that there’s not a lot of safety in Naenae and Taita for like elderly people. . . They feel unsafe, I mean I’ve been there visiting in Naenae and you know there’s been people louting around by the fish and chip shop like middle of the morning, drinking, well you know that’s just going to escalate to more. And I don’t think they feel that safe, that’s why they sort of go within themselves.” Housing worker

Ethnicity and Language

Taita and Naenae have a more ethnically diverse population than Lower Hutt City generally, the Wellington region or New Zealand. While in Taita and Naenae European ethnicity is overall the dominant ethnicity it is underrepresented when compared to the Hutt Valley, Wellington region and New Zealand. Ethnic groups are differentially distributed across Taita and Naenae. The European ethnic group dominates in the three of the CAUs, but not Taita North. Māori are uniformly spread across Naenae and Taita, they are overrepresented compared to the Hutt Valley, Wellington Region and New Zealand. Pacific Peoples are concentrated in Taita North and are overrepresented in Taita and Naenae compared to the Hutt Valley, Wellington Region and New Zealand (see Table 10).

Table 11 shows the tenure types occupied by different people of different ethnic groups. The ethnic profile for Housing New Zealand tenants is similar in Taita and Naenae to the regional averages for Housing New Zealand tenants.

¹⁰ This table does not include pregnancies or still-births.

Table 10: Percentage of residents identifying with different ethnic groups, Census 2006

	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples'	Asian	MELAA	Other
Taita North	36.0	27.3	40.5	6.0	1.5	5.1
Taita South	48.7	25.1	26.3	8.6	1.5	6.7
Naenae North	50.0	27.0	23.8	7.3	2.0	6.7
Naenae South	52.6	26.9	18.2	7.1	2.8	7.7
4 CAUs	47.5	26.6	26.4	7.3	2.0	6.6
Upper Hutt City	75.6	13.9	4.4	4.1	0.7	12.4
Lower Hutt City	64.9	17.1	10.6	8.8	1.1	10.1
Wellington Region	69.8	12.8	8.0	8.4	1.2	10.9
New Zealand	67.6	14.6	6.9	9.2	0.9	11.2

Table 11: Percentage of residents identifying with different ethnic groups by tenure, Census 2006

		European	Māori	Pacific Peoples'	Asian	MELAA	Other
Taita and Naenae	Owned - family trust	51.1	13.9	17.9	16.1	0.9	11.2
Taita and Naenae	Owned - direct	61.6	15.4	17.2	9.2	1.4	10.5
Taita and Naenae	Rented - private	44.0	34.4	28.3	7.1	1.8	5.0
Taita and Naenae	Rented - HNZA	35.5	35.9	37.7	1.9	3.0	3.0
Wellington Region	Owned - family trust	73.5	6.0	3.5	8.4	0.5	15.1
Wellington Region	Owned - direct	74.8	9.0	4.6	7.8	0.6	12.5
Wellington Region	Rented - private	67.9	19.2	9.4	9.0	1.8	8.6
Wellington Region	Rented - HNZA	35.8	33.2	38.7	4.4	4.6	3.3
Total New Zealand	Owned - family trust	72.9	6.9	3.1	8.3	0.5	15.2
Total New Zealand	Owned - direct	72.9	10.4	3.8	8.4	0.5	12.9
Total New Zealand	Rented - private	63.4	22.1	8.1	11.4	1.5	8.6
Total New Zealand	Rented - HNZA	32.0	37.1	38.5	4.3	2.5	3.1

A greater proportion of Taita and Naenae residents claim Māori descent than residents of the rest of the Hutt Valley, Wellington Region and New Zealand (see Table 12).

Table 12: Percentage of residents with Māori descent, Census 2006

	Māori Descent	No Māori Descent	Unknown
Taita North	30.2	68.0	1.9
Taita South	27.9	70.3	1.9
Naenae North	28.4	69.0	2.6
Naenae South	30.1	67.9	2.1
4 CAUs	29.1	68.8	2.2
Upper Hutt City	17.0	80.9	2.2
Lower Hutt City	19.7	78.4	1.9
Wellington Region	15.4	82.7	2.0
New Zealand	17.7	80.1	2.2

The percentage of Overseas-Born residents is similar in Taita South, Naenae North and Naenae South compared to Lower Hutt City, the Wellington region and New Zealand as a whole. However, a greater proportion of residents of Taita North were born overseas (see Table 13) than residents of other parts of Taita and Naenae. Residents born overseas had generally been in New Zealand for similar amounts of time as residents born overseas, who live in other areas. For people born overseas, who are now living in Naenae and Taita, the most common birthplace was the Pacific Islands, compared with the UK and Ireland for the rest of the Wellington Region, and England for Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt and New Zealand as a whole.

Table 13: Birthplace, and time in New Zealand of those born overseas; Census 2006

	Percentage of Residents born overseas	Resident for 0-9 Years	Resident for 10-19 Years	Resident for 20-29 Years	Resident for 30-39 Years	Resident for 40-49 Years	Resident for 50 or more years
Taita North	28.6	44.0	21.8	11.3	12.9	4.8	4.8
Taita South	22.7	37.8	19.9	16.4	12.4	7.0	6.5
Naenae North	22.5	42.3	18.2	13.9	13.9	5.9	5.9
Naenae South	22.2	41.3	19.8	13.6	14.5	7.0	3.7
4 CAUs	23.7	41.6	19.8	13.7	13.5	6.1	5.2
Upper Hutt City	18.5	33.0	13.9	9.3	19.8	14.0	10.0
Lower Hutt City	21.9	37.8	18.6	10.4	15.1	10.5	7.7
Wellington Region	23.3	40.4	17.5	10.0	14.2	10.2	7.7
New Zealand	22.9	49.2	17.8	7.7	11.3	7.8	6.1

In New Zealand, approximately 3.9 percent of people report not being able to hold an everyday conversation in English (excluding those too young to talk). For Taita and Naenae this rate is 6.7 percent, and in Taita North it is 8.5 percent (see Table 14). However, residents are more likely to be able to converse in Māori (8.2 percent compared to 4.1 percent for New Zealand) and Samoan (14.7 percent compared to 2.2 percent for New Zealand). The ability to speak Samoan is distributed unevenly through the areas – it

is most common in Taita North (25.1 percent) and least common in Naenae South (8.1 percent). The ability to use New Zealand Sign Language is approximately the same as the national average.

Table 14: Languages spoken, Census 2006

	English	Māori	Samoan	NZ Sign Language	Other
Taita North	91.5	9.3	25.1	0.6	13.3
Taita South	94.9	7.4	15.8	0.7	11.9
Naenae North	92.9	7.8	12.5	0.8	13.1
Naenae South	94.0	8.3	8.1	0.8	12.8
4 CAUs	93.3	8.2	14.7	0.7	12.8
Upper Hutt City	97.3	3.4	1.3	0.6	8.2
Lower Hutt City	96.0	5.0	5.0	0.6	12.9
Wellington Region	96.5	3.6	3.4	0.6	13.9
New Zealand	96.1	4.1	2.2	0.6	13.3

Most informants commented positively on the community, and the impact of diverse cultures.

“The community I see here are a willing community, they want a good life for their children, a lot of them have come over... their children are first generation New Zealanders.... they are committed to giving their children a better future” Education sector worker

Children with little knowledge of English had extra barriers accessing education.

“ Some have none [English language] at all, some with an understanding but not speaking it... some you think have none, suddenly a month later they spill out a whole sentence.... ... the vast majority a good amount.” Education worker

“ Could be 15, 20 percent [English as a second language] You’ve got to superteach... there’s deficits all over the place... academic, health, social... so teaching staff have got to be on their game... everyday.” Education worker

“They [primary school age children] find it frustrating, often the little ones it’s really hard because they have no English and can’t express themselves and they also can juggle not really understanding, and other kids can be mean and tease and stuff.” Non-housing NGO worker

Women with young children can find accessing English classes difficult.

“It’s really hard because she’s got kids. She has to manage with the kids and she can’t really get to English class and there’s a whole lot of families that, yeah, women that want to study full time English, because they have no hope of ever finding a job if they don’t study English but the costs of going to an English class are already really high because you generally have to travel there, [plus the cost of child care]”. Non-housing NGO worker

Children who learned English more effectively than their parents were sometimes used as interpreters.

“And sometimes that somebody else [interpreter] is their kid as well which is totally inappropriate. And also it means that this kid is being disrupted, their schooling is being disrupted.” Non-housing NGO worker

“The biggest issue for our clients with any service seems to be the policy is in place that they’re allowed access to interpreters but this is, it gets a bit boring, but the policy is there but the reality just isn’t. .. It’s a recurring issue.” Non-housing NGO worker

Informants reported a lot of socialising taking place inside ethnic or cultural groups, and did not see many tensions between the groups. However, some informants reported that residents who did not fit into the dominant groups were isolated or intimidated.

“People do get harassed and eggs thrown or windows broken or whatever.” Non-housing NGO worker

“...and quite often got verbally abused and stuff like that.” Housing worker

“We’ve had occasions when families have been moved as a result of harassment.” Non-housing NGO worker

In other cases, socialising happened between ethnic and cultural groups, which was helping to build bridging social capital,¹¹ that is trust and good working relationships, within and beyond the immediate community.

“I do feel like the people in Naenae are making connections with not necessarily their own [ethnic] community but with other people who are in the Naenae community. Whereas the ones in Taita they are making connections but not necessarily people living in Taita, maybe making connections with people who that live in central Hutt.” Non-housing NGO worker

“Now they [different ethnic groups] all working together.” Education worker

Religion

Residents of Taita and Naenae (70 percent) were more likely to report religious affiliations than the regional average (62 percent). Taita North had a greater percentage of people with religious affiliations (79 percent) than Taita South and Naenae. Table 15 shows the percentage of residents with religious affiliations. Note that the rows may add up to more than 100 percent if residents reported having more than one religious affiliation.

A greater proportion of the residents of Taita and Naenae identify with Christian religions than in the Hutt Valley, the Wellington region and New Zealand. Somewhat similarly a greater proportion also identify as Muslims and Māori Christians than they do in the Hutt Valley, Wellington region and New Zealand. This religious diversity means that Christians make up a lower proportion of religious people than they do in other areas.

Informants agreed that religion is important to people in this area.

“Church groups, quite a few churches, seem to be well patronised. There seems to be quite a bit of activity in the local churches Pacific Island Church, local Catholic Church, Anglican Church” Non-housing NGO worker

“It’s a very religious area, Christian, a lot of Christians.” City Council Employee

¹¹ Bridging social capital can be distinguished with bonding social capital, which might in some circumstances encourage anti-social behaviour, for example, tight-knit gangs. See Putnam, R. D. (1998). "Social Capital - Its Importance to Housing and Community Development - Foreword." *Housing Policy Debate* 9(1): R 5-R 8.; or Blakely, T., J. Atkinson, et al. (2006). "No association of neighbourhood volunteerism with mortality in New Zealand: a national multi-level cohort study." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 35: 981-989.

Table 15a: Percentage of residents with religious affiliations*, Census 2006

	No Religion	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Islam/Muslim	Judaism/Jewish
Taita North	21.5	1.7	71.2	1.8	1.7	0.1
Taita South	29.9	1.7	62.1	3.2	1.4	0.2
Naenae North	31.1	2.6	62.1	1.4	2.4	0.2
Naenae South	34.1	1.6	59.3	1.6	2.0	0.2
4 CAUs	29.7	2.0	63.2	1.9	1.9	0.2
Upper Hutt City	37.4	1.1	60.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
Lower Hutt City	35.9	1.4	58.6	2.8	1.0	0.2
Wellington Region	38.4	1.6	56.9	2.0	0.9	0.3
New Zealand	37.0	1.5	57.9	1.8	1.0	0.2

* These results may differ from some other published figures as both the people who did not answer the question and those ticked the "object to answer box" were subtracted from the denominator, some other published figures include the 'object to answer' in the denominator.

Table 15b: Percentage of residents with religious affiliations*, Census 2006

	Māori Christian	Spiritualism and New Age Religions	Other Religions
Taita North	4.2	0.5	0.8
Taita South	2.8	0.9	0.3
Naenae North	4.1	0.4	0.4
Naenae South	4.5	0.5	0.2
4 CAUs	3.9	0.6	0.4
Upper Hutt City	1.4	0.8	0.4
Lower Hutt City	1.8	0.6	0.4
Wellington Region	1.2	0.6	0.5
New Zealand	1.9	0.6	0.7

* These results may differ from some other published figures as both the people who did not answer the question and those ticked the "object to answer box" were subtracted from the denominator, some other published figures include the 'object to answer' in the denominator.

Social and Legal Marital Status

About 40 percent of Taita and Naenae residents had never been married or been in a civil union and this may be related to the young age structure of the area (Table 16). This is a higher proportion than for the Lower Hutt City, Wellington region and New Zealand. Conversely, when compared to the Hutt Valley, Wellington region and New Zealand fewer Taita and Naenae residents reported being married and slightly more reported that they were no longer living in a legal partnership. Social marital status showed similar trends, with more people in Taita and Naenae over the age of 15 years not partnered than the regional or national averages.

Table 16: Legal and social marital status¹², Census 2006

	Legal Status - Never Married and Never Joined in a Civil Union	Legal Status - Married (Not Separated)	Legal Status - Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed or Bereaved Civil Union Partner	Social Status - Partnered	Social Status - Non- Partnered
Taita North	38.2	41.6	20.3	49.5	50.5
Taita South	40.2	39.2	20.3	52.7	47.3
Naenae North	42.3	34.8	23.0	48.7	51.3
Naenae South	42.7	38.4	18.8	53.4	46.6
4 CAUs	41.1	38.0	20.8	50.9	49.1
Upper Hutt City	32.4	49.1	18.5	61.3	38.7
Lower Hutt City	35.5	47.0	17.4	59.9	40.1
Wellington Region	37.9	45.6	16.5	59.6	40.4
New Zealand	34.1	48.6	17.4	61.3	38.7

Duration of Residence

Although the Taita and Naenae population is young, Census data showed that residents reported having a similar distribution of duration residence as the regional average. As with many New Zealanders, the population of Taita and Naenae was highly mobile – about 24 percent had lived at their current address for less than one year. Table 17 shows the distribution of duration of residence reported in the 2006 Census.

¹² Data on Civil Unions are not presented, as Statistics New Zealand has not published them due to data quality issues. People who reported having had a civil union are not included in the denominator data. Those “Not Elsewhere Included” have been subtracted from the denominator as usual.

Table 17: Duration of residence at current address, Census 2006

	0 years	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-29 years	30 + years
Taita North	22.7	34.1	19.9	8.7	11	3.5
Taita South	23.4	30.2	19.4	10.9	11.9	4.3
Naenae North	24.1	30.9	20	10.1	10.5	4.4
Naenae South	23.3	31.1	18.6	8.8	14.1	4.0
4 CAUs	23.5	31.5	19.5	9.6	11.8	4.1
Upper Hutt City	21.6	31.4	18.6	9.1	13.2	6.0
Lower Hutt City	20.8	30.7	19.6	9.9	13.4	5.7
Wellington Region	24.0	31.8	18.3	9.3	12.0	4.7
New Zealand	22.7	34.1	19.9	8.7	11	3.5

The RENTEL database includes the duration of residence of tenants in Housing New Zealand dwellings. Although many Housing New Zealand tenants have only lived in their dwellings for relatively short times, another cohort has lived in Taita and Naenae for many years (see Figure 4). As of the end of March 2008, a quarter of tenancies had lasted under approximately two years, but another quarter had lasted over approximately 12 years. The median duration of residence was five years four months and the mean duration of residence was eight years seven months. The substantial difference between the median and mean duration of residence is caused by the large number of very long tenancies.

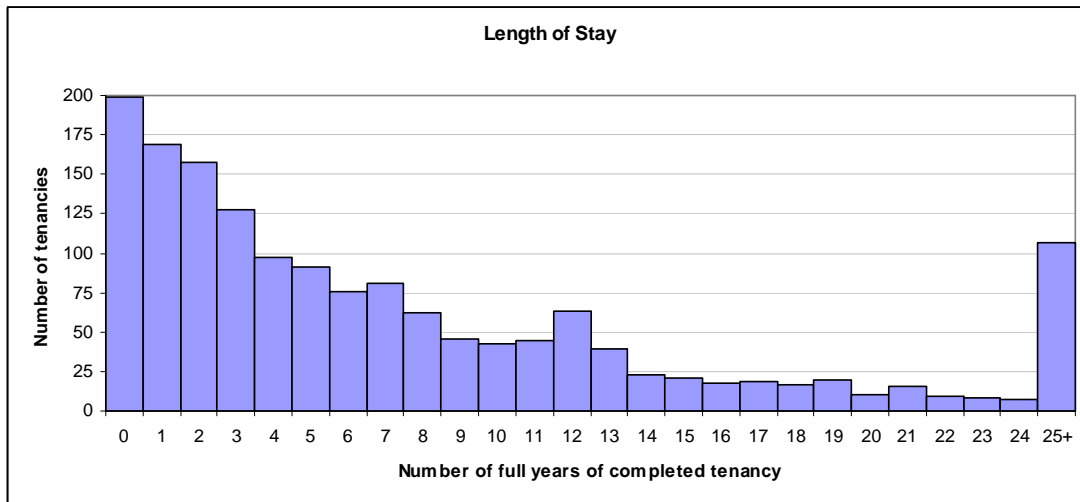


Figure 4: Duration of residence in Housing New Zealand properties in Taita and Naenae on 31 March 2008, RENTEL

The data on duration of residence were similar to the RENTEL database, whether it was analysed by tenancy or by resident. About 13 percent of Housing New Zealand tenancies had lasted under one year, which is lower than the 24 percent of residents who reported a duration of less than one year in the 2006 Census. This suggests that Housing New Zealand may be a stabilizing influence in the area, possibly because Housing New Zealand tenants are less able to move, or less desirous of moving.

Single adults, households containing children and households receiving Income-Related Rents tended to have shorter duration of residence than other household types (see Table 18). Thus, households which display more characteristics of disadvantage tended to have a shorter duration of residence (see Table 18). There is a complex set of possible interlocking reasons for this, including:

- Housing New Zealand’s use of the Social Allocation System ensures that recent tenancies are likely to be households in some degree of difficulty.
- Households of long duration of residence may have outgrown their difficulty but remained in Housing New Zealand housing.
- Tenants who obtained Housing New Zealand houses under previous allocation policies and have remained in the dwellings.
- Households experiencing more difficult circumstances move more frequently.

Table 18: Duration of residence in Housing New Zealand properties in Taita and Naenae on 31 March 2008, RENTEL

	mean (average)	median	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile
All Corporation tenancies	8 years 7 months	5 years 4 months	2years 2 months	11 years 8 months
No Children	11 years 7 months	7 years 11 months	3 years 0 months	15 years 10 months
Children Reported	5 years 6 months	3 years 9 months	1 year 6 months	7 years 8 months
Not on Income Related Rent	10 years 5 months	9 years 1 months	5 years 6 months	12 years 9 months
On Income Related Rent	8 years 4 months	4 years 10 months	1 years 11 months	10 years 11 months
One Adult	7 years 10 months	4 years 2 months	1 years 8 months	9 years 8 months
More than 1 Adult	9 years 5 months	6 years 6 months	3 years 1 months	12 years 7 months

Schools and pre-schools reported highly mobile families. Primary schools typically reported about 30 percent turn-over rate of children in one year.

“Our area is quite transient, it’s almost as if people come here because there’s nowhere else to go.” Education worker

“In a year, we will lose 100 kids and another 100 will come in, plus our normal growth,” Education worker

“We have a very high turnover... Sometimes they’ll disappear and then they’ll come back... they’ve “gone up the line” is the phrase.....yes, turnover is high.” Education worker

However, there were many who stayed in the community, for many years.

“The houses that are on good streets, they are the people that have lived there before... they’ve been residents there for years.” City Council Employee

“The old timers, the “Naenaeites”, they are still here, they haven’t moved on.”

“From what I’ve seen... neighbours look after neighbours and it flows on to the family and where whole streets can be friendly some of the residents have lived in that same house for 50 years, Housing Corp-type houses” Justice worker

Informants were divided about whether residential stability and ageing in place was a good thing, especially if it meant a misallocation or ‘misfit’ of space to need.

“Then you have another lady, who has lived in a four-bedroomed house for thirty years. The reason she’s living sole alone in a four-bedroom house is because Housing New Zealand, according to them, don’t have a foot to stand on to say... well, if it’s social housing, surely at a point where she moved into the house with her children, the children have now grown up and left, surely you re-allocate it. Or you look and say, “Well, maybe there’s a family with a whole lot of kids that actually need a four-bedroom house”. So you’ve got one person living in a four-bedroom house, and regarding the house as their own. And to me it’s just... I don’t know, I just think it’s immoral.” Housing worker

Others discussed the protective influence of long-term residents, who looked out for their neighbours.

“One of these ladies [long-time residents], she was passing on vegetables that she’s grown to neighbours, and these neighbours are a young family probably had no idea about growing vegetables. I’d say leave them to it. . . Those type of people are not the people who cause problems in the community if anything it’s a shame that more people don’t have more contact with them.” Justice worker



Socio-Economic Status

"Poverty is a very big issue in the area." Education worker

Taita and Naenae are low socio-economic areas. The New Zealand Deprivation Index¹³ (NZDep) using a scale of 1 to 10 ranks small areas into deciles (tenths), where 10 indicates an area is among the 10 percent most socio-economically deprived areas in New Zealand calculated by the scale. Each of the four census area units has an NZDep score of 10 calculated from the 2006 census. Three of them also had an NZDep score of 10 calculated from the 2001 census (Taita South had a score of 9), and three of them also had an NZDep score of 10 from the 1996 and 1991 censuses (Naenae South had a score of 9). The Deprivation Index was not calculated for any census prior to 1991. Thus, for many years Taita and Naenae have been classified as low socio-economically deprived areas.

Primary schools in the area (except for a Montessori school) are Decile 1 or 2 (on a scale of 1 to 10, where lower numbers indicate greater deprivation) indicating that the children attending are from low socio-economic areas.

Smoking

Residents of Taita and Naenae were more likely to be current smokers, than others in Lower Hutt City or the Wellington region, and less likely to be ex-smokers. Therefore a greater proportion have at some stage started smoking regularly, and fewer have stopped (see Table 19).

¹³ The New Zealand Deprivation Index is calculated from census variables aggregated to small areas – in 2006 the index included items on: receipt of a means tested benefit, households with income equalised for household composition below a cut off level, those not living in a home they owned, those living in single-parent families, unemployed people, those without qualifications, those in households with little living space, those with no access to a telephone, those with no access to a car.

http://www.otago.ac.nz/wsmhs/academic/dph/research/NZDep/CAU_deprivation_2006.xls

http://www.otago.ac.nz/wsmhs/academic/dph/research/NZDep/CAU_deprivation_2001.txt

<http://www.otago.ac.nz/wsmhs/academic/dph/research/NZDep/NZDepCAU96%20weighted%20average%20scores%20&%20scale.txt>

<http://www.otago.ac.nz/wsmhs/academic/dph/research/NZDep/nzdep91AU.txt>

Table 19: Smoking status of people over the age of 15 years, Census 2006

	Regular Smoker %	Ex-Smoker %	Never Smoked Regularly %
Taita North	35.2	16.1	48.7
Taita South	31.7	17.7	50.6
Naenae North	33.9	18.8	47.3
Naenae South	33.5	17.9	48.4
4 CAUs	33.6	17.8	48.6
Upper Hutt City	22.7	24.3	53
Lower Hutt City	23.1	21.6	55.4
Wellington Region	19.6	22.7	57.6
New Zealand	20.7	22.1	57.2

Tenure

Residents of Taita and Naenae were more likely to report that they did not own their dwelling than regional or national averages. A little over a third of the households in these areas reported owning or part-owning their dwellings, compared to over a half for the region and country overall (see Table 20). As the areas have a young population, some of this difference may be attributable to life-stage. About five percent of dwellings were reported as owned by a family trust of the usual residents, this was about half of the regional and national average rate.

Table 20: Tenure by dwelling, Census 2006

	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned by Usual Resident(s)	Dwelling Not Owned by Usual Resident(s)	Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s)
Taita North	33.9	62.6	3.8
Taita South	40.2	53.8	6.0
Naenae North	38.4	57.7	3.7
Naenae South	41.5	50.6	7.3
4 CAUs	38.7	55.9	5.2
Upper Hutt City	63.9	26.3	9.7
Lower Hutt City	55.7	32.6	11.7
Wellington Region	55.1	33.9	11.0
New Zealand	54.5	33.1	12.3

Of households that were rented, a much higher proportion were reported to belong to Housing New Zealand than regional or national averages (see Table 21). The RENTEL database listed 1,570 dwellings in Taita and Naenae on 31 March 2008; in the 2006 census 1,215 households reported their dwelling was owned by Housing New Zealand.

Almost half the couples without any children owned their own dwelling in Taita and Naenae, but this was lower than the regional averages of just over 60 percent. A lower percentage of the couples without children also had their dwelling held in a family trust than the regional averages, however the rate of private rentals was similar to regional averages. The difference was made up of couples who rented their dwelling from Housing New Zealand (see Table 22).

Although national and regional rates of home ownership were similar for couples, with and without children (just over 60 percent, see Tables 22 and 23), the rates in Taita and Naenae were much lower (52.4 percent of couples without children, and 45 percent of couples with children). About half of the renting couple-without-children households rented from Housing New Zealand in each of the CAUs, however for renting-couples-with-children the rate varies from 39 percent in Naenae South to 70 percent in Taita North. No couples in Taita or Naenae reported renting from city-council housing.

Table 21: Landlord sector¹⁴, Census 2006

	Private Person, Trust or Business %	Local Authority or City Council %	Housing New Zealand Corporation %	Other govt agency %	HNZC—absolute numbers
Taita North	35.6	2.5	60.6	1.3	291
Taita South	38.6	0.7	60.8	0.7	279
Naenae North	49.6	0.8	49.6	0.4	360
Naenae South	44.4	1.7	53.4	0.6	285
4 CAUs	43.0	1.4	55.3	0.7	1215
Upper Hutt City	85.3	0.6	11.0	3.0	327
Lower Hutt City	67.7	1.9	29.8	0.7	2826
Wellington Region	79.6	4.4	15.1	0.9	6906
New Zealand	82.8	2.8	12.7	1.7	52,362

Housing New Zealand's status as the major landlord in the area is clear with just under one quarter of couples-with-children reporting that their dwelling is owned by Housing New Zealand, and just under a half of single-parents-with-children (see Tables 23 and 24).

¹⁴ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/784E630A-20D9-4F92-A95A-46ED37626A05/0/61sectoroflandlord.xls>

Table 22: Tenure for families of a couple with no children¹⁵, Census 2006

	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned by Usual Resident(s) %	Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s) %	Dwelling Not Owned by Usual Resident(s) %	Owned by Private Person, Trust or Business %	Owned by Local Authority or City Council %	Owned by Housing New Zealand Corporation %	Owned by Other government agency ¹⁶ %
Taita North	52.1	8.3	39.6	21.0	0.0	18.6	0.0
Taita South	50.0	9.7	41.9	21.0	0.0	22.9	0.0
Naenae North	49.4	6.7	42.7	25.4	0.0	17.3	0.0
Naenae South	57.0	11.8	31.2	16.9	0.0	14.3	0.0
4 CAUs	52.4	9.2	38.4	20.8	0.0	17.6	0.0
Upper Hutt City	71.6	12.9	15.6	14.1	0.0	1.0	0.5
Lower Hutt City	62.5	15.5	22.0	17.9	0.2	3.9	0.1
Wellington Region	60.2	13.9	25.9	23.6	0.5	1.7	0.2
New Zealand	61.2	15.6	23.2	20.9	0.3	1.5	0.4

Table 23: Tenure for families of a couple with children, Census 2006

	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned by Usual Resident(s) %	Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s) %	Dwelling Not Owned by Usual Resident(s) %	Owned by Private Person, Trust or Business %	Owned by Local Authority or City Council %	Owned by Housing New Zealand Corporation %	Owned by Other government agency %
Taita North	38.0	4.0	57.0	16.1	0.0	40.9	1.1
Taita South	46.1	5.9	49.0	27.9	0.0	21.2	0.0
Naenae North	47.1	4.6	48.4	27.0	0.0	21.3	0.0
Naenae South	45.8	11.0	42.4	25.8	0.0	16.6	0.0
4 CAUs	44.7	6.4	48.9	24.5	0.0	24.2	0.2
Upper Hutt City	71.8	10.7	17.6	14.2	0.1	1.9	1.4
Lower Hutt City	63.6	13.7	22.7	16.9	0.1	5.6	0.2
Wellington Region	64.5	13.5	22.0	17.2	0.6	3.9	0.3
New Zealand	60.6	13.7	25.7	21.2	0.2	3.7	0.6

¹⁵ As not every household that reported they did not own their dwelling reported who their landlord was, the proportions reported owned by the different sectors (to the right of the thick line) have been scaled up to sum to the total reported not owned by the usual residents. Due to very low numbers in some categories, the non-response rate and the random rounding used by Statistics New Zealand very low percentages should be regarded as indicative.

¹⁶ State-Owned Corporation or State-Owned Enterprise or Government Department or Ministry

Table 24: Tenure for families of a single parent with children, Census 2006

	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned by Usual Resident(s) %	Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s) %	Dwelling Not Owned by Usual Resident(s) %	Owned by Private Person, Trust or Business %	Owned by Local Authority or City Council %	Owned by Housing New Zealand Corporation %	Owned by govt agency %
Taita North	16.4	1.5	82.1	24.6	0.0	57.5	1.6
Taita South	24.3	4.1	71.6	22.4	0.0	46.3	1.5
Naenae North	21.4	1.6	76.2	31.7	0.9	42.6	0.0
Naenae South	21.0	3.0	75.0	30.9	0.0	43.0	0.0
4 CAUs	21.1	2.5	76.4	28.7	0.3	46.8	0.6
Upper Hutt City	46.6	6.2	47.4	38.6	0.2	7.9	0.4
Lower Hutt City	38.5	6.8	54.6	32.8	0.2	21.2	0.4
Wellington Region	41.6	7.2	51.2	35.1	1.3	14.4	0.4
New Zealand	39.3	7.7	53.0	39.2	0.4	12.8	0.6

The distribution of ethnicities in Housing New Zealand dwellings in Taita and Naenae is very similar to the distribution of ethnicities in Housing New Zealand dwellings across New Zealand (see Figure 5). The distribution of ethnicities in private rentals in Taita and Naenae is closer to the typical distribution of ethnicities of Housing New Zealand tenants, than the typical distribution of ethnicities of private rentals. As in other parts of New Zealand, there is little difference between the ethnic distributions of dwellings owned by their occupiers through a family trust, and those owned directly; people of European ethnicity dominate the distribution. However, in Taita and Naenae a comparatively large proportion of people who own their dwellings reported being of Māori and Pacific ethnicities.

Informants agreed that rental housing is very common in both of the areas.

“There’s a very high number of people living in rental accommodation” Justice worker

“A lot of families rent, the vast majority rent” Education worker

“People buy their first house there, and as soon as they can afford to, they’re out they’re gone, as it would have been when they were cheap, and collected houses definitely have a few slum lords.” City Council Employee

“In my opinion the problem is more about... people talk about introducing more housing in so that it evens up the amount of houses [reduces the proportion of Corporation owned dwellings] that’s one theory, balancing it, but I actually it’s getting people to own their own houses that they live in that is really important because people, that’s when people take more stake in their community.” City Council Employee

One informant believed that the rate of owner-occupier home ownership is increasing.

“Even within our church ten years ago in our church we had a relatively low rate of home-ownership, that’s changed now, it’s not as high probably as the average, but it’s much higher than it was. And that’s partly due to I guess economic conditions but also some of the courses we’ve run in the past to help people get their finances and their budgets in order.” Church leader

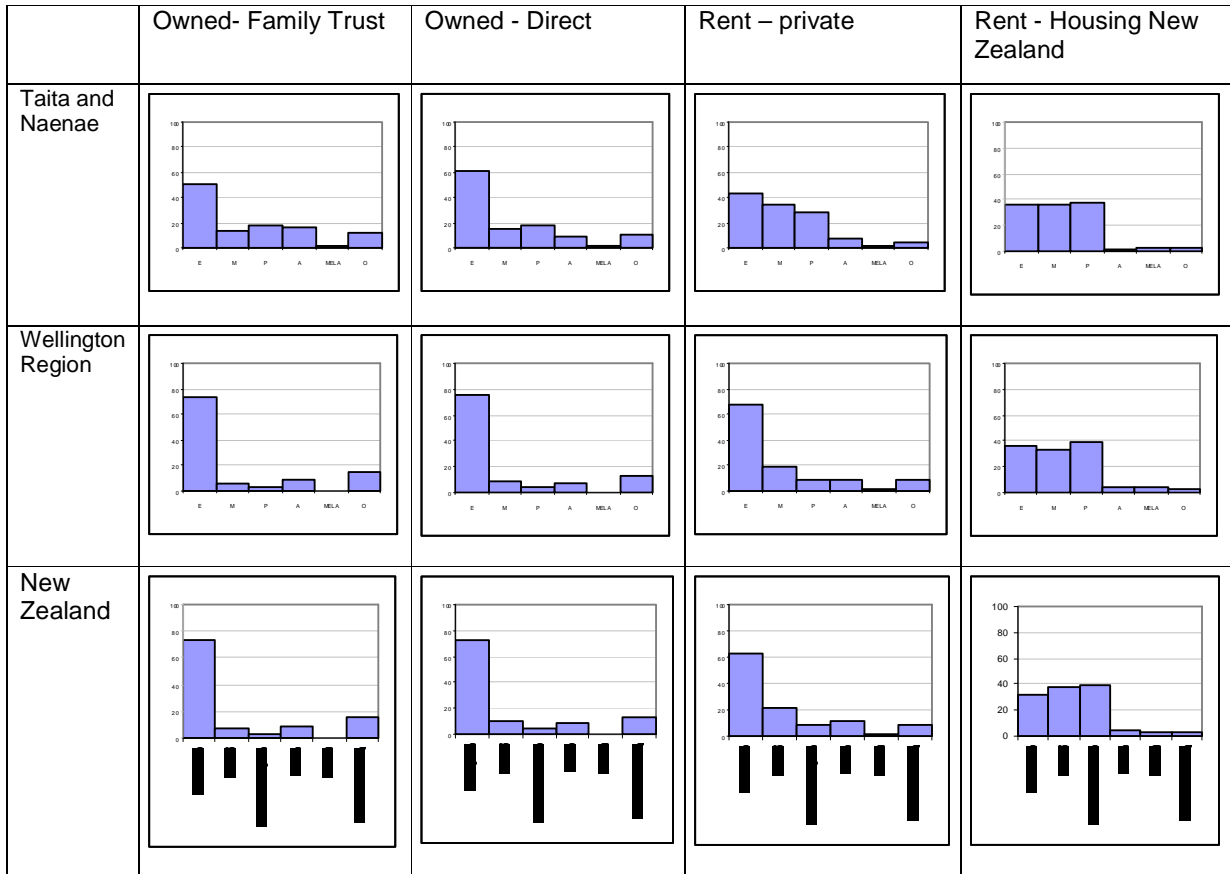


Figure 5: Ethnicity and Tenure, Census 2006¹⁷

Study and Educational Qualifications

People living in Taita and Naenae were more likely not to have educational qualifications than regional and national averages, and less likely to have the highest level of qualification. They were slightly more likely than the rest of the population to have an overseas school level qualification as their highest qualification (see Table 25).

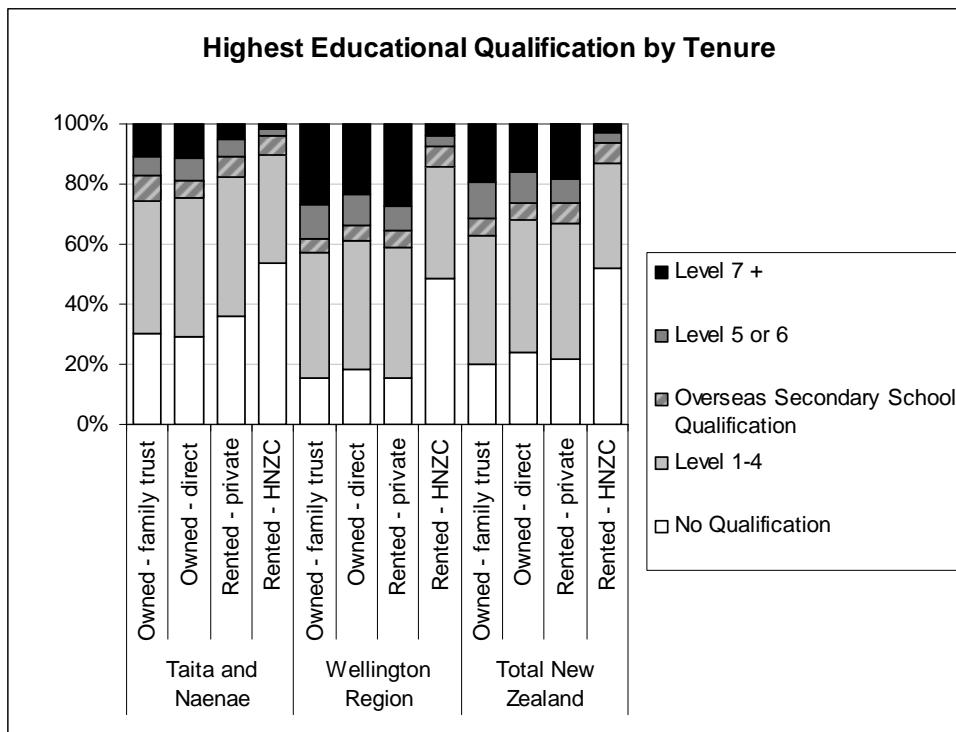
Residents of Housing New Zealand dwellings were more likely to report they had no qualifications than people of other tenures – both within Taita and Naenae and across New Zealand. This may partially be due to the number of teenagers living in Housing New Zealand households, who have not yet completed their formal education. However residents of Taita and Naenae not living in Housing New Zealand houses were less likely than people living in similar tenure elsewhere to have a qualification (see Figure 6).

¹⁷ In order to facilitate easy comparisons all of the graphs in Figure 5 are presented in a table. However as they are in a table some of the standard elements of the graphs are small. All the graphs are on a common 0 to 100 percent scale, reference lines cross the graphs at every increment of 20 percent. In each graph the leftmost ethnicity is European, then Maori, Pacific Peoples, Asian, MELA, and finally the rightmost ethnicity is the Other category.

In Taita and Naenae, the proportion studying were estimated to be similar to regional averages, however the areas contain a greater number of younger people, who are more likely to be studying (see Table 26).

Table 25: Highest educational qualification of people aged 15 or over¹⁸, Census 2006

	None %	1 to 4 %	overseas school %	5 or 6 %	7+ %
Taita North	43.2	40.5	7.7	3.9	5.1
Taita South	37.8	42.8	5.8	6.3	7.2
Naenae North	39.1	42.4	6.4	5.6	6.4
Naenae South	36.2	42.7	5.5	6.4	8.9
4 CAUs	38.9	42.2	6.3	5.6	6.9
Upper Hutt City	25.3	48.1	5.0	9.5	12.2
Lower Hutt City	24.8	44.6	5.4	9.0	16.2
Wellington Region	19.8	42.1	5.5	9.6	23
New Zealand	25.0	43.6	6.1	9.5	15.8



¹⁸ Nationally, it has been found that population groups that might be thought to be less likely to be studying (those over the age of 70 for instance) were less likely to answer the question. The non-response rate to the study participation question was quite high at around 10 percent. The non-response rate in the 4 CAUs was 13 percent, over the Hutt Valley and Wellington the non-response rate averaged a little over 8 percent. Non-responders have been removed from the denominator data, so the percentage of people studying may have been overestimated.

Figure 6: Highest educational qualification for people aged 15+ and tenure type, Census 2006

Table 26: Study participation of people aged 15 or over, Census 2006

	Full-time (or full+part- time)	Part-time only	Not studying
Taita North	10.7	5.5	84.0
Taita South	9.0	5.5	85.4
Naenae North	9.5	6.2	84.5
Naenae South	9.9	5.5	84.6
4 CAUs	9.7	5.7	84.6
Upper Hutt City	8.7	5.6	85.8
Lower Hutt City	9.3	5.7	85
Wellington Region	11.1	6.1	82.8

Family Type and People in Household

Compared to the rest of the region and the country as a whole, a larger proportion of families in Taita and Naenae are one-parent families, and a lower proportion are couples without children, but the proportion of couples with children is about average (see Table 27).

Table 27: Family type¹⁹, Census 2006

	Couple without children Number	Couple with child(ren) number	One parent with child(ren) number	Couple without children %	Couple with child(ren) %	One parent with child(ren) %
Taita North	147	318	213	21.6	46.7	31.3
Taita South	198	324	234	26.4	43.2	31.2
Naenae North	276	486	408	23.6	41.5	34.9
Naenae South	285	360	306	29.8	37.6	32
4 CAUs	906	1,488	1,161	25.5	41.8	32.6
Upper Hutt City	3891	4548	1938	37.5	43.8	18.7
Lower Hutt City	9147	11751	5412	34.8	44.7	20.6
Wellington Region	47064	49908	20733	40.0	42.4	17.6
New	425,973	447,894	193,635	39.9	42	18.1

¹⁹ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/8A273D4D-41B7-4C22-81F9-B2B140CC2518/0/53familytype.xls>

Zealand						
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However, households in Taita and Naenae were more likely than regional averages to contain more than one person or family and, unlike the region or the country as a whole, the proportion has been increasing in this area (see Table 28).

Table 28: Percentage of households that contained more than one person or one family, Census 1996 and Census 2006

	1996	2006
Taita North	8.8	9.7
Taita South	7.4	8.9
Naenae North	7.7	10.9
Naenae South	7.6	8.5
4 CAUs	7.8	9.6
Upper Hutt City	5.7	4.9
Lower Hutt City	6.8	7.1
Wellington Region	8.3	8.3

Households in Taita and Naenae tended to have more residents than average for Lower Hutt City, or Wellington as a whole. On average, Taita and Naenae had 18 percent (varying from 14 percent in Naenae South to 22 percent in Taita North) of households with more than four residents, regional and national averages were 11-12 percent of households with more than four residents. However, most commonly, households still had one or two residents (see Table 29).

Table 29: Percentage of usual residents in households²⁰, Census 2006

	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7+
Taita North	48.4	29.0	15.9	6.7
Taita South	51.3	31.7	12.0	5.0
Naenae North	52.1	29.3	13.4	5.2
Naenae South	53.3	32.5	10.6	3.6
4 CAUs	51.5	30.6	12.9	5.0
Upper Hutt City	57.4	32.1	9.2	1.2
Lower Hutt City	55.0	32.7	10.2	2.1
Wellington Region	57.8	31.7	9.0	1.5

²⁰ 2006 from

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/97E54705-D96B-40A4-AFB5-BA8BB248BE64/19897/2006CensusQAHrevised27jul07.xls>

New Zealand	56.6	31.8	9.8	1.9
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“We have a lot of large families there, particularly Pacific Island families with five to six kids . . . and they seem to stay at home longer too, the big island families, like they like to be there into their adult years.” Housing worker

Communication Systems

Households in Naenae and Taita were less likely to have access to all forms of electronic communication systems compared to the regional average (see Table 30).

Table 30: Access to communication systems, Census 2006

	No Access to Telecommunication Systems	Access to a Cellphone/Mobile Phone	Access to a Telephone	Access to a Fax Machine	Access to the Internet
Taita North	7.9	61.0	78.8	9.9	34.2
Taita South	4.6	65.4	85.6	12.8	45.0
Naenae North	4.9	68.4	85.4	10.7	41.7
Naenae South	4.2	70.1	87.5	12.5	49.6
4 CAUs	5.2	66.8	84.7	11.5	43.1
Upper Hutt City	1.4	75.5	94.2	20.2	63.9
Lower Hutt City	2.1	75.2	92.3	18.6	61.2
Wellington Region	1.6	76.3	93.1	21.1	65.5

Generally there was little difference in rates of access to communication devices between those households that owned their own home through a family trust, and those which owned it directly; households which rented from a private landlord had lower rates of access, and households that rented from Housing New Zealand lower access still. These patterns follow across the Taita and Naenae areas, the Wellington region as a whole, and New Zealand as a whole. About ten percent of households in Taita and Naenae renting from Housing New Zealand reported no access to telecommunication systems (see Table 31).

Table 31: Access to communication systems by tenure, Census 2006

		No Access to Telecommunication Systems	Access to a Cellphone/Mobile Phone	Access to a Telephone	Access to the Internet
Taita and Naenae	owned-family trust	1.3	73.7	97.4	64.5
Taita and Naenae	owned direct	0.5	75.5	97.4	61.5
Taita and Naenae	rented private	6.8	74.7	76.3	42.9
Taita and Naenae	rented HNZC	9.8	56.3	72.9	22.1
Wellington Region	owned-family trust	0.4	82.9	98.3	79.8
Wellington Region	owned direct	0.4	78.7	98.1	72.3
Wellington Region	rented private	2.6	79.5	85.0	60.7
Wellington Region	rented HNZC	8.4	57.4	75.7	25.1
New Zealand	owned family trust	0.5	80.1	97.7	74.6
New Zealand	owned direct	0.6	76.3	97.1	66.8
New Zealand	rented private	3.6	77.9	81.3	54.9
New Zealand	rented HNZC	9.5	57.4	71.5	22.8

Economics and Social Development

While the informants were generally positive about Taita and Naenae there was an underlying acknowledgement of the poverty in the areas. The economic climate of the last few years, with employment relatively easy to obtain has been positive for the areas. However, the effect has not been as positive as the informants would have liked:

“[Taita and Naenae has] missed some of the economic benefit of New Zealand - that buoyant period. So with this harder period right now, with price increases and people feeling the pinch, many are really feeling the pinch.” Education worker

“..The twenty free hours scheme... especially for this community has been a tremendous benefit....even though it was a small financial contribution it was a lot to the poorer families...I think poverty is a very big issue in the area...” Education worker

“With many of the issues it’s a poverty thing, its not a race thing our NZ European families are just as poor as our Pacifica and Māori families it’s a poverty thing.... to give people more choices and options, must help.” Education worker

“By the end of the week, 20 percent of our kiddies have not had a breakfast.” Education worker

Many of the informants were concerned, not just with economic poverty, but with lowered intergenerational expectations - the dampening of experience and aspirations that is associated with living in a deprived area.

“And families that have cyclic unemployment is squashing down what our present kids can aspire.” Education worker

Because the whole thing is, you have your cultural thing, and then you've got this culture also of somebody who's maybe lived in a Housing New Zealand house, so their expectations seem to get lower. This is a very... generalisation on my part, but it's like why, you know, why can we not say “Let's take that person and have him aspire to what is it that they'd like to do.” Housing worker

“Had to take a child across to Belmont School... the child had no idea that it was called the Hutt River...no idea that it went down to Petone, wasn't sure if she had ever been to Petoneso they lack a lot of experiences.... Home, church, and maybe some sport, that is what they do.” Education worker

“For example, our neighbours didn't know what an apricot was, the kids had never seen an apricot.” City Council Employee

Informants were also concerned with a lack of parenting skills leading to multi-generational disadvantage.

“Personally, I know a few solo mums, I think the benefit is probably sufficient for them to live on but perhaps their priorities are different.... where they might smoke cigarettes or buy a few bottles of wine, that's their priorities..... that's where they are lacking the skills to budget correctly, and that's another problem I think in the community.” Non-housing NGO worker

“We issue jackets to every student, beanies to every student,... shoes, not shoes to every student , but we were able to source 50 pairs of shoes for students that didn't have winter shoes.. those things are symptoms of stresses and strains or wrong prioritising of spending.” Education worker

“I think it comes back to the parents, fail to role-model properly for them, don't look after their children so they prefer to hang around with other scumbags.” Housing worker

I think that one of the concerns is that the school has become a sort of area where a lot of the parenting and stuff now has to be taken over by the school, and my viewpoint would be that I think that the parents, and that would be both of them, need to take more of a pro-active stance in what they're doing, and what's their responsibility for the child. So for instance, you don't just go to school to learn. I think it's the role of the parents to sit with the kids and to help them with their homework, for instance. And I think it would be interesting to see... like for instance, we had the seventeen-year old... what was the role of the parents in saying to the seventeen-year old, “Hang on a second, what are we going to do now? You can't just actually stay at home.” Housing worker

“Unfortunately that is what I do see a lot of, is that ummm there's a lot of single mums in the area and umm... that's a problem I would say, especially with youth, because I think teenagers need a male role model... a mentor perhaps...and I think teenagers can be quite hard work, and that single mums can't manage it, so I think that's where a lot of the... perhaps crime in the community is stemming from, is lack of parenting skills.” Non-housing NGO worker

“So he’d been around to that boy’s home, and the old man was sitting there with play-station wacked out on dope. That’s very common, a lot of the people have no aspiration, no desire to improve, all they want is dope, booze. . . I think that’s why there is such a problem with gangs around there because those young people have nothing to aspire to. They don’t see anything better all they see is people who live that sort of lifestyle so that’s all they aspire to.” Housing worker

The amount of gang activity, and access to drugs, in the areas was mentioned by a number of informants.

“There’s a lot of youth... that is just sort of wandering...” Education worker

“I see gang members around.... I don’t see them in groups. I see them during the day as individuals just... I try not to let them bother me, as I don’t like to think that they are going to intimidate me” Non-housing NGO worker

“I have definitely smelled drugs being smoked and children in the house...I don’t particularly think that’s very healthy. I know through talk around the town that there was a house burned down not far from here that was a p-house so that was pretty sad.... really sad.” Non-housing NGO worker

“There are troubled streets, there are hot spots [for graffiti]... it seems to be where gangs are located, or where there’s known drug houses.” Education worker

“I’d say burglary and drugs ... are up there.” Education worker

Ways that residents could keep children from being influenced by gangs were regarded as important.

“The concern for me in those areas, is when you’ve got kids coming up you don’t want them getting involved in that sort of thing so you try and educate them at home now before they get there, warn them of the consequences of what their life would be if they did end up becoming that way [gang members], hopefully you just hope that they don’t.” Housing worker

“More recent things that are affecting the community is the rise of youth gangs. There have been gangs in the area, as everyone will tell you, for a long time, you know established gangs, but youth gangs are on the rise and they’re impacting schools as well. So in the past we’ve been asked to come in and deal with some gang members at the colleges, not ‘deal with’ ‘assist’ into get on the straight and narrow.” Church leader

The role that the community had played in tackling this problem together was acknowledged by one respondent.

“Now... They’re all working together...Tokelau, Tongan and Samoan, the Pacific Island [community]....they’re all working here to help in the community for the young children, [because] they hang around, they’re not going to school...” Education worker

Some informants believe that the areas are being gentrified by young professional couples buying relatively cheap houses in Taita and Naenae. Other parts (particularly of Naenae) are reported to have always been inhabited by the better-off.

“You’ve got some pockets of Naenae which are very middle-class, and you’ve got some which are very working-class.” Church leader

“Even parts of Naenae, the parts on the hills are better off than the other parts.” Health sector manager

“They’re both sort of a little bit mixed communities, probably gentrifying slightly over the last few years . . .and Taita has quite a few, sort of quite a range of people living there quite a few urban professionals and things people buying houses in those two areas because it’s maybe cheaper.” Non-housing NGO worker

“I think there’s quite a few Pakeha there that aren’t that visible. They maybe come home from work and go home, straight into their houses, probably go and catch the train into work, first home-owners.” City Council Employee

“With the increase in property prices it’s shifted a lot of people this way [into the area] who normally wouldn’t have come this way in the past and so we’re getting a lot more, I hesitate to call them ‘middle-class’ but perhaps before they would have been called ‘middle-class’ because they’re still struggling as well now. We’re getting a lot more people coming this way and purchasing their own home. So a lot of houses here were state houses, a lot of rental houses still private rentals, but a lot more people moving here who are home-owners.” Church leader

Household Income and Employment

“A lot of our families, both parents are employed but they are employed in very low paying jobs, a lot of night workers, a lot of cleaners.” Education worker

Labour Force Status

Over half the residents over the age of 15 were in full or part-time work. Although only six percent of the residents over the age of 15 were unemployed, 36 percent of adult residents were not in the labour force, higher than regional averages of about 29 percent, see Table 32. Note, however that the national unemployment rate calculated from Census 2006 data is higher than the official 2006 rate of 3.4 percent. As a consequence of the relatively high rate of non-participation in labour force the 6.4 percent of people who were unemployed corresponded to a 10.0 percent unemployment rate.²¹ The unemployment rates in the four CAUs were significantly higher than those in surrounding areas.²² Even with a 10 percent unemployment rate, most of the residents who wished to have a job did have a job. National unemployment rates were descending for over a decade prior to this Census²³, so it is likely that the rate for Taita and Naenae was substantially higher in the past.

Table 32: Work and labour force status, 2006 Census

	Employed Full-time %	Employed Part-time %	Unemployed %	Not in the Labour Force %	Calculated Unemployment rate %
Taita North	40.5	12.4	8.2	38.8	13.4
Taita South	45.3	13.5	6.3	34.9	9.7
Naenae North	46.1	11.5	5.6	36.9	8.9
Naenae South	47.7	13.6	6.1	32.6	9.1
4 CAUs	45.2	12.6	6.4	35.8	10.0
Upper Hutt City	52.2	13.9	3.5	30.4	5.0
Lower Hutt City	52.7	13.9	4.0	29.4	5.7
Wellington Region	52.7	14.6	3.7	29.0	5.2
New Zealand	50.1	14.9	3.5	31.5	5.1

²¹ The unemployment rate is calculated only among those people in the labour force. People in the labour force are those in full or part time work, and those seeking employment. People not currently employed and not actively seeking employment – because of retirement, illness, child-care commitments or any other reason are not part of the labour force. As Taita and Naenae have a slightly lower proportion of people aged over 65 to all people aged over 15 than the surrounding areas (see Table 7), the relatively high rate of people not in the labour force is unlikely to be due to retirees, therefore there are likely to be relatively high rates of non-participation in the labour force due to illness, child-rearing and other reasons.

²² The unemployment rates in the four CAUs are significantly higher than those found in the other CAUs that make up Lower Hutt City, that comprise the rest of the Wellington region, and the rest of New Zealand

²³ http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/03933BDA-0147-44AF-A000-02F0E94E2600/0/2867_LabourMarketStatistics2007_WebAllTables.xls table 2.01 from Statistics New Zealand. (2008). Labour Market Statistics: 2007 Wellington: Statistics New Zealand

Housing New Zealand tenants living in Taita and Naenae had a similar labour force status profile to Housing New Zealand tenants in the Wellington region and New Zealand as a whole. Specifically, nearly one-third in full time employment, over ten percent in part-time employment, just under ten percent unemployed, and about half not in the labour force, and therefore a calculated unemployment rate of just under 20 percent. (see Table 33). Residents of Taita and Naenae who did not live in Housing New Zealand houses (especially those who lived in private rentals) had unemployment rates slightly higher than regional and national averages for people with the same tenure.

Table 33: Work and labour force status and tenure, 2006 Census

		Employed Full-time %	Employed Part-time %	Unemployed %	Not in the Labour Force %	Calculated Unemployment rate %
Taita and Naenae	Owned - family trust	50.8	14.1	2.3	31.6	3.4
Taita and Naenae	Owned - direct	55.4	13.6	3.7	26.9	5.1
Taita and Naenae	Rented - private	52.0	12.2	7.6	28.1	10.7
Taita and Naenae	Rented - HNZC	31.3	12.4	9.7	46.2	18.2
Wellington Region	Owned - family trust	52.2	17.8	2.0	28.0	2.8
Wellington Region	Owned - direct	55.0	15.3	2.4	27.3	3.3
Wellington Region	Rented - private	60.3	13.7	5.7	20.3	7.1
Wellington Region	Rented - HNZC	30.7	12.5	10.0	46.8	18.8
Total New Zealand	Owned - family trust	50.8	17.6	2.0	29.6	2.8
Total New Zealand	Owned - direct	52.6	15.9	2.4	29.1	3.3
Total New Zealand	Rented - private	55.8	13.9	5.7	24.7	7.5
Total New Zealand	Rented - HNZC	29.6	11.5	9.5	49.4	18.9

Of the adult residents who reported being in employment, nearly 90 percent were paid employees, greater than national and regional averages, see Table 34. A conversely smaller proportion were self-employed, either with or without employees.

Informants agreed that employment had, until shortly before the interviews, been easier to obtain than in the past.

“The economy was really quite good up until recently and people were screaming out for people and so it was relatively easy for people to get jobs. Certainly we probably have as a percentage a lot less of unemployment benefit than we did ten years ago.” Church leader

“Unemployment’s quite low now ... probably more would be employed ... all sorts of jobsthe full range of jobs really, although our clients I can’t think of any professionals or academics.” Housing worker

Table 34: Status in employment, 2006 Census

	Paid Employee	Employer	Self-Employed and Without Employees	Unpaid Family Worker
Taita North	91.1	2.1	5.0	1.5
Taita South	89.2	2.0	7.3	1.0
Naenae North	90.8	1.6	6.9	0.8
Naenae South	88.3	2.6	8.3	1.2
4 CAUs	89.8	2.1	7.0	1.1
Upper Hutt City	85.4	5.0	8.6	1.0
Lower Hutt City	84.2	5.2	9.6	0.9
Wellington Region	82.0	5.6	11.2	1.2
New Zealand	78.4	7.4	12.2	2.1

Individual and Household Income

Although about the same percentage of residents in Taita and Naenae had very low personal incomes (below \$5000) as regional averages (14 percent against 12 percent), many of the residents had low personal incomes (\$5001-\$30,000) (55 percent against the regional average of 40 percent) and a much lower proportion (8 percent against the regional average of 20 percent) received high incomes (over \$50,000, see Table 35). The median personal income for the areas was just below \$20,000. This was lower than the regional (\$28,000) and national medians (\$24,400). Therefore, there are considerable income disparities across areas in the Hutt Valley.

Table 35: Personal income, Census 2006

	\$5,000 or Less %	\$5,001 - \$10,000 %	\$10,001 - \$20,000 %	\$20,001 - \$30,000 %	\$30,001 - \$50,000 %	\$50,001 or More %	Median Income \$
Taita North	15.7	11.5	27.2	19.1	22.2	4.4	17900
Taita South	13.2	10.5	25.4	18.9	23.3	8.9	20600
Naenae North	14.5	9.6	26.6	18.9	23.3	7.2	19700
Naenae South	13.1	10.4	23.8	17.6	25.1	9.9	21600
4 CAUs	14.1	10.4	25.7	18.6	23.6	7.7	19900 ²⁴
Upper Hutt City	12.4	6.8	20.6	14.9	25.3	20.1	26900
Lower Hutt City	12.4	7.3	19.2	15.2	25.5	20.3	27300
Wellington Region	12.4	7.3	19.1	14.0	23.6	23.6	28000
New Zealand	13.5	8.0	21.7	15.3	23.5	18.0	24400

²⁴ Estimated - just under \$20,000

Despite the larger than usual household size (see the section on house size and residents), and a similar proportion of households that have middle incomes, households in Taita and Naenae are over-represented among those with very low incomes (below \$20,000) and under-represented among those with high-incomes (see Table 36). In particular, the median household income is estimated to be nearly \$20,000 below that for Lower Hutt City as a whole. However, as quite a high proportion (23 percent) of households in Taita and Naenae gave incomplete income information on the Census compared to the rest of Lower Hutt City (14 percent), this comparison is potentially unreliable.

Table 36: Total household income, Census 2006²⁵

	\$20,000 or Less %	\$20,001 - \$30,000 %	\$30,001 - \$50,000 %	\$50,001 - \$70,000 %	\$70,001 - \$100,000 %	\$100,001 or More %	Median Income \$
Taita North	29.6	14.8	23.3	14.8	12.6	5.4	33500
Taita South	25.1	13.8	18.9	19.3	13.8	8.7	40000
Naenae North	24.1	15.6	23.2	15.6	13.2	8.0	37900
Naenae South	24.2	11.5	23.0	15.7	14.5	11.2	41200
4 CAUs	25.3	14.0	22.2	16.3	13.6	8.6	39600 ²⁶
Upper Hutt City	15.1	11.9	19.2	16.9	17.6	19.3	54500
Lower Hutt City	15.2	11.0	18.5	16.1	17.2	22.1	56700
Wellington Region	14.3	10.7	17.6	15.3	16.4	25.7	59700
New Zealand	16.5	12.8	19.6	16.2	15.6	19.3	51400 ²⁷

The distribution of personal incomes for Housing New Zealand tenants is similar for Taita and Naenae, the Wellington Region and New Zealand (see Figure 7). Housing New Zealand tenants tend to be poorer than residents in other kinds of tenure. Overall people living in dwellings owned by family trusts have the highest personal income distribution, followed by those people living in dwellings directly owned by the residents, and people in private rentals. Housing New Zealand tenants have the lowest personal income distribution. However, in Taita and Naenae the differential in personal incomes between Housing New Zealand tenants and others is less than in other areas.

A similar pattern emerges when the income of entire households is examined (see Figure 8). Although Housing New Zealand tenants had the lowest income distribution of the compared tenures in Taita and Naenae, it was substantially similar to the income distribution of all Housing New Zealand tenants across the Wellington region and New Zealand. In contrast, the tenants of private rentals and owner-occupiers, although still better off than Housing New Zealand tenants, had a lower income distribution than households in other areas. Therefore it is not only Housing New Zealand tenants in Taita and Naenae who are relatively poor.

²⁵ NZ data from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/97E54705-D96B-40A4-AFB5-BA8BB248BE64/19897/2006CensusQAHrevised27jul07.xls>

²⁶ estimated

²⁷ estimated

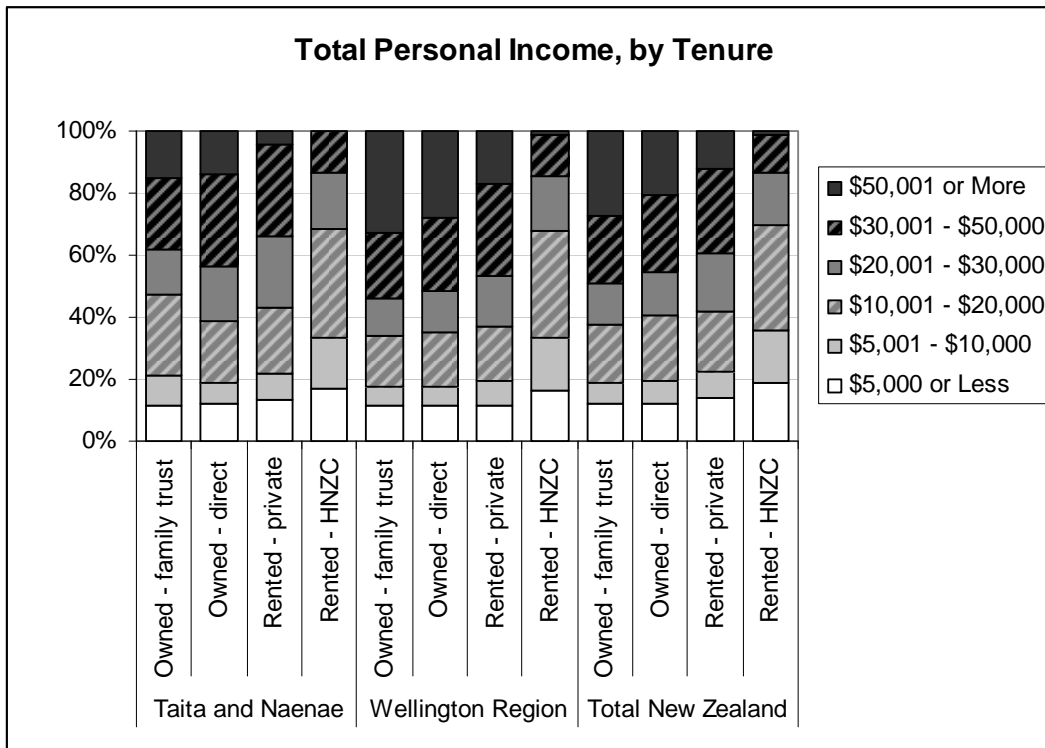


Figure 7: Personal Income by Tenure, Census 2006

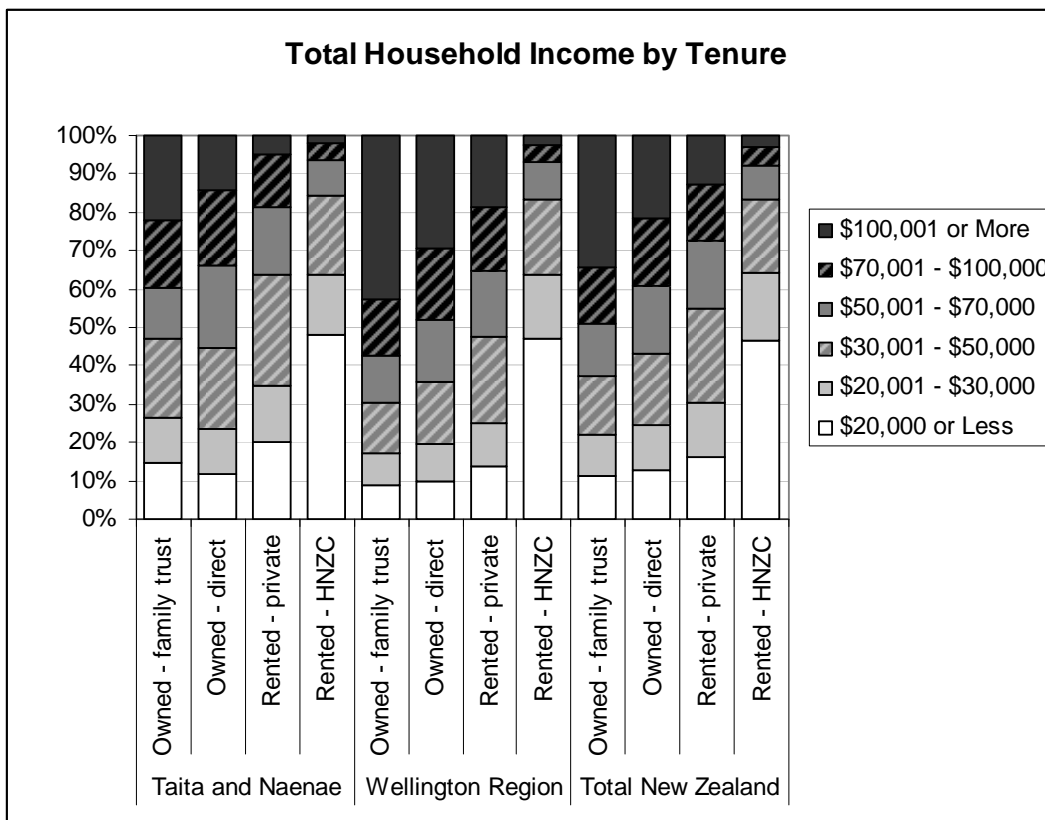


Figure 8: Household Income by Tenure, Census 2006

A greater proportion of residents in Taita and Naenae received income from government means-tested benefits than national and regional averages – except for the student allowance where the receipt rate was similar to overall averages. A smaller proportion of the residents received income from self-employment and investments than national and regional averages. In Taita and Naenae, nearly 60 percent of people over the age of 15 received income from wages or salaries, which was similar to the national average, though lower than for the rest of Lower Hutt City (see Table 37). Across Taita and Naenae, people over the age of 15 had, on average, about 1.2 types of income source each, which is less than the regional and national averages of about 1.4 types of income source each.

Table 37a: Sources of personal income, Census 2006

	Wages, Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, etc	Self-employment or Business	Interest, Dividends, Rent, Other Invest.	Payments from a Work Accident Insurer	NZ Superannuation or Veterans Pension	Other Super., Pensions, Annuities
Taita North	55.2	4.7	7.6	1.6	14.2	1.7
Taita South	59.6	7.4	10.3	1.8	12.5	2.2
Naenae North	57.1	6.0	8.6	1.8	14.1	2.2
Naenae South	60.5	8.3	12.5	2.3	10.5	2.0
4 CAUs	58.1	6.6	9.7	1.9	12.8	2.1
Upper Hutt City	63.9	11.7	23.3	1.9	15.4	4.2
Lower Hutt City	64.0	12.6	23.1	1.6	13.3	3.5
Wellington Region	64.2	15.0	27.2	1.4	13.7	3.9
New Zealand	59.9	16.6	24.1	1.5	14.8	2.8

Table 37b: Sources of personal income, Census 2006

	Unemployment Benefit	Sickness Benefit	Domestic Purposes Benefit	Invalids Benefit	Student Allowance	Other Govt Benefits, Payments or Pension	Other Sources of Income	No Source of Income During That Time
Taita North	8.7	4.9	6.5	5.0	2.5	4.4	1.6	7.4
Taita South	6.2	5.2	7.4	4.3	1.6	4.6	1.3	6.2
Naenae North	7.8	4.5	6.9	4.4	2.2	4.2	1.5	6.0
Naenae South	6.7	4.6	8.2	4.1	2.0	4.2	1.7	6.0
4 CAUs	7.4	4.7	7.3	4.4	2.1	4.3	1.5	6.3
Upper Hutt City	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.5	1.2	3.4	2.0	5.9
Lower Hutt City	3.9	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.7	3.2	1.9	5.6
Wellington Region	3.7	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.7	5.2

New Zealand	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.2	5.9
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Households in Naenae and Taita were slightly less likely to receive income from wages and salary than regional averages (just over 68 percent did so, compared to just over 73 percent for regional averages). And, they were notably less likely to gain income through self-employment or interest/dividends (respectively under 12 percent compared to over 20 percent, and under 15 percent compared to 32 to 38 percent - see Table 38). In contrast, they were more likely to gain income through means-tested benefits (except for the student allowance) – about 12 percent of households in Taita and Naenae received income from the unemployment benefit, compared to a regional average of about 6 percent. There was no difference in the rates of households that had no form of income.

Table 38a: Sources of household income, Census 2006

	Wages, Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, etc %	Self-employment or Business %	Interest, Dividends, Rent, Other Invest. %	Payments from a Work Accident Insurer %	NZ Superannuation or Veterans Pension %	Other Super., Pensions, Annuities %
Taita North	67.5	8.2	11.3	3.1	17.5	2.7
Taita South	66.5	12.7	15.1	3.3	19.9	3.9
Naenae North	67.6	10.5	13.5	3.5	19.3	3.9
Naenae South	70.8	14.2	18.2	4.5	16.2	4.2
4 CAUs	68.2	11.5	14.6	3.6	18.3	3.8
Upper Hutt City	73.2	19.0	31.9	3.7	21.5	7.3
Lower Hutt City	73.5	20.6	32.0	3.1	19.3	6.3
Wellington Region	73.3	24.1	37.5	2.6	19.6	6.9

Table 38b: Sources of household income, Census 2006

	Unemployment Benefit %	Sickness Benefit %	Domestic Purposes Benefit %	Invalids Benefit %	Student Allowance %	Other Govt Benefits, Payments or Pension %	Other Sources of Income %	No Source of Income During That Time %
Taita North	15.1	8.9	12.7	8.9	4.8	7.9	3.1	0.7
Taita South	10.0	8.5	13.9	7.6	3.0	7.9	2.7	0.3
Naenae North	12.3	7.6	13.5	7.2	3.9	7.2	2.7	0.4
Naenae South	10.7	8.0	15.2	7.0	3.7	7.2	2.7	0.0
4 CAUs	11.9	8.1	13.9	7.6	3.8	7.5	2.8	0.3
Upper Hutt City	5.0	2.8	6.2	3.8	2.1	6.0	3.7	0.4
Lower Hutt City	6.2	4.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	5.8	3.5	0.4

Wellington Region	5.9	3.4	5.3	3.4	3.9	5.5	4.6	0.5
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The type of tenure was associated with differences in sources of income. Wages or salary were the forms of income most frequently reported by people of all tenures – they were particularly frequently reported by people who directly owned their own home or who rented privately (respectively 69 percent and 67 percent of people in those tenures in Taita and Naenae - see Table 39). Only two percent of Housing New Zealand tenants reported receiving income from self-employment or business; in contrast to a much higher proportion of people living in homes owned by family trusts, i.e. 16 percent in Taita and Naenae and 31 percent in New Zealand. Somewhat similarly, Housing New Zealand tenure was associated with a lower rate of receiving income from interest, dividends or other investments (only 1 to 2 percent of residents). Across New Zealand living in private rentals was also associated with being less likely to receive interest/investment payments, but this was particularly apparent in Taita and Naenae, where the rate for private rentals was nearly as low as that for Housing New Zealand tenants (11 to 14 percent compared to about 4 percent). Most benefits targeting people in the working age-groups were a more common source of income for Housing New Zealand tenants than people experiencing other tenures; however student allowances were most frequently reported by people renting privately (for example, 12 percent of Housing New Zealand tenants in Taita and Naenae reported receiving income from the unemployment benefit, but only 4 percent of people living in directly owned houses, and 9 percent of Housing New Zealand tenants in the area reported receiving the sickness benefit but only 2 percent of people living in directly owned houses did so -see Table 39b).

Table 39a: Sources of personal income by tenure, Census 2006

		Wages, Salary, Commissions, Bonuses, etc %	Self-employment or Business %	Interest, Dividends, Rent, Other Invest. %	Payments from a Work Accident Insurer %	NZ Superannuation or Veterans Pension %	Other Super., Pensions, Annuities %
Taita and Naenae	Owned - family trust	59.6	16.4	23.4	1.8	18.1	2.9
Taita and Naenae	Owned - direct	68.5	9.8	17.6	2.0	12.5	2.6
Taita and Naenae	Rented - private	66.8	5.6	3.5	1.5	4.0	1.0
Taita and Naenae	Rented - HNZC	45.5	1.9	1.2	1.9	10.7	1.2
Wellington Region	Owned - family trust	55.9	28.8	44.7	1.3	17.0	4.9
Wellington Region	Owned - direct	65.1	16.0	32.8	1.4	15.7	5.0
Wellington Region	Rented - private	77.4	10.9	14.1	1.3	2.7	0.7
Wellington Region	Rented - HNZC	44.5	2.5	1.8	1.4	10.1	1.3
Total New Zealand	Owned - family trust	51.8	30.8	41.1	1.4	18.2	3.4
Total New Zealand	Owned - direct	61.4	17.9	28.7	1.5	16.7	3.4
Total New Zealand	Rented - private	71.8	10.8	11.0	1.6	3.4	0.7
Total New Zealand	Rented	42.8	2.0	1.3	1.4	9.9	1.1

Zealand	- HNZC						
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Table 39b: Sources of personal income by tenure, Census 2006

		Unemployment Benefit %	Sickness Benefit %	Domestic Purposes Benefit %	Invalids Benefit %	Student Allowance %	Other Govt Benefits, Payments or Pension %	Other Sources of Income %	No Source of Income During That Time %
Taita and Naenae	Owned - family trust	4.7	4.1	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	5.3
Taita and Naenae	Owned - direct	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	4.0	1.7	5.3
Taita and Naenae	Rented - private	8.9	4.6	11.7	3.0	2.8	6.1	2.0	6.4
Taita and Naenae	Rented - HNZC	12.0	8.8	12.3	9.1	2.1	4.7	0.9	8.2
Wellington Region	Owned - family trust	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.3	4.9
Wellington Region	Owned - direct	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.9	2.0	5.1
Wellington Region	Rented - private	6.1	2.6	5.6	2.1	5.4	4.0	4.7	4.6
Wellington Region	Rented - HNZC	13.0	7.7	12.1	9.8	3.3	4.4	1.4	8.2
Total New Zealand	Owned - family trust	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.0	5.3
Total New Zealand	Owned - direct	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.0	1.8	5.4
Total New Zealand	Rented - private	5.0	3.4	7.0	2.7	4.4	4.6	3.7	6.2
Total New Zealand	Rented - HNZC	10.6	8.2	13.3	10.5	3.1	4.7	1.3	9.7

Occupation

The most common occupations of people living in Taita and Naenae (using the ANZCO major groups) were “Labourer”, “Technicians and Trades Workers” and “Clerical and Administrative Workers”. People living in Taita and Naenae were less likely to be managers and professionals than others in Lower Hutt City and the Wellington region, and more likely to be machinery operators, labours or “other” (see Table 40).

However, the major occupation of their workplace address of people living in Taita and Naenae were distributed similarly to other workplaces in the Wellington region, suggesting that the workers from Naenae and Taita occupied the lower rungs of employment at the available workplaces, rather than being restricted in the type of workplace (Table 41 below).

Table 40a: Occupation of individuals Census 2006

	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Trades Workers	Community and Personal Service Workers	Clerical and Administrative Workers
Taita North	7.4	12.2	14.4	10.9	13.5
Taita South	8.9	15.4	14.8	8.6	15.9
Naenae North	9.7	13.8	15.2	9.7	13.1
Naenae South	11.1	13.3	15.8	9.4	16.8
4 CAUs	9.5	13.7	15.1	9.6	14.8
Upper Hutt City	15.2	19.0	14.3	10.2	17.6
Lower Hutt City	15.4	21.7	13.0	7.9	16.7
Wellington Region	17.0	27.1	11.2	8.2	15.1
New Zealand	18.2	20.0	12.9	8.4	9.9

Table 40b: Occupation of individuals

	Sales Workers	Machinery Operators and Drivers	Labourers	Not Elsewhere Included
Taita North	10.3	12.8	18.3	15
Taita South	9.4	11.7	16.1	8.1
Naenae North	10.4	12.1	15.9	10.3
Naenae South	11.3	10.1	12.7	9.0
4 CAUs	10.4	11.6	15.5	10.3
Upper Hutt City	10.0	6.1	7.6	5.0
Lower Hutt City	10.6	6.3	8.4	5.5
Wellington Region	9.7	4.3	7.5	4.8
New Zealand	9.9	6.1	11.7	5.7

Table 41a: Occupation of workplaces, Census 2006

	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Trades Workers	Community and Personal Service Workers	Clerical and Administrative Workers
Taita North	12.2	32.7	7.5	15.0	10.9
Taita South	16.0	23.7	19.2	3.2	12.0
Naenae North	15.7	20.2	12.4	21.9	9.0
Naenae South	17.1	12.9	17.1	4.2	12.6
4 CAUs	15.7	21.1	15.6	8.5	11.5
Upper Hutt City	14.7	18.6	12.8	14.2	15.5
Lower Hutt City	16.3	22.1	13.3	7.4	15.9
Wellington Region	17.7	28.8	10.0	8.0	15.9

Table 41b: Occupation of workplaces, Census 2006

	Sales Workers	Machinery Operators and Drivers	Labourers	Not Elsewhere Included
Taita North	6.1	4.1	10.9	3.3
Taita South	5.1	12.5	8.0	2.6
Naenae North	7.3	2.2	10.7	3.8
Naenae South	10.3	14.5	11.0	4.0
4 CAUs	7.2	10.1	9.8	3.3
Upper Hutt City	9.9	6.4	7.9	2.4
Lower Hutt City	11.0	6.4	7.8	2.6
Wellington Region	9.5	3.6	6.5	2.6

Hours Worked

Adults living in Taita and Naenae, who were in employment, reported working a similar range of hours each week to the regional and national norms. Over half of the employed residents who answered the question worked between 40-49 hours a week (see Table 42).

Table 42: Average hours worked per week, Census 2006

	1-9 Hours Worked	10-19 Hours Worked	20-29 Hours Worked	30-39 Hours Worked	40-49 Hours Worked	50-59 Hours Worked	60 Hours or More Worked
Taita North	6.3	6.6	7.9	13.3	53.5	7.6	4.7
Taita South	5.3	6.4	9.1	13.1	52.5	8.5	5.3
Naenae North	5.0	6.4	7.4	14.7	52.6	9.3	4.8
Naenae South	5.2	6.8	8.0	14.4	51.3	8.0	6.2
4 CAUs	5.4	6.6	8.0	14.0	52.4	8.5	5.3
Upper Hutt City	5.2	7.0	8.2	13.8	48.4	10.6	6.9
Lower Hutt City	5.0	7.0	8.0	14.5	47.6	11.1	6.7
Wellington Region	5.2	7.4	8.3	14.6	44.8	11.8	7.9
New Zealand	5.4	7.7	8.9	12.8	42.5	12.4	10.3

Respondents reported a diversity of occupations, with a common thread being low income.

“Either out of work or on the lowest tiers of income, it must be substantial.”
Education worker

“A wide range of working and non working families.” Education worker

“Some of them do work, part-time, like doing cleaning and stuff.” Non-housing NGO worker

“Sometimes our parents, especially thinking about our little ones, with reading, our parents are so tired, you know they’ve worked so hard and they’ve got four or five children when they get home, and they actually are too tired and don’t have the time to listen to homework to listen to little ones read...and that’s an issue, especially with our children that are on reading recovery, because part of it is that they have to be heard every single day, or otherwise it just falls over.. it’s a real struggle to get parents to listen to their childrenthere’s a woman that starts her shift off at Pak ‘n Save at 3am in the morning so by 6pm at night she is just knackered.” Education worker



House Conditions

“Mostly state housing...there’s a lot of it. I do know a lot of the Housing New Zealand homes have been purchased, there’s quite a few privately owned, you can tell them because they’ve got garden or perhaps elderly people they’ve taken care of their properties. I mean it’s amazing you can go for a walk and you can pick up on the houses that are perhaps, I’m not sure if they’re privately owned or they’ve just got people in them that take a little bit more care. But, yeah no, there are a lot of rented properties I think there’s a lot of people that perhaps bought up Housing New Zealand houses as they came on the market and they’re renting them so they can be a bit rough around the edges,...uncared for...[tenants and landlords both not caring] because they’re not high class homes so I think whoever’s renting them and perhaps the tenant perhaps the owner is just looking at an investment, a cheap investment. They’re probably buying houses in the area for less than they would get anywhere else, Naenae, Taita, Pomare so they’re probably hands off investors more so than if . . . I’m sure most of the properties are livable, but I can say some of them are pretty horrible actually”. Non-housing NGO worker

Dwelling Size and Residents

Households in Taita and Naenae tended to have more residents than averages for Lower Hutt City, or Wellington. In Taita and Naenae overall 18 percent of households (varying from 14 percent in Naenae South to 22 percent in Taita North) had more than four residents; regional and national averages were 11-12 percent of households with more than four residents. The most common households were those with one or two residents (see Table 43).

Table 43: Number of usual residents in households, Census 2006²⁸

	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7+
Taita North	48.4	29	15.9	6.7
Taita South	51.3	31.7	12.0	5.0
Naenae North	52.1	29.3	13.4	5.2
Naenae South	53.3	32.5	10.6	3.6
4 CAUs	51.5	30.6	12.9	5.0
Upper Hutt City	57.4	32.1	9.2	1.2
Lower Hutt City	55.0	32.7	10.2	2.1
Wellington Region	57.8	31.7	9.0	1.5
New Zealand	56.6	31.8	9.8	1.9

Despite the greater number of residents in dwellings in Taita and Naenae, the dwellings in the study areas tended to have fewer rooms than regional or national averages. The median number of rooms was five in Naenae and Taita, but the regional and national median was six (see Table 44).

Table 44: Number of rooms, Census 2006²⁹

	One Room %	Two Rooms %	Three Rooms %	Four Rooms %	Five Rooms %	Six Rooms %	Seven Rooms %	Eight or More Rooms %	Median rooms
Taita North	1.4	4.8	7.9	15.2	29.7	24.8	8.3	7.2	5
Taita South	0.3	3.1	7.1	16.7	29.1	25.1	11.5	6.8	5
Naenae North	0.4	3.0	6.2	20.1	29.8	21.7	10.5	8.0	5
Naenae South	0.0	1.8	4.8	17.5	27.1	23.1	11.8	14	5
4 CAUs	0.5	3.0	6.4	17.8	28.9	23.4	10.6	9.2	5
Upper Hutt City	0.3	1.1	3.9	12.1	16.0	26.9	17.1	22.7	6
Lower Hutt City	0.5	1.6	5.2	11.2	18.5	25.9	16.1	20.9	6
Wellington Region	0.7	2.0	5.7	10.8	17.3	24.6	16.4	22.6	6
New Zealand	0.7	1.8	5.3	9.8	17.4	25.7	16.9	22.4	6

²⁸ 2006 from <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/97E54705-D96B-40A4-AFB5-BA8BB248BE64/19897/2006CensusQAHrevised27jul07.xls>

²⁹ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/7615853C-B18A-44AA-91EE-4DF0C8E54165/0/60numberofrooms.xls>

As with the number of rooms, the dwellings in Naenae and Taita tended to have fewer bedrooms than regional and national averages (Table 45).

Table 45: Number of bedrooms, Census 2006³⁰

	One bedroom %	Two bedrooms %	Three bedrooms %	Four bedrooms %	Five bedrooms %	Six or more bedrooms %	Mean bedrooms	Median bedrooms
Taita North	10.2	25.8	53.2	9.2	1.0	1.0	3	3
Taita South	7.3	29.2	51.1	10.6	0.9	0.9	3	3
Naenae North	6.5	32.5	46.7	12.1	2.0	0.6	3	3
Naenae South	3.9	32.0	47.8	12.8	2.2	1.2	3	3
4 CAUs	6.7	30.4	49.2	11.4	1.6	0.9	3	3
Upper Hutt City	3.8	22.7	46.3	21.5	4.5	1.3	3	3
Lower Hutt City	5.6	22.9	47.5	18.8	4.2	1.1	3	3
Wellington Region	7.3	22.2	44.1	20.4	4.8	1.3	3	3
New Zealand	5.8	19.8	46.3	21.6	5.0	1.5	3	3

Census data indicated that the smallest dwellings in the area tended to be those rented from the City Council (median one bedroom, mean 1.2 bedrooms). Although not a major set of landlords, dwellings rented from “Other State-Owned Corporation or State-Owned Enterprise or Government Department or Ministry” government agencies were also small (median one bedroom, mean 1.9 bedrooms), dwellings rented from Housing New Zealand (median two bedrooms, mean 2.5 bedrooms) were comparable to private rentals (median three bedrooms, mean 2.6 bedrooms), the largest dwellings were owned by the occupants, either directly (median three bedrooms, mean 3.0 bedrooms) or through family trusts (median three bedrooms, mean 3.1 bedrooms). Figure 9 shows the distributions of bedrooms graphically.

Informants reported crowded housing conditions amongst some families.

“Most families, there are two bedrooms for children, all the girls in one, all the boys in another... if Grandma comes to stay and Grandad, everyone gets to sleep in the one room ...and they just sleep on the floor with mattresses and blankets, and that’s not uncommon... sleeping in the lounge is the other place that some of our children sleep and that’s really hard because they are so tired...” Education worker

“There’s a lot of families staying in a two- or three-bedroom flat, and there might be... six or seven people living in a flat like that, and that’s quite common in Naenae.” City Council Employee

³⁰ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/C5DB3687-219F-409C-A415-7D53022BF03C/0/56numberofbedrooms.xls>

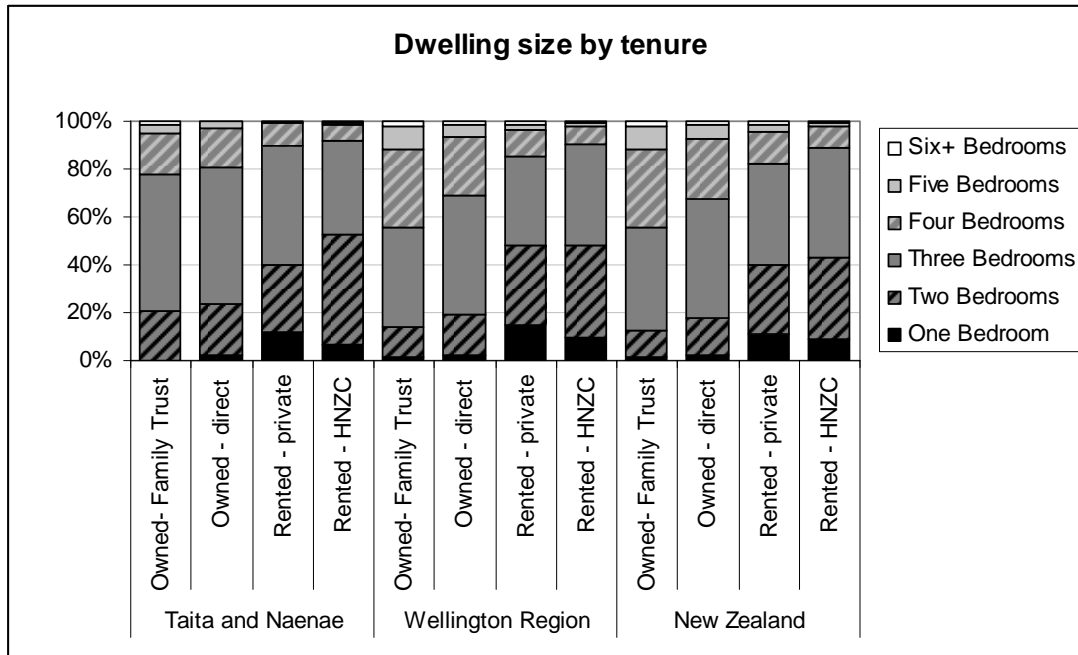


Figure 9: Number of bedrooms by tenure, Census 2006

Dwelling Heating

Over three-quarters of the dwellings in Naenae and Taita were heated with electricity. Although mains gas is available in much of Taita and Naenae³¹ only 13 percent of dwellings were reported to be heated by gas, which is lower than the regional averages. In contrast, nearly a third of dwellings were reported as heated by bottled gas, a rate greater than regional averages (see Table 46). A recent analysis of the price of heat per kW/hr among common New Zealand heating methods had bottled gas as the most expensive of the tested forms of heating.³²

Just over two percent of dwellings in Naenae and Taita South were reported as not being heated, however nearly five percent of dwellings in Taita North were reported as not being heated. These are both greater than regional averages.

Table 47 shows the distribution of heating fuels reported by households of different tenures. Electricity was the fuel most commonly used for heating among residents of all tenures (from 74 to 80 percent of dwellings in Taita and Naenae). Dwellings owned either by a family trust of the residents, or directly by the residents, were much more likely to report heating through mains gas in Taita and Naenae, than households which rented their dwelling (21-30 percent against three to nine percent); dwellings owned by a family trust of the residents had lower reported use of bottled gas than the residents of other major tenure forms (25 percent against 33 to 36 percent). Coal as a fuel was most frequently reported by households renting from Housing New Zealand, in Taita and Naenae (15 percent against five to seven percent), the region (ten percent against three to four percent) and nationally (ten percent against six to seven percent). Households

³¹ A house in Taita or Naenae would either already be connected to the mains, or have a gas pipe go by the street out front (Phone conversation with Genesis Energy employee).

³² Consumer magazine, 4 June 2008

which rented their dwellings were much more likely to report not heating the dwelling than households which owned their dwelling, either directly or through a family trust (four to six percent against zero to one percent). Nationally, similar patterns of heating with respect to tenure appear; in particular both the predominance of owner-occupied dwellings amongst those that use mains gas, and the predominance of rented dwellings – particularly those owned by Housing New Zealand – amongst those that reported using no heating.

Table 46: Heating fuels³³, Census 2006

	Electricity %	Mains Gas %	Bottled Gas %	Wood %	Coal %	Solar Power %	Other Fuel(s) %	No Fuels Used in this Dwelling
Taita North	72.4	11.0	30.0	31.7	6.6	1.0	2.4	4.8
Taita South	75.7	16.7	34.0	32.8	8.8	0.9	1.8	2.4
Naenae North	79.1	12.8	31.9	33.1	7.7	1.2	2.2	2.6
Naenae South	78.1	12.8	32.5	42.1	9.4	0.5	1.7	2.5
4 CAUs	76.8	13.3	32.2	35.2	8.2	0.9	2.0	2.9
Upper Hutt City	76.7	34.3	22.8	37.0	3.1	0.7	1.7	1.0
Lower Hutt City	78.9	38.0	22.4	29.3	4.5	0.8	1.3	1.4
Wellington Region	80.2	28.1	22.2	33.0	4.0	0.8	1.3	1.7
New Zealand	74.8	13.2	27.7	40.9	7.0	1.1	2.1	2.4

Informants reported that houses in Taita and Naenae can get cold and damp

“Cold and damp, not insulated, just basically your standard house. In saying that I have seen some [privately owned rentals] worse than ours.” Housing worker

“I think the private one [rental] some is no good. Yeah some houses are it’s really cold, some houses are not much [insulation]. The pay is rent is going up it’s already too high, and when they asked the landlord to do something, they asked and it’s too late, waiting and waiting.” Education worker

“Both places, Naenae and Taita, people complain about the damp which is a problem with people living in a riverbed” Non-housing NGO worker

“They’re cold, a lot of them are very cold... I went into a house last year where the windows had been broken... a lot of windows had been broken and they had put bits of cardboard around them and of course the draft just came through... and no heating, and this was a family the kids had been off school for nearly two weeks...., and they were sick and so all day long these children had been sitting in a very cold environment with broken windows and drafts coming through doors.. it was very unpleasant, no wonder they had been sick for two weeks” Education worker

Heating was problematic for a number of informants.

³³ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/C6033D01-8070-4E52-83A4-8F4F99149C5F/0/54fueltypeusedtoheatdwellings.xls>

“We’ve got someone who donates [electrically powered oil column heaters] to our families which is fantastic . . . this particular women that donates them she’s been through ... first she gave them the gas burners and then the research came out that they weren’t safe so then she started using oil column heaters because that was the ones that were considered cheapest at the time in terms of running, but then the latest research has kind of been the ceramic heaters are really cheap to run or panel heaters.” Non-housing NGO worker

“Some of the houses have fireplaces with logburners, the woodburners as well. . . some of them don’t have safety, especially with young children and things and you know open fire. . . they’ll have big woodburners that don’t have any kind of safety guard or anything.” Non-housing NGO worker

“I do get the feeling that people don’t want to put their heater on because it’s going to cost them too much. They put more layers on. I do get cold when I go in.” Housing worker

“I do know some elderly people in the community . . . living on the benefit that certainly have to watch their heating, and I see a lot of young solo mums going to fill up their gas bottles at like a service centre.” Non-housing NGO worker

Table 47: Heating fuels by tenure, Census 2006³⁴

		Electricity %	Mains Gas %	Bottled Gas %	Wood %	Coal %	Solar Power %	Other Fuel(s) %	No Fuels Used in this Dwelling %
Taita and Naenae	owned-Family Trust	77.2	30.4	25.3	27.8	5.1	2.5	1.3	0.0
Taita and Naenae	owned-direct	80.1	20.5	32.5	39.2	5.6	0.2	1.4	0.7
Taita and Naenae	rented-private	74.8	9.4	33.9	29.7	6.8	1.0	1.3	5.2
Taita and Naenae	rented HNZC	73.5	2.8	35.5	37.2	14.5	1.0	2.6	4.1
Wellington region	owned-Family Trust	81.6	43.6	16.2	37.2	4.4	1.5	1.4	0.5
Wellington region	owned-direct	81.1	32.9	21.6	39.5	4.0	0.8	1.1	0.4
Wellington region	rented-private	79.2	17.1	26.3	21.1	3.1	0.4	1.0	3.9
Wellington region	rented HNZC	75.1	9.8	29.6	27.5	10.0	1.0	2.2	4.7
National	owned-Family Trust	78.3	20.6	24.9	43.3	6.2	1.9	2.8	0.9
National	owned-direct	75.9	14.6	28.0	46.6	7.4	1.1	2.1	1.0
National	rented-private	72.6	8.5	31.1	30.8	6.1	0.6	1.4	4.9
National	rented HNZC	70.1	9.8	26.3	30.7	10.3	1.1	2.1	6.2

³⁴ Dwellings rented from city councils or Local Authorities, and from other government agencies are not included in this table, due to the low numbers of households in Taita and Naenae who both had this form of tenure and answered the fuel question.

Dwelling Maintenance

Healthy Housing Index

A “Healthy Housing Index” was constructed using data collected from 102 dwellings in the Hutt Valley, which included 26 dwellings in Taita or Naenae³⁵. Part of the sample was randomly chosen, although with a low response rate (43 dwellings, six in Naenae and Taita); the rest of the sample was purposively chosen to include Māori and Pacific residents. Dwellings were categorised by the number of injury hazards they presented.

Considering either the randomly chosen sub-sample, or the sample as a whole, there were no significant differences in the number of injury hazards between the dwellings in Taita and Naenae and those from the rest of the Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata. Among the random sub-sample, the average and the median were between six and seven hazards per house for both Taita and Naenae, and the dwellings from other areas.

There might have been a tendency for dwellings from Taita and Naenae to have hazard scores that were less variable than for the Hutt Valley as a whole. This could possibly be due to many of the dwellings in Taita and Naenae being built in the same era so having similar design features, and having aged similarly.

However, due to the small number of dwellings sampled at random from Taita and Naenae, and the low response rate, this result should be regarded cautiously.

Informant Perceptions

Dwellings are not always well maintained or cleaned when families move in.

“They’ve had some pretty shocking, like houses not properly cleaned and I’ve had to clean maggots out of a house on the day of a family’s arrival and stuff because the house hasn’t been cleaned or inspected by the case manager before the family’s arrived and that kind of adds to people’s. . . . I mean you try to do those things in secret, but if the family’s already arrived and I’m having to clean out a room full of rubbish and maggots without them noticing and they’re already distressed about coming to Lower Hutt and the house is maybe not such good quality it is damp and has got no carpets on the floor. That’s pretty rough. They’ve just come out and it adds to things, because first impressions are really . . .” Non-housing NGO worker

“I think that sometimes families move into houses that have already been wrecked...I went into one house a couple of weeks ago and the writing down the walls inside the house.... There was that whole feeling of, you know, it’s not much so we don’t have to look after it....” Education worker

Some landlords are responsive to maintenance issues:

“They [Housing New Zealand Corporation] do a fairly good job.... I’ve seen a lot of improvements happen over the last 3 years and... things like driveways being put in, so over winter people don’t have to walk through mud just to get to the front door and carry the kids through mud,.... they’ve put a driveway pad in, they’ve put a carport in, they’ve done the kitchen upgrades, they’ve done the repainting,.... and I think Housing NZ have done a good job... Other landlords... that varies, some will be good and some will be terrible... predominately, I’d say most of the private landlords are good” Justice worker

³⁵ Keall M, Baker M, Howden-Chapman P, Cunningham C. Association between the number of home injury hazards and home injury. *Accident Analysis and Prevention* in press;40 (3):887-893.

Landlords do not always fix problems promptly.

“The maintenance? A lot of it was things like the houses had been really, really poorly maintained. There was a huge uphill battle about ‘How could people go in and do insulation, when the houses hadn’t been maintained?’ It was almost like taking a gift, and wrapping it up in nice pretty paper, but you hadn’t actually checked to see that it was a two-dollar gift from the two-dollar store. And a lot of them had been complaining for a long period of time, and the comment hadn’t been heard. What I did discover, and again this is just me, is that often they had ... sometimes their comments had been heard, but one of the problems was the funding, because when the HAMs, which is the Housing Access Managers, have to put a request through for something, it has to be approved financially. If there’s no money to pay for it, they’re not going to do it. So then it hangs there on a ‘To Do’ list, and each time it comes up, comes up, comes up.” Housing worker

“Well I don’t know if landlords would go and check on the property inside, and if there’s been damage done, how long it would probably be there for before anyone repairs it.” Non-housing NGO worker

“[I]t wasn’t a state house it was a private rental, but the landlord wouldn’t fix the lock on the sliding door so the mum had to sleep in the lounge right on the door because it was the only way in which she could be sure that it was going to be safe for them at night” Education worker

“Old. Our stock tends to be a bit run down, work not been done for a while on some of them” Housing worker

“We’ve had applicants come and apply for housing, and they’re living in private like one they’ve rented off the private market. Some of them are disgusting you know, and they’ve got like real problems with damp; property needs maintaining like maintenance done on it. Some of the tenants have actually taken the landlords to tenancy tribunal because they are not doing anything as far as repairs go that need to be done for health and safety I think. So I’ve had a couple of those come through and seen them, and they’re just shocking.” Housing worker

One informant contrasted the speed that a landlord will follow up rent arrears with the slowness of getting repairs carried out.

“The rent is behind and the letter never missed them. They sent a letter every week, they sent and they said ‘if not paid this rent, if you not paid catch up we take you to the tribunal whatever’ and I said ‘oh yeah, they always like that’, and she said ‘when the door is broken or something like the windows and they keep [inaudible] something they fix and waiting for one month or two weeks but no-one.” Education worker

Owner-occupied properties can also have serious maintenance issues.

“Housing New Zealand sold them and even they’re owner occupied but they’re dogs of properties because the people who bought them haven’t looked after them.” Housing worker

“Those people who’ve bought their own homes, but they’ve maxed out buying their house because they bought it when the property market was booming without any real extra money to get and do things that might make their house more healthy or warmer or whatever. . . definitely one of the issues is . . . not just those who are renting but those who own homes is trying to make them warmer because a lot of the houses here, the ones that were built in the 50s they don’t have insulation. A lot

of people are getting into the wooden floors and that, but they're not getting the Expol or whatever underneath to insulate the floors underneath so that's a big issue, and then you've got power prices going up or have gone up and that's been an issue too." Church leader

However informants believed that tenants were sometimes part of the problem.

"It definitely is a mixed bag because you have rentals which were at the bottom end of the range and are they're probably not that well looked after by the landlords or tenants." Church leader

"The quality would be.... average to below average.... For the year 2008... we're looking at houses that are probably built around the 1940s... I think the upgrade was well overdue...the other thing is you have to look at what type of people are living in there as well,..... and you can do all these lovely upgrades but if you're dealing with people who haven't got the life skills to look after it, or to keep it clean, or respect it then that's a lot of waste of money unfortunately....and we see that too often" Justice worker

Other tenants are proud of their houses.

"I know that there are people that are living in their houses and they look after them immaculately, they're raising families in them, they might not have the flashiest furniture but then they don't have to..." Justice worker

"Our families are very house-proud on the whole, we go into the home and there isn't much there but . ." Education worker

With other challenges happening in their lives, tenants may not always be proactive on dealing with maintenance or housing problems.

"I don't think they're well maintained...because if you're living in a house that's overcrowded... It comes down to culture as well I think...because for P.I. [Pacific Island] I think its more about shelter, its more about food.... making sure the child is clothed... the state of the house is not seen as a priority as long as there is a roof over their head." City Council Employee

"You don't create a big fuss. You don't make life any more difficult than you have to You've got a roof over your head... for some of our families poverty is a huge thing, so if you've got a house, you're not going to make waves about it" .Education worker



Transport Routes and Modes

“Accessibility is good... it’s a matter of whether the families have the money to get from one place to another.” City Council employee

“Personally I don’t catch buses much, but I drive a car.” Non-housing NGO worker

Table 48 shows that the people in Taita and Naenae used similar methods of transport to work on Census day 2006 as all people in Lower Hutt City and Wellington region. Over half (54 percent) of the workers in Taita and Naenae drove a private vehicle to work, but this was below the national average of 66 percent. Although slightly more than national and regional averages were passengers in some form of ride-share this difference was not statistically significant. Public buses and trains were well patronised in Taita, Naenae, Lower Hutt City and the Wellington region.

Table 48: Methods of transport to work, Census 2006

	Drove a Private Car, Truck or Van %	Drove a Company Car, Truck or Van %	Passenger in a Car, Truck, Van or Company Bus %	Public Bus %	Train %	Motor Cycle or Power Cycle %	Bicycle %	Walked or Jogged %	Other %
Taita North	55.0	8.9	7.9	8.9	11.4	0.7	1.1	4.6	1.4
Taita South	56.0	9.2	9.8	5.7	12.8	0.3	1.8	3.6	0.9
Naenae North	52.2	10.9	9.7	6.0	11.9	0.8	2.1	5.5	0.8
Naenae South	54.5	11.0	8.3	5.3	12.6	0.9	1.8	4.8	0.7
4 CAUs	54.2	10.2	9.0	6.3	12.2	0.7	1.8	4.7	0.9
Upper Hutt City	57.8	14.7	6.3	2.9	10.2	0.7	1.8	4.9	0.7
Lower Hutt City	54.7	13.2	7.1	5.6	11.2	0.8	1.6	4.8	1.2
Wellington Region	49.7	11.4	6.7	9.5	7.3	1.0	2.1	11.1	1.1
New Zealand	65.9	14.7	6.3	4.1	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.0

There was little difference in transport patterns to work by tenure (see Table 49). In Taita and Naenae about half of all people going to work drove a car to get there. About 11 percent of people from owner-occupied homes in Taita and Naenae drove work vehicles, while about six percent of Housing New Zealand tenants from Taita and Naenae drove work vehicles. Housing New Zealand tenants in Taita and Naenae had greater reported rates of public bus use, but people from other tenures reported greater train use.

Table 49: Methods of transport to work by tenure, Census 2006

		Drove a Private Car, Truck or Van %	Drove a Company Car, Truck or Van %	Passenger in a Car, Truck, Van or Company Bus %	Public Bus %	Train %	Motor Cycle or Power Cycle %	Bicycle %	Walked or Jogged %	Other %
Taita and Naenae	Owned - family trust	53.3	11.4	3.8	3.8	10.5	1.0	1.9	3.8	1.0
Taita and Naenae	Owned - direct	50.1	11.2	6.7	3.5	13.3	0.9	1.4	3.1	0.4
Taita and Naenae	Rented - private	50.0	7.9	7.9	5.7	12.6	0.5	0.8	4.6	0.5
Taita and Naenae	Rented - HNZN	49.0	5.7	12.5	10.5	5.4	0.3	1.4	5.1	1.4
Wellington Region	Owned - family trust	49.2	14.3	5.1	5.6	5.4	0.9	1.3	6.5	0.8
Wellington Region	Owned - direct	48.4	11.2	5.9	7.0	7.8	0.9	1.9	5.5	0.7
Wellington Region	Rented - private	36.1	6.7	5.8	12.9	5.4	0.9	2.2	19.5	0.9
Wellington Region	Rented - HNZN	43.5	5.2	13.2	11.8	5.0	0.4	0.9	8.0	1.0
Total New Zealand	Owned - family trust	57.5	17.0	3.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.4	4.0	0.7
Total New Zealand	Owned - direct	58.6	13.4	4.7	2.8	1.3	0.9	2.3	4.1	0.6
Total New Zealand	Rented - private	52.7	9.3	6.4	5.4	1.2	1.3	2.6	9.9	0.8
Total New Zealand	Rented - HNZN	52.1	4.9	13.1	6.8	1.2	0.4	1.9	6.9	0.9

About 20 percent of households in Naenae and Taita reported no access to a motor vehicle, this was markedly more than regional average of 10 to 12 percent (see Table 50).

Table 50: Household access to motor vehicles, Census 2006

	No Motor Vehicle %	One Motor Vehicle %	Two Motor Vehicles %	Three or More Motor Vehicles %
Taita North	22.9	45.2	25.3	6.5
Taita South	19.5	47	26.2	7.6
Naenae North	21.8	46	25.1	7.1
Naenae South	17.6	43.6	28.7	9.9
4 CAUs	20.4	45.4	26.4	7.8
Upper Hutt City	9.7	40.4	36.1	13.7
Lower Hutt City	11.5	42.1	34.4	12.0
Wellington Region	11.7	43.5	33.5	11.3

In Taita and Naenae, as in the Wellington region and New Zealand, Housing New Zealand tenants reported less access to motor vehicles than private tenants, who in turn reported less access than owner occupiers(see Figure 10).

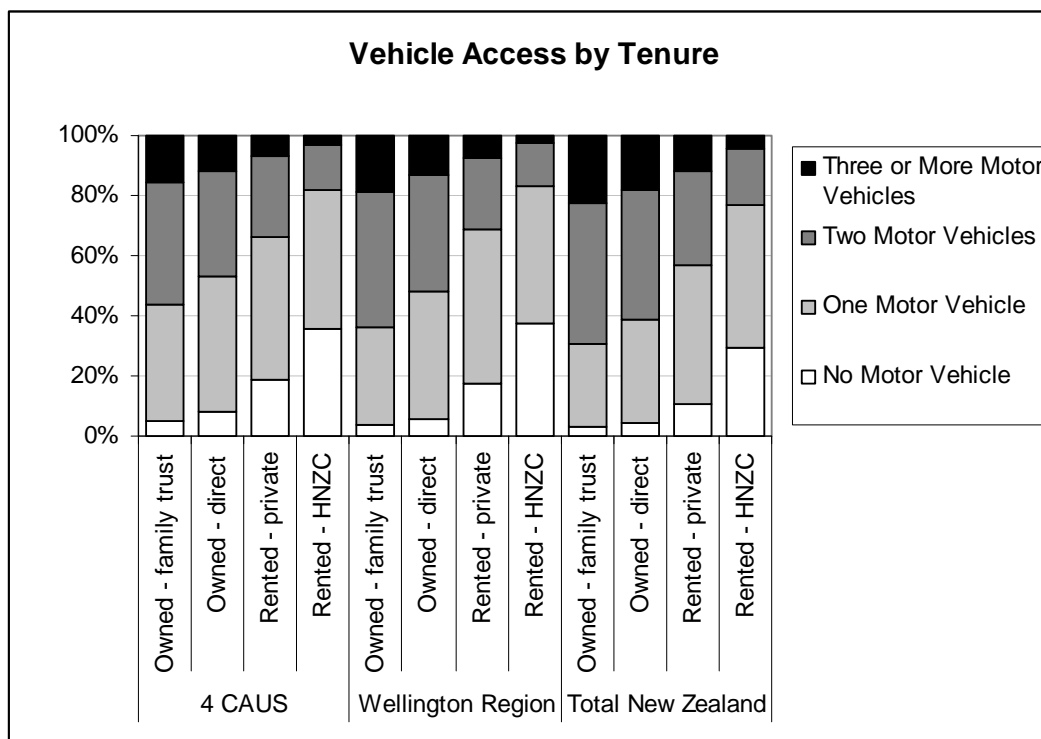


Figure 10: Vehicle access and tenure, Census 2006

Travel Survey

The Travel Survey is an ongoing survey run by the Ministry of Transport, designed to represent national travel and, where sample sizes are sufficient, regional and larger city travel. The data have been used here as a case study of a particular area. The amount of data are limited as is the time span covered, so this case study is indicative only and cannot be considered to yield reliable estimates of travel from the area concerned.

However, data from the Travel Survey for the relevant meshblocks (see Appendix C for more details on the survey, locations of the meshblocks, and number of participants involved) supports the Census analysis. Few people reported cycling, and those who reported cycling tended to be younger. The most common modes of transport reported were driving a vehicle, being driven in a vehicle and walking. Although the areas were close to the railway line only 16 out of 862 “trips” documented in the travel survey took place by train, a similar number (21) were by bus. Children travelling to school used a number of modes – although some walked, others were driven only about a kilometre.

Cycling

Informants generally agreed that there is little cycling in Naenae, although in many ways it is ideally laid out for it, being generally flat and having little through traffic. Informants from Taita also agreed that there was little cycling there.

One of the informants commented that when people do cycle they rarely wear helmets as it is “uncool”.

One informant suggested that the migrant population come from cultures/places where cycling is not a common mode of transport so were unlikely to consider it. In contrast the members of one migrant community had been reported to be enthusiastic cyclists (in part possibly because of receiving cheap or free bicycles). The additional cost of safety equipment (such as helmets and lights) was problematic, and a number of accidents had sharply reduced that community's enthusiasm.

The busy Cambridge Terrace possibly discourages less confident cyclists from venturing further than the immediate environs of Naenae, similarly the busy roads on both sides of Taita may discourage longer journeys.

"There's a handful of bikes, four ride bikes." Education worker

"A little bit of cycling, not a lot." Non-housing NGO worker

"There doesn't seem to be a lot around but it's perfect cycling terrain." City Council employee

Walking

Naenae was laid out in the 1950s as a "designer community" with alleyways linking cul-de-sacs and streets designed for walking.

"It was based on the whole Modernist idea of society being around transport and its community centre, and streets that didn't run together in blocks. So not a grid-like streets. Like a garden, I think the original guy wanted a garden city. So something where cul-de-sacs, people could walk through cul-de-sacs rather than crossing roads and so that people would all come together at the end of the day and sit in a court and drink coffee." City Council employee

The alleyways leading between streets were mentioned several times as places where petty crime and intimidation occurred.

"I think people avoid them, they [alleyways linking cul-de-sacs] are not... it would have been nice if they'd worked but I don't think they really work, they're not right for 2010 New Zealand, you know they're more right for 1950s New Zealand . . . they're dangerous, I think houses that are connected to alleyways are worth less - vandalism and intimidation, perceptions of danger." City Council employee

"Naenae is riddled with alleyways, . . . which from a law enforcement area is not a good thing. . . .but for our criminal fraternity which use them to tag, drink, burgle, . . . they're a nightmare." Justice worker

Informants had mixed views on the prevalence of walking inside Naenae – it was seen as convenient and cheap, but potentially dangerous.

"There's a lot of walking, I think that's probably to do with the amount of poor people." City Council employee

"I don't let my daughter walk to the dairy [about 100m] on her own, she's allowed to go if she's with a friend." Non-housing NGO worker

"The people that live in Naenae some of them walk all the way down to Lower Hutt." Non-housing NGO worker

"That time I was really too scared to walk to Naenae centre in the night time. . . Now when I'm walking about eight it's alright." Education worker

Walking school buses were seen as a positive initiative to both reduce traffic congestion around schools and encourage safe and healthy activity. However, school principals found it difficult to get the commitment from parents to set them up and keep them running.

"The issue with that is a consistent group of parents that will be there every single day to take it...[it involves].. organization... the walking school bus will be past your street at this time.... it involves routine." Education worker

Dogs

Although some loud or wandering dogs were reported by informants, dogs tended to be perceived as a minor, rather than a major, problem for pedestrians. The high rate of Housing New Zealand ownership in the area, combined with Housing New Zealand's policy of not allowing dogs on inadequately fenced sections may be partially responsible for this. However, at least one informant reported dogs on inadequately fenced Housing New Zealand properties.

"I think there are [problems with dogs]. I think I've got used to it." Non-housing NGO worker

People who did think dogs were a problem often gave vivid examples.

"It went nuts, bit through its leash." Education worker

Subway

The subway that leads from the Hilary Court Shopping Centre under Cambridge Terrace to the railway station, and further toward Naenae Intermediate School and Naenae College was seen as a cause for concern by many informants. It is long, with the lights reported to be broken frequently, and often smelling of urine; petty crime is regularly reported there. Intermediate school children are walked through the subway by school staff, and the Naenae Community Patrol parks outside the subway after the last train to help reassure users. Bullies were reported to wait at the exit of the subway to pick off their victims. People walking to Avalon may make a 10 minute or so diversion using the road over-bridge to avoid the subway, however people wishing to use Naenae station and the train service must use the subway. Some teenagers going into Wellington are reportedly driven by their parents to the Waterloo station (the next stop south) so the teenagers do not need to walk through the subway. The subway is of such concern in the area that an article on it was recently published on the front page of the "Hutt News"³⁶, a subsequent article in the same newspaper reported on a recent assault.

"I'm really scared when I'm walking down the Tunnel. Yeah, I'm telling the truth, I'm really...When I walk down the tunnel I'm going [looking to the] back, front, back front. I heard someone. . . It's really too dark. But the both sides, I don't know if there's someone hiding on the other side....Sometimes I'm trying to sing a song as if someone is walking with me but it's not,. . .sometimes when I'm walking and there's people after the train's stopped I try to catch up with the people in front of me, but it's too, it's too dark... They put the lights... but it's not really,...it's not safety... it's not really, really safe." Education worker

"There is a subway, it is revolting, both of them [Naenae and Taita subways] are equally revolting." Education worker

³⁶ "The Hutt News" 10 June 2008

“The subway is a bit of a problem... and it’s always been a problem... I honestly believe they need to shut it down and put an overbridge in. The Naenae subway is pretty bad actually .. and it stinks... but it always has done. I wouldn’t use it myself and I wouldn’t like my kids to use it.” Non-housing NGO worker

Conversely some local pride was reported at having a long subway.

“But I remember a young person saying, “But that subway’s actually the longest subway in the region, longest underground subway’ So it’s got some sort of significance being the longest subway.” City Council employee

Buses

Respondents were enthusiastic about the bus services, which were said to be frequent and well-used. They were reported to be primarily used by people commuting to work and secondary-school students attending more distant high-schools. They were also well-regarded by low-income people, who either did not have access to a car or had trouble affording fuel.

Bus information was analysed using the framework of the Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources (NACR). See Appendix D for information on the development of the measure and a summary showing all resources analysed through it.

Figure 10 shows the location of bus-stops in Lower Hutt City, with darker parts of the map indicating easier access to bus-stops, with a summary of information presented in Table 51. Access is tailored to the parts of Taita and Naenae CAUs where people live. There is relatively good access to bus-stops, the median distance between population weighted mesh-block centroids and the nearest bus-stop was 269 metres, a little less than the median for Lower Hutt City. Similarly, the median number of bus-stops within 800 metres of the population-weighted mesh-block centroid was slightly higher than the median for Lower Hutt City.

Table 51: Location of bus-stops, NACR,* 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	223	41	649	23	177
Taita South	299	49	973	23	214
Naenae North	249	23	1273	23	177
Naenae South	279	37	543	24	168
4 CAUs	269	23	1273	24	183
Lower Hutt City	286	11	7939	20	177

*Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Figure 11 shows the bus-services to mesh-blocks on weekdays. Table 52 shows the information in tabular form. Mesh-blocks without a bus-stop are categorised as having no services even if they are next to a very well-served mesh-block, hence the median number of services per mesh-block is zero for many CAUs. Figure 12 and Table 53 show similar information for weekends.

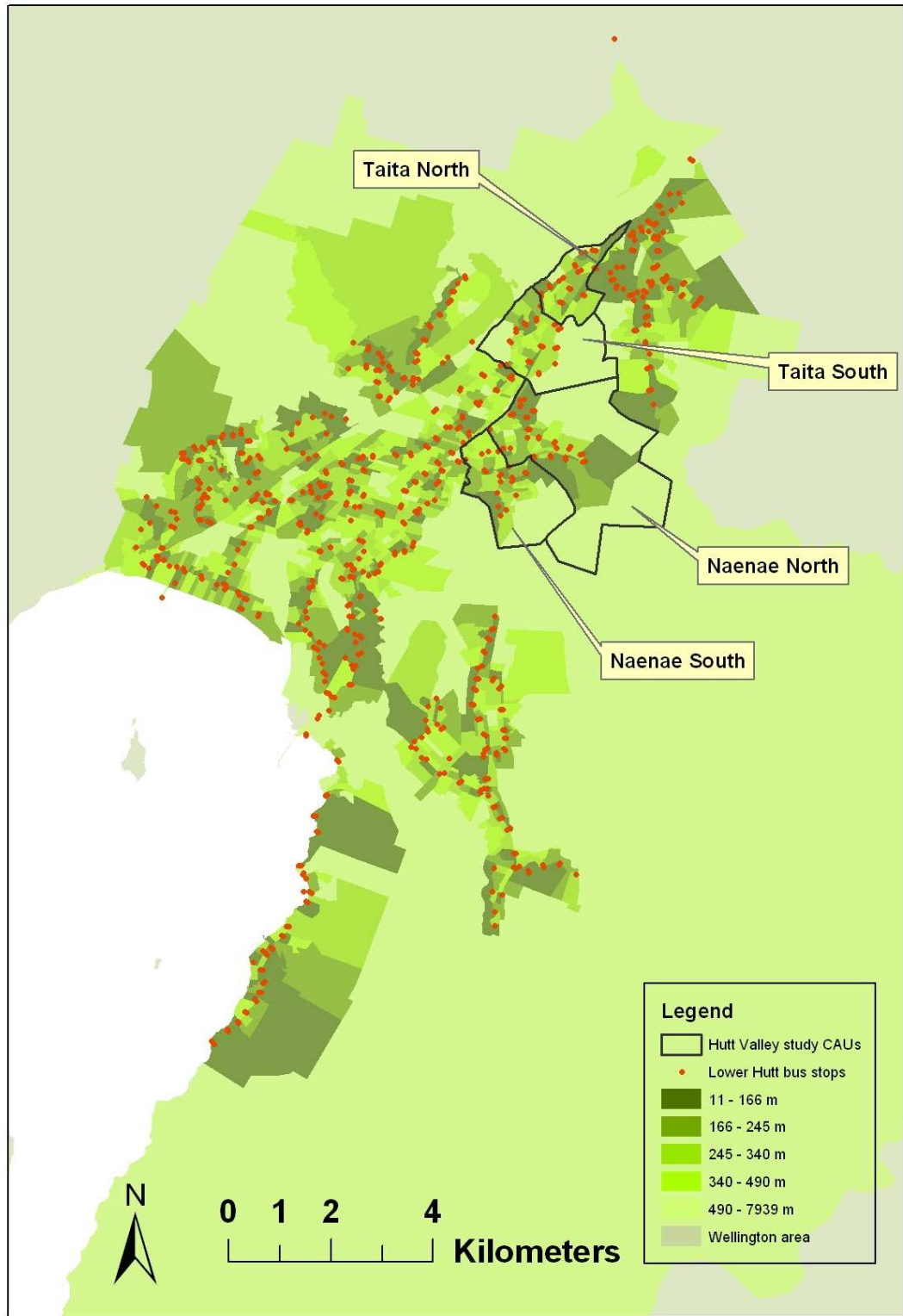


Figure 11: Bus stop accessibility - distance (m) to closest bus stop for Lower Hutt City TLA

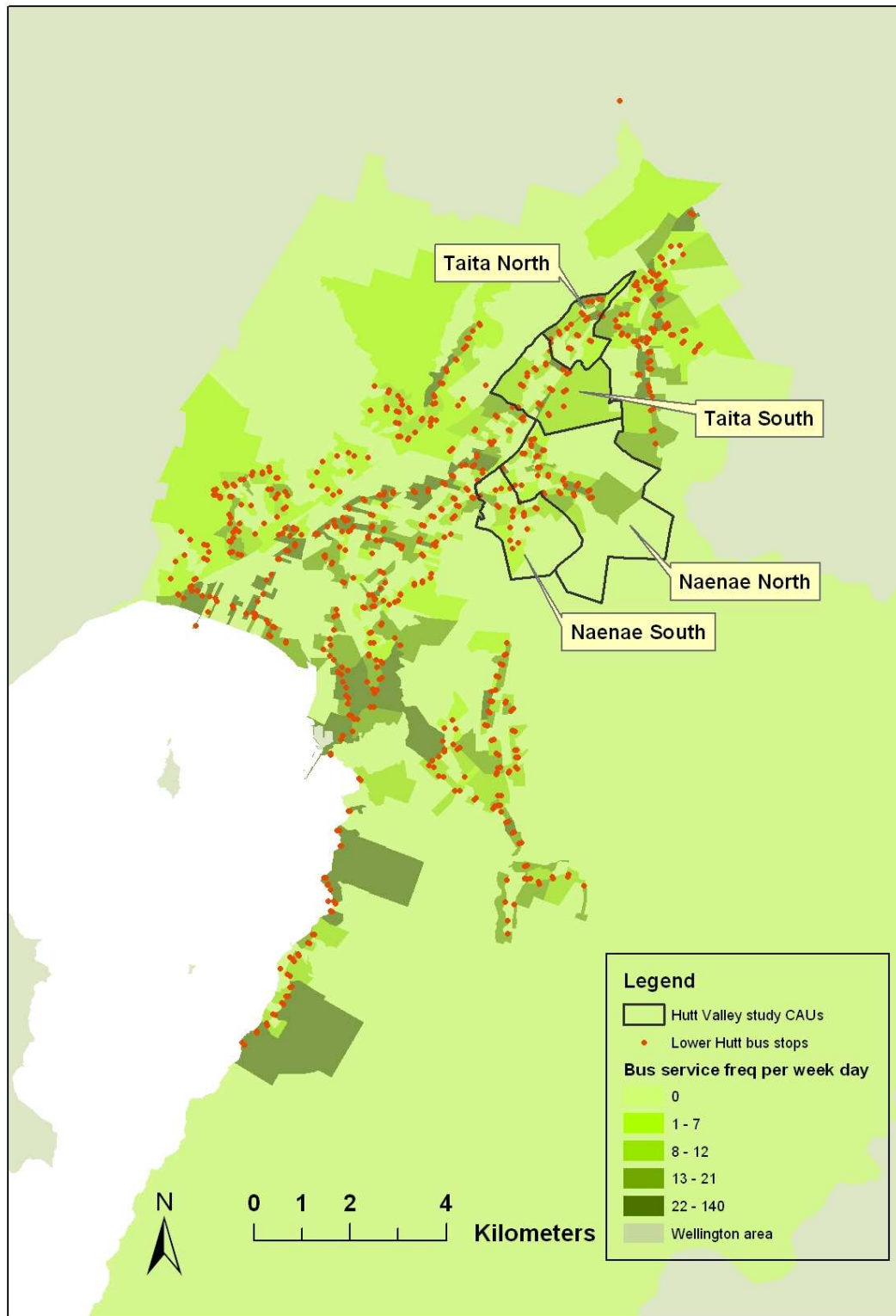


Figure 12: Bus service frequency (week days) for Lower Hutt City TLA

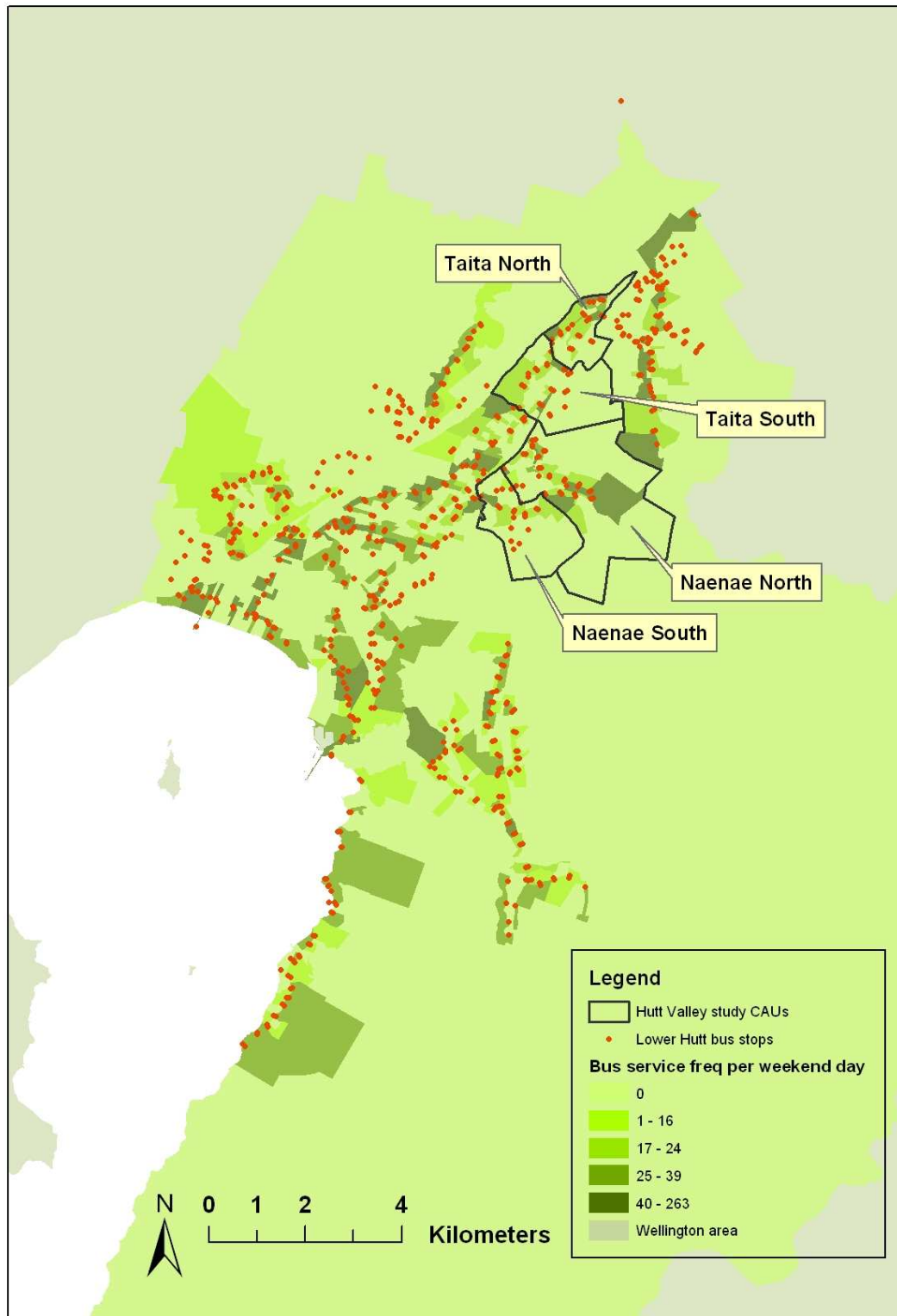


Figure 13: Bus service frequency (weekends and holidays) for Lower Hutt City TLA

Table 52: Total number of weekday bus services, NACR,* 2008

	Number, per mesh-block		
	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Taita North	38	0	226
Taita South	0	0	171
Naenae North	0	0	161
Naenae South	0	0	106
4 CAUs	0	0	226
Lower Hutt City	0	0	702

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Table 53: Total number of weekend and holiday bus services, NACR,* 2008

	Number, per mesh-block		
	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Taita North	54	0	272
Taita South	0	0	178
Naenae North	0	0	216
Naenae South	0	0	144
4 CAUs	0	0	272
Lower Hutt City	0	0	789

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Informants generally agreed that the local bus-services were both useful and used.

“The buses come nearly all the time... they’re like every 15 minutes to half an hour... the buses are really good.” City Council employee

“The local bus service is well utilised. There’s a good groups of kids at most bus stops in the mornings catching buses to school, secondary school more so. ...I see single mums walking to bus stops with the children perhaps just going into Lower Hutt.” Non-housing NGO worker

Although some reservations were expressed.

“And yet, as someone who catches public transport a lot, Taita is actually much easier to get to, in terms of... you know, you have so many more options with the public transport, and the Naenae buses just don’t go very often”. Non-housing NGO worker

Trains

Table 54 summarises the location of train stations. Both Taita and Naenae, which are close to the railway line, are relatively well located for railway access.

Trains were viewed positively by the informants, especially for trips into Wellington or Upper Hutt. The trains themselves were seen as reasonably clean and safe. Māori wardens apparently patrol the trains to keep them safe. However the subway leading to the station was viewed as unsafe, which greatly reduced the usefulness of the train service at off-peak times (see the “Walking” section). Trains were regarded as a suitable transport method for low-income people for similar reasons to buses.

“Trains are popular, it’s great except for the subway, the train runs into Wellington of course, and up to Upper Hutt.” Non-housing NGO worker

“Trains are good actually, so it’s just the access to them. . . I think a lot more people would use the transport if they felt they could get on and off safely” City Council employee

Table 54: Location of train stations, NACR*

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	997	528	1524	1	4
Taita South	803	261	5431	1	4
Naenae North	1648	424	3803	1	4
Naenae South	2015	847	2810	0	4
4 CAUs	1244	261	5431	1	4
Lower Hutt City	1784	106	27501	0	4

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Driving

Driving was regarded as the transport mode of choice for most people. Driving, or being driven by a friend, relative or acquaintance is seen as an important way to get to appointments outside of Naenae and Taita. Driving was also reported to be an important way to get to shopping outside of Naenae, for instance to access cheaper supermarkets.

Cambridge Terrace that marks the western border of Naenae is a busy road leading both North and South with good routes to Lower Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, Petone and Wellington, and Taita is ‘framed’ by two roads with good routes leading North and South.

Even people living in Naenae and working at central locations, close to Hilary Court, were reported to drive to work.

“They’re using their cars.” Education worker

“Parents are quite protective of their children.... they often don’t let them out of their sight, they don’t let them go anywhere or do anything.... They’ll take them in cars,

they might drop them at aunty's house or their cousin's house but it's not children going off to play somewhere." Education worker

The cost of driving was a concern, with mentions of increasing fuel prices.

"Of course with the price of petrol being so ridiculous..." Non-housing NGO worker

"It's all going up, like petrol." Education worker

The migrant community, disenchanted with bicycles, is reported to be trying driving. However, as cost is a significant barrier, the cars are believed to be not always registered and the drivers not always licensed.

The District Health Board runs a transportation initiative for residents needing to get to hospital appointments.

There were few reported problems with boy-racers in Naenae – the street layout was thought to be unsuitable for them (with the possible exception of Seddon St). Indeed, there was some speculation that Naenae locals might contribute to boy-racers in other parts of the city. There were also few reported problems with boy-racers in Taita.

Not all Naenae residents have access to cars with one of the local early childhood services reporting that up to a third of their families would not have a car. Car pooling and sharing of responsibilities for collecting children was mentioned as being quite common.

"I see quite a bit of car-pooling in the community." Non-housing NGO worker



Crime, Safety and Stigma

The interview schedule was not constructed to elicit comments about crime, although perceptions about relatively minor problems, such as graffiti and dropped litter, were asked. However, the majority of participants volunteered information about crime and sometimes discussed related issues such as safety and a perceived stigma of living in the area. This major unanticipated theme of the interviews is presented here.

Many of the informants mentioned negative perceptions of the area. Some mentioned personally held beliefs,

“If I had to I would live in Taita, I would never live in Naenae. Naenae is a really scary place.” Housing worker

“Quite a bit rougher [in Taita than Naenae].” City Council employee

Negative views were also held by some informants’ clients.

“Soon as I mention Taita, ‘Oh no, I don’t want to go there’ to any normal person. Because I think, because Taita prominently has had a bad name for itself” Housing worker

Others acknowledged a variety of, or changing, perceptions.

“When I go out there I don’t always feel safe but ...it’s a tight community as well, ... they would protect their own they would say something different about their little town.” City Council employee

“Before I started working here... it was an area I didn’t like being in. It was an area that my perception was that it was an unsafe place to be. I would not want my own family to be living here, but that perception has changed dramatically”. Justice worker

“This area, when I heard before I thought I don’t want to move to Naenae, it’s really too ... dangerous, too many burglary or too many street-kids, which I heard when I stayed in Petone and when I move here, I found ‘oh this is a good area’. I think it’s because I’d never been here before.” Education worker

“I think the area’s ... stigmatised a bit by the media. . . It’s not necessarily always reflective of the feel of the communities.” Health sector manager

Informants who lived in the areas themselves often liked the area.

“Naenae is really good people” Education worker

“You’ve probably picked up I am reasonably pro-Naenae.” Non-housing NGO worker

Informants were divided on whether or not graffiti was a major issue.

"Things get graffitied all the time... it's pretty rampant." City Council employee

"Graffiti, there's very little graffiti." Housing worker

"I think...there's a lot of crime.... I notice a lot of graffiti around.... its usually cleaned up quite promptly I might add." Non-housing NGO worker

"There are troubled streets, there are hot spots [for graffiti]... it seems to be where gangs are located, or where there's known drug houses." Education worker

This may be due to a Hutt City Council³⁷ initiative of promptly removing it.

"The Hutt City Council initiative, where they spent a huge amount of money on cleaning up personal and business properties, frontages, and their efforts, with their contractors painting out graffiti as quickly as they can - I think their policy is to try and have it removed within 24 hours of it being reported - and they'll do that for free, regardless if it's on a private fence or business. Now, that's had a huge impact on Naenae, getting it cleaned up quickly." Justice worker

Some mentioned petty crime.

"Our slide, we left it outside, we didn't put it inside and we came in the morning and it was gone; someone took it." Education worker

"I think petty crime is pretty big there, especially with the little cheap shops like the Coin Saver shop and the \$2 Shop." City Council employee

The Naenae Truancy programme has reduced shoplifting.

He says, "Oh, it's great, though, because I've had no problems with the kids stealing during the day". Justice worker

One informant mentioned domestic violence as a problem.

"Because she'd come to visit them, she'd have blooming black marks, she'd wear sunglasses, but it was this unspoken thing. And often what happens in these communities is there's this unspoken thing, and it can apply to a whole lot of different stuff." Housing worker

More frequently a general feeling of a lack of safety was reported by informants. (For more discussion on the Naenae subway as a particular place where many feel unsafe, see the Walking section.)

"I get the strong feeling that there's not a lot of safety in Naenae and Taita for like elderly people. . . They feel unsafe I mean I've been there visiting in Naenae and you know there's been people louting around by the fish and chip shop like middle of the morning, drinking, well you know that's just going to escalate to more. And I don't think they feel that safe, that's why they sort of go within themselves." Housing worker

"There seems to be more youth wandering in and around, there's some more graffiti appearing, there's more reports in newspapers of crime, the subway has to be patrolled; even last week, or the week before, five youths beat someone up going through a subway. The Intermediate has to patrol the subway to get their kids back and forwards through." Education worker

³⁷ The City Council for Lower Hutt City

“Feeling unsafe was a big issue, because they felt... often they might have been alone, they were a bit worried about stuff happening, so that was a bit of a concern. Drugs was another thing that they were a bit worried about. I know, for instance, some of the houses they went into they could smell cannabis. So that was an issue. Dogs was another issue.” Housing worker

Safety concerns meant that some children had little freedom to walk unaccompanied around the neighbourhood and play by themselves in the local parks.

“Parents are quite protective of their children.... they often don’t let them out of their sight, they don’t let them go anywhere or do anything.... They’ll take them in cars, they might drop them at aunties house or their cousins house but its not children going off to play somewhere.” Education worker

“There’s some small parks towards the end of High Street in the Pomare area, with swings, and stuff like that. The only issue with that is that in some of those areas, those parks are not always safe, if that makes sense. . . . You know, like not always safe for kids to be unsupervised there, because of other kids, sometimes. Depends on the neighbourhood.” Church leader

Sometimes the reasons for feeling unsafe were the neighbours.

“A lot of them mention things like gangs, you know, the people next door - the neighbours - drinking, and when they’re drinking they’re getting rowdy; when they’re rowdy, they’re coming on to their property.” Housing worker

“I know for a fact that most of them, they’re in from four, four-thirty; they’ll be in, locked up, they won’t go out . . . it’s the undesirable people that are around there.” Housing worker

“It’s hard for them to be living so closely with families, in those semi-detached... and maybe some of their neighbours are being violent. There’s definitely a kind of families that have been placed in different places around the Hutt that we know have got - I don’t know - mobs and stuff in the same sort of area. So it’s a bit scary for them when you hear people screaming and yelling, and having domestics, next door, right through the wall.” Non-housing NGO worker

“The neighbour’s gone bad. And so it seems to be that we have parents... it must be every few weeks coming, wanting letters of support, for Housing New Zealand, to say ‘Please relocate, but we want our children to stay at the school.’” Education worker

One way that some residents try to feel safer is by getting a dog.

“I think a lot of our tenants like dogs because for them they want to feel safe. I mean the majority of them if they come and ask if they can have a dog it’s because they want to feel safe in their property. They tend to want to have Pit-bulls and Rottweiler’s and things like that.” Housing worker

“I have a dog so I feel quite secure.” Non-housing NGO worker

Although those dogs can make the area less safe for other people.

“If the neighbour has a dog, they’re often not properly fenced, yes, and maybe our clients are probably particularly nervous about those sorts of things and stuff. So yes, I’ve had quite a few families complaining about neighbours with dogs, and not knowing what to do about it.” Non-housing NGO worker

"If you live in Pomare, you're aware of what the dangers are, you're aware of the environment, you're aware of where not to go, you're aware of where the dogs are; so you move around that area knowing those things, and you stay safe. But if you're not, if you're a stranger, probably you can be not as safe." Church leader

Drug use in the area was also mentioned as fairly routine.

"So he'd been around to that boy's home, and the old man was sitting there with play-station wacked out on dope." Housing worker

"I do certainly get a whiff of weed, pot whatever,...occasionally down town" Non-housing NGO worker

Several of the informants mentioned gangs.

"A Mongrel mob . . . ghetto [in Pomare] . . . Not to say there's no gang houses in Naenae." City Council employee

"I see gang members around.... I don't see them in groups. I see them during the day as individuals just... I try not to let them bother me, as I don't like to think that they are going to intimidate me." Non-housing NGO worker

"There's been gangs in the area, as anyone will tell you, for a long time - established gangs." Church leader

"You've got pockets of gang activity in both those areas but particularly around Pomare – Farmer's Crescent." Health sector manager

Some of those who mentioned gangs emphasised that gang members were not uniformly bad neighbours.

"It's been three years, I think, since we've had patched gang members with kids at school. But they were pretty obliging, to turn their gear inside-out when they came to pick their kids up." Education worker

"I have never witnessed any gang fights." Non-housing NGO worker

The impact of gangs on youth was a particular worry for some informants (see the sub-section on Economics and Social Development in the Socio-Demographics section for more details).

"Youth gangs are on the rise, and they're impacting schools as well." Church leader

"The concern for me in those areas, is when you've got kids coming up you don't want them getting involved in that sort of thing so you try and educate them at home now before they get there, warn them of the consequences of what their life would be if they did end up becoming that way [gang members], hopefully you just hope that they don't." Housing worker

Another saw membership of youth groups or gangs as transitory.

"The biggest problem is groups that get together and form, and they become the group or gang to look out for, OK. But then the next year, it might be a different group, because these guys have either been dealt with, or they've disbanded." Justice worker

Youth who get into trouble may not always have support from home.

“Dealing with youth who have been convicted... I heard yesterday some of these children who are quite young, are appearing in court without any parents... it’s very sad... there’s no one there to support them...” Non-housing NGO worker

However there are many initiatives operating in the area to help youth (see section on Targeted Interventions and Community Initiatives). One initiative (the Naenae Boxing Academy) describes its aims³⁸ as:

“To work on their attitude, to control their mouth, to motivate them to be the best they can be at school, to respect their family and people around them, to understand their body and how to make it strong and healthy, and to understand nutrition and the value of good food. We teach our boys not to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.”

³⁸ From the webpage for the academy: <http://naenaeboxingacademy.co.nz/about>



Amenities

“It was once a very vibrant place and that the town planning and Hilary Court was groundbreaking architecture, sort of thing, the first type of, I believe Hilary Court was one of sort of shopping centre design in the Southern Hemisphere. And of course with different things happening as time has progressed and shopping malls have become more popular, banks have moved out of the area, employment, some major manufacturing was done in the area. All these collective things happening collectively the place started to slip backwards.” Justice worker

“I think a lot of those services seem to be pretty good. They seem to have really good health services, you know, the PHO's that were there seemed to be pretty good. The schools seemed to be... they tried their damndest, you know, Taita, Naenae, all those types of things. I mean, the contacts I've had in the past with the teachers have been really passionate, they really want to get the best for their kids, they bend over backwards. So I think a lot of those things are pretty good, actually”. Housing worker

Shops and services

Banks and Financial Services

The Kiwibank outlet in Naenae is the only traditional bank in Taita or Naenae. Many informants correlated the departure of the banks with the murder of a bank teller in Naenae about 10 years ago, although another saw it as a symptom of suburban shopping centre decline found in many areas. There are several automated teller machines, with at least five of these in Naenae and two in Taita. The Hilary Court shopping area houses some “financial services” whose business names suggest short - term lending at high interest rates.

“It's hard to keep retailers there it's just not a big market there, and shopping habits have changed, they may change again too with petrol prices going up. There's no banks there, big holes where the banks were.” City Council employee

Food and alcohol outlets

There is not a wide range of food shops in Naenae. A number of bakeries sell lunch-type food – predominantly pies, deep fried food and sandwiches, there is a health food shop, a couple of small green grocers selling green bananas and taro and a supermarket. The supermarket is regarded by several informants as being expensive, with informants preferring to do the majority of their grocery shopping outside the area, if possible.

The density of food outlets, in or near the areas, was high with a median of seven supermarkets, 32 convenience stores (dairies, fruit and vegetable stores and petrol stations selling food), 33 fast-food outlets and 29 alcohol outlets within three kilometres around each mesh-block. Table 55 and Figure 14 show the distance to supermarkets; Table 56 and Figure 15 the distance to convenience stores (generally dairies, green-grocers and petrol stations); Table 57 and Figure 16 the distance to fast-food outlets, and Table 58 and Figure 17 the distance to alcohol outlets. Food and alcohol outlets, except

supermarkets, were typically within walking distance (800m). There was a far greater number of convenience, fast food and alcohol outlet options within walking distance than supermarkets. Each of the study CAUs had a similar distribution of access to food and alcohol outlets.

Table 55: Distance to supermarkets, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	642	185	2097	1	4
Taita South	802	132	2506	1	9
Naenae North	890	114	3121	1	4
Naenae South	572	216	1185	1	8
4 CAUs	733	114	3121	1	7
Lower Hutt City	1275	66	19023	0	7

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Table 56: Distance to convenience stores, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	1066	359	2413	5	20
Taita South	686	111	1864	5	28
Naenae North	552	36	2200	5	20
Naenae South	1118	112	1943	3	32
4 CAUs	738	36	2413	5	30
Lower Hutt City	632	36	17656	3	32

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Table 57: Distance to fast-food outlets, NACR*

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	513	69	2611	7	22
Taita South	591	104	2321	6	27
Naenae North	675	133	2454	6	22
Naenae South	771	91	1394	1	27
4 CAUs	638	69	2611	4	27
Lower Hutt City	740	24	19224	2	33

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

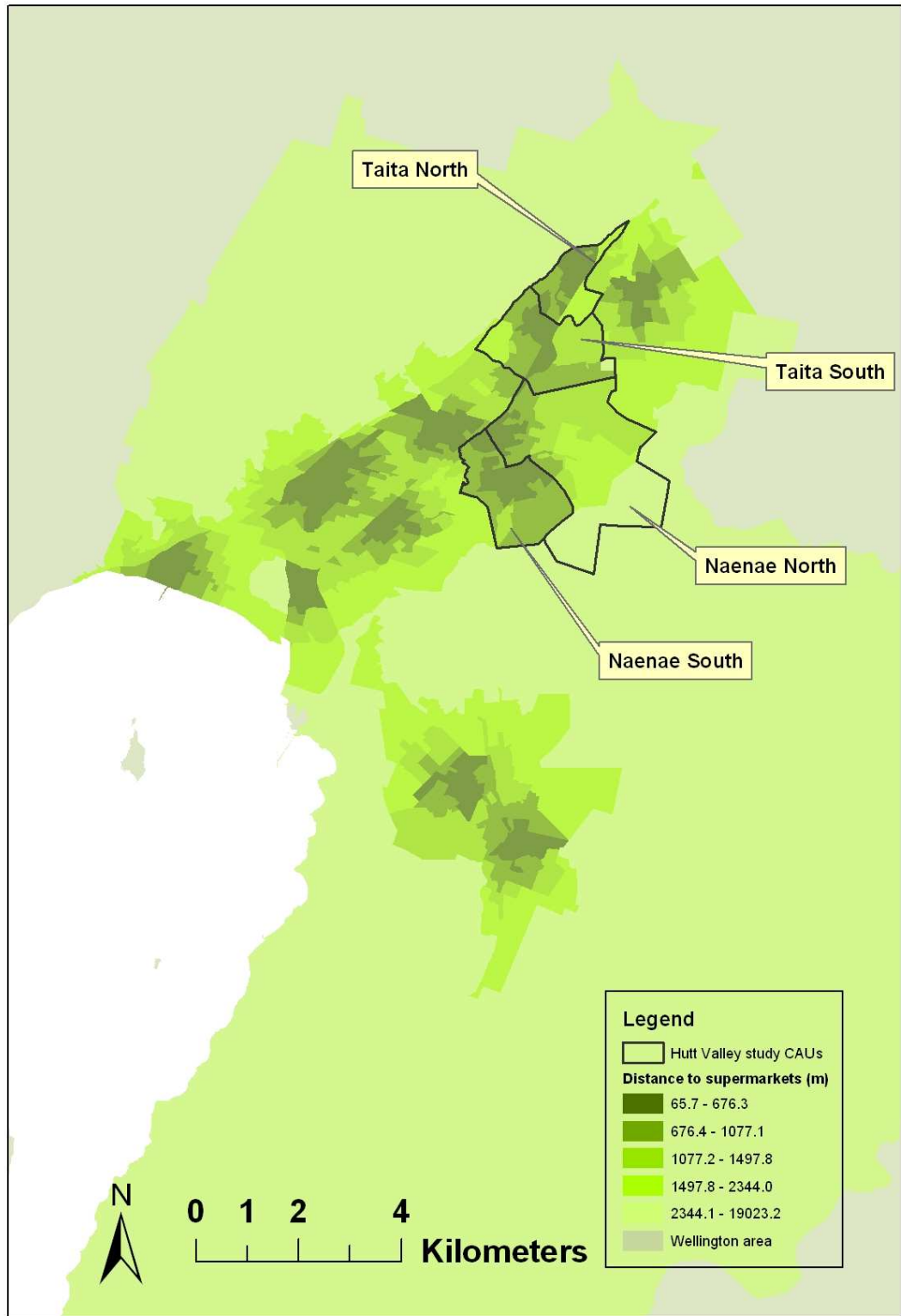


Figure 14: Distance to supermarkets

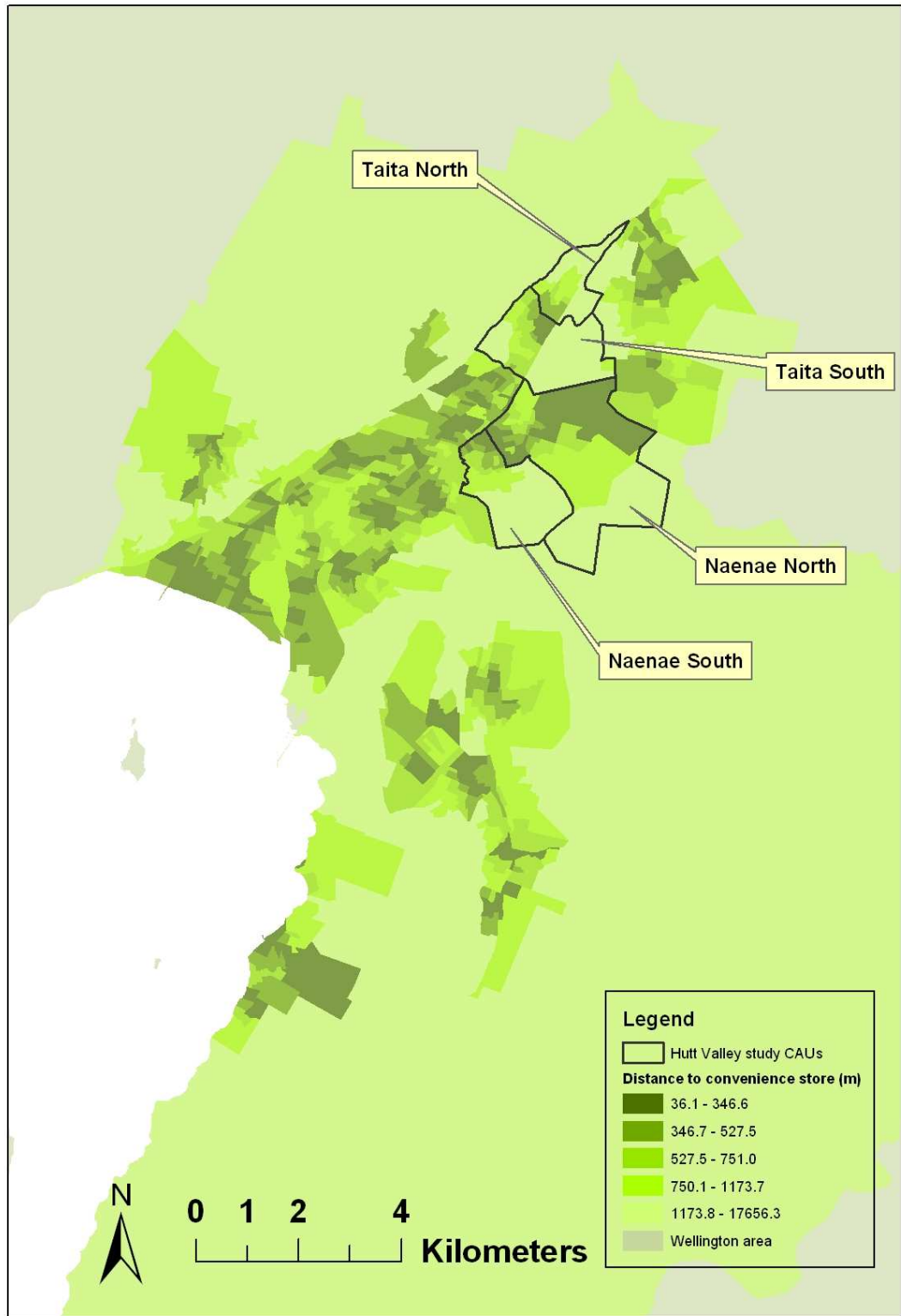


Figure 15: Distance to convenience stores

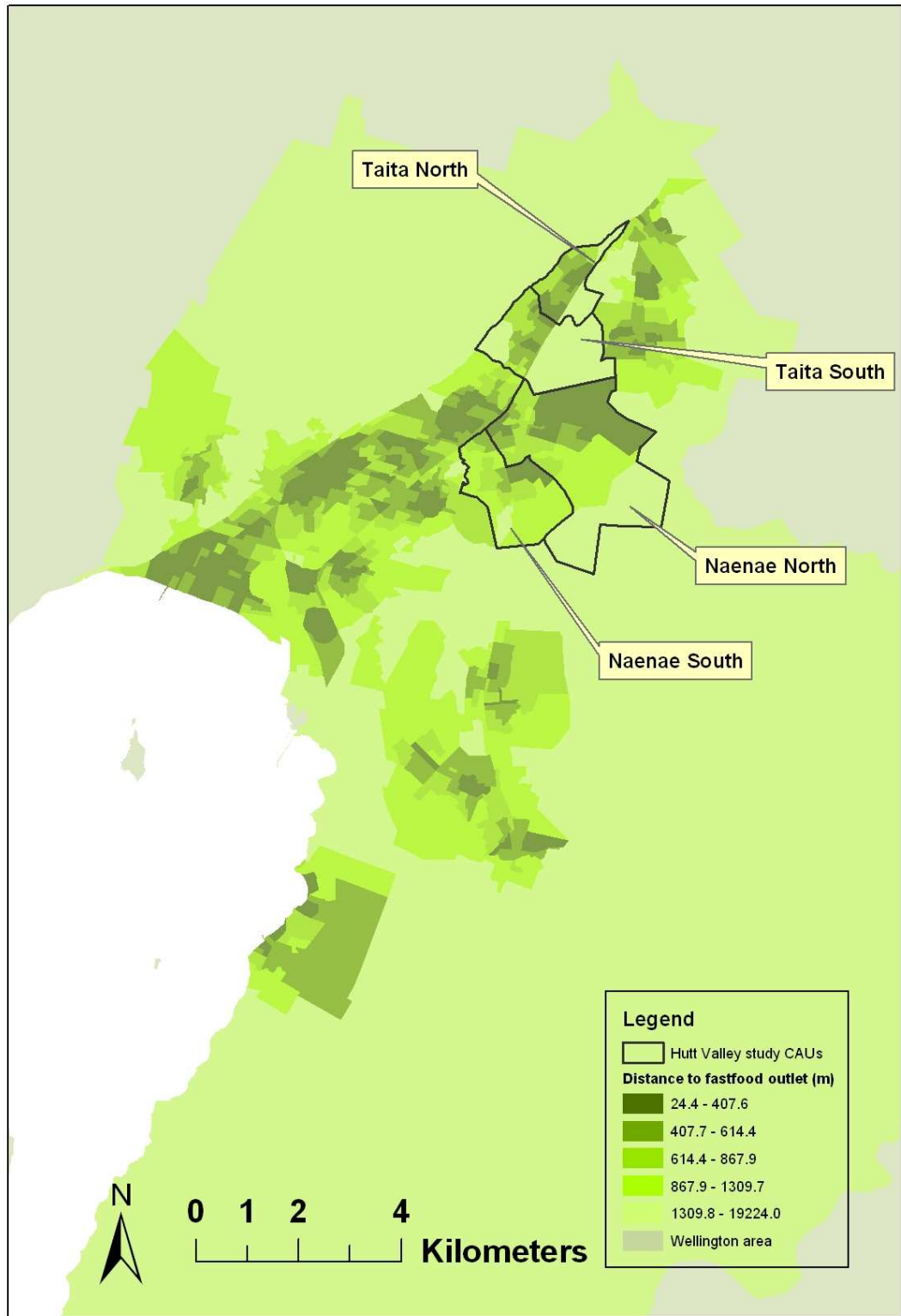


Figure 16: Distance to fast-food outlets

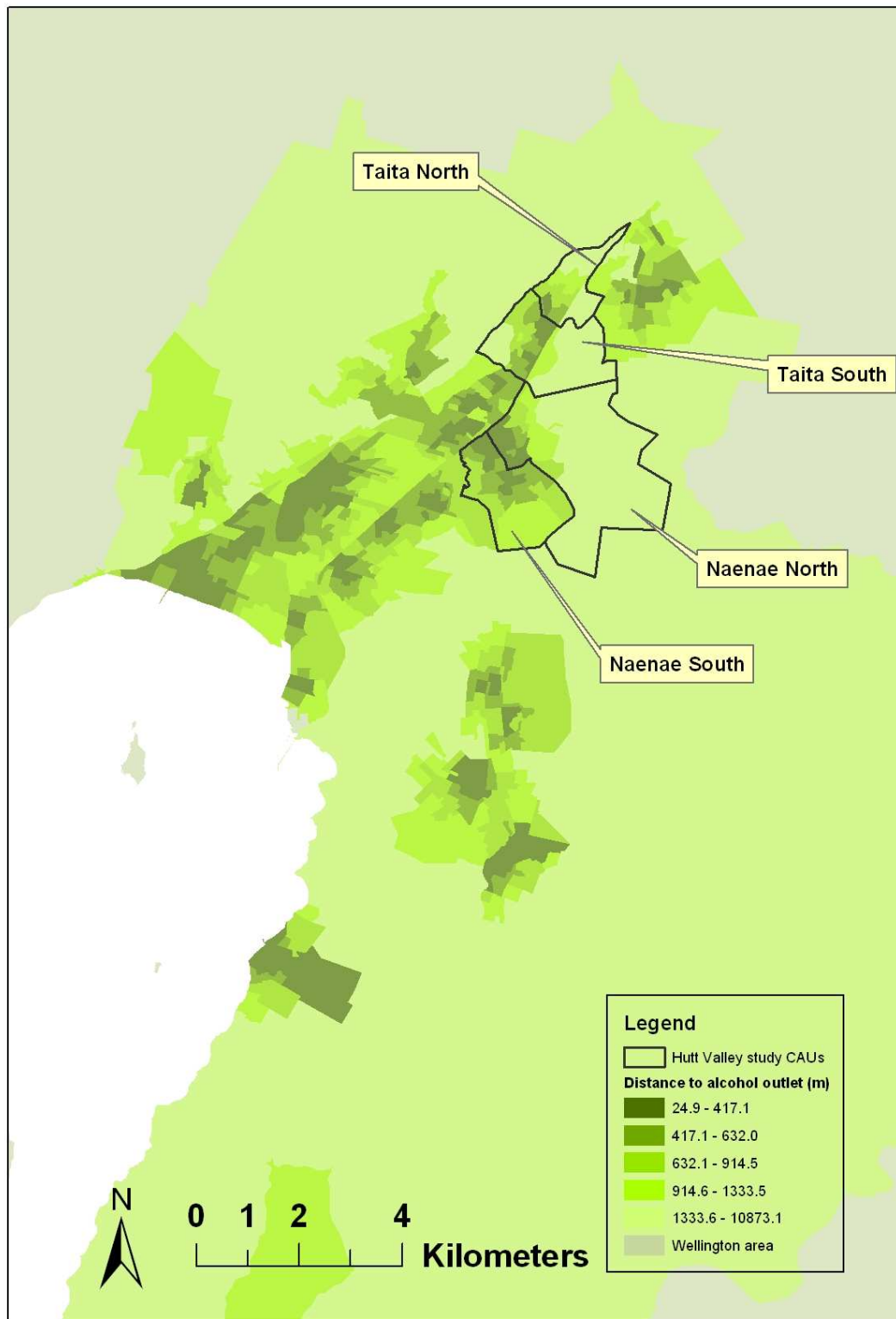


Figure 17: Distance to alcohol outlets

Table 58: Distance to licensed alcohol outlets, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	1052	406	2776	5	17
Taita South	602	132	2408	5	29
Naenae North	930	41	3121	5	17
Naenae South	491	98	1185	3	21
4 CAUs	690	41	3121	4	23
Lower Hutt City	773	25	10873	2	29

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Most informants thought the food shops well patronised.

“It always seems busy at Naenae New World and the dairies.” Education worker

“A lot of them just eat fish and chips.” Housing worker

There are several dairies scattered through the area, which were seen negatively by some informants as being expensive for residents in a predominantly low-income suburb. There were also concerns about the food sold by them to children for lunch, on their way to school.

“They don’t seem to have that ethic of saying ‘no’ to kids, and they [dairies] will continually sell shit for lunch. Despite me going up and saying ‘why do you do that?’”
Education worker

“The kids were going in with ten, fifteen dollars, buying breakfast and lunch; and of course, they were buying a packet of marshmallows, a 1.5 litre of Coke, and maybe a couple of bags of Cheezels and Chippies. And that’s breakfast and lunch.” Justice worker

Informants were divided in their opinions of the shops, although some were highly positive.

“I think we’ve got quite good shops in Naenae.” Non-housing NGO worker

“I go to a local dentist, I go to a dry-cleaning agent here, I use the pharmacy, I use the local fruit shop, I use the local supermarket.” Non-housing NGO worker

While others thought the range of shops limited.

“Taita shops has gone the way of a lot of suburban shops and is now a collection of takeaways and second-hand shops.” Housing worker

“There’s all sorts of stuff, but it’s lower, they’d [the shops] be described as low quality tenants.” City Council employee

“For people wanting to grab lunch, it’s great. It’s cheap, and the quality is good. Put it this way - it hasn’t got a Pak ‘n’ Save. So if you’re looking at... for the families that are wanting to buy their groceries and cook at home, well their only option is New World, and a small Four Square. Actually three: two small Four Squares. But you haven’t got your Pak ‘n’ Saves, you haven’t got your Countdowns, so they’re going to have to

travel down to Lower Hutt for that. Health food: there's one health shop, which also doubles as a cafeteria.” Justice worker

Other shops

Other than the food and post shops Hilary Court shopping area contains several obviously empty shops, a pharmacy, a number of second-hand goods sellers, and shops selling cheap goods. A lingerie shop was regarded as high quality, as was a lawnmower shop.

“I know that the shops in the main [Taita] shopping area was targeted for quite some time there. End of it was like last year where the bakery's windows were smashed and they couldn't get insurance they had to sort it themselves, that was a continuous thing, I think that's slowed, that's stopped now.” Housing worker

Access to pharmacies is showed in Table 59 and Figure 18, the median distance to travel was similar to that for the Hutt Valley.

Table 59: Distance to pharmacy, NACR*

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	1097	504	3488	1	3
Taita South	939	125	2603	1	8
Naenae North	966	121	3166	1	3
Naenae South	1444	293	2269	0	10
4 CAUs	1035	121	3488	1	9
Lower Hutt City	1067	29	20515	1	10

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

The City Council has allocated money to upgrade the Hilary Court Shopping Area as part of the Naenae Urban Design Project, however, the allocated budget is unlikely to be able to fulfil everyone's aspirations.

Community Halls, Marae and Libraries

Community Halls

Both Naenae and Taita have community halls. A review of Community Halls commissioned by the Hutt City Council³⁹ in 2007⁴⁰ found that the Naenae hall had two or three regular bookings most days, and the managers (the Lower Hutt Rock and Roll Club) considered it to be “quite heavily” booked. Two constraints on the hall use were noted, (1) that the venue was frequently “booked out” especially at popular times, and (2) especially in winter, the supper room was reported to be cold. Informants for this project varied in their opinions of the hall use, some felt that it was well utilised, others that it had been captured by certain groups leaving others unable to use it, and others still that it was inappropriately designed for their desired use (a youth centre).

³⁹ The City Council for Lower Hutt City

⁴⁰ “Review of Community Halls owned by Hutt City Council” prepared for Hutt City Council by Dianne Buchan, Chris Cosslett (Corydon Consultants Limited) April 2007

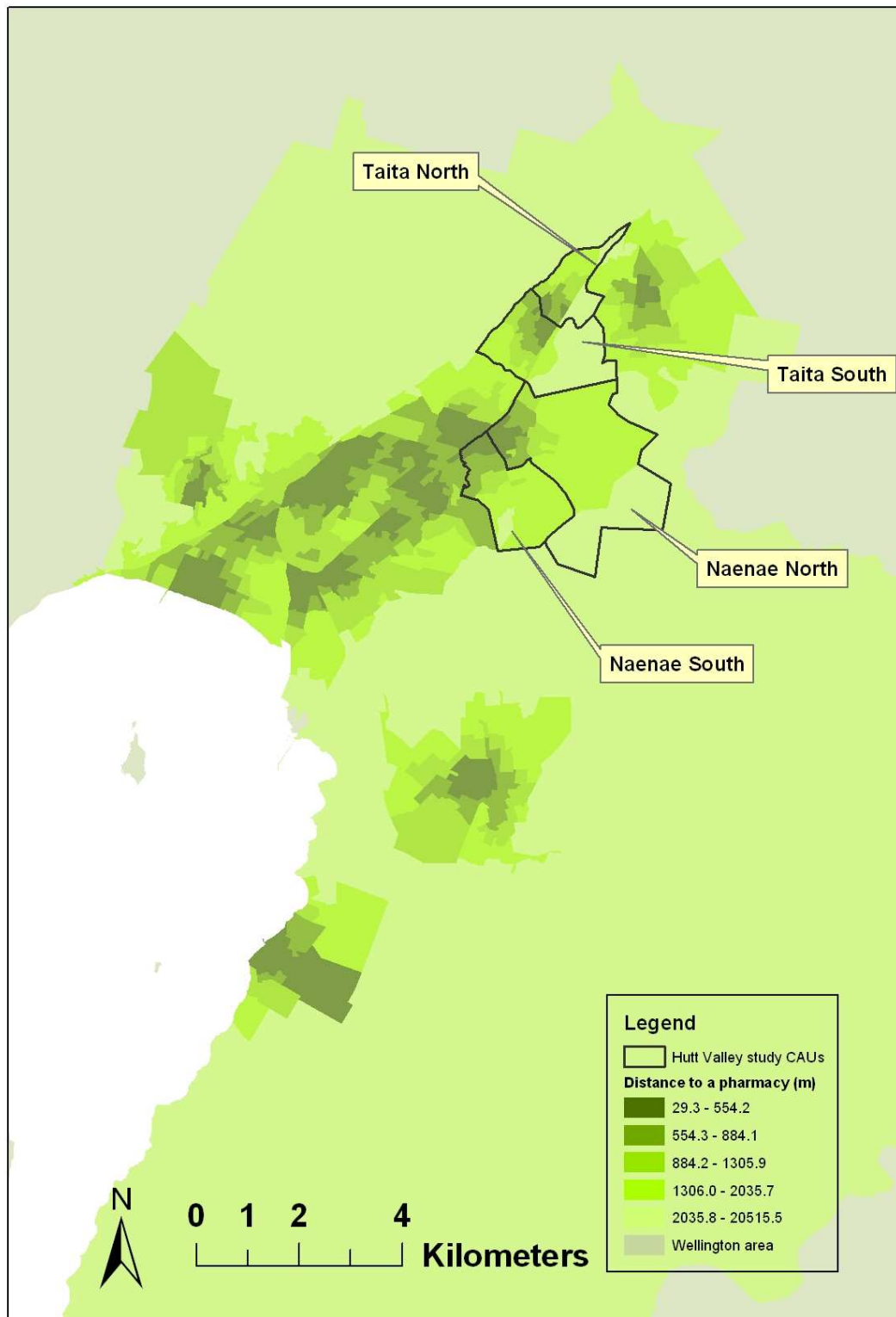


Figure 18: Distance to pharmacy

The City Council review noted that Team Naenae⁴¹ considered the hall could be upgraded and reconfigured to allow: a youth drop-in centre, facilities for elder residents, a place for government departments to run clinics, and that other services (such as Plunket, which had dedicated rooms; and the Blood Service) could also use the reconfigured space. One informant believed that Naenae needed a youth centre – with dedicated space for example, pool tables, music studio and dance floors.

The Taita Community Centre Trust lease the Taita Community Centre from the Hutt City Council⁴². The review of Community Halls stated that until recently it was leased by one group that did not allow wider community access to the centre, and therefore community groups had learned to use other spaces. That report's informants believed that regular bookings for the hall would increase if groups learnt that the space was available again, and if some problems with booking and access were dealt with.

"In Taita there's a real feeling of the underdog, trying to get out there and do something for the community. I'm pretty convinced it's because of the Pomare centre, community house and I think it's the HUCHs ... there's a medical place and they've got a community garden as well, and in Taita you've also got the Taita Community Hall Trust, so you've kind of got somewhere that people can go and talk to other people, there's that sort of centre. In Naenae we don't have a community centre, which is, I mean it would be great to get one, we're hopefully getting one, but it's a bit astonishing that it doesn't have one already. The community hall is not owned by the community, well it's owned by Hutt City Council but it's leased to the Rock and Roll club so it's not actually in the hands of the community, so it's really... . You can rent it off them but you can't... it just doesn't function as a community centre which is a shame." City Council employee

The Pomare Community House also operates out of Taita.

"It's just general social service, so people go there sort of like for advice, and maybe some advocacy, some... I'll say some social work, traditional social work. At Pomare there's also the Health Centre, which gets a lot of people." Church leader

"It's a house that has several different . . . funding streams, one of which was health and they're trying to get it together like a one-stop shop. So it's been open eight, nine months now." Health sector manager

Marae

Figure 60 shows the distance to marae from the study areas. Te Mangungu Marae is an urban Marae located in Naenae, and both local secondary schools have on-site Marae. Similarly to a number of other community resources, Taita and Naenae show good access to Marae.

"There is a Marae in Naenae, but it's not like a full-time Marae. It's only really used for really like a tangi, or something." Justice worker

⁴¹ Team Naenae is a neighbourhood group that works at improving the community

⁴² The City Council for Lower Hutt City

Table 60: Distance to marae, NACR*

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	3224	2613	3519	0	2
Taita South	2322	1437	3153	0	3
Naenae North	800	123	2224	0	2
Naenae South	1611	1037	2646	0	2
4 CAUs	1714	123	3519	0	2
Lower Hutt City	1878	98	20936	0	2

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Libraries

Both Naenae and Taita have community libraries, with Naenae's being larger. Informants were positive but generally unenthusiastic about the libraries. The distance residents of Taita and Naenae must go to access a library compared favourably with Lower Hutt City (see Table 61).

Table 61: Distance to library, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	1259	573	3455	1	2
Taita South	827	216	2531	1	3
Naenae North	1111	285	3393	1	2
Naenae South	1546	501	2370	0	1
4 CAUs	1158	216	3455	0	2
Lower Hutt City	1666	93	23701	0	2

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

One informant noted that since the "Naenae Truancy Programme" started, elders have felt more comfortable visiting the library, as they can now do so without being accosted by teenagers.

"Both nice little libraries, they're quite newly done up. Money's been spent on them."
City Council employee

"A lot of elderly people just sit-they have a lot of seats in Naenae." City Council employee

Services and Social Services

Medical services

Informants were generally pleased with the standard of health care when it could be accessed. A health nurse was also available some days at schools.

“Pomare has a really good health clinic.” Housing worker

The distance to medical centres was similar in Taita, Naenae and Lower Hutt City as a whole (see Table 62 and Figure 19). Naenae South mesh-blocks tended to have fewer medical centres inside 800m than the other CAUs in Taita and Naenae.

Although the distance to the medical centres was not great, physical access to a medical centre does not mean that the medical centre has open books and is willing and able to accept new patients. As in other parts of the Hutt Valley accessing a GP service can be difficult.

“Access to primary care there’s issues in the Hutt in general. These particular areas are no worse, no better.” Health worker

“There’s an issue with doctors all over the place of course, but it’s just as hard in Naenae for people to access their doctor because there’s not enough of them and cases are big and that that affects things too...Let alone paying for them. .Even when they want to access a doctor they’re waiting days to get in. That’s really tricky.” Education worker

“It’s so hard to get a doctor, desperately hard to get a doctor, people are on waiting lists to get to that local doctor.” Education worker

There is a dentist in Naenae, but none in Taita. Although the Naenae dentist is open during evenings and on weekends, it does not participate in the adolescent oral health service, so teenagers must travel outside the area to access their free dental services.

Plunket is the main well-child provider in the area. There are also Māori and Pacific specific well-child services. Taita and Naenae had similar access to Plunket services as Lower Hutt City (see Table 63 and Figure 20).

Table 62: Distance to medical centre, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	774	71	2043	2	6
Taita South	918	104	2682	2	7
Naenae North	912	164	3112	2	6
Naenae South	1475	479	2299	0	8
4 CAUs	937	71	3112	1	7
Lower Hutt City	1074	71	20344	1	8

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Table 63: Distance to Plunket, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	1110	520	3498	0	3
Taita South	882	214	2719	1	4
Naenae North	993	79	3087	1	3
Naenae South	1093	441	1887	1	5
4 CAUs	1000	79	3498	1	5
Lower Hutt City	1346	79	27255	0	4

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Emergency Services

Emergency services (accident and emergency, ambulance and fire stations) were among the few NACR resources not directly available in Taita and Naenae (the other unavailable NACR resource was beaches). However, the distances to the emergency resources were similar to those for Lower Hutt City (see Tables 64-66).

Table 64: Distance to accident and emergency, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	5489	4951	6367	0	0
Taita South	4300	3443	11584	0	0
Naenae North	3611	2604	5893	0	0
Naenae South	3473	2304	4268	0	1
4 CAUs	3965	2304	11584	0	0
Lower Hutt City	4695	208	29669	0	0

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Table 65: Distance to ambulance, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	5965	5392	6807	0	0
Taita South	4796	3952	11047	0	0
Naenae North	3597	2626	5807	0	0
Naenae South	3094	1909	3889	0	1
4 CAUs	3959	1909	11047	0	0
Lower Hutt City	3601	298	27976	0	1

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Table 66: Distance to fire station, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)			Median number within	
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	800m	3000m
Taita North	3017	2445	3860	0	2
Taita South	1793	936	2652	0	2
Naenae North	2481	1321	4700	0	2
Naenae South	2754	1585	3549	0	1
4 CAUs	2494	936	4700	0	2
Lower Hutt City	2027	57	20836	0	2

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Government Services

A community policing centre operates in Naenae. Naenae and Taita have community constables that operate out of this station. Informants were highly positive about the community constable.

“Having the police there is really cool: a police constable came along and did a guest... talk to our clients.” Non-housing NGO worker

Work and Income New Zealand has a neighbourhood unit in Naenae. Some informants reported the operation of a part-time outreach clinic by Work and Income New Zealand in a community house in Taita, however Work and Income New Zealand's national helpline staff did not know of this.

There were reports that closure of Housing New Zealand's Taita neighbourhood unit made contact more formal and problematic for tenants. Although satellite desks were available one day a week in Pomare and Naenae, some client had transport difficulties.

“I do hear them say that a lot of them miss the ...neighbourhood units, because it was, they used to go there and it was a bit of a drop in centre by the sounds of it, where they'd meet up with people and talk and it and it was a bit more ... warm for them rather than coming down here, it was closer for them, especially the elderly, 'cause it is a problem for the elderly to get into this office. I mean generally if they have problems we'll go and see them .. . Some beneficiaries many, some parents, some of them have problems. Most of them just get rides with their friends or catch a bus.” Housing worker

Clients with complex needs could find it difficult to negotiate the different services. Some informants found a lack of joined-up services problematic.

[Re cold and lack of carpets in houses] “And our families will say, ‘Hey what do we do about this?’ And it's a housing thing so they go to their housing case manager and they'll just be kind of dismissed rather than . . . I mean maybe they should be referred to Work and Income to get help to pay for carpets or maybe they should be maybe other options could be discussed with them, like maybe we'll do some put some tape around their window to improve the seals or maybe we could look at other options for you if you're finding the house really, really cold – You know, ‘What's your heating like?’” Non-housing NGO worker

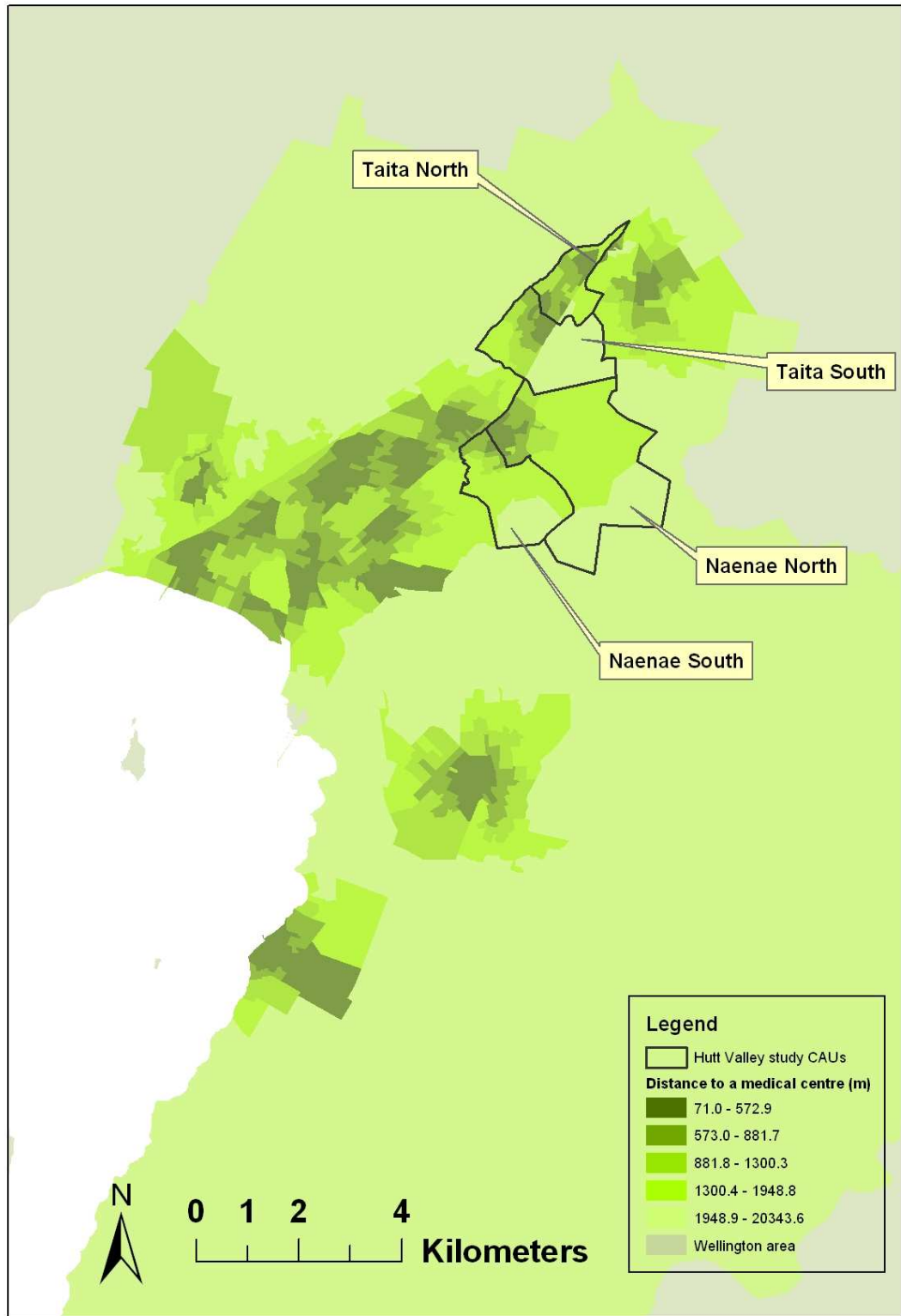


Figure 19: Distance to Medical Centre

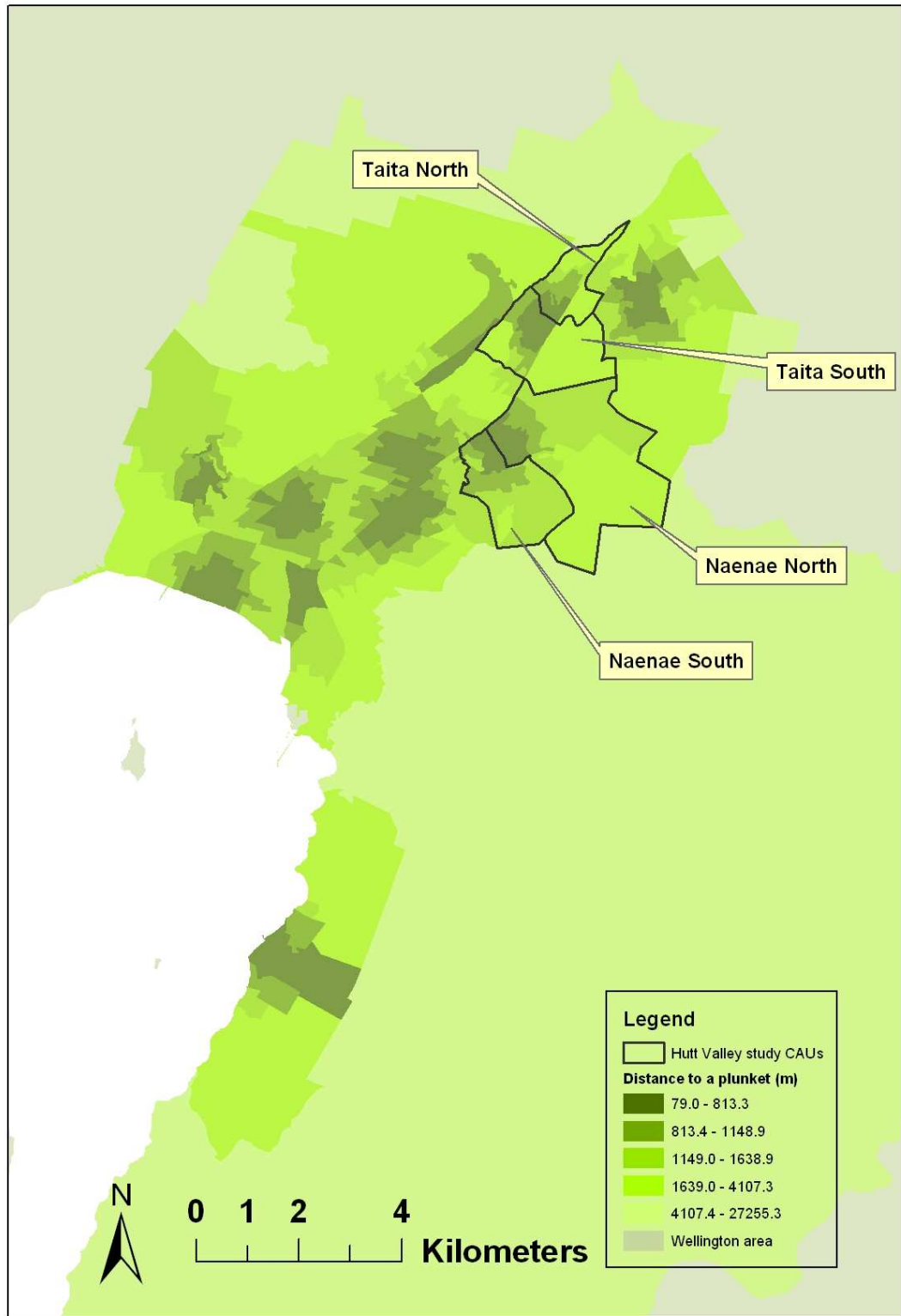


Figure 20: Distance to Plunket

Grandparents raising grandchildren could find accessing support difficult.

"They have trouble accessing support... WINZ and all that sort of stuff." Education worker

Community Sports Facilities

This section contains information on sporting facilities. Other sporting programmes, such as those run by Te Hua Rangatahi Trust, without dedicated clubrooms, are reported in the "Community Initiatives and Targeted Interventions" section. Due to the depth and range of sports operating in the community, the sporting programmes and facilities reported here should be regarded as indicative, rather than exhaustive.

Informants were proud of the Naenae Olympic Pool, and regarded it as a good facility for the area, with reasonable prices (current casual prices are \$2.50 for a child, and \$4.00 for an adult, with concession cards available). There were few perceived barriers to residents' use of it. The pool has a 100m waterslide, a zipline and diving boards. Most informants were highly positive about the pool.

"The pool is a big thing for them." Education worker

"The pool was the first Olympic sized swimming pool in the southern hemisphere..... that is another place where a lot of families gather..... that pool is an important place for Naenae." City Council employee

"Second fastest hydro-slide in New Zealand." City Council employee

However, one informant believed the majority (80 percent) of pool users were from outside of Naenae.

Exercise groups for the community also take place at the swimming pool. A diverse range of ethnic groups attend.

"They all mix: India, Tokelau, Tonga, the region and community...[times of the meetings] and the palagi." Education worker

Leisure Active, the division of Hutt City Council⁴³ that manages the pool, is opening a gym in the pool building in the immediate future. Although informants believed this was a positive development, there was less enthusiasm, with one saying that with memberships beginning at \$11 per week many residents would not be able to afford it. The business case prepared while deciding to locate a gym at Naenae pool⁴⁴ noted that the gym would serve a low-income, high Māori, high Pacific population, and that these groups were a great concern when considering inactivity, and obesity.

Walter Nash Stadium is located next to the Taita netball courts. A feasibility study in 2007⁴⁵ recommended extending this stadium by three courts. The feasibility study considered the stadium in the context of demand for indoor courts from the whole Hutt Valley community, not only Taita and Naenae. The study consulted primarily with Hutt

⁴³ The City Council for Lower Hutt City

⁴⁴ <http://www.huttcity.govt.nz/upload/calendars/2956%5CAAppendix1BusinessCaseAnalysisNaenaePoolFitnessSuite.pdf>
Business Case Analysis Naenae Pool Fitness Suite prepared by Marcus Sherwood Leisure Active Business Unit Manager 2006

⁴⁵ [http://www.huttcity.govt.nz/Council/Global-Calendar/Meetings/Operations-and-Compliance-Committee-Previous-Meetings/Operations-and-Compliance-Committee-Meeting-12-June-2007/Walter Nash Stadium Feasibility Study Report no: O&C2007/2/3](http://www.huttcity.govt.nz/Council/Global-Calendar/Meetings/Operations-and-Compliance-Committee-Previous-Meetings/Operations-and-Compliance-Committee-Meeting-12-June-2007/Walter%20Nash%20Stadium%20Feasibility%20Study%20Report%20no%3A%20O&C2007/2/3)

Valley Basketball and Netball Hutt Valley, also consulted were Volleyball and College Sport. Table tennis is another user of the stadium. The Stadium Trust⁴⁶ was also attempting to upgrade lighting in the stadium.

The current Taita netball courts are reportedly well used.

"Netball courts are well used, from dawn till dusk during the season." Housing worker

Fraser Park (in Taita) is the home of the Avalon Rugby Football club, formed by the amalgamation of Taita and Naenae clubs some years ago. Facilities there include a sawdust-floored gymnasium. Other facilities at Fraser Park include an artificial turf hockey field, and the clubrooms of the Naenae Hockey Club, the Fraser Park Squash Racquets Club. The Hutt Valley Dodgers play softball there.

The Randwick Rugby League Club is based at Naenae Park, however people from outside Taita and Naenae belong to it.

"Quite a few people I've spoken to say "Yes, I play for Randwick", but they live in Stokes Valley." Justice worker

The Naenae Boxing Academy runs in Naenae, near Hilary Court.

Badminton Hutt Valley has a purpose-built complex in Naenae, with seven international-standard courts with a gym/weights room, and lounge and bar facilities⁴⁷. The complex is also used for aerobics and karate.

Naenae and Taita both have bowls clubs. However some concern was expressed that not all people who might like to participate were able to do so.

"They're all on fixed incomes, and most of them just can't afford to do anything." Housing worker

Parks

Taita and Naenae have both large and small parks in the immediate area. Table 67 and Figure 21 show the physical accessibility of parks. In Taita and Naenae, as in Lower Hutt City, the median distance to a park was less than 200 meters.

Large parks in the areas include Walter Midenhall Park, Naenae Park, Fraser Park and Walter Nash Park.

Walter Midenhall Park near the Hilary Court Shopping Centre is the home of Naenae Olympic Swimming Pool and the community garden. It has tennis courts that are reportedly well used, and a skate park.

As well as the formal soccer/rugby fields on Naenae Park there is a walkway along a stream, and a children's playground. As Naenae Park is extensive, it has sizeable connections to four streets (with smaller access ways onto another two streets.) Touch rugby, athletics, cricket and softball are also played there.

⁴⁶<http://www.huttcity.govt.nz/upload/Calendars/3185%5CImproved%20Lighting%20for%20Walter%20Nash%20Stadium.pdf> Improved Lighting for Walter Nash Stadium Report no: F&A2007/4/1

⁴⁷ http://www.sportingpulse.com/assoc_page.cgi?c=1-2413-0-0-0&SID=21052

Table 67: Distance to parks and reserves, NACR*, 2008

	Distance (m)		
	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Taita North	127	51	389
Taita South	198	49	529
Naenae North	142	32	1155
Naenae South	142	27	535
4 CAUs	165	27	1155
Lower Hutt City	170	7	5890

* Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Fraser Park is Lower Hutt City's largest sports ground, and includes grounds for several sporting codes. There is a hockey stadium adjacent to the park, other sports played there include rugby, rugby league, soccer, touch rugby, cricket and softball. The Hutt River stop-banks run through Fraser Park, with a trail for walkers and cyclists.

Walter Nash Park is the home of Walter Nash Stadium and the Taita netball courts.

Smaller pocket parks dot Taita and Naenae. Several informants felt the pocket parks were not safe – mainly because of visibility concerns.

These hidden parks, they look good on maybe a plan but they're not safe... you can't see once you go down these alleyways and into your park, you can't see what's happening... all sorts could be happening and no one would know...."
Education worker

"There's some small parks towards the end of High Street in the Pomare area, with swings, and stuff like that. The only issue with that is that in some of those areas, those parks are not always safe, if that makes sense. . . . You know, like not always safe for kids to be unsupervised there, because of other kids, sometimes. Depends on the neighbourhood." Church leader

As well as the formal parks the hills surrounding Naenae are a potential recreation area. One long-time resident recalled many hours spent on the hills as a child/teen, but now felt that the hills were unsafe for a solo walker. Although tracks on the hills are reported to be well maintained by the City Council the murder of Karl Kuchenbecker in January 2007 on the Wainuiomata/Hutt hills was cited by informants as a disincentive for their use.

Another informant felt that residents not living very close to the hills tended to ignore them.

"There are walking tracks there, but I would suspect they're not used as much as they... put it this way: there's not much impeding people from using them, other than themselves. So I think from Hutt City Council's side of it, that's good. They've maintained tracks, there is access ways, they're signposted, if people want to use them, yes, there's very little inhibiting.... No, I don't think they are [actually used]. I mean, you'll get people that live close to them, which... they're always up there, going for a walk, walking the dog, but the people that don't live close to them are probably not using them." Justice worker

The kids don't talk about building forts or going up the Rata Street loop walk or going up onto the ridgeline. We talk about that with them but they don't say: "oh yeah, I..."...They don't go and wander up into the hills and build forts, they just wander....looking for opportunity..." Education worker

"I suppose people feel a little bit unsafe up there, maybe because of the shooting, probably not very good publicity for it, even though that was just really bad luck." City Council employee

Taita, especially, was identified as having few places where children could safely play.

"They had a group called Great Start Taita, which involved children from the three local schools here, to talk about what the kids would like to see in Taita and the thing that all the kids have come up with was a playground, a decent playground. There was one a few years ago and it was removed because it was vandalised...the kids really don't have a lot here at all, there's not a lot for them to do." Education worker

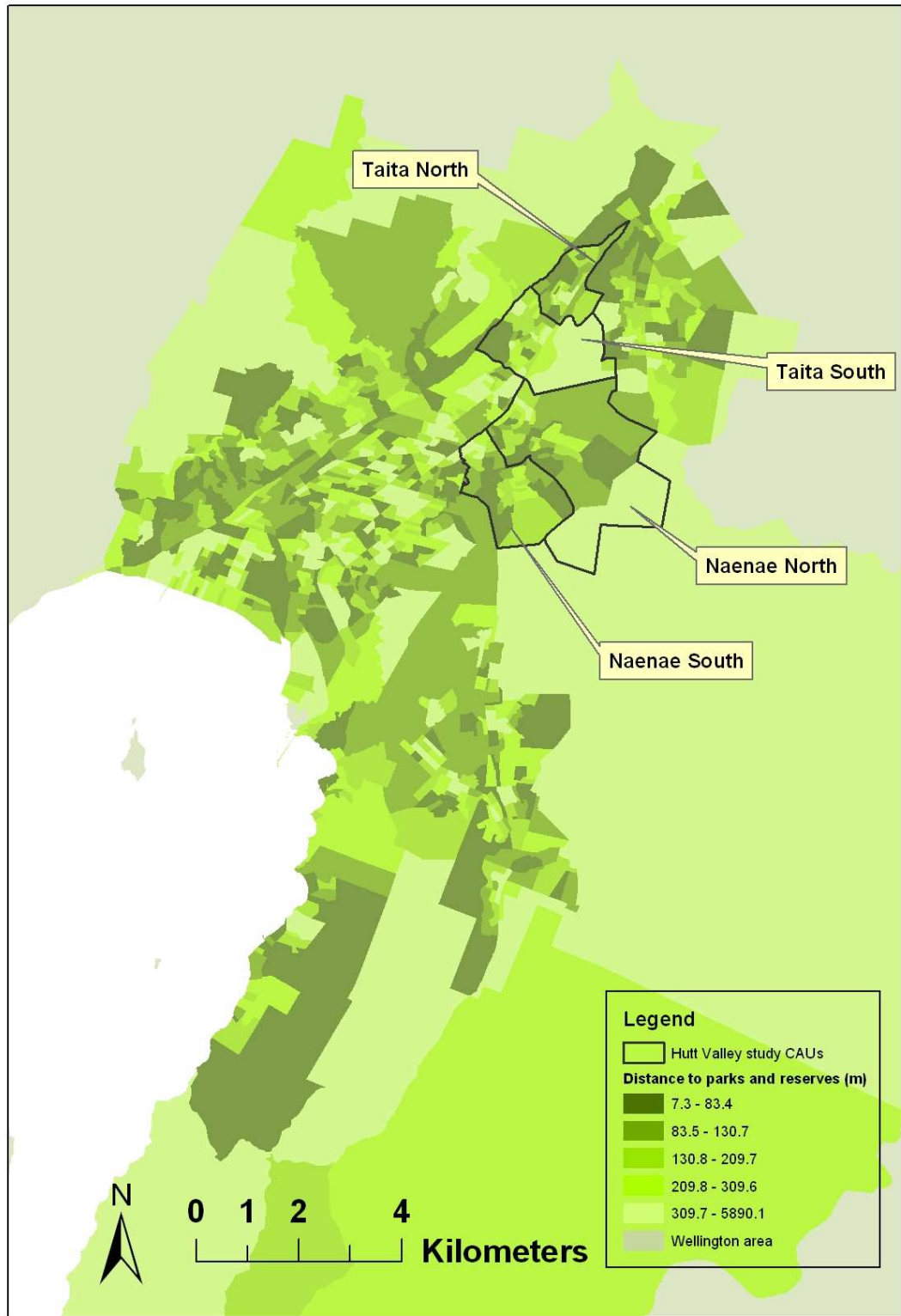


Figure 21: Distance to Parks and Reserves

Unpaid Work

Unpaid work can be considered a community amenity. It is necessary for many community groups and marae to function.

Overall, the number of unpaid activities per adult resident of Taita and Naenae was similar to national and regional averages (1.7 - see Table 68). Most people (about 97 percent) reported either taking part in no unpaid activities or general household chores such as cooking and gardening – thus almost everyone who took part in unpaid activities did general household chores in their own home. The four CAUs of Taita and Naenae had about the usual percentage reporting this (96.3 percent), but a slightly greater percentage reported taking part in no unpaid activities, and a lower percentage reported taking part in general household chores. A greater percentage than regional and national norms also reported looking after an ill or disabled member of their household – indeed a greater proportion than the norms reported each of the personal caring activities (looking after children and people with illness or disabilities in their own household or other households) although these differences were not always statistically significant. The need for these caring activities is suggested by the larger than usual proportion of children under the age of 15 in the areas, and the relatively high proportion of people receiving invalids and sickness benefits.

Despite the larger proportion of people undertaking no unpaid activities the average number of activities reported per person was similar to the national and regional averages. This suggested that those who did undertake unpaid activities, may have done more than people from other areas (2.0 rather than the regional and national average of 1.9 – although the difference is not statistically significant). However, despite this increased level of unpaid work, the level of reported volunteerism, for and through community organisations and Marae was slightly lower than regional and national averages. It was as if the level of available caring was all being used by the higher proportion of dependent people in the community.

Table 68: Unpaid activities in the four weeks prior to Census day, Census 2006

	No Activities %	Household Work, Cooking, Repairs, Gardening etc for Own Household %	Looking After a Child Who is a Member of Own Household %	Looking After a Member of Own Household Who is Ill or has a Disability %	Looking after a Child Who Does Not live in Own Household %	Helping Someone Who is Ill or has a Disability Who Does Not live in Own Household %	Other Helping or Voluntary Work For or Through any Organisation, Group or Marae %	activities per person
Taita North	16.5	79.2	33.9	11.4	18.3	11.4	16.2	1.70
Taita South	13.6	82.8	34.6	9.8	16.3	9.0	13.9	1.66
Naenae North	16.3	79.9	35.7	10.6	19.4	10.3	14.1	1.70
Naenae South	11.3	85.4	34.9	10.6	19.4	9.6	13.6	1.74
4 CAUs	14.5	81.8	34.9	10.6	18.5	10.1	14.4	1.70
Upper Hutt City	10.6	87.2	33.4	7.9	17.6	9.4	14.6	1.70
Lower Hutt City	10.4	87.1	34.4	8.3	18.1	9.3	15.1	1.72
Wellington Region	9.7	87.9	31.1	7.5	16.6	9.1	16.2	1.68
New Zealand	11.3	86.1	31.6	7.8	16.2	9.1	15.4	1.66

There were few differences in volunteerism by tenure (see Table 69). Housing New Zealand tenants reported a higher rate of having participated in no unpaid activities. Among all tenures nearly everyone who reported having participated in unpaid activities reported that they had done household activities. This rate of household activity was lower among Housing New Zealand tenants (and to some extent private renters) than among owner occupiers. This may reflect either tenants not involving themselves in the ongoing maintenance of their dwelling, or a greater level of debility among tenants. The possibility of a greater level of debility among tenants is borne out by the higher rate of tenants who reported looking after an ill or disabled household member. Despite this higher rate of illness the average number of activities per person was similar for all forms of tenure.

Table 69: Unpaid activities in the four weeks prior to census day by tenure, Census 2006

		No Activ. %	Household Work, Cooking, Repairs, Gardening etc for Own Household %	Looking After a Child Who is a Member of Own Household %	Looking After a Member of Own Household Who is Ill or has a Disability %	Looking after a Child Who Does Not live in Own Household %	Helping Someone Who is Ill or has a Disability Who Does Not live in Own Household %	Other Helping or Voluntary Work For or Through any Organisati on, Group or Marae %	Unpaid activities per person
Taita and Naenae	Owned - family trust	9.8	86.6	33.5	10.4	19.5	11.0	17.7	1.79
Taita and Naenae	Owned - direct	9.2	88.4	33.3	8.9	17.3	9.6	16.0	1.73
Taita and Naenae	Rented - private	12.7	83.2	41.8	11.7	21.7	10.8	13.3	1.83
Taita and Naenae	Rented - HNZC	16.9	77.3	36.8	14.5	19.0	11.2	13.6	1.73
Wellington Region	Owned - family trust	7.4	90.5	33.5	7.7	18.4	10.3	20.3	1.81
Wellington Region	Owned - direct	7.2	91.0	33.8	7.8	17.0	9.6	17.8	1.77
Wellington Region	Rented - private	8.2	89.6	27.8	6.2	16.1	7.3	12.2	1.59
Wellington Region	Rented - HNZC	16.7	78.2	37.2	13.1	19.0	10.9	13.7	1.72
Total New Zealand	Owned - family trust	9.0	88.5	31.4	7.5	17.3	10.0	19.2	1.74
Total New Zealand	Owned - direct	8.7	89.1	32.5	7.8	16.3	9.4	16.7	1.72
Total New Zealand	Rented - private	9.8	87.6	33.7	7.4	16.8	8.0	11.8	1.65
Total New Zealand	Rented - HNZC	17.3	77.4	39.7	14.5	18.1	10.9	13.4	1.74

Religious Groups

As was described in the Religion part of the demographics section, religion is important for many residents of Taita and Naenae. As well as a place to practise their faith, many religious groups run programmes to help their members, and others in the community.

These programmes are reported in the “Community Initiatives and Targeted Interventions” section.

The Lower Hutt Islamic Centre is in Taita and there are many churches in the area.

“Church groups, quite a few churches, seem to be well patronised. There seems to be quite a bit of activity in the local churches. Pacific Island Church, local Catholic Church, Anglican Church, Presbyterian church.” Non-housing NGO worker

“It’s a very religious area, Christian, a lot of Christians.” City Council employee



Targeted Interventions and Community Initiatives

“There is still, there is a tight community as well.” City Council employee

“You’ve also got really strong local . . . support for their communities.” Health sector manager

“A push. A real push for positivity in the area that seems to be being driven by people that live in the community.” Education worker

There are many targeted interventions and community initiatives occurring in Naenae and Taita, in some cases it is hard to categorise them and there seems little point in doing so. Due to the depth and range of initiatives and interventions operating in the community, those reported here should be regarded as indicative, rather than exhaustive.

The organisations are actively concerned that they work together in a co-operative rather than competitive manner. A Naenae youth workers network operates to ensure that the workers know what is available in the area.

“[List of community and intervention groups] I like to hear that these groups working alongside each other. I had noticed in the past that some groups become a little bit individual and I attend these meetings so I can hear what is going on in the community so we can work alongside each other and put in place programmes that will complement each other or benefit each other rather than double up.” Non-housing NGO worker

The “Fruit in Schools” programme is operating in schools in Naenae and Taita. Separate literacy initiatives are underway. Schools in the areas are part of the “Health Promoting Schools” initiative. “Enviroschools” were also mentioned as active. Schools also share social workers, and host life-skills programmes for at-risk teens. The City Council has a youth development officer who engages with school students – for instance in the painting of a basket-ball court. The Naenae Urban Design Project works with local secondary students as part of the NCEA framework about the area. Schools also operate sports programmes.

Homework centres, have in the past, or currently operate in several places in the Naenae and Taita. However, children were apparently reluctant to attend homework programmes located in a place they did not feel they belonged, for instance a school they did not attend.

“But in practice kids won’t [go]... ours would not want to be going into another school for a homework centre, and it’s just because it’s not theirs.” Education worker

Te Hua Rangatahi Trust aims to provide opportunities for children and youth from Naenae, Taita and near-by areas to participate and succeed through a range of programmes. They aim to keep fees low to ensure that there are as few barriers as feasible to participation. Te Rau Taiohi is a Kapa Haka group for secondary students and young (under age 25) school-leavers, enabling those who enjoyed Kapa Haka at school to continue to develop those skills. The Mid-Valley Athletic club meets, primarily in summer,

at Naenae Park with over 160 children (many local) participating, and some local children who are not formally enrolled in the club participate informally. Mid-Valley Touch Rugby allows youth from several colleges to play in the same team. The Trust also runs programmes supporting the athletes/youth during the off season, and is encouraging family/whanau involvement.

“Some of them have no shoes, but they can run like the wind.” Non-housing NGO worker

The Naenae Boxing Academy also aims to work with youth.

Informants in Naenae generally believed that sport was easy for the children of Naenae to access. Informants in Taita were not so positive – there seemed to be fewer programmes and the need to travel to Naenae was a barrier.

Inter-sectoral initiatives have occurred, for instance between the District Health Board and the City Council.

It can be difficult for community organisations to find the money to pay for all the interventions they would like to participate in.

“So people want a youth worker in the colleges, want us to send one, but it's very hard now to get people who will work part-time in youth work. We've only got enough money to pay a part-time youth worker, so the chances are it won't happen. And if we get funding that says, "Yes, you can have enough for one salary", but that person's got to go find a whole lot of other money for operational stuff. They spend half their time trying to find grants, and stuff like that.” Church leader

Tamati Whangai run holiday programmes for children in the area.

Vibe, the youth health service in the Hutt Valley, runs health clinics through the colleges. There are also school health nurses, and Pacific health nurses. The local Primary Health Organisation was reported to run several programmes. Workers from the Tukotahi trust run through Kokiri Marae also give health services to the area.

The Naenae “Vege Treasure Garden” (named by a local child) is a small community garden at a highly visible location in Walter Midenhall Park. Local schools have been involved with the planting. Those who help care for the garden are encouraged to take vegetables home. Despite its visible location it has never been vandalised, apparently patrons of the local hotel protect it. An aim of the garden is to encourage residents to try growing their own vegetables. There are plans for a larger, formally co-ordinated community garden. Taita also has a community garden.

“Maybe have something, and come back later and plant something. The best, I was so happy when I saw a whole lot of cabbages went, okay hope they were used well, and the next day I came back and there was a whole lot of little onions planted.” City Council employee

“There's the health benefits of growing your own vegetables and there's the social aspect of community gardens.” City Council employee

A “men's sheds” project is also underway based on an Australian model targeting older men.

“A workspace for older men.” City Council employee

An initiative, the “Naenae Truancy Programme” spearheaded by the local police aims to keep truant school-children from congregating at the Hilary Court shopping complex. The retailers in the area have agreed not to serve children during school hours, thereby

making the area less desirable to “hang out” in. The initiative has apparently worked, with many of the teenagers returning to school. An added benefit, according to some, is that the shop-keepers are experiencing a reduction in shop-lifting.

Food-banks have operated in the area in the past. However, there do not seem to be any currently active, with potential clients being referred to the overall Lower Hutt food-bank. Excess vegetables from the community garden are given to the Lower Hutt food-bank. One primary school operates a “food co-op” bulk buying food and reselling it cheaply.

Budgeting and financial awareness programmes have been run. Services to help people choosing, getting and maintaining a job have been run. These services have included such skills as developing a ‘career-plan’ and writing CVs.

“We found that the demand for budget advisers was higher than the number of budget advisers that we had.” Church leader

Both Naenae and Taita have community patrols, where volunteers from the local community patrol the streets on weekend nights. The City Council supports the patrols with the use of a council car to patrol with. The volunteers watch out for potential trouble in the community and call the police if any intervention is necessary.

“The community it’s really improved. ... The night security they’re working in the centre. They no more, like when I said before, no more the young children just hang around in there doing their painting or throw the stones in the shops.” Education worker

The Naenae Festival Day which had stalls from different community groups and organisations and a stage with a band, was well-attended.

“It brought the people together. You saw happy faces, kids running round. Those kind of things we probably need more of.” City Council employee

Team Naenae is a community group that works together doing projects in the community.

“They’re quite active in wanting to see things happen in Naenae.” City Council employee

The Tumeke Taita event helped establish community connections, and has evolved into a project group.

“We came together to do an event, and now meet together to do other things.” City Council employee

Informants believed there was a lot going on in the area.

“There’s a lot of government effort in the area, especially with young people.” City Council employee

“There’s probably thousands [community initiatives in the area].” Health sector manager

“A variety of [health projects] over there.” Health sector manager

Appendix A

Information Sheet and Consent Form

Hutt Healthy Housing Baseline INFORMATION SHEET FOR *ADULT PARTICIPANTS*

Thank you for showing an interest in this project. Please read this information sheet carefully before deciding whether or not to participate. If you decide to participate we thank you. If you decide not to take part there will be no disadvantage to you of any kind and we thank you for considering our request.

What is the Aim of the Project?

Housing New Zealand is going to start running its “Healthy Housing” Programme in the Hutt Valley shortly. It would like to know more about the community in Naenae and Taita so it can make its programme as useful as possible. It also wants to be able to see if running its programme makes a difference, so is finding out what the community is like before it starts so it can compare it to what happens later on.

What Type of Participants are being sought?

We want participants who work in the communities of Taita and Naenae. We especially want to talk to people from the education and housing sectors and any outreach workers.

What will Participants be Asked to Do?

You will be interviewed either over the telephone or face-to-face (you decide which one), and asked about the communities of Taita and Naenae. If you are willing we may talk to several people from the same sector (housing or education etc) at the same time in a focus group. We will tape-record each of the interviews

You do not need to take part in the project, and you will not be disadvantaged in any way.

Can Participants Change their Mind and Withdraw from the Project?

You may withdraw from participation in the project at any time and without any disadvantage to yourself of any kind.

What Data or Information will be Collected and What Use will be Made of it?

You will be asked about the area of Taita and Naenae, and your knowledge of the place the community and the services available in it.

This project involves an open-questioning technique where the precise nature of the questions which will be asked have not been determined in advance, but will depend on the way in which the interview develops. Consequently, although the University of Otago Human Ethics Committee is aware of the general areas to be explored in the interview, the Committee has not been able to review the precise questions to be used.

In the event that the line of questioning does develop in such a way that you feel hesitant or uncomfortable you are reminded of your right to decline to answer any particular question(s) and also that you may withdraw from the project at any stage without any disadvantage to yourself of any kind.

The research team will use what they learn from the stakeholder interviews to add to the information they get from other places (like the census) to write a report about what it is like in Taita and Naenae at the moment.

The research team and the person transcribing the interview will have access to the data.

The results of the project may be published and will be available through the university but every attempt will be made to preserve your anonymity.

You are most welcome to request a copy of the results of the project should you wish.

The data collected will be securely stored in such a way that only those mentioned above will be able to gain access to it. At the end of the project any personal information will be destroyed immediately except that, as required by the University's research policy, any raw data on which the results of the project depend will be retained in secure storage for five years, after which it will be destroyed.

Reasonable precautions will be taken to protect and destroy data gathered by email. However, the security of electronically transmitted information cannot be guaranteed. Caution is advised in the electronic transmission of sensitive material.

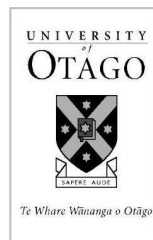
What if Participants have any Questions?

If you have any questions about our project, either now or in the future, please feel free to contact either:-

Helen Viggers, Department of Public Health phone 3855541 x 6847

Gina Pene Department of Public Health phone 3855541 x 6083

This project has been reviewed and approved by the University of Otago Human Ethics Committee. Reference 08/018



Hutt Healthy Housing Baseline

CONSENT FORM FOR

ADULT PARTICIPANTS

I have read the Information Sheet concerning this project and understand what it is about. All my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I understand that I am free to request further information at any stage.

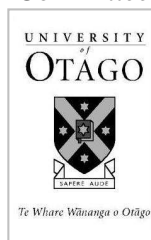
I know that:-

1. My participation in the project is entirely voluntary;
2. I am free to withdraw from the project at any time without any disadvantage;
3. Personal identifying information including tapes will be destroyed at the conclusion of the project but any raw data on which the results of the project depend will be retained in secure storage for five years, after which they will be destroyed;
4. This project involves an open-questioning technique where the precise nature of the questions which will be asked have not been determined in advance, but will depend on the way in which the interview develops and that in the event that the line of questioning develops in such a way that I feel hesitant or uncomfortable I may decline to answer any particular question(s) and/or may withdraw from the project without any disadvantage of any kind
5. The results of the project may be published and will be available through the University of Otago, but every attempt will be made to preserve my anonymity.

I agree to take part in this project.

.....
 (Signature of participant) (Date)

This project has been reviewed and approved by the University of Otago Human Ethics Committee



Appendix B

Interview Topic Guide

Healthy Housing Hutt Reseach – Interview Topic Guide

Introduction

- UoO,W as independent . HNzc funded project as part of Healthy Housing
- No right/wrong answers
- Confidential and Anonymous as much as possible
- Permission to tape. (make notes) Will you send you out the transcripts if want.
- Outline main topics “Firstly going to ask you some questions about you, then about the area in gen about housing, transport, education and community amenities. And any other topics you think are i
- Take about 1 hour

Research Aims

- *To describe the characteristics of place of Taita and Naenae in an appreciative way, and construct a compr profile.
- *To describe the status of educational outcomes
- *To develop a baseline understanding of the community so that an outcome evaluation can be carried out l

Area of Interest

Show map. Taita/ Naenae

1) *Background*

Tell me about yourself. How long have you lived/worked/been involved in this area?

Probe: specific areas (geographic & interest) of involvement

2) *Description of community*

Can you tell me what you know about the area?

- history and today any major events?
- demographics (age/ethnicity etc)
- household income (employment)
- community engagement / how cohesive is the area. (culture/SES/age/families/ church/ir
- explore ideas on how the area ‘works’ – socially & culturally
- people live and work there
 - travel through
 - commute
- problems: graffiti, rubbish, petty crime, dogs
- community initiatives in the area?
- targeted interventions – any you know of?

3) *Housing*

What is the housing like in the area?

- Quality?
- Ownership?

- Maintenance?

4) *Transport Patterns*

How do people in the area move about?

- Walking, cycling, buses trains?
- Do people who don't live in the area move through the area regularly
 - Boy racers

How far do they need to go to work/play/shop

How do they get there (foot/ skateboard /bicycle /bus/train/car/taxi)

Why do they use these modes?

What do the use of these modes mean for other residents of the area.

5) *Access to Amenities*

What amenities (shops, parks, community groups, social services etc) are in the area?

Are they (shops) well used? If so why, if not why not?

Are they (parks) well used? If so why, if not why not?

Are they (community groups) well used? If so why, if not why not?

Are they (social services) well used? If so why, if not why not?

Are they (others) well used? If so why, if not why not?

6) *Educational outcomes*

Participating in early childhood education

- How many? What stops families/children participating in this area?

Do the children (under school leaving age) attend? Why, why not?

- Teenagers hanging round
- Afterschool activity

- Do children stay after school leaving age?

Do they achieve?

(Receipt of ORRS funding, what is it spent on?)

(Stand-downs, suspensions, exclusions and expulsions)

7) Any other areas you think are important?

Appendix C

Travel Survey

The Travel Survey is an ongoing survey run by the Ministry of Transport, designed to represent national travel, and where sample sizes are sufficient, regional and larger city travel. The data have been used here as a case study of a particular area. The amount of data are limited and the time span covered is limited, so this case study cannot be considered to yield reliable estimates of travel from the area concerned.

Lower Hutt City was one of the areas that participated in the National Travel Survey between 2003 and 2006. Participants recorded travel during two contiguous days. Participants were sourced from four mesh-blocks in the CAUs of Maungaraki, Holborn, Delaney, and Epuni East (see Figure C.1). These CAUs are all lower on the NZDep Scale (less deprived) than the average for Taita and Naenae. Over half of the mesh-blocks in Taita and Naenae score 10, and nearly 90 percent of them score either nine or ten.

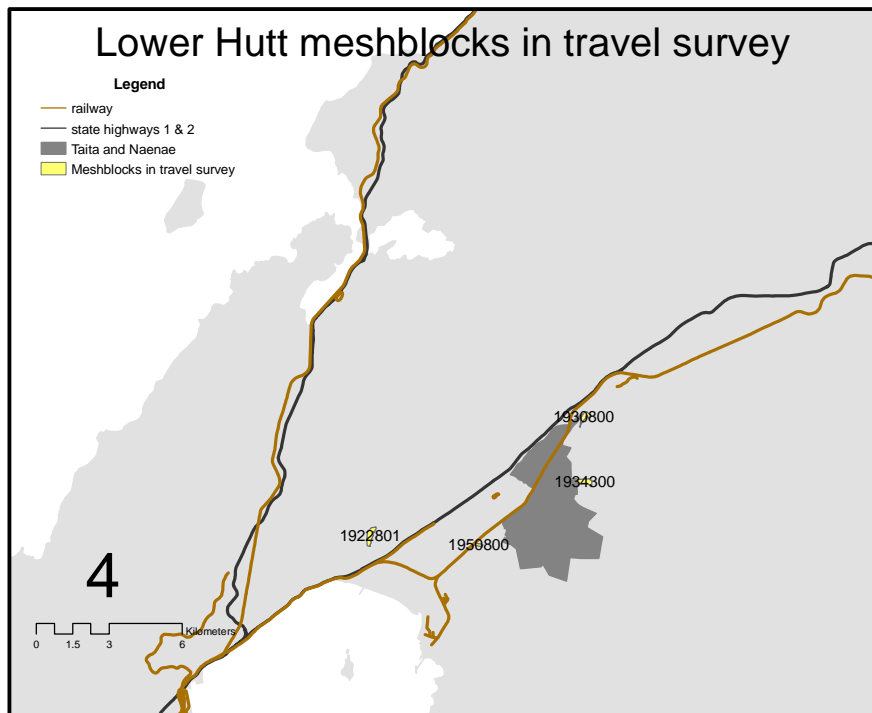


Figure C.1: Location of Travel Survey Mesh-blocks, 2003-2006

Only two of the four travel survey mesh-blocks have been included in this analysis. Mesh-block 1922801 has been excluded as it is both physically distant from the Taita/Naenae area and has the lowest NZDep score (4) – so the travel patterns in it are likely be substantially different from people living in Taita and Naenae. Although mesh-block 1934300 (in the Delaney CAU) is more deprived with a NZDep score of 6 and appears contiguous with the southernmost parts of Taita, there is a large hill between it and Taita, and its street networks connect with those of Stokes Valley, so its inhabitants will be substantially further from a railway station by road than those in Taita and Naenae. In

contrast Mesh-block 1930800 in the CAU of Holborn has been included as it is physically contiguous with Taita North, and has an NZ Dep score of 7 indicating a somewhat deprived population. It is however closer to the railway line than much of Taita and Naenae. Likewise mesh-block 1950800, in Epuni East (NZ Dep 7) has been included.

Therefore, the two included mesh-blocks are both less deprived than most of Taita and Naenae, so potentially more likely to have car access, and closer to the railway line (which might make them more likely to use public transport).

Of 91 people living in the relevant mesh-blocks in the travel survey, 34 reported having cycled in the previous year. Of those over the age of five years, the youngest people reported the greatest prevalence of having cycled (see Figure C.2). The absolute numbers of people in each category are small, so the data need to be treated with caution.

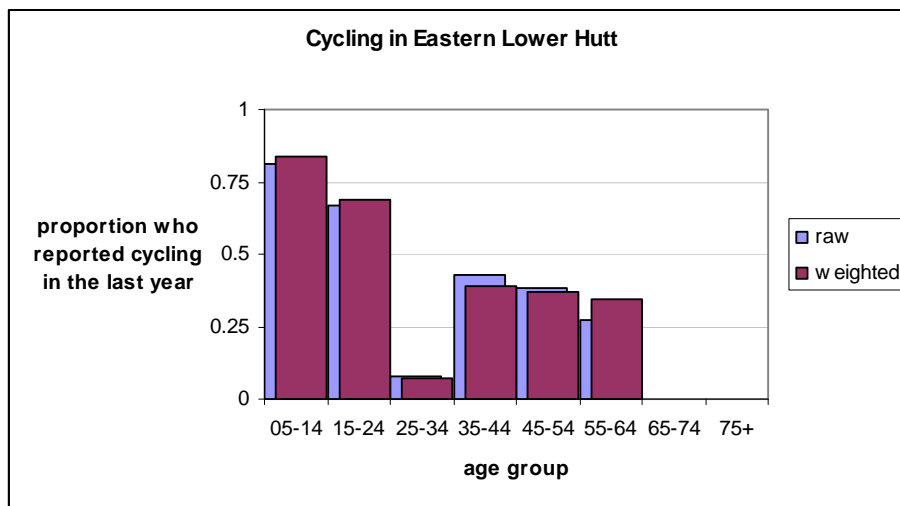


Figure C.2: *Cycling by Age group, NZ Travel Survey, 2003-2006*

Of the participants who reported having cycled in the last year, all reported having cycled in the last month. However, only one participant reported actually cycling during the two days of the survey.

From the travel survey data, the most common modes of transport were: driving a vehicle, being driven in a vehicle and walking. Although the areas were close to the railway line only 16 out of 862 “trips” documented in the travel survey took place by train, a similar number (21) were by bus.

The most common reasons for trips were: going home (233), social visits (135), main job (125), change mode (part of a longer journey, for instance changing from walking to bussing – 109), and shopping (83). Many of the journeys outside the home were a sequence of trips with nominally separate purposes (for instance going to work, then going shopping, and a social visit before returning home).

Typically people in employment drove to their main job (90/125, 72 percent), or were driven (10 percent), the rest walked (or ended a multi-mode journey by walking). Children travelling toward morning education used a number of modes – walking, being driven or travelling on a bus.

Most of the walking “trips” ended when the journey destination was reached – the purpose for only 22/129 walking trips was to change the mode of the transport.

Trips that took place by foot and train did not have their distances recorded in the transport survey. Figure C.3 shows how trip duration and length varied with transport mode.

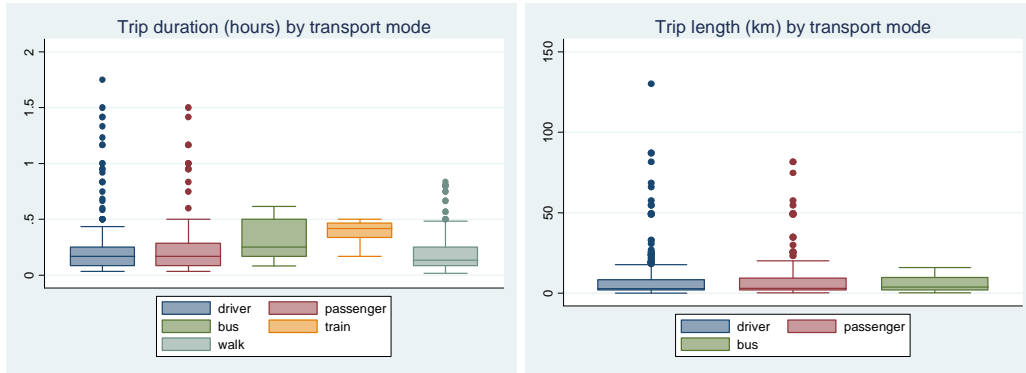


Figure C.3: Trip duration and length by transport mode, NZ Travel Survey 2003-2006

Thirty people took a total of 125 “trips” to work over the two days of the survey. As the survey took place on different days (some in the standard working week, and some at weekends) only the first day that involved a trip to work is included in the “to work” analysis (otherwise people who by chance had both survey days in their working week would be over-represented), this leaves 93 trips for analysis.

Appendix D

Neighbourhood Access to Community Resources

Background

The first objective was to provide a description of the community resources available in the Lower Hutt City TLA. Particular attention was given to four Census Area Units (CAUs) in the eastern part of the TLA (Taita North, Taita South, Naenae North and Naenae South). A set of community profiles describing community resources were developed using 2006 Census boundaries and routinely collected data from the Lower Hutt City TLA, and national agencies such as the Ministry of Education.

Methods

Neighbourhood accessibility in the Lower Hutt City TLA including the study area comprising of Taita North, Taita South, Naenae North, and Naenae South (CAUs) were calculated for seven community resource domains using Geographical Information Systems (GIS). The methodology was developed for previous New Zealand research examining neighbourhood accessibility to health related community resources and the influence of neighbourhood characteristics on health outcomes (Pearce et al, 2006). The broad domains included in this analysis were recreational amenities, shopping facilities, educational facilities, health facilities, marae, libraries and public transport. In each domain, with the exception of the marae and libraries domain, locational access to a set of sub-domains was calculated (Table D.1).

Data sources

For each sub-domain, the precise location of all relevant facilities in the Lower Hutt City TLA was obtained. The data sources varied for each sub-domain, but where possible the most up to date datasets were used. Some of the datasets (for example, schools) were readily available in a GIS format at the national level and could be directly incorporated into the analysis. For other datasets (for example, food outlets), the data had to be requested from the Lower Hutt City TLA and then the precise location of each outlet computed from its address using the geo-coding software in ESRI ArcMap 9.2 GIS software. The location of each resource was represented as a precise point in space except for those resources with a large surface area (for example, a large park), which were represented as multiple points 20 metres apart from each other. To provide temporal consistency, most of the data collected were accurate at time of collection (2008) and no dataset was older than 2002. Details of the sources of the data used to calculate each sub-domain are provided in Table 1.

GIS methodology

Community resource accessibility for the Lower Hutt City TLA was calculated for sub-domain for all 1059 Census mesh-blocks (2006) across the TLA. Mesh-blocks are the smallest unit of dissemination of census data in New Zealand, with each area representing about 100 people. Two methods for measuring neighbourhood access were developed. The first method calculated the distance from the centroid of the neighbourhood to the closest resource through the road network. The second approach considered the range of resources available and measured the density of outlets within the neighbourhood. For both measures, each mesh-block was represented by its

population weighted centroid (the centre of population in the area rather than the geometric centroid). Population weighted centroids were used because in larger mesh-blocks the geometric centroid is often positioned at a significant distance from the centre of population and hence from the road network. Mesh-blocks in the Lower Hutt City TLA vary in area from around 4 km² in some mesh-blocks in the centre of the major urban areas to 106,694 km² for a mesh-block in the rural south east of the TLA.

Network distance measure. The travel distance (meters) between the population-weighted neighbourhood centroid and the closest community resource (for example, a hospital) along the road network was calculated using the network analysis functionality in ArcGIS (see Figure D.1). The analysis was undertaken for all 21 sub-domains. To represent accessibility more accurately, it was important to use the distance between each mesh-block population-weighted centroid and the location of each community resource through the road network to calculate total travel distance rather than the straight line or Euclidean distance. For sub-domains where facilities occupied a large land area (for example, parks and beaches) the intersection of the road network with the outer boundary was considered an access point. For other domains, a single point was used to record the location of the destination (facility). The median, minimum and maximum distance to the closest facility for each sub-domain was calculated.

Measuring the range of neighbourhood resources . An alternative measure of accessibility using a density measure was also derived to measure the number of facilities of each community resource sub-domain within an 800m and 3000m Euclidean (or straight line) buffer constructed around the population-weighted centroid of each mesh-block (figure A5.1). These two distances were selected to characterise neighbourhood locational accessibility because previous studies have suggested that they approximate a maximum walking distance (800 metres or 10 minute walk) and typical driving distance to neighbourhood stores (Pearce et al, 2008).

Deprivation Analyses. In the final stage of the analyses, the median travel distance to the 21 community resource sub-domains for neighbourhoods in the Lower Hutt City TLA were stratified into quintiles according to the 2006 New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep 2006) where quintile 1 (lowest deprivation) represented the fifth of mesh-blocks with lowest level of deprivation through to quintile 5 (highest deprivation) the fifth of mesh-blocks with the highest level of social deprivation.

Results

Lower Hutt City TLA

The smallest median travel distance to the closest community resource sub-domain was for parks and reserves (170m), followed by bus stops (286m) (see Table D.1). Other community resources with a median travel distance within walking distance were food and alcohol retail facilities (except supermarkets) and non-secondary educational facilities.

Median distances to the closest health facilities tended to be beyond easy walking distance for medical centres and pharmacies (1km), and Plunket (1.3 km). The median distances from emergency services ranged from 2km for fire stations to 4.7km for A&E. The least accessible community resource was beaches with a median distance to the closest beach of 22.6 km.

There was good accessibility to public bus transport. The median number of bus stops within an 800m buffer around each mesh-block was 20. There was a high density of certain types of food outlet with a median number of 3 convenience stores and two fast

food and alcohol outlets within 800m. Similarly, for early childhood centres, the median density was three facilities, and for primary and intermediate schools the median number of facilities was one.

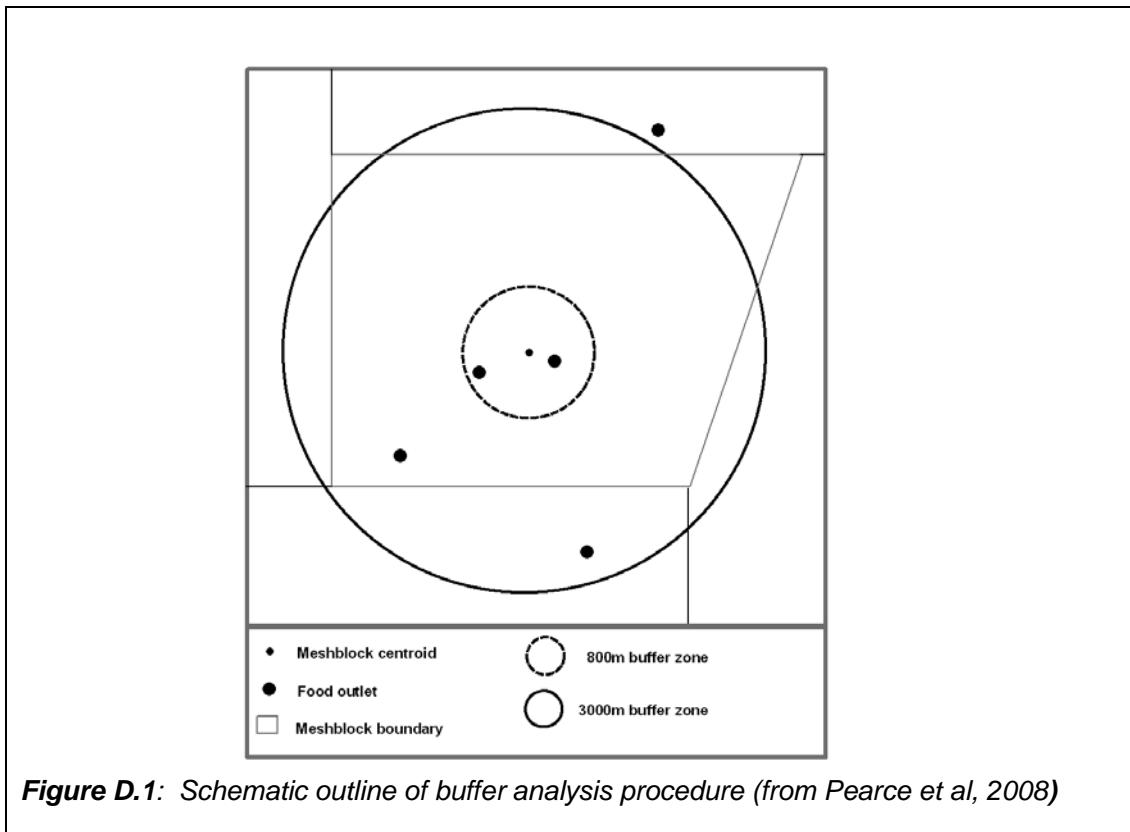


Figure D.1: Schematic outline of buffer analysis procedure (from Pearce et al, 2008)

The median density of most types of community resources significantly increased when a 3000m buffer around each mesh-block was analysed. There was very good public transport accessibility with a median of 177 bus stops and 4 train stations within a 3km buffer around each mesh-block. There was also a very high density of food outlets with a median number of 7 supermarkets, 32 convenience stores, 33 fast food and 29 alcohol outlets within a 3000m buffer around each mesh-block. Similarly, for early childhood centres (30), primary (12) and intermediate (12) schools there was a high median density of facilities. The density of health facilities was greatest for pharmacies with a median of 10 outlets while health centres had a median of 8 facilities and with the exception of A&Es there was a median of at least 1 emergency services facility within a 3km buffer around each mesh-block.

Lower Hutt City Study Area CAUs

All of the community resources were present within the study area CAUs except for A&E, ambulance, fire station facilities, and beaches (see Table D.2). Shopping facilities were well represented with 7 supermarkets, 13 convenience stores, 15 fast food outlets and 16 licensed alcohol outlets, as were educational facilities with 12 early childhood centres, 7 primary and 6 intermediate schools. There were 5 medical centres and 4 pharmacies,

Similar to the TLA as a whole the shortest median travel distance to the closest community resource sub-domain was for parks and reserves (165m), followed by bus stops (269m). Other community resources whose median travel distance was well within

easy walking distance were all types of shopping facilities, and non-secondary educational facilities.

The median distances to the closest health facilities were similar to the TLA as a whole. Access tended to be beyond easy walking distance for medical centres, pharmacies and Plunket centres (1km). The median distances from emergency services ranged from 2.5km for fire stations to 4.0km for ambulance stations and A&Es. The least accessible community resource was again beaches with a median distance to the closest beach of 26.1 km.

The density and range of community resources within 800m and 3000m buffers around each mesh-block was similar to that of the TLA as a whole.

Individual study area CAUs: Taita North, Taita South, Naenae North, Naenae South

Each of the four CAUs followed similar patterns of accessibility to the community resource (see Tables D.3 and D.4) sub-domains to that of the study area and TLA as a whole. Generally there was good access for parks/reserves and bus stops, and walking access to all food and alcohol shopping facility types and non-secondary educational facilities. Access (median travel distance) tended to be beyond easy walking distance (~1km) for medical centres, pharmacies and Plunket centres. The worst access to these facilities was in Naenae South. Taita South had the closest median travel distance to the nearest train station (803m) followed by Taita North (997m). Beaches again were consistently least accessible (largest median travel distance).

Lower Hutt City TLA stratified by NZDEP

The median travel distance to the nearest community resource for the 21 sub-domains varied by neighbourhood deprivation (see Table D.5). The median travel distance to the closest community resource sub-domain gradually decreased as area deprivation quintile increased for all shopping facilities types, non-secondary education facilities, Marae, libraries and bus stops. More socially deprived areas had significantly better (closer) access to these facilities than the least socially deprived areas.

The deprivation quintile Q5/Q1 ratios of median travel distance for shopping facilities ranged from 0.33 for supermarkets, 0.48 for fast food outlets, 0.57 for alcohol outs and 0.63 for convenience stores. For educational facilities these ranged from 0.55 for early childhood centres to 0.78 for secondary schools. Marae and libraries had a deprivation quintile (Q5/Q1) travel distance ratio of 0.55 and 0.53 respectively and for bus stops the ratio was 0.82.

The median travel distance to recreational facilities (except for high median distance to swimming pools for deprivation quintile 1 areas) tended to be fairly consistent across deprivation quintiles. Median travel distances remained fairly constant across deprivation quintiles 2 – 5 for medical centres and pharmacies but these had considerably higher median travel distances for quintile 1 deprivation areas.

There was no consistent pattern of median travel distances to the closest emergency facilities across area deprivation quintiles. The median travel distance to a train station was greatest in deprivation quintile 1 at 2605m compared to 1566m in quintile 5.

Table 1: Lower Hutt TLA meshblock accessibility to community resources (closest facility)

Domains and sub-domains	Source of data	Year Collected	Count	Lower Hutt TLA Distance (m)			Median no of facilities	
				Median	Min	Max	800m	3000m
1. Recreational facilities								
1.1 Parks and reserves	Hutt City TLA	2008	418	170	7	5890	-	-
1.2 Swimming pools	Hutt City TLA	2008	6	1862	125	20251	0	1
1.3 Beaches	LINZ	2005	248	22699	109	50969	-	-
2. Shopping facilities								
2.1 Supermarkets	Hutt City TLA	2008	21	1275	66	19023	0	7
2.2 Dairy, fruit and vege stores, petrol stations	Hutt City TLA	2008	99	632	36	17656	3	32
2.3 Fastfood outlets	Hutt City TLA	2008	121	740	24	19224	2	33
2.4 Licensed alcohol outlet	Hutt City TLA	2008	118	773	25	10873	2	29
3. Educational facilities								
3.1 Kindy/daycare/playcentres	Ministry of Education	2008	106	623	45	18063	3	30
3.2 Primary schools	Ministry of Education	2008	43	866	56	18718	1	12
3.3 Intermediate/full primary schools	Ministry of Education	2008	44	831	56	18718	1	12
3.4 Secondary schools	Ministry of Education	2008	10	2443	59	22268	0	2
4. Health facilities								
4.1 GP-Medical centres	Hutt City TLA	2008	31	1074	71	20344	1	8
4.2 Pharmacies	Hutt City TLA	2008	33	1067	29	20515	1	10
4.3 Accident and emergency	Ministry of Health	2003	1	4695	208	29669	0	0
4.4 Plunket	Ministry of Health	2004	12	1346	79	27255	0	4
4.5 Ambulance	Ministry of Health	2002	2	3601	298	27976	0	1
4.6 Fire stations	Hutt Valley Volunteer Fire Police	2008	8	2027	57	20836	0	2
5. Marae	Hutt City TLA	2008	7	1878	98	20936	0	2
6. Libraries	Hutt City TLA	2008	9	1666	93	23701	0	2
7. Transport facilities								
7.1 Bus stops	Metlink	2008	662	286	11	7939	20	177
7.2 Bus services (per meshblock)	Metlink	2008	-	0	0	1491	-	-
7.21 Monday to Friday			-	0	0	702	-	-
7.22 Saturday, Sunday, Public Hols			-	0	0	789	-	-
7.3 Train stations	Metlink	2008	12	1784	106	27501	0	4

Table 2: Lower Hutt Study CAUs: All four CAUs accessibility to community resources

Domains and sub-domains	Count	All CAUs			Median no of facilities	
		Distance (m)	Min	Max	800m	3000m
1. Recreational facilities						
1.1 Parks and reserves	42	165	27	1155	-	-
1.2 Swimming pools	1	1798	186	3813	0	1
1.3 Beaches	0	26095	24208	33442	-	-
2. Shopping facilities						
2.1 Supermarkets	7	733	114	3121	1	7
2.2 Dairy, fruit and vege stores, petrol stations	13	738	36	2413	5	30
2.3 Fastfood outlets	15	638	69	2611	4	27
2.4 Licensed alcohol outlet	16	690	41	3121	4	23
3. Educational facilities						
3.1 Kindy/daycare/playcentres	12	627	111	2670	4	29
3.2 Primary schools	7	666	100	2999	2	12
3.3 Intermediate/full primary schools	6	669	100	2964	2	11
3.4 Secondary schools	1	2417	313	6266	0	2
4. Health facilities						
4.1 GP-Medical centres	5	937	71	3112	1	7
4.2 Pharmacies	4	1035	121	3488	1	9
4.3 Accident and emergency	0	3965	2304	11584	0	0
4.4 Plunket	2	1000	79	3498	1	5
4.5 Ambulance	0	3959	1909	11047	0	0
4.6 Fire stations	0	2494	936	4700	0	2
5. Marae	1	1714	123	3519	0	2
6. Libraries	2	1158	216	3455	0	2
7. Transport facilities						
7.1 Bus stops	98	269	23	1273	24	183
7.2 Bus services (per meshblock)	-	0	0	498	-	-
7.21 Monday to Friday	-	0	0	226	-	-
7.22 Saturday, Sunday, Public Hols	-	0	0	272	-	-
7.3 Train stations	3	1244	261	5431	1	4

Table 3: Lower Hutt Study CAUs: Taita Nth, Taita Sth accessibility to community resources

Domains and sub-domains	Taita North					Taita South				
	Distance (m)			Median no of facilities		Distance (m)			Median no of facilities	
	Median	Min	Max	800m	3000m	Median	Min	Max	800m	3000m
1. Recreational facilities										
1.1 Parks and reserves	127	51	389	-	-	198	49	529	-	-
1.2 Swimming pools	3484	2900	3813	0	1	2650	1861	3577	0	2
1.3 Beaches	27608	26992	28360	-	-	26478	25584	33442	-	-
2. Shopping facilities										
2.1 Supermarkets	642	185	2097	1	4	802	132	2506	1	9
2.2 Dairy, fruit and vege stores, petrol stations	1066	359	2413	5	20	686	111	1864	5	28
2.3 Fastfood outlets	513	69	2611	7	22	591	104	2321	6	27
2.4 Licensed alcohol outlet	1052	406	2776	5	17	602	132	2408	5	29
3. Educational facilities										
3.1 Kindy/daycare/playcentres	638	173	2670	3	20	624	111	1843	3	32
3.2 Primary schools	521	103	2999	2	9	780	226	2657	1	13
3.3 Intermediate/full primary schools	892	103	2721	1	7	621	226	2964	2	11
3.4 Secondary schools	2571	313	3233	1	1	2416	1343	6266	0	2
4. Health facilities										
4.1 GP-Medical centres	774	71	2043	2	6	918	104	2682	2	7
4.2 Pharmacies	1097	504	3488	1	3	939	125	2603	1	8
4.3 Accident and emergency	5489	4951	6367	0	0	4300	3443	11584	0	0
4.4 Plunket	1110	520	3498	0	3	882	214	2719	1	4
4.5 Ambulance	5965	5392	6807	0	0	4796	3952	11047	0	0
4.6 Fire stations	3017	2445	3860	0	2	1793	936	2652	0	2
5. Marae	3224	2613	3519	0	2	2322	1437	3153	0	3
6. Libraries	1259	573	3455	1	2	827	216	2531	1	3
7. Transport facilities										
7.1 Bus stops	223	41	649	23	177	299	49	973	23	214
7.2 Bus services (per meshblock)	92	0	498	-	-	0	0	349	-	-
7.21 Monday to Friday	38	0	226	-	-	0	0	171	-	-
7.22 Saturday, Sunday, Public Hols	54	0	272	-	-	0	0	178	-	-
7.3 Train stations	997	528	1524	1	4	803	261	5431	1	4

Table 4: Lower Hutt Study CAUs: Naenae Nth, Naenae Sth accessibility to community resources

Domains and sub-domains	Naenae North					Naenae South				
	Distance (m)			Median no of facilities		Distance (m)			Median no of facilities	
	Median	Min	Max	800m	3000m	Median	Min	Max	800m	3000m
1. Recreational facilities										
1.1 Parks and reserves	142	32	1155	-	-	142	27	535	-	-
1.2 Swimming pools	1028	186	3227	0	1	1346	302	2171	0	1
1.3 Beaches	25860	24853	28107	-	-	25393	24208	26188	-	-
2. Shopping facilities										
2.1 Supermarkets	890	114	3121	1	4	572	216	1185	1	8
2.2 Dairy, fruit and vege stores, petrol stations	552	36	2200	5	20	1118	112	1943	3	32
2.3 Fastfood outlets	675	133	2454	6	22	771	91	1394	1	27
2.4 Licensed alcohol outlet	930	41	3121	5	17	491	98	1185	3	21
3. Educational facilities										
3.1 Kindy/daycare/playcentres	585	218	2027	3	20	705	217	1499	5	30
3.2 Primary schools	548	215	2047	1	9	841	100	1612	2	11
3.3 Intermediate/full primary schools	548	215	2047	2	7	841	100	1612	2	14
3.4 Secondary schools	2384	1378	4666	0	1	2246	1078	3041	0	3
4. Health facilities										
4.1 GP-Medical centres	912	164	3112	2	6	1475	479	2299	0	8
4.2 Pharmacies	966	121	3166	1	3	1444	293	2269	0	10
4.3 Accident and emergency	3611	2604	5893	0	0	3473	2304	4268	0	1
4.4 Plunket	993	79	3087	1	3	1093	441	1887	1	5
4.5 Ambulance	3597	2626	5807	0	0	3094	1909	3889	0	1
4.6 Fire stations	2481	1321	4700	0	2	2754	1585	3549	0	1
5. Marae	800	123	2224	0	2	1611	1037	2646	0	2
6. Libraries	1111	285	3393	1	2	1546	501	2370	0	1
7. Transport facilities										
7.1 Bus stops	249	23	1273	23	177	279	37	543	24	168
7.2 Bus services (per meshblock)	0	0	377	-	-	0	0	250	-	-
7.21 Monday to Friday	0	0	161	-	-	0	0	106	-	-
7.22 Saturday, Sunday, Public Hols	0	0	216	-	-	0	0	144	-	-
7.3 Train stations	1648	424	3803	1	4	2015	847	2810	0	4

Table 5: Lower Hutt TLA community resource access by New Zealand Index of Deprivation Quintile

Domains and sub-domains	Median distance (m) to closest facility					Ratio Q5/Q1
	NZDEP 2006 Quintile					
	1	2	3	4	5	
1. Recreational facilities						
1.1 Parks and reserves	159	172	194	168	166	1.05
1.2 Swimming pools	2723	1822	1723	1646	1810	0.66
1.3 Beaches	23014	22681	21588	21141	25503	1.11
2. Shopping facilities						
2.1 Supermarkets	2601	1305	1238	1194	855	0.33
2.2 Dairy, fruit and vege stores, petrol stations	993	612	555	581	630	0.63
2.3 Fastfood outlets	1287	744	653	640	621	0.48
2.4 Licensed alcohol outlet	1248	751	686	653	710	0.57
3. Educational facilities						
3.1 Kindy/daycare/playcentres	991	622	534	575	545	0.55
3.2 Primary schools	1121	810	895	775	745	0.66
3.3 Intermediate/full primary schools	1123	755	876	744	738	0.66
3.4 Secondary schools	3127	2382	2608	2054	2447	0.78
4. Health facilities						
4.1 GP-Medical centres	1609	1015	904	1011	926	0.58
4.2 Pharmacies	1559	976	970	1033	962	0.62
4.3 Accident and emergency	4726	4363	5462	5063	4142	0.88
4.4 Plunket	1641	1228	1650	1593	1085	0.66
4.5 Ambulance	3746	2595	3855	4314	3584	0.96
4.6 Fire stations	2575	2005	1694	1603	2167	0.84
5. Marae	2913	1992	1528	1442	1589	0.55
6. Libraries	2490	1727	1557	1487	1324	0.53
7. Transport facilities						
7.1 Bus stops	324	283	304	276	266	0.82
7.2 Bus services (per meshblock)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.21 Monday to Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.22 Saturday, Sunday, Public Hols	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.3 Train stations	2605	1467	1825	1903	1566	0.60

References

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