

Wellington City Council
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COMMUNITY PROFILE

2006 and 2001 Usual Residence Census information for:

Grenada North - Tawa - Takapu Valley

The Wellington City Council Community Profile is designed to inform community groups, Council, investors, business, students and the general public. To achieve this, the Profile is formatted to present the data in simple, clear tables and charts with concise factual commentary. The Community Profile is based on the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings published by Statistics New Zealand

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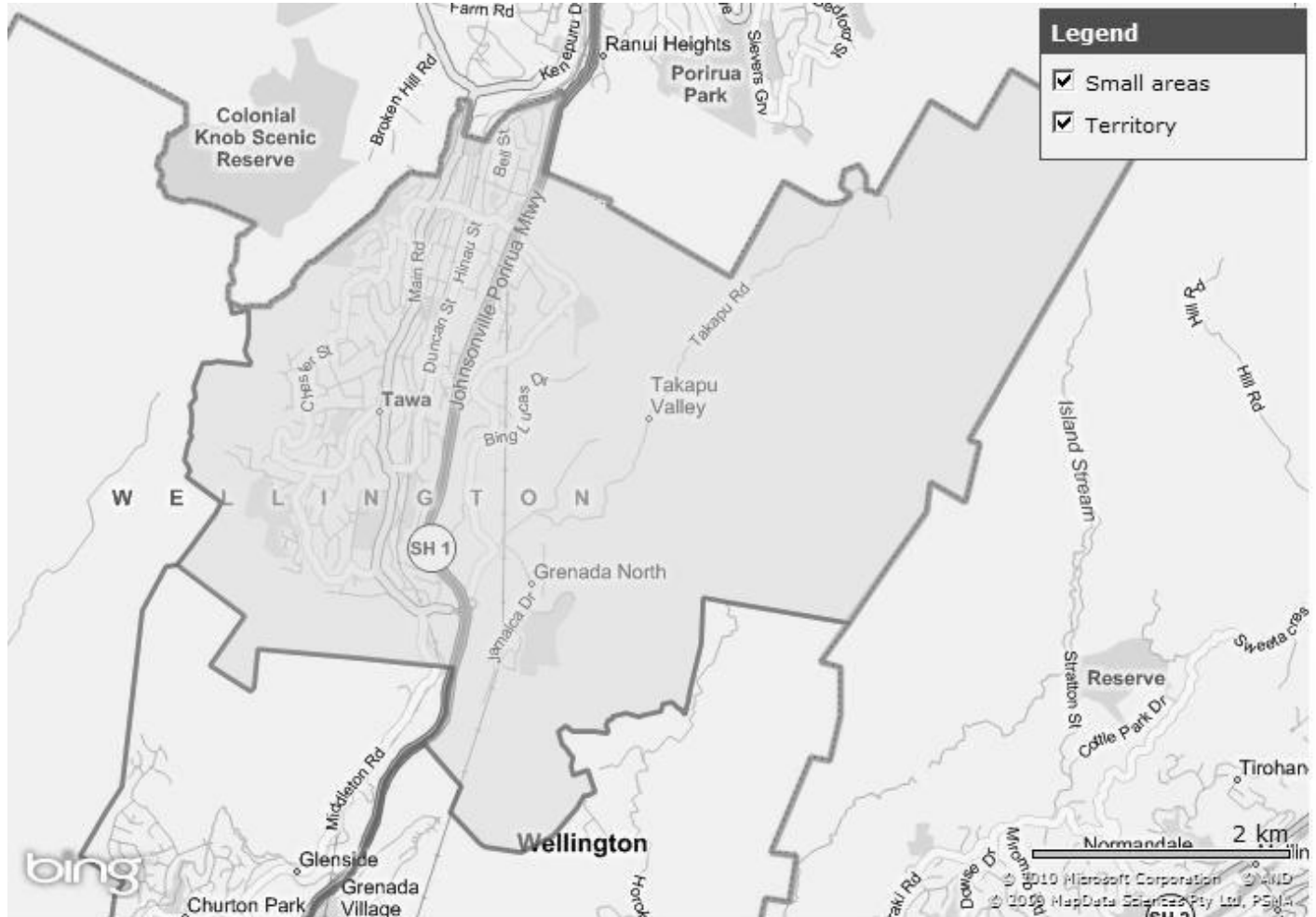
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Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Introduction and key statistics

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley includes residential areas in the west, rural areas in the east, and some commercial and industrial areas. This area encompasses the suburbs of Grenada North, Takapu Valley and Tawa, and a small part of Grenada Village. Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley is bounded by Porirua City in the north, the suburb of Horokiwi, generally by the suburb of Grenada Village, the Johnsonville-Porirua Motorway and the suburbs of Glenside and Churton Park in the south, and the locality of Ohariu and Ohariu Valley Road in the west.

Colonial settlement of the area dates from the 1840s, with land used largely for farming. Population was minimal until the early 1900s, when land was subdivided. Significant development did not occur until the post-war years, particularly from the 1950s into the 1980s, with rapid growth in Tawa during the 1970s. Population growth continued from the 1980s, although at a slower rate, a result of new dwellings continuing to be added to the area.



Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Introduction and key statistics

The 'Key statistics' table presented below contains summary population statistics for Wellington City. By default the table displays 2001 and 2006 data as both absolute numbers and percentages (where applicable), along with the change in number between these years.

Summary statistics	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Total Population	13,770	100.0	100.0	13,185	100.0	100.0	585
Females	7,053	51.2	51.5	6,783	51.4	51.4	270
Males	6,720	48.8	48.5	6,402	48.6	48.6	318
Children 5 to 17 years	3,072	22.3	18.2	2,934	22.3	18.6	138
Adults 18 to 64 years	8,241	59.8	63.6	7,971	60.5	63.1	270
Mature adults 65 to 84 years	1,377	10.0	10.1	1,215	9.2	9.9	162
Senior citizens 85 years and over	138	1.0	1.2	108	0.8	1.1	30
Country of birth							
Non-English speaking backgrounds	1,452	10.5	9.5	1,161	8.8	8.0	291
Main English speaking countries	2,028	14.7	13.5	1,908	14.5	13.0	120
New Zealand born	9,972	72.4	73.9	9,843	74.7	76.4	129
Overseas born	3,480	25.3	23.0	3,069	23.3	21.0	411
Maori culture							
Maori descent	1,497	10.9	14.1	1,332	10.1	13.9	165
Speaks Maori only	12	0.1	0.1	9	0.1	0.1	3
Speaks Maori and English	288	2.1	3.3	360	2.7	3.0	-72
Family structure							
Couples with children	1,914	52.5	42.4	1,752	50.5	43.2	162
One parent families	567	15.6	17.6	552	15.9	18.0	15
Employment							
Employed full-time	5,352	38.9	40.7	4,887	37.1	38.6	465
Employed part-time	1,605	11.7	11.3	1,560	11.8	10.7	45
Dwellings and tenure							
Owned dwellings	3,213	65.0	59.1	3,171	66.6	62.2	42
Rented dwellings	1,050	21.3	28.3	939	19.7	28.0	111
Private dwellings	4,722	95.6	99.2	4,494	94.4	99.1	228
Unoccupied private dwellings	213	4.3	0.5	258	5.4	0.5	-45
Non private dwellings	6	0.1	0.3	9	0.2	0.4	-3
Total dwellings	4,941	100.0	100.0	4,761	100.0	100.0	180
Average household size		2.87			2.88		

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How old are we? (Age structure)

Derived from the Census question, 'When were you born?'

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

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

Age structure Service age groups (years)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
0 to 4	939	6.8	6.8	948	7.2	7.2	-9
5 to 11	1,512	11.0	9.6	1,596	12.1	10.4	-84
12 to 17	1,560	11.3	8.6	1,338	10.1	8.2	222
18 to 24	1,206	8.8	10.3	1,128	8.6	9.8	78
25 to 34	1,515	11.0	14.2	1,800	13.7	15.6	-285
35 to 49	3,435	25.0	23.1	3,138	23.8	22.7	297
50 to 59	1,557	11.3	11.7	1,413	10.7	11.0	144
60 to 69	984	7.1	7.7	930	7.1	7.1	54
70 to 84	921	6.7	6.7	777	5.9	6.7	144
85 and over	138	1.0	1.3	117	0.9	1.2	21
Total	13,767	100.0	100.0	13,185	100.0	100.0	582

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17) but a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (60+).

Overall, 29.1% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 14.8% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 25.0% and 15.7% respectively for Wellington Region.

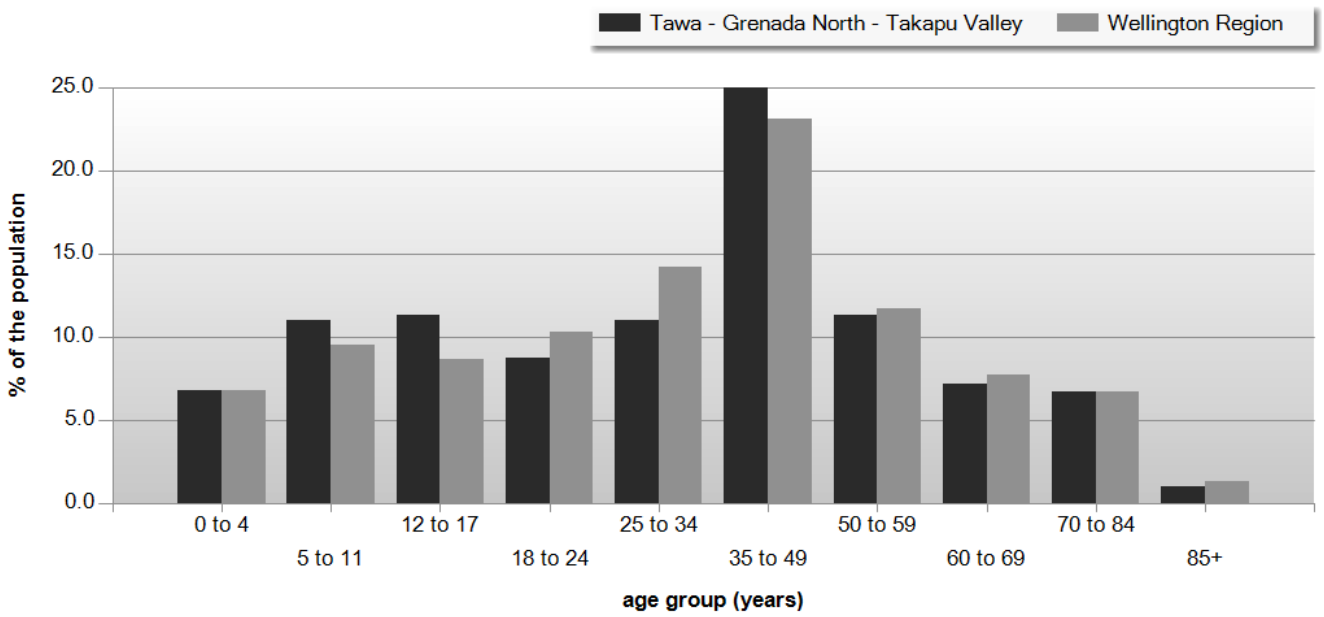
The major differences between the age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of 12 to 17 (11.3% compared to 8.6%);
- A *larger* percentage of 35 to 49 (25.0% compared to 23.1%);
- A *smaller* percentage of 25 to 34 (11.0% compared to 14.2%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of 18 to 24 (8.8% compared to 10.3%).

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2001 and 2006 were in the age groups:

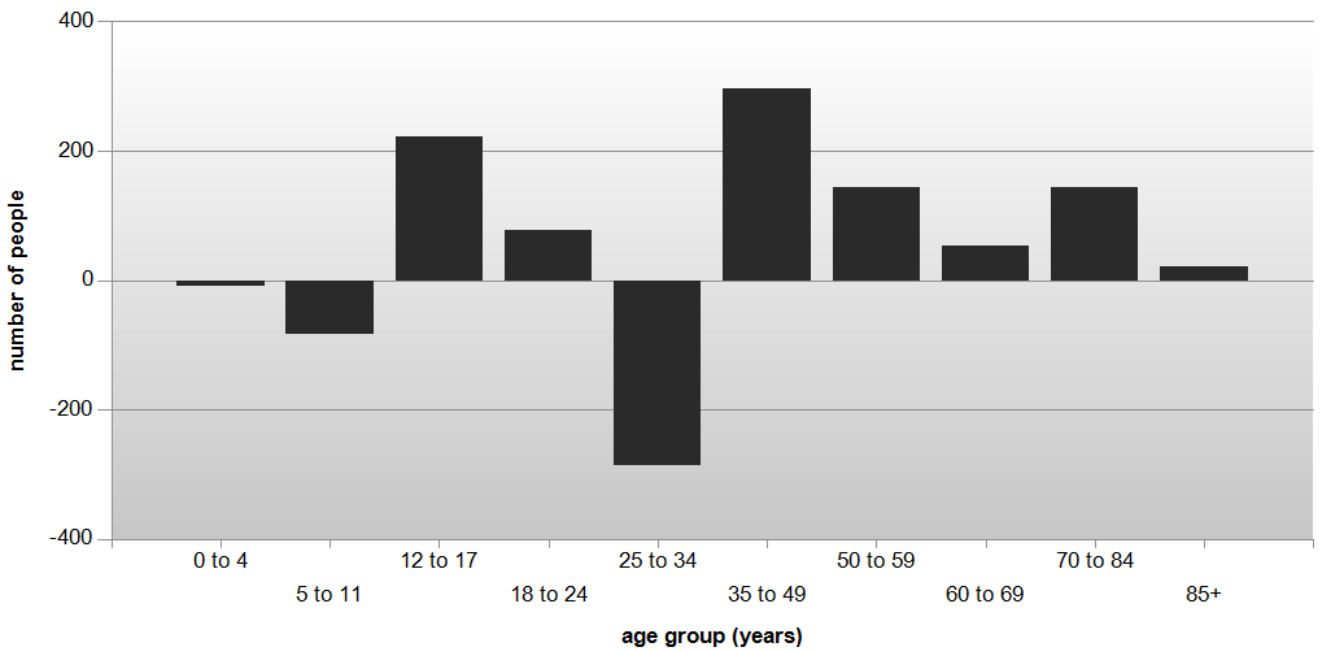
- 35 to 49 (+297 persons);
- 25 to 34 (-285 persons);
- 12 to 17 (+222 persons), and;
- 50 to 59 (+144 persons).

Age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How old are we? (Age structure)

Derived from the Census question, 'When were you born?'

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

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

Age structure Five year age groups (years) Usual residence	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
0 to 4	939	6.8	6.8	948	7.2	7.2	-9
5 to 9	1,026	7.5	6.8	1,107	8.4	7.3	-81
10 to 14	1,275	9.3	7.0	1,182	9.0	7.3	93
15 to 19	1,179	8.6	7.3	1,014	7.7	6.8	165
20 to 24	798	5.8	7.3	759	5.8	7.0	39
25 to 29	657	4.8	6.7	795	6.0	7.4	-138
30 to 34	858	6.2	7.5	1,005	7.6	8.2	-147
35 to 39	1,104	8.0	7.9	1,146	8.7	8.4	-42
40 to 44	1,245	9.0	7.9	1,098	8.3	7.7	147
45 to 49	1,086	7.9	7.2	894	6.8	6.6	192
50 to 54	852	6.2	6.1	807	6.1	6.3	45
55 to 59	705	5.1	5.7	606	4.6	4.7	99
60 to 64	528	3.8	4.2	492	3.7	3.9	36
65 to 69	456	3.3	3.4	438	3.3	3.2	18
70 to 74	381	2.8	2.7	351	2.7	2.9	30
75 to 79	303	2.2	2.3	270	2.0	2.3	33
80 to 84	237	1.7	1.7	156	1.2	1.5	81
85 and over	138	1.0	1.3	117	0.9	1.2	21
Total	13,767	100.0	100.0	13,185	100.0	100.0	582

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 14) but a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (60+).

Overall, 23.5% of the population was aged between 0 and 14, and 13.8% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 20.6% and 14.4% respectively for Wellington Region.

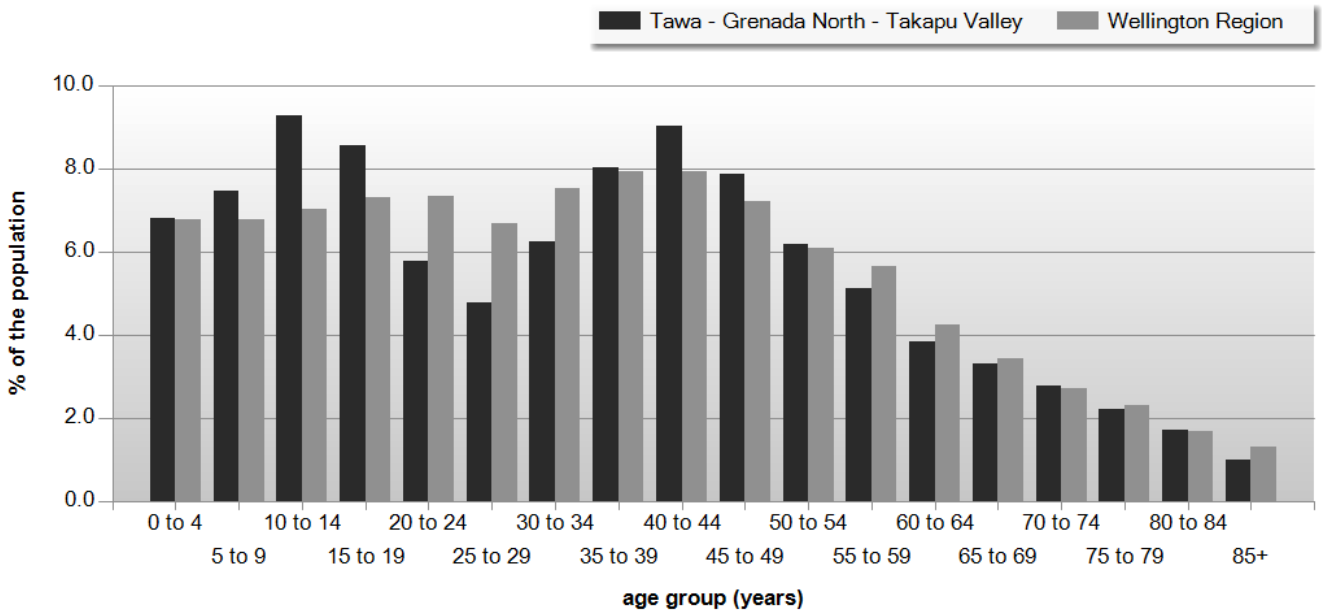
The major differences between the age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of 10 to 14 (9.3% compared to 7.0%);
- A *larger* percentage of 15 to 19 (8.6% compared to 7.3%);
- A *larger* percentage of 40 to 44 (9.0% compared to 7.9%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of 25 to 29 (4.8% compared to 6.7%).

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2001 and 2006 were in the age groups:

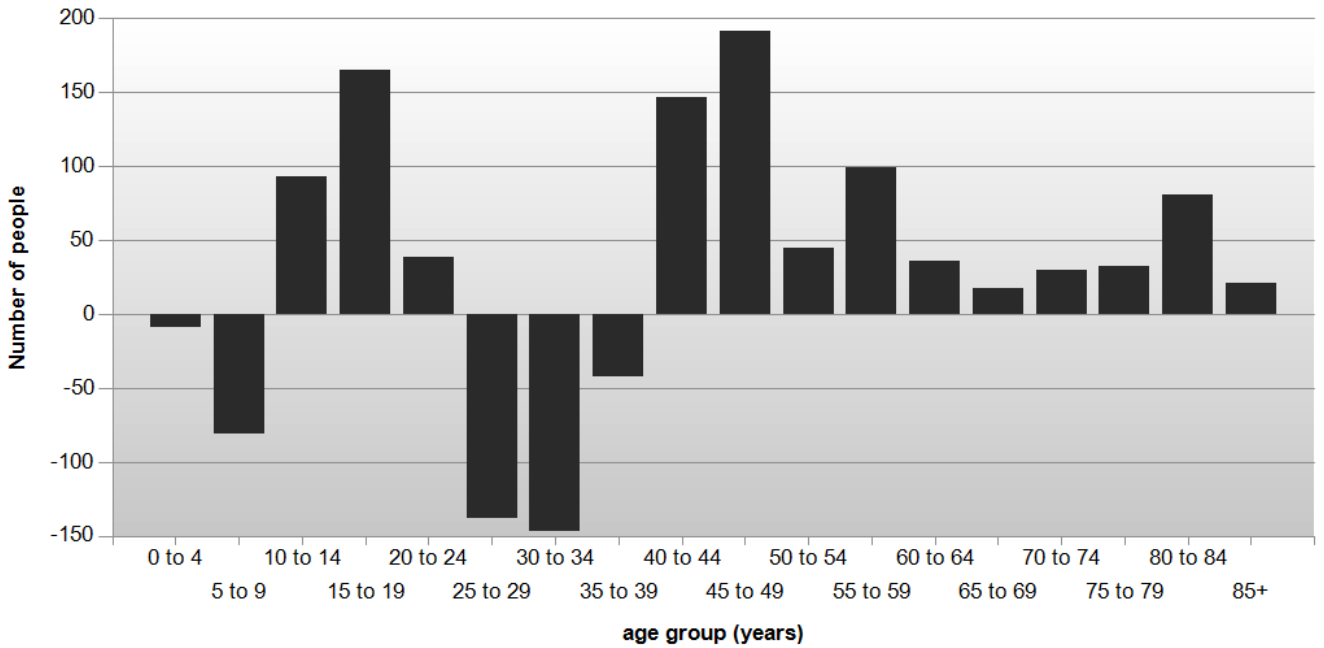
- 45 to 49 (+192 persons);
- 15 to 19 (+165 persons);
- 30 to 34 (-147 persons), and;
- 40 to 44 (+147 persons).

Age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in age structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Which ethnic group do we belong to?

Derived from the Census question, "Which ethnic group do you belong to?" **This is a multi-response question.**

The ethnic population refers to the ethnic group or groups that people in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality, or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can affiliate with more than one ethnic group.

To get a more complete picture of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's cultural and ethnic characteristics Ethnicity data should be viewed in conjunction with [Maori Descent](#), [Country of Birth](#), [Recent Arrivals](#), [Languages Spoken](#) and [Religion](#) data.

Ethnic group	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
European	10,779	78.3	77.0	10,686	81.1	78.2	93
Maori	1,254	9.1	12.3	1,071	8.1	12.1	183
Pacific peoples	936	6.8	7.7	726	5.5	7.6	210
Asian	1,509	11.0	8.1	1,161	8.8	6.6	348
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	87	0.6	1.2	69	0.5	0.9	18
Other ethnicity	3	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	0
Not elsewhere included	384	2.8	3.3	420	3.2	3.3	-36
Total people	13,761	100.0	100.0	13,179	100.0	100.0	582
Total responses	14,952			14,136			816

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the ethnic population in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people who identified themselves as European and a lower proportion of people in who identified themselves as Maori or Pacific Peoples.

Overall, 78.3% of the population identified themselves as European and 15.9% as Maori or Pacific Peoples, compared with 77.0% and 20.1% for Wellington Region respectively.

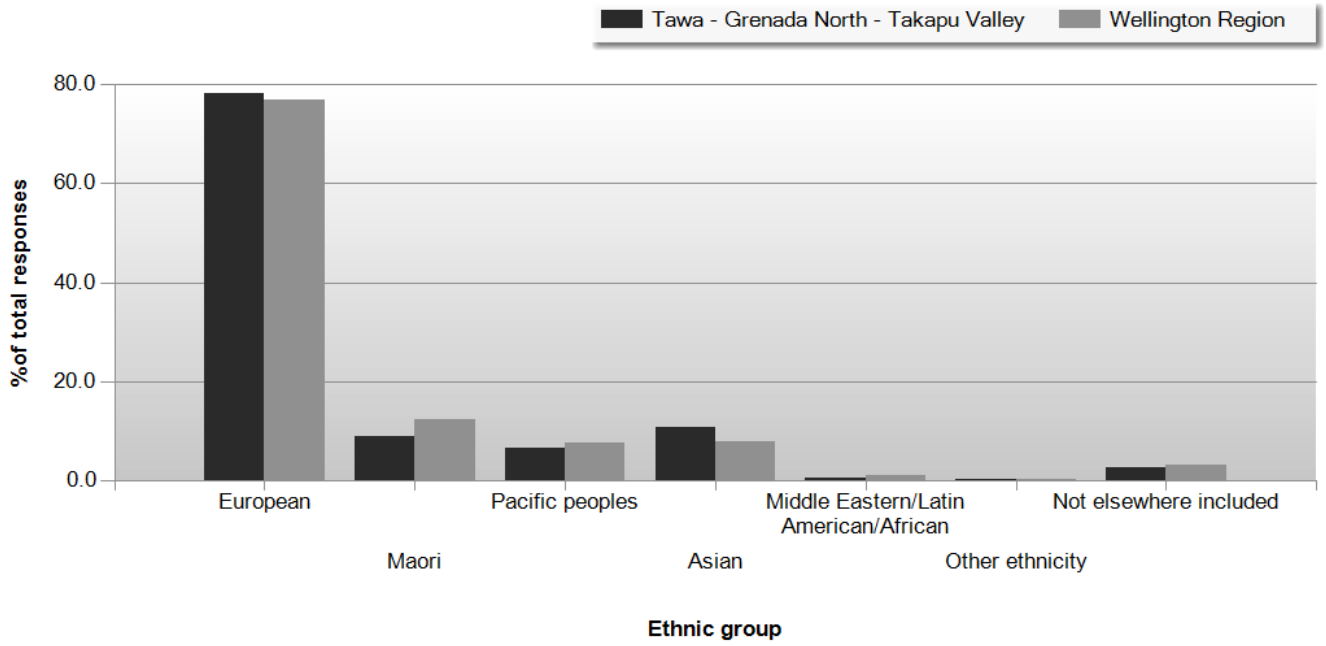
The major differences between ethnic populations of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of Asian (11.0% compared to 8.1%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of Maori (9.1% compared to 12.3%).

The largest changes in ethnic populations in this area between 2001 and 2006 were in the groups:

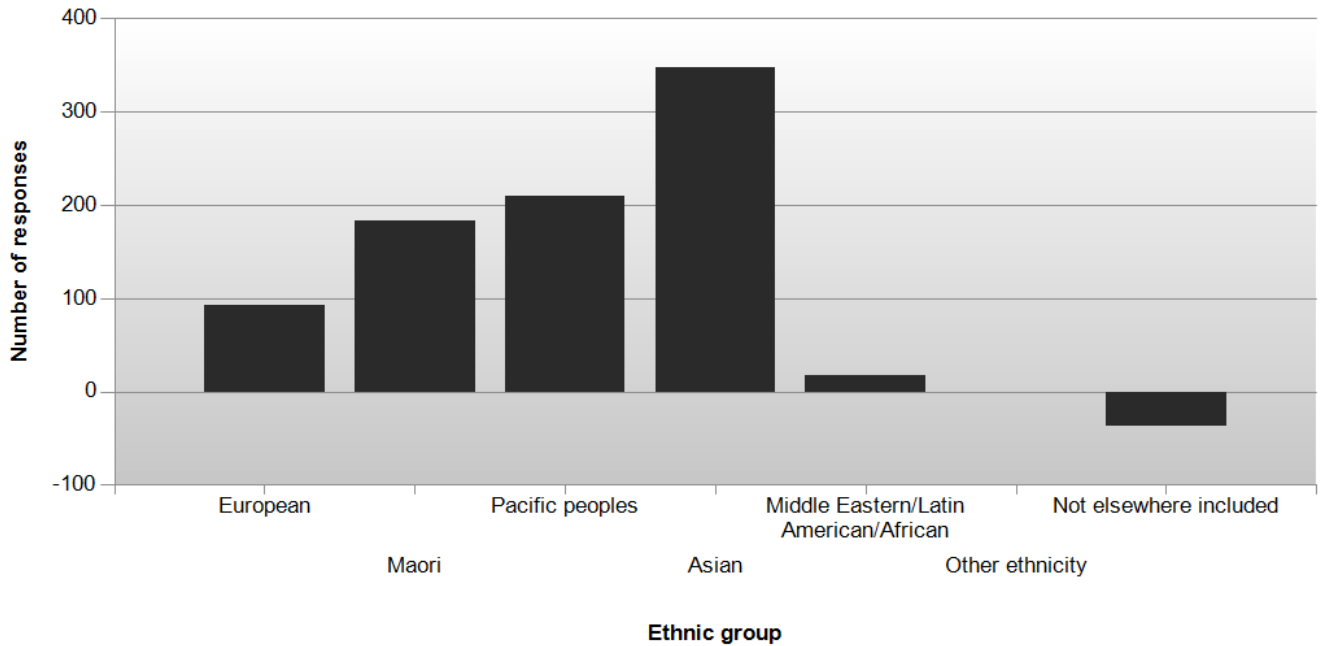
- Asian (+348 persons);
- Pacific peoples (+210 persons);
- Maori (+183 persons), and;
- European (+93 persons).

Ethnic groups Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in ethnic groups in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Are we of Maori descent?

Derived from the Census question, "Are you descended from a Maori (that is, did you have a Maori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent etc)?"

A person has Maori descent if they are of the Maori race of New Zealand; this includes any descendant of such a person. The term "Maori descent" is based on a genealogical or biological concept, rather than on cultural affiliation to the Maori ethnic group. Information on cultural affiliations, or ethnicity, is collected in the census question on ethnic group. It is important to view this question in conjunction with the question about Ethnicity as some people who have Maori ancestry may not identify themselves ethnically as Maori.

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Maori descent statistics should be viewed in conjunction with [Ethnicity data](#), [Languages Spoken](#) and [Religion](#) statistics to provide a more complete picture of the Maori population.

Maori Descent	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Maori descent	1,497	10.9	14.1	1,332	10.1	13.9	165
No Maori descent	11,103	80.7	75.8	10,602	80.5	75.4	501
Don't know	210	1.5	1.8	195	1.5	1.6	15
Not elsewhere included	954	6.9	8.3	1,047	7.9	9.1	-93
Total	13,764	100.0	100.0	13,176	100.0	100.0	588

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

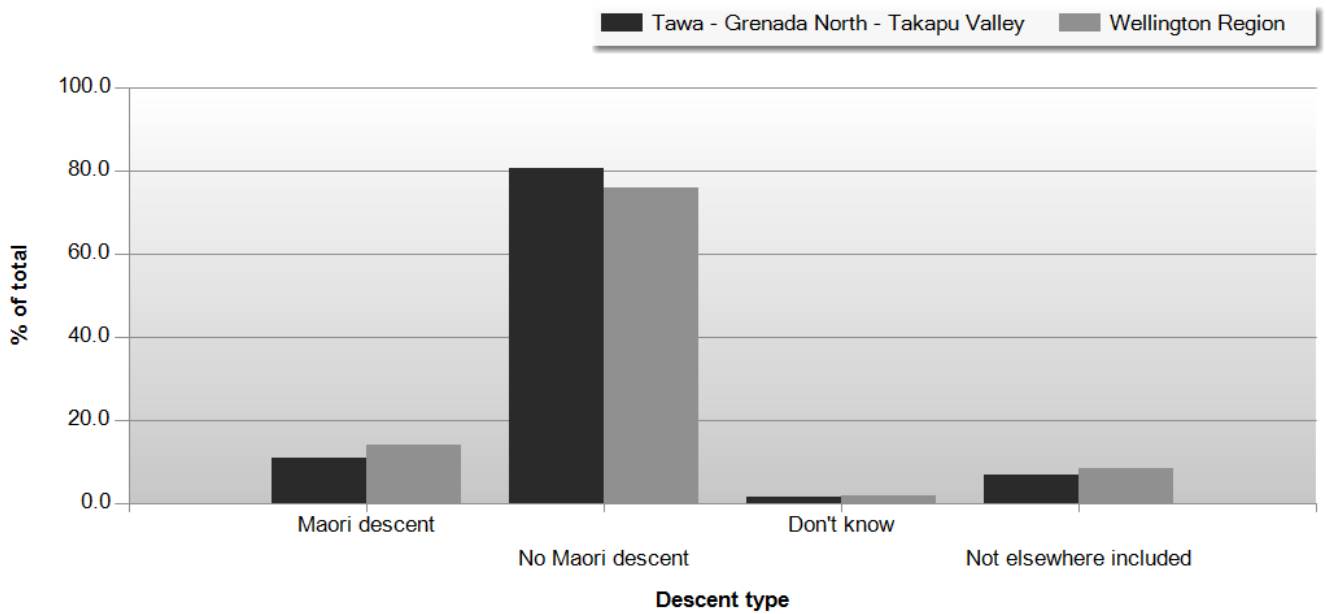
Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of Maori descent statistics in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a lower proportion of people who identified themselves as having Maori descent and a higher proportion of people who identified themselves as having no Maori descent.

Overall, 10.9% of the population identified themselves as having Maori descent, compared with 14.1% for Wellington Region.

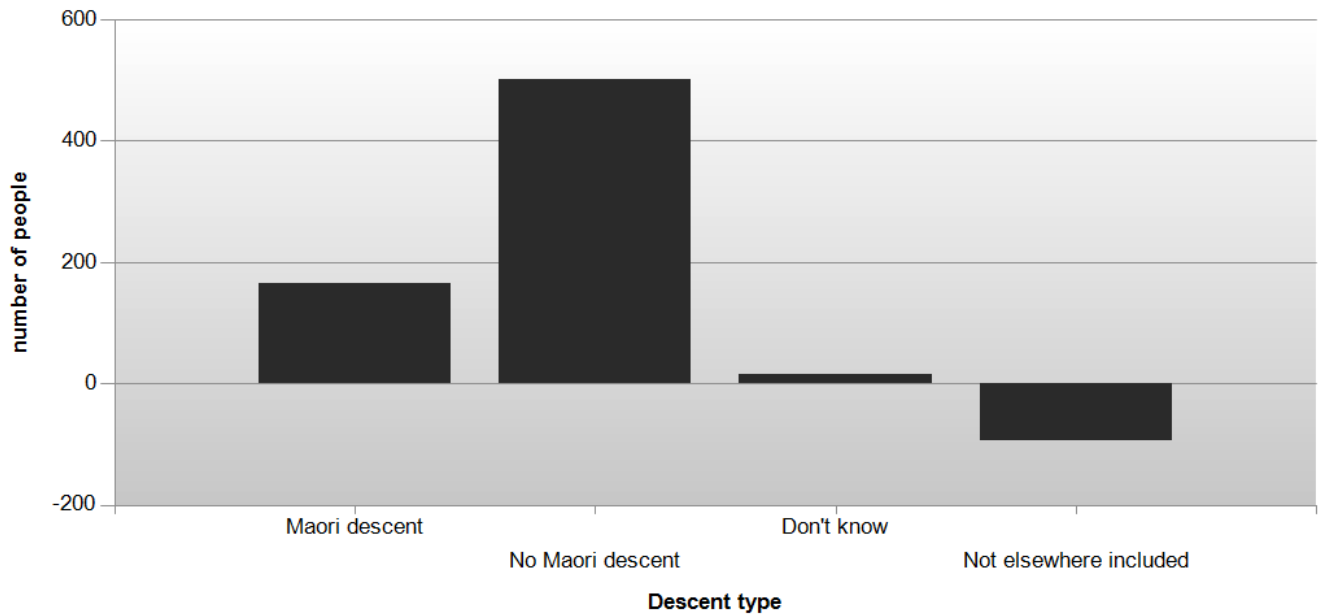
The number of people identifying themselves as having Maori descent increased by 165 between 2001 and 2006.

Maori descendants in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in Maori descendants in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Where were we born?

Derived from the Census question, "Which country were you born in?"

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in an area. The mix of Country of Birth groups within an area are also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for New Zealand's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of cultural and ethnic characteristics, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Country of Birth data should be viewed in conjunction with [Ethnicity statistics](#), [Maori Descent statistics](#), [Recent Arrivals](#), [Languages Spoken data](#) and [Religion data](#).

Country of Birth top 10 overseas birthplaces ranked for 2006	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
United Kingdom	1,020	7.3	7.3	1,008	7.6	7.1	12
Australia	228	1.6	1.5	192	1.4	1.4	36
Fiji	216	1.6	0.7	165	1.2	0.6	51
South Africa	210	1.5	0.7	195	1.5	0.5	15
Samoa	189	1.4	1.8	174	1.3	1.9	15
China (People's Republic)	165	1.2	1.4	93	0.7	0.8	72
India	144	1.0	1.0	93	0.7	0.7	51
Sri Lanka	132	1.0	0.3	99	0.7	0.3	33
Philippines	114	0.8	0.5	81	0.6	0.3	33
Malaysia	87	0.6	0.4	63	0.5	0.4	24
Non-English speaking backgrounds	1,452	10.5	9.5	1,161	8.7	8.0	291
Main English speaking countries	2,028	14.6	13.4	1,908	14.3	12.9	120
Overseas born	3,480	25.1	22.9	3,069	23.0	20.9	411
New Zealand born	9,972	71.8	73.4	9,843	73.9	75.9	129
Not stated	432	3.1	3.7	405	3.0	3.2	27
Total	13,884	100.0	100.0	13,317	100.0	100.0	567

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of country of birth of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people born overseas as well as a higher proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 25.1% of the population was born overseas, and 10.5% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 22.9% and 9.5% respectively for Wellington Region.

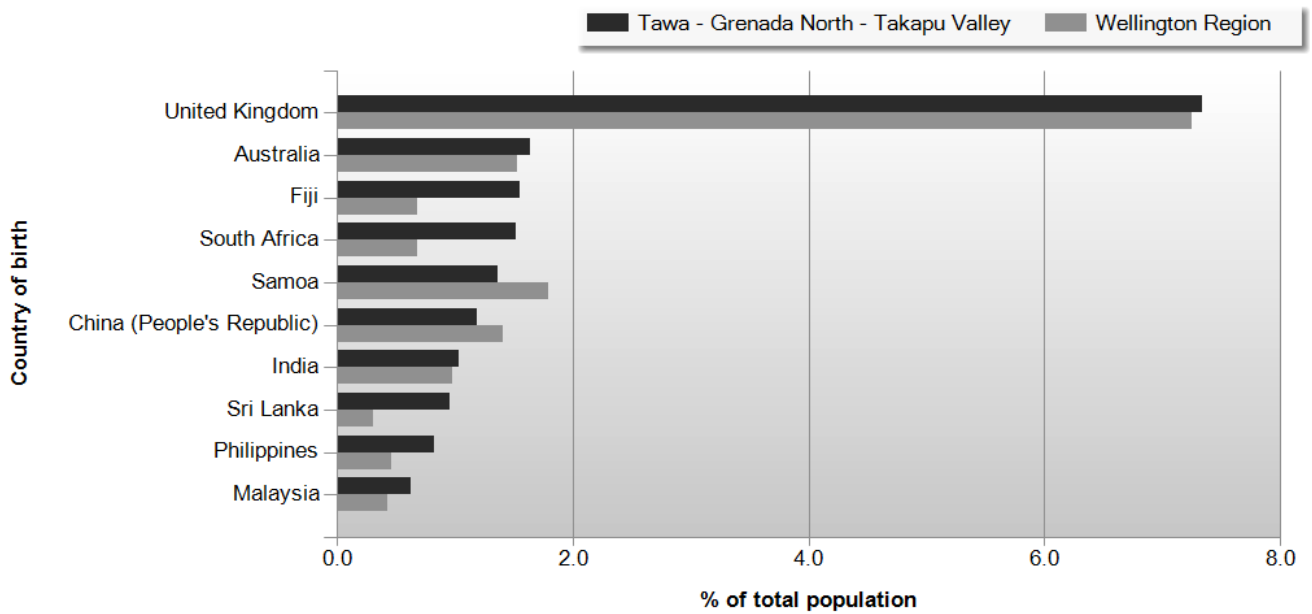
The dominant overseas country of birth in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley was the United Kingdom, where 7.3% of the population, or 1,020 people, were born.

There were no major differences between Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region's country of birth data in 2006.

The largest changes in countries of birth data in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

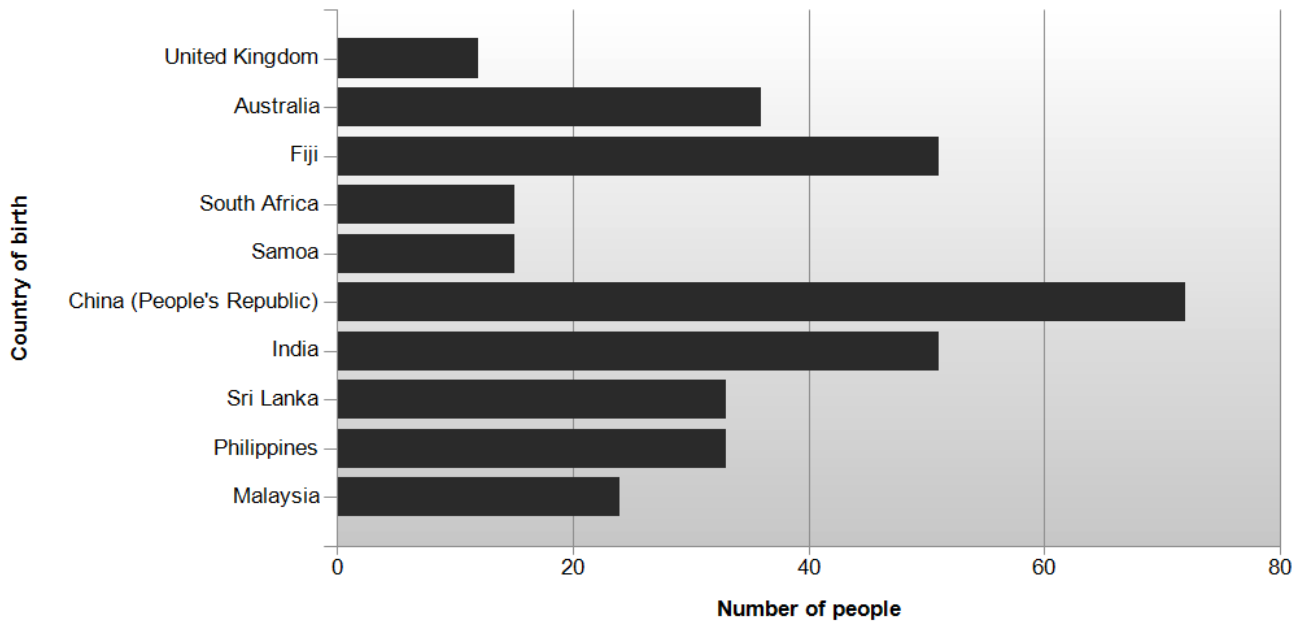
- China (People's Republic) (+72 persons);
- Fiji (+51 persons), and;
- India (+51 persons).

Country of birth (top 10) Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in country of birth (top 10) Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How many recently arrived?

Derived from the Census question, "When did you first arrive to live in New Zealand?"

Relates only to those people who live in New Zealand but were not born in New Zealand.

The Year of Arrival data indicates the year (or period) when the overseas born population arrived in New Zealand. Immigration statistics show the degree to which areas are "ports" for new overseas migrants and reveals the role of the area in housing the overseas-born.

Recent arrival numbers in an area are often determined by:

- housing affordability;
- employment opportunities; and
- pre-existing communities located in the area.

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Year of Arrival data is best used in conjunction with [Country of Birth data](#), [Religion](#) and [Languages Spoken](#) as a means of informing decision-makers, planners and service providers about the ethnic composition and cultural diversity of an area and the socio-economic status of migrants.

Year of arrival in New Zealand	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley		
	2006		Wellington Region %
Usual residence	number	%	
Prior to 1991	1,662	49.5	49.5
1991 to 1995	333	9.9	7.6
1996 to 2000	486	14.5	12.6
2001	159	4.7	4.3
2002	165	4.9	5.0
2003	135	4.0	4.6
2004	150	4.5	4.5
2005	144	4.3	6.4
2006	42	1.3	1.7
Not elsewhere included	81	2.4	3.7
Total	3,357	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006.

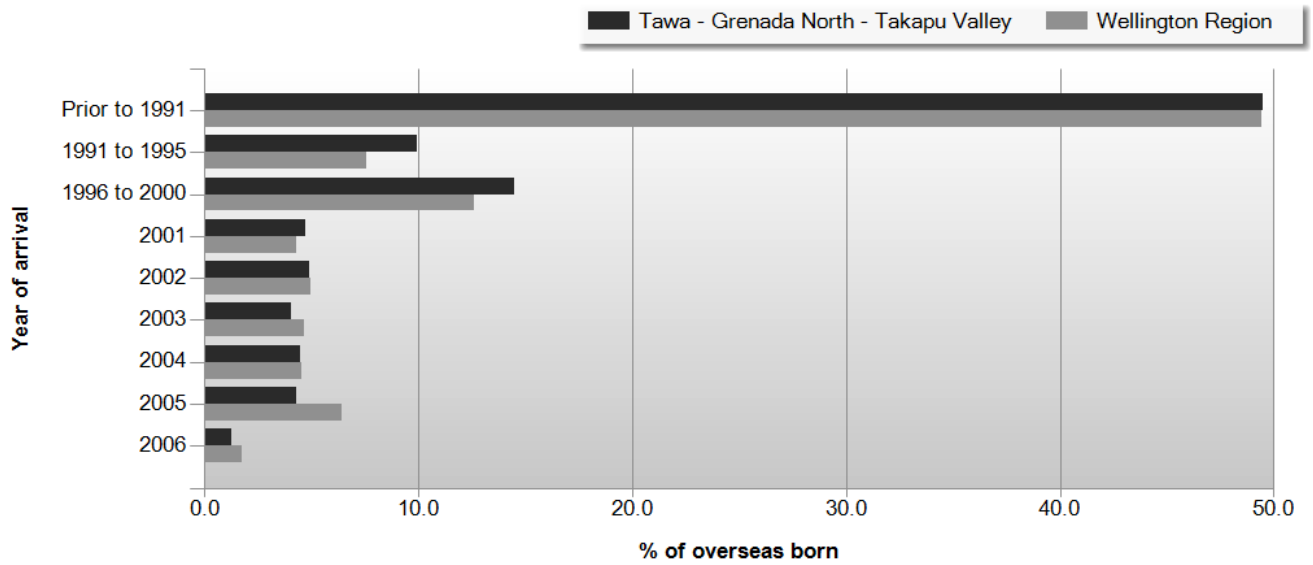
"-" values denote confidentialised records, for more information please refer to the Stats NZ fact sheet: [2006 Census confidentiality rules](#).

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people who arrived before 1991 but a lower proportion of recent arrivals (those who arrived between 2001 and 2006).

Overall the immigration statistics for Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley show that, 49.5% of the overseas born population arrived before 1991, and 23.7% arrived between 2001 and 2006, compared with 49.5% and 26.6% respectively for Wellington Region.

Year of arrival in New Zealand, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006"-" values denote confidentialised records, for more information please refer to the Stats NZ fact sheet: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/about-2006-census/introduction-to-the-census/appendix5-confidentiality-rules.aspx> 2006 Census confidentiality rules

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What languages do we speak?

Derived from the Census question, "In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?" This is a multi-response question.

Language statistics show the proportion of the population that speaks and understands a language other than English. They are indicative of how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language. Language statistics also provide an indicator for the monitoring of language education programs.

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Language data should be analysed in conjunction with [Ethnicity statistics](#), [Maori Descent](#), [Country of Birth](#), [Year of Arrival](#) and [Religion statistics](#) to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in the area.

Languages spoken top 10 languages ranked for 2006	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
English	12,837	93.3	92.6	12,321	93.5	92.6	516
Samoan	315	2.3	3.2	276	2.1	3.5	39
Maori	303	2.2	3.5	372	2.8	3.8	-69
French	183	1.3	2.2	189	1.4	2.1	-6
Yue	174	1.3	1.1	141	1.1	1.0	33
Hindi	162	1.2	0.8	111	0.8	0.6	51
Gujarati	144	1.0	0.7	114	0.9	0.7	30
German	114	0.8	1.3	114	0.9	1.3	0
Afrikaans	111	0.8	0.4	102	0.8	0.2	9
Tagalog	96	0.7	0.4	75	0.6	0.3	21
None (eg too young to talk)	264	1.9	1.9	270	2.0	2.2	-6
Not elsewhere included	474	3.4	4.0	492	3.7	4.0	-18
Total people	13,761	100.0	100.0	13,179	100.0	100.0	582
Total responses	27,336			26,262			1,074

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Main languages spoken	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						
	2006			2001			Change 2001 to 2006
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
English only	10,497	76.3	74.5	10,239	77.7	75.5	258
Maori only	12	0.1	0.1	9	0.1	0.1	3
Maori and English	288	2.1	3.3	360	2.7	3.0	-72
Other language combinations	2,241	16.3	16.2	1,842	14.0	15.4	399
No language	264	1.9	1.9	270	2.0	2.2	-6
Not elsewhere included	462	3.4	3.9	462	3.5	3.7	0
Total	13,764	100.0	100.0	13,182	100.0	100.0	582

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people who spoke English only but a lower proportion of those who spoke Maori, or Maori and English.

Overall, 76.3% of the population spoke English only, and 2.2% spoke Maori, or Maori and English, compared with 74.5% and 3.5% respectively for Wellington Region.

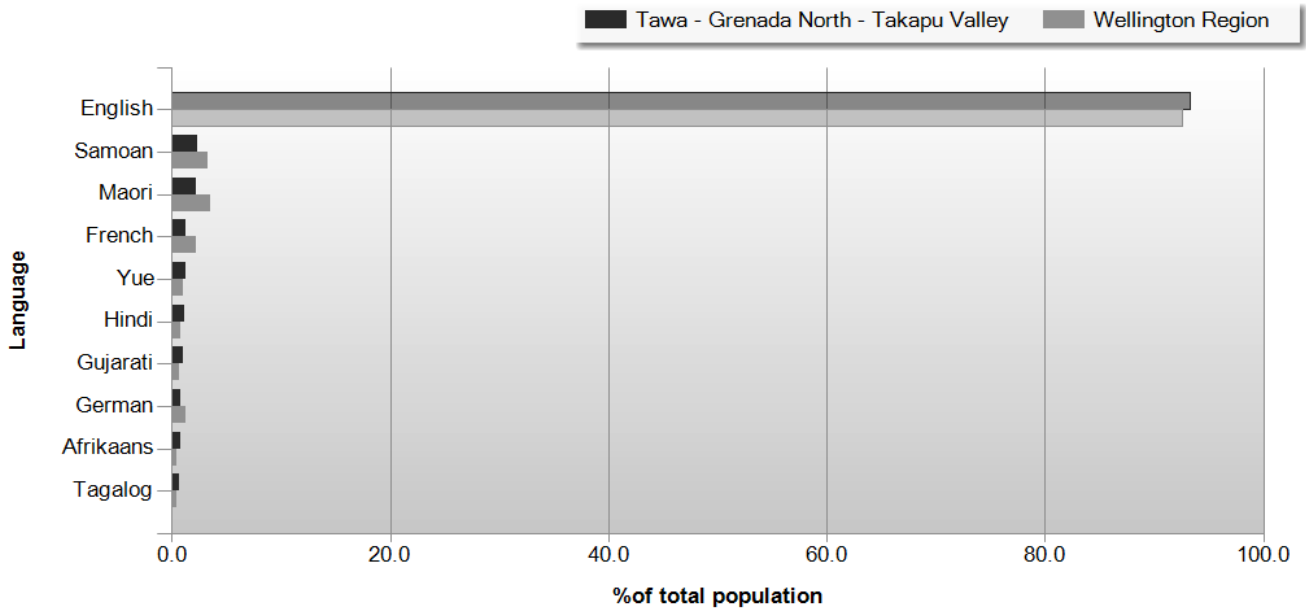
The dominant language in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, other than English, was Maori, with 2.2% of the population, or 303 people using this language.

There were no major differences between Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region's language data in 2006.

The largest changes in the languages spoken by Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's population between 2001 and 2006 were:

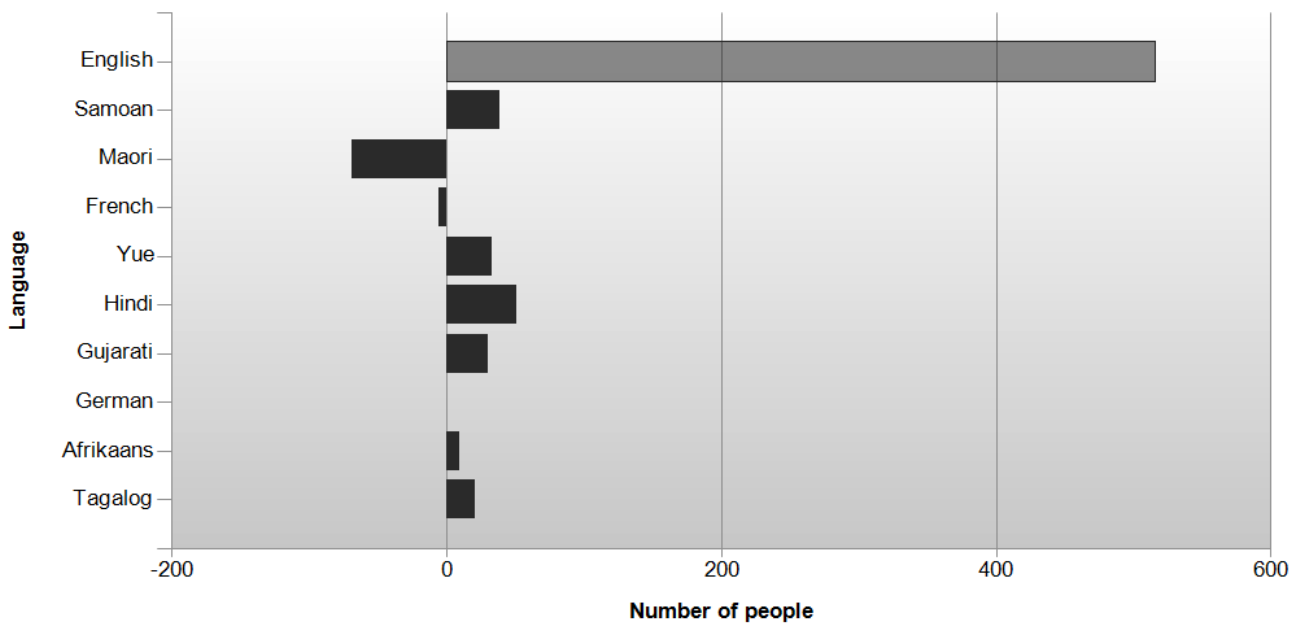
- English (+516 persons);
- Maori (-69 persons), and;
- Hindi (+51 persons).

Languages spoken (top 10) in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in languages spoken (top 10) in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What is our religion?

Derived from the Census question, "What is your religion?" (This is an optional question). **This is a multi-response question.**

Religion statistics provide an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key demographic variables. Religion statistics reveal the major concentrations of religions in an area as well as highlighting the proportion of persons with no religion. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas. These include:

- the country of birth and ethnic background of the population;
- the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population); and
- changes in the values and belief systems in New Zealand society.

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Religion statistics should be analysed in conjunction with [Ethnicity statistics](#), [Maori Descent](#), [Country of Birth data](#) and [Languages Spoken data](#) to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in an area.

Religion top 10 religions ranked for 2006	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Anglican	2,037	14.4	13.5	2,193	16.2	15.4	-156
Catholic	2,016	14.3	14.8	2,100	15.5	15.3	-84
Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed	1,131	8.0	7.9	1,299	9.6	9.2	-168
Christian nfd	690	4.9	4.4	729	5.4	4.8	-39
Methodist	378	2.7	2.0	438	3.2	2.3	-60
Hindu	312	2.2	1.7	276	2.0	1.5	36
Baptist	300	2.1	1.2	291	2.1	1.2	9
Pentecostal	297	2.1	1.9	285	2.1	1.8	12
Buddhist	252	1.8	1.4	243	1.8	1.2	9
Islam/Muslim	108	0.8	0.8	66	0.5	0.6	42
Christian	7,551	53.5	49.4	7,962	58.8	53.9	-411
Non Christian	885	6.3	6.2	798	5.9	5.6	87
No religion	4,332	30.7	32.9	3,306	24.4	27.7	1,026
Not elsewhere included	1,335	9.5	11.4	1,470	10.9	12.8	-135
Total	14,103	100.0	100.0	13,536	100.0	100.0	567

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the religious affiliation of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's population in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people who professed a religion and a higher proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 59.8% of the population nominated a religion, and 30.7% said they had no religion, compared with 55.6% and 32.9% respectively for Wellington Region.

The dominant single religion in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley was Catholic, with 14.3% of the population or 2,016 people as adherents.

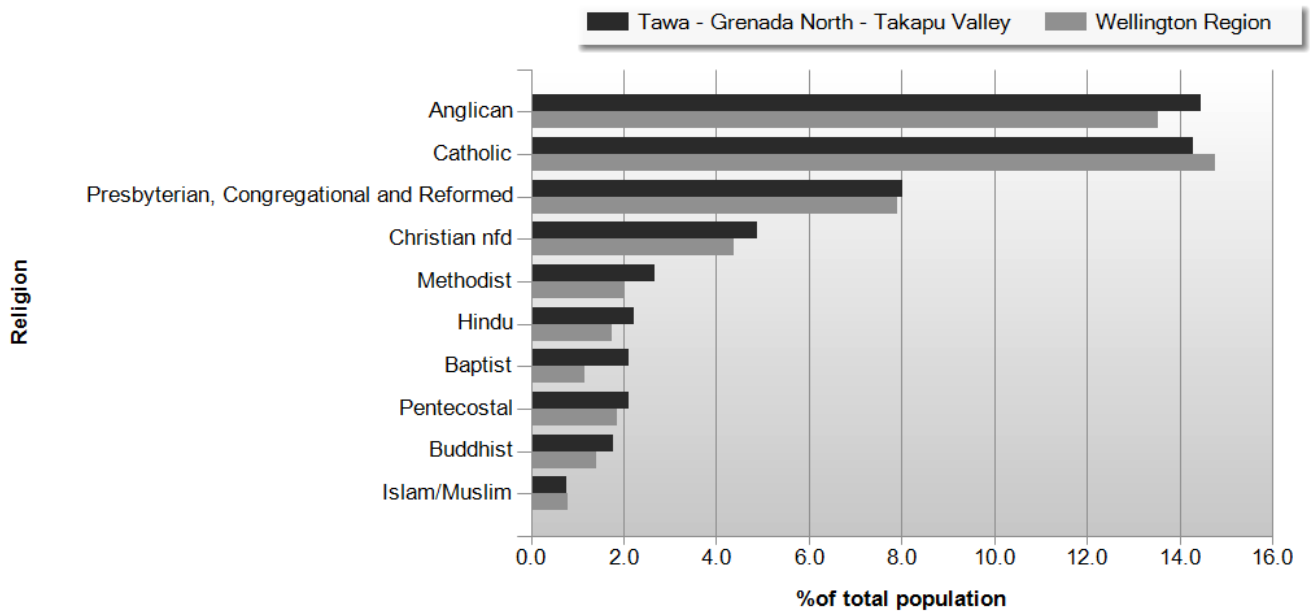
There were no major differences between Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region's religious affiliation data in 2006.

The largest changes in the religion statistics for Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were for those who nominated:

- Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed (-168 persons);
- Anglican (-156 persons);

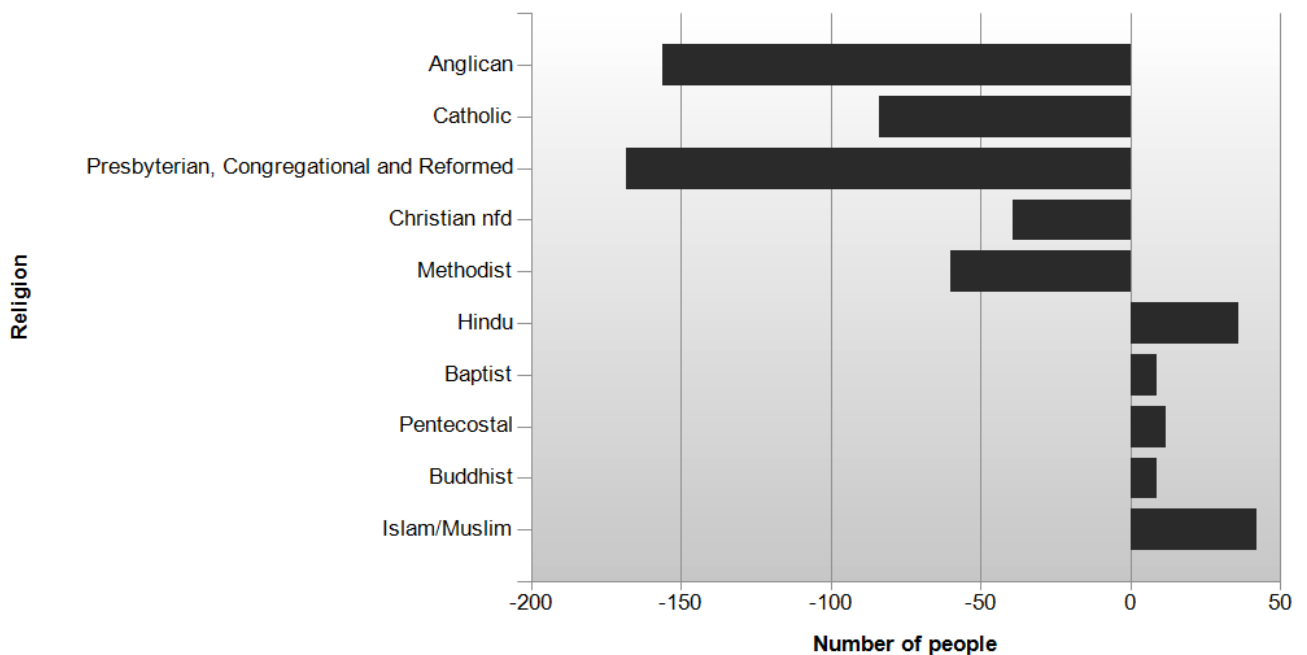
- Catholic (-84 persons), and;
- Methodist (-60 persons).

Religion (top 10), Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in religion (top 10) in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What is our individual income? (Individual income)

Derived from the Census question, "From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2006?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Household Income, Income Sources, Educational Qualifications and Occupation, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including the person's:

- employment status;
- age (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income);
- qualifications; and
- the type of employment undertaken by the person.

It is interesting to view Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's individual income data in relation to both household income statistics and number of persons usually resident per household. Areas with relatively high household income may be the result of multiple earners in the household contributing to that household income, so it is possible that some areas that have relatively high household incomes will have relatively low levels of individual income.

To enable a comparison of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Individual Income levels of an area over time, Individual Income quartiles have been calculated and presented in the [Individual income quartiles tab](#).

Annual individual income Income groups (persons aged 15 years and over)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley		
	2006		
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %
Negative or zero income	552	5.2	4.5
\$1 to \$5,000	837	8.0	6.9
\$5,001 to \$10,000	645	6.1	6.7
\$10,001 to \$15,000	966	9.2	10.0
\$15,001 to \$20,000	753	7.2	7.5
\$20,001 to \$25,000	696	6.6	6.4
\$25,001 to \$30,000	639	6.1	6.4
\$30,001 to \$40,000	1,299	12.3	12.7
\$40,001 to \$50,000	951	9.0	8.9
\$50,001 to \$70,000	1,209	11.5	10.5
\$70,001 to \$100,000	732	7.0	5.9
\$100,001 or more	501	4.8	5.2
Not stated	744	7.1	8.3
Total	10,524	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

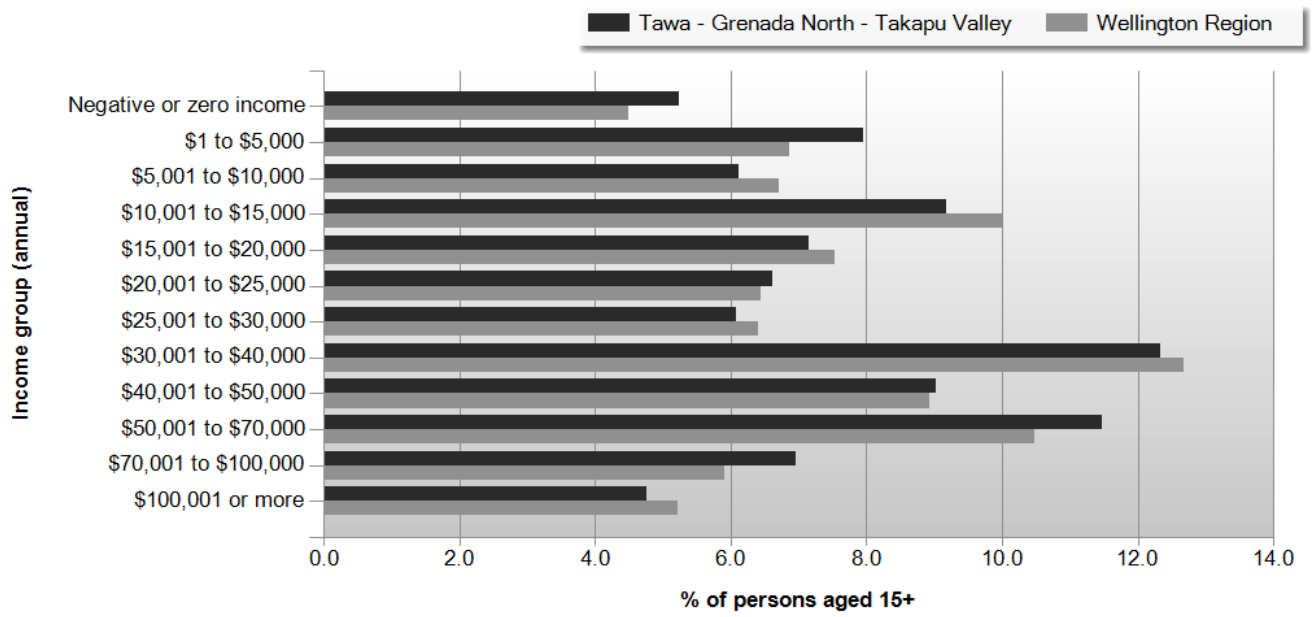
Analysis of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's individual income levels in 2006 compared to Wellington Region's incomes shows that there was a higher proportion of persons earning a high income (those earning over \$50,000 per year) as well as a higher proportion of low income persons (those earning \$20,000 or less per year).

Overall, 23.2% of the population earned a high income, and 35.6% earned a low income, compared with 21.6% and 35.6% respectively for Wellington Region.

The major differences between Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's individual incomes and Wellington Region's individual incomes were:

- A *larger* percentage of \$1 to \$5,000 (8.0% compared to 6.9%), and;
- A *larger* percentage of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (7.0% compared to 5.9%).

**Annual individual income Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What is our individual income? (Individual income quartiles)

Derived from the Census question, "From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2006?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Individual income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group.

Quartiles are calculated from New Zealand individual income data.

Individual income quartiles	Annual income range		
	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	\$0 to \$11,397	\$0 to \$8,903	\$0 to \$7,689
Medium lowest	\$11,398 to \$24,402	\$8,904 to \$18,544	\$7,690 to \$15,603
Medium highest	\$24,402 to \$42,449	\$18,544 to \$34,732	\$15,603 to \$29,318
Highest group	\$42,449 and over	\$34,732 and over	\$29,318 and over

Individual income quartiles (persons aged 15 years and over)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Lowest group	2,304	23.6	22.8	2,105	22.9	22.1	199
Medium lowest	2,061	21.1	22.3	1,764	19.2	21.8	297
Medium highest	2,255	23.1	24.1	2,214	24.1	24.6	41
Highest group	3,160	32.3	30.9	3,115	33.9	31.6	45
Total	9,780	100.0	100.0	9,198	100.0	100.0	582

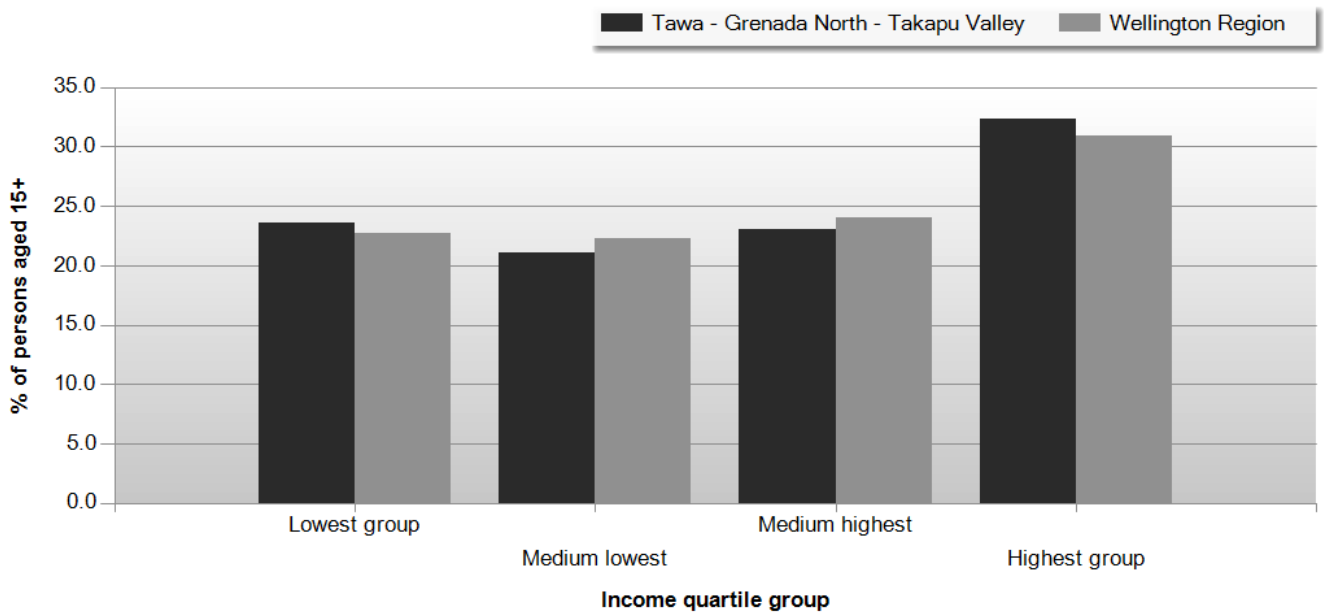
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's income statistics compared to Wellington Region's income statistics shows that there was higher proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, as well as a higher proportion in the lowest income quartile.

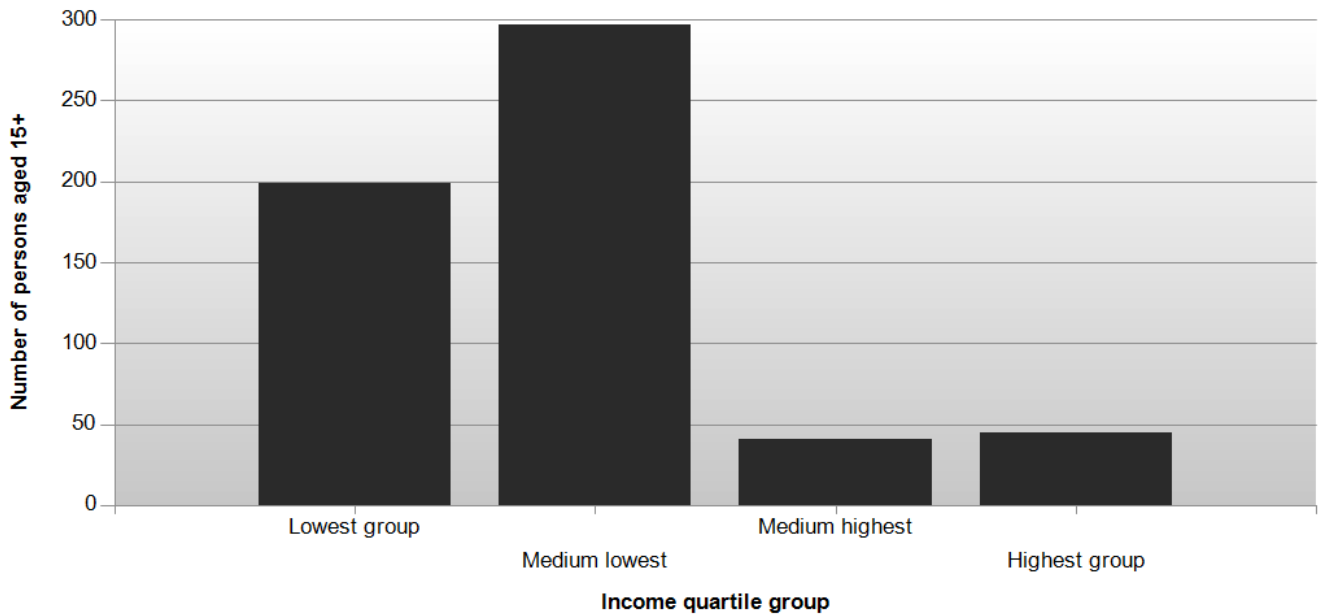
The most significant change in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's income statistics between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 297 persons.

Individual income quartiles Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in individual income quartiles in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What is our household income? (Household income)

Derived from the Census question, "From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2006?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Individual Income data, Income Sources data, Educational Qualifications statistics and Occupation statistics, it helps to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area. The amount of income a household generates is linked to a number of factors:

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

Note: It is important to remember that households vary in size, so that some areas have a greater number of dependents per income generated than others. If the area has a large number of retirees then this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income. This is not necessarily a measure of retirees' affluence, as retirees often have capital resources. Refer to the Age Structure section to understand this element.

To enable a comparison of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Household Income levels of an area over time, Household Income quartiles have been calculated and presented in the [Household income quartiles tab](#).

Annual household income income groups (households)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley		
	2006		Wellington Region %
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %
Negative or zero income	18	0.4	0.5
\$1 to \$5,000	33	0.7	0.8
\$5,001 to \$10,000	45	1.0	1.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	162	3.4	4.3
\$15,001 to \$20,000	219	4.7	5.1
\$20,001 to \$25,000	240	5.1	5.8
\$25,001 to \$30,000	138	2.9	3.4
\$30,001 to \$40,000	339	7.2	8.1
\$40,001 to \$50,000	297	6.3	7.0
\$50,001 to \$70,000	669	14.2	13.1
\$70,001 to \$100,000	774	16.5	14.1
\$100,001 or more	1,164	24.8	22.1
Not stated	600	12.8	14.0
Total	4,698	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

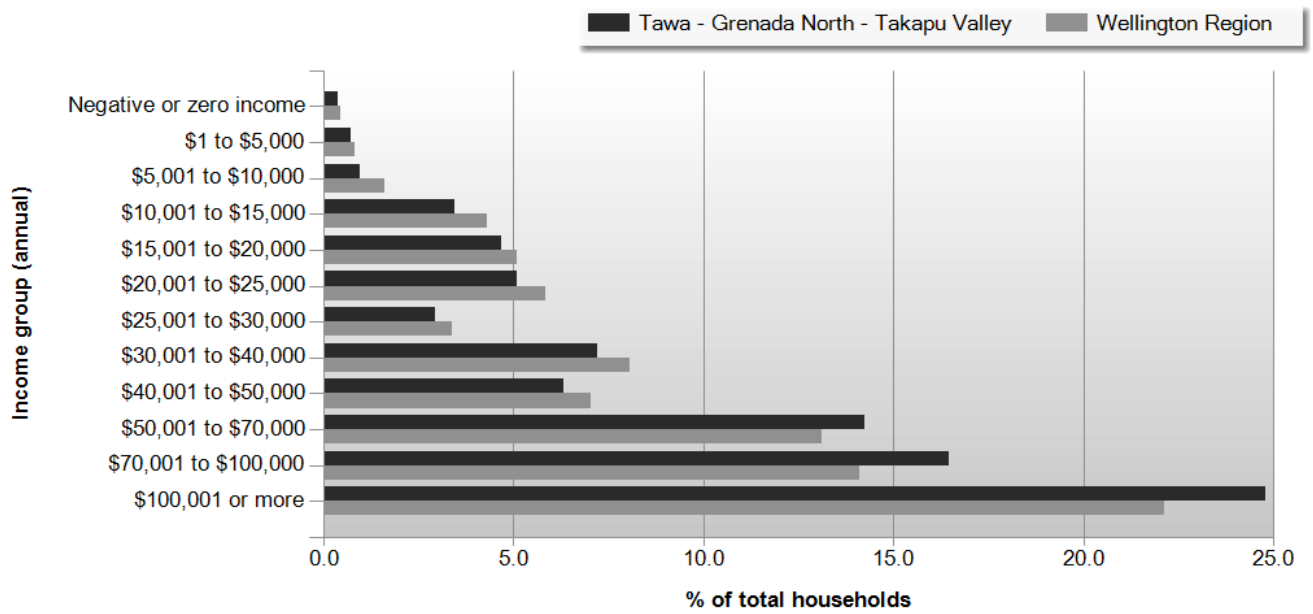
Analysis of household incomes in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of high income households (those earning more than \$70,000 per year) but a lower proportion of low income households (those earning \$30,000 or less per year).

Overall, 41.2% of the households earned a high income, and 18.2% were low income households, compared with 36.2% and 21.5% respectively for Wellington Region.

The major differences between the household incomes of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of \$100,001 or more (24.8% compared to 22.1%), and;
- A *larger* percentage of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (16.5% compared to 14.1%).

**Annual household income Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What is our household income? (Household income quartiles)

Derived from the Census question, "From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2006?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time. The income quartile method assumes an even distribution within each income group. Quartiles are calculated from New Zealand household income data.

Quartiles are calculated from New Zealand household income data.

Household income quartiles	Annual income range		
	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	\$0 to \$25,168	\$0 to \$20,627	\$0 to \$18,756
Medium lowest	\$25,169 to \$51,433	\$20,628 to \$39,587	\$18,757 to \$34,706
Medium highest	\$51,433 to \$89,107	\$39,587 to \$67,291	\$34,706 to \$59,862
Highest group	\$89,107 and over	\$67,291 and over	\$59,862 and over

Household income quartiles (households)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Lowest group	722	17.6	21.2	534	14.0	20.3	188
Medium lowest	817	19.9	22.5	799	21.0	21.8	18
Medium highest	1,114	27.2	24.6	1,020	26.8	24.7	94
Highest group	1,445	35.3	31.7	1,460	38.3	33.2	-15
Total	4,098	100.0	100.0	3,813	100.0	100.0	285

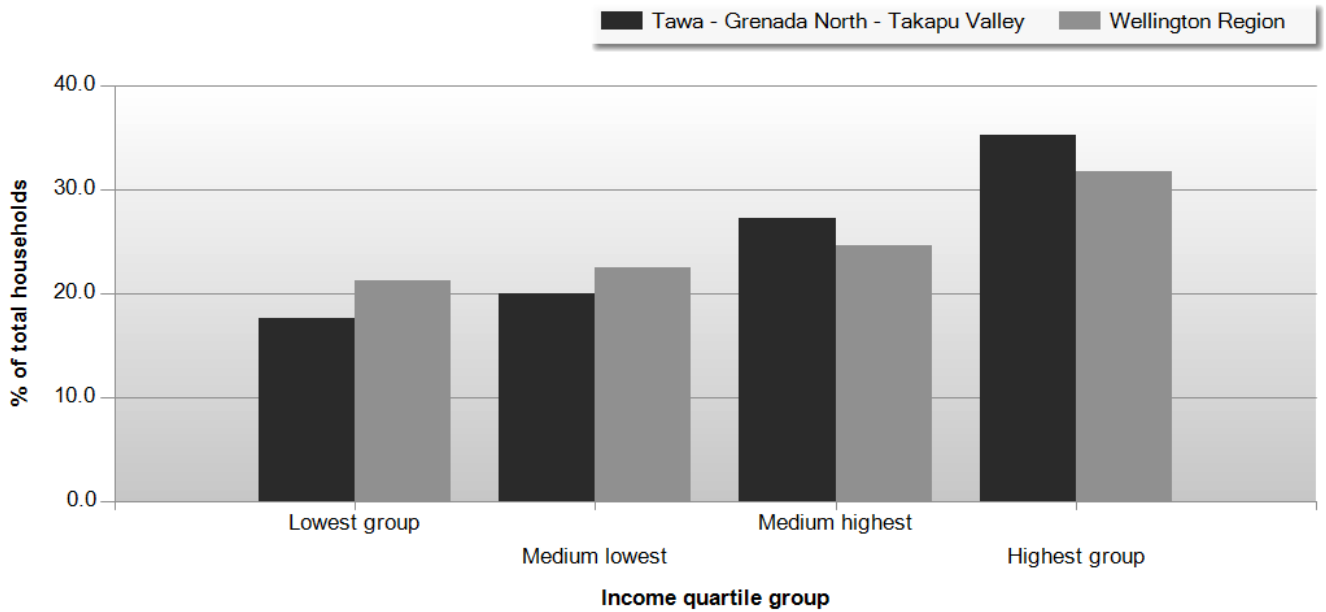
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley compared to Wellington Region shows that there was higher proportion of households in the highest income quartile, and a lower proportion in the lowest income quartile.

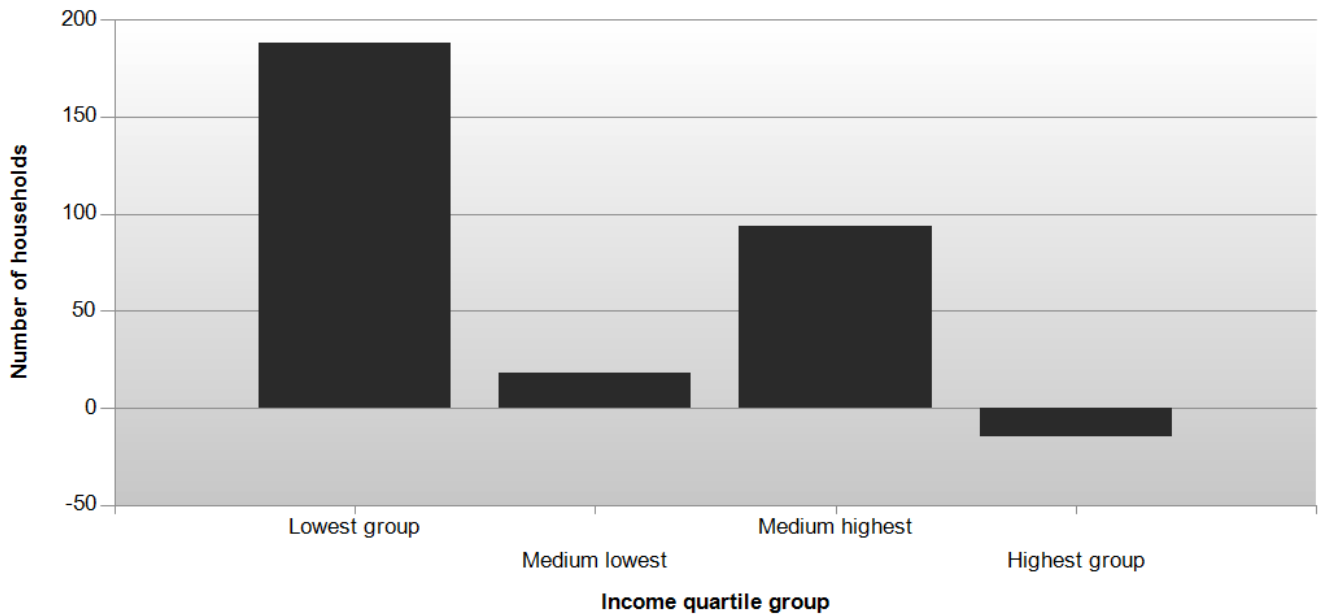
The most significant change in household income ranges in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 was in the Lowest group income quartile which showed an increase of 188 households.

**Household income quartiles Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

**Change in household income quartiles in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What are our household sources of income?

Derived from the Census question, "Show all the ways you yourself got income in the 12 months ending today (excluding loans because they are not income)?" **This is a multiple response question.**

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

Sources of household income	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc	3,444	73.4	70.9	3,291	73.7	68.6	153
Self-employment or business	1,002	21.4	23.3	882	19.8	22.9	120
Interest, dividends, rent, other invest.	1,935	41.2	36.2	2,016	45.2	38.6	-81
Payments from a work accident insurer	90	1.9	2.5	114	2.6	3.3	-24
NZ superannuation or veterans pension	924	19.7	18.9	837	18.8	19.1	87
Other super, pensions, annuities	468	10.0	6.7	513	11.5	7.6	-45
Sickness benefit	144	3.1	3.3	69	1.5	2.6	75
Unemployment benefit	246	5.2	5.7	327	7.3	9.3	-81
Domestic purposes benefit	210	4.5	5.2	225	5.0	6.3	-15
Invalids benefit	117	2.5	3.3	63	1.4	2.7	54
Student allowance	156	3.3	3.8	171	3.8	4.7	-15
Other govt benefits, payments or pension	285	6.1	5.3	240	5.4	5.5	45
Other sources of income	198	4.2	4.5	177	4.0	3.8	21
No source of income during that time	18	0.4	0.5	18	0.4	0.5	0
Not stated	135	2.9	3.3	132	3.0	3.1	3
Total households	4,692	100.0	100.0	4,464	100.0	100.0	228
Total responses	9,372			9,075			297

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's income sources in 2006 compared to Wellington Region's income sources shows that there was a higher proportion of households who identified wages and salaries as an income source, a lower proportion of households who identified self employment or business as an income source, and a lower proportion that identified government benefits as an income source.

Overall, 73.4% of households identified wages and salaries, 21.4% self employment or business, and 24.7% government benefits as an income source, compared with 70.9%, 23.3% and 26.5% for Wellington Region respectively.

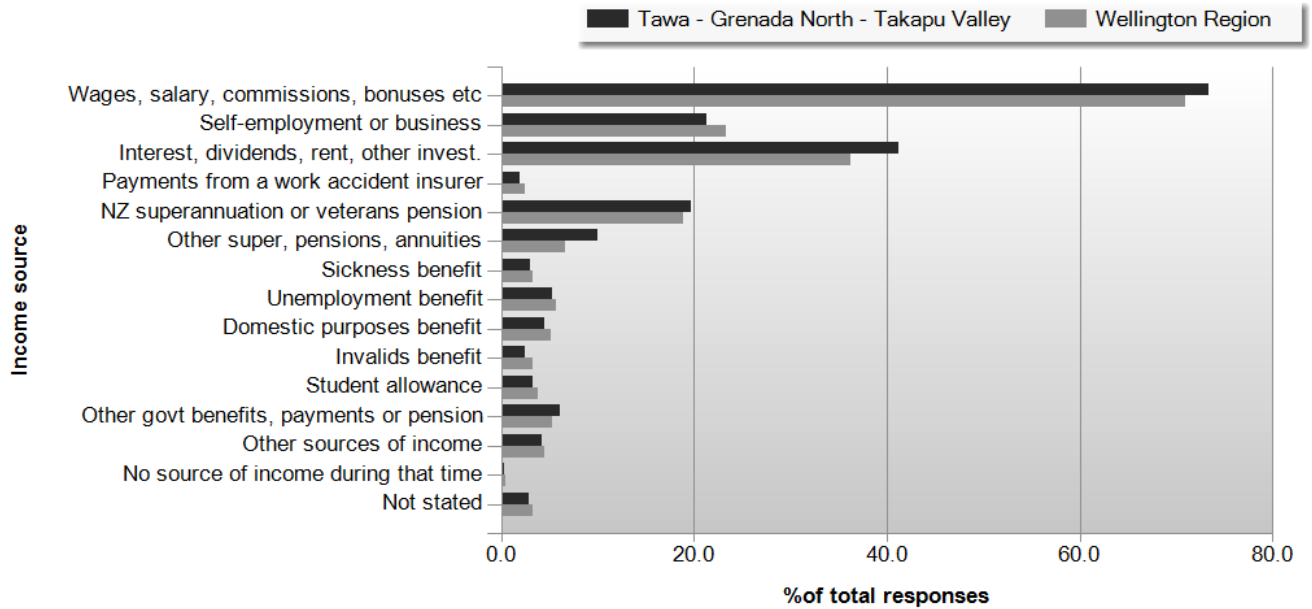
The major difference between Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's household income sources and Wellington Region household income sources is:

- A *larger* percentage of Interest, dividends, rent, other invest. (41.2% compared to 36.2%).

The largest changes in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's household income sources between 2001 and 2006 were:

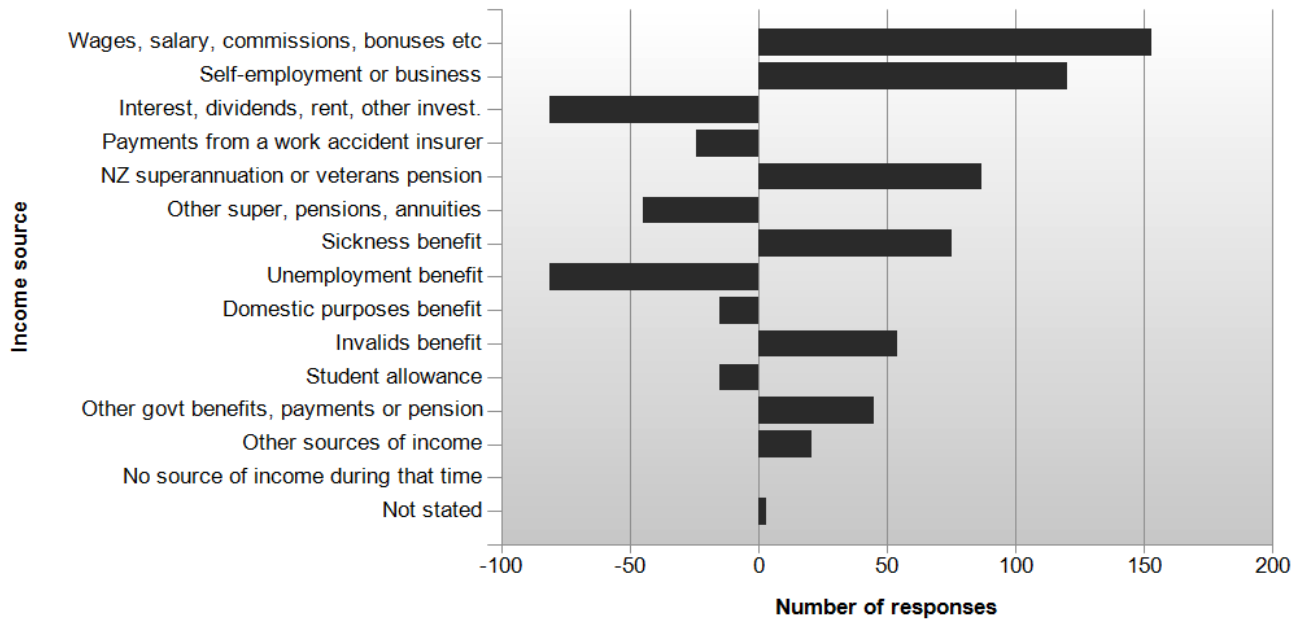
- Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc (+153 households);
- Self-employment or business (+120 households);
- NZ superannuation or veterans pension (+87 households), and;
- Interest, dividends, rent, other invest. (-81 households).

Sources of household income in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in sources of household income in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What are our qualifications?

Derived from three Census questions, "What is your highest secondary school qualification?", "Apart from secondary school qualifications do you have another completed qualification?", and "Print your highest qualification level and the main subject."

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

Level of highest qualification (persons aged 15 and over)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Higher degree	537	5.1	7.0	429	4.3	5.6	108
Bachelor degree	1,437	13.7	14.1	1,062	10.7	10.7	375
Post school (excluding university)	1,980	18.8	17.1	1,995	20.1	18.2	-15
School qualification	4,080	38.8	35.3	3,864	38.9	34.5	216
No qualification	1,746	16.6	18.1	1,629	16.4	19.3	117
Not stated/Unidentifiable	738	7.0	8.4	963	9.7	11.6	-225
Total	10,518	100.0	100.0	9,942	100.0	100.0	576

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the qualifications of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's population in 2006 compared to the qualifications of Wellington Region's population shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Higher degrees, Bachelor degrees and Post School (excluding university) qualifications) and a lower proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 37.6% of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's population held educational qualifications, and 16.6% had no qualifications, compared with 38.2% and 18.1% respectively for Wellington Region.

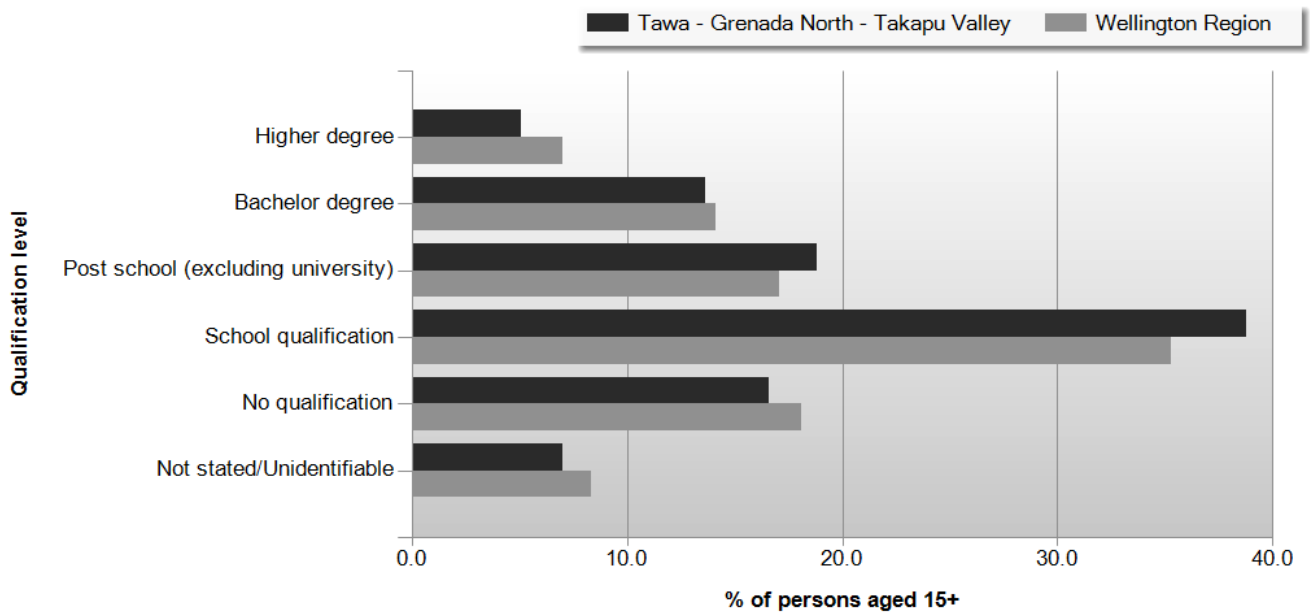
The major difference between the qualifications held by the population of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region is:

- A *larger* percentage of School qualification (38.8% compared to 35.3%).

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were in those with:

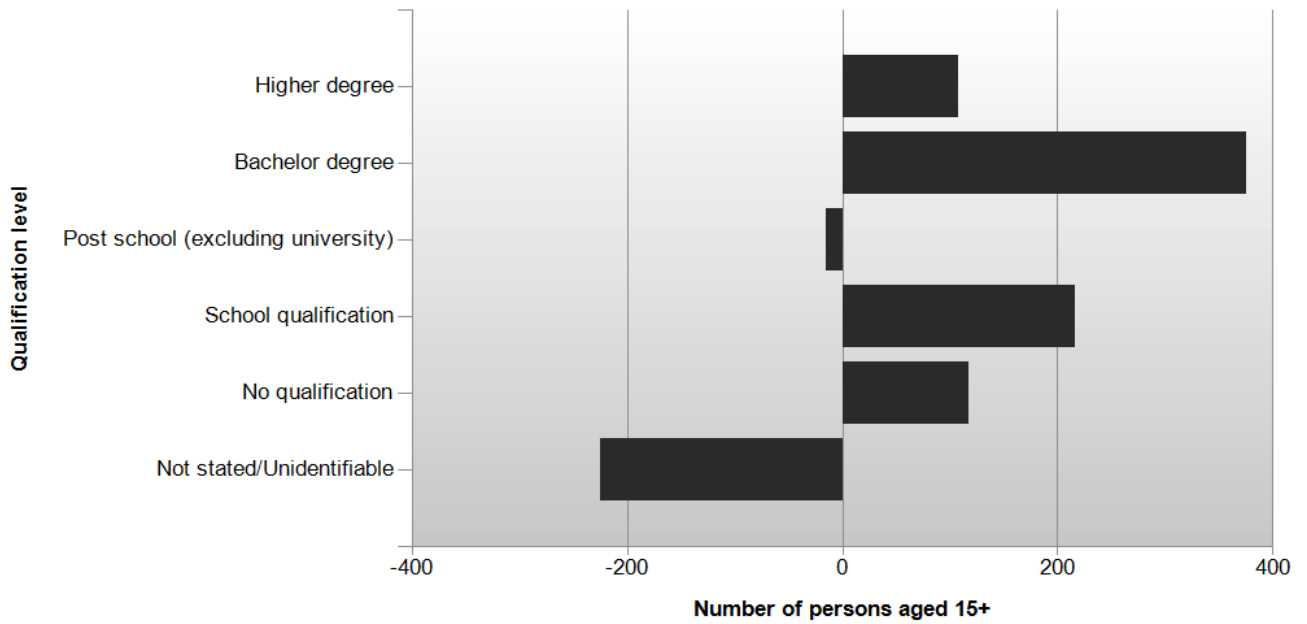
- Bachelor degree (+375 persons);
- School qualification (+216 persons);
- No qualification (+117 persons), and;
- Higher degree (+108 persons).

**Level of highest qualification Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

**Change in levels of highest qualification in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

In what fields are we qualified?

Derived from the Census question, "Print your highest qualification level and the main subject."

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

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

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

In Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, the population's field of qualifications, in conjunction with [Income statistics](#), [Occupation](#) and [Educational Qualifications](#), is an important indicator of the skills that are available in the community.

Field of highest qualification level (persons aged 15 years and over)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	63	0.6	0.8	51	0.5	0.7	12
Architecture and building	246	2.3	2.6	168	1.7	1.8	78
Creative arts	156	1.5	2.6	126	1.3	1.8	30
Education	354	3.4	3.2	315	3.2	3.1	39
Engineering and related technologies	774	7.4	6.2	600	6.0	5.2	174
Food, hospitality and personal services	174	1.7	1.7	135	1.4	1.3	39
Health	441	4.2	4.1	411	4.1	3.9	30
Information technology	207	2.0	1.8	189	1.9	1.4	18
Management and commerce	993	9.4	8.2	906	9.1	7.3	87
Natural and physical sciences	240	2.3	2.5	237	2.4	2.5	3
Society and culture	717	6.8	8.7	567	5.7	7.1	150
Field of study not given (Although level of attainment given)	141	1.3	1.2	156	1.6	1.8	-15
No post-school qualification	5,049	48.0	46.3	4,848	48.7	47.9	201
Not stated/Unidentifiable	954	9.1	10.2	1,239	12.5	14.3	-285
Total	10,509	100.0	100.0	9,948	100.0	100.0	561

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

An analysis of the field of highest qualification held by the population in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 shows the three most popular fields of study were:

- Management and commerce (993 people or 9.4%)
- Engineering and related technologies (774 people or 7.4%)
- Society and culture (717 people or 6.8%)

In combination these three fields of study accounted for 2,484 people in total or 23.6% of the population aged 15 years and over.

In comparison, Wellington Region had 8.7% persons who studied Management and commerce; 6.2% who studied Engineering and related technologies; and 8.7% who studied Society and culture.

The major differences between fields of study in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

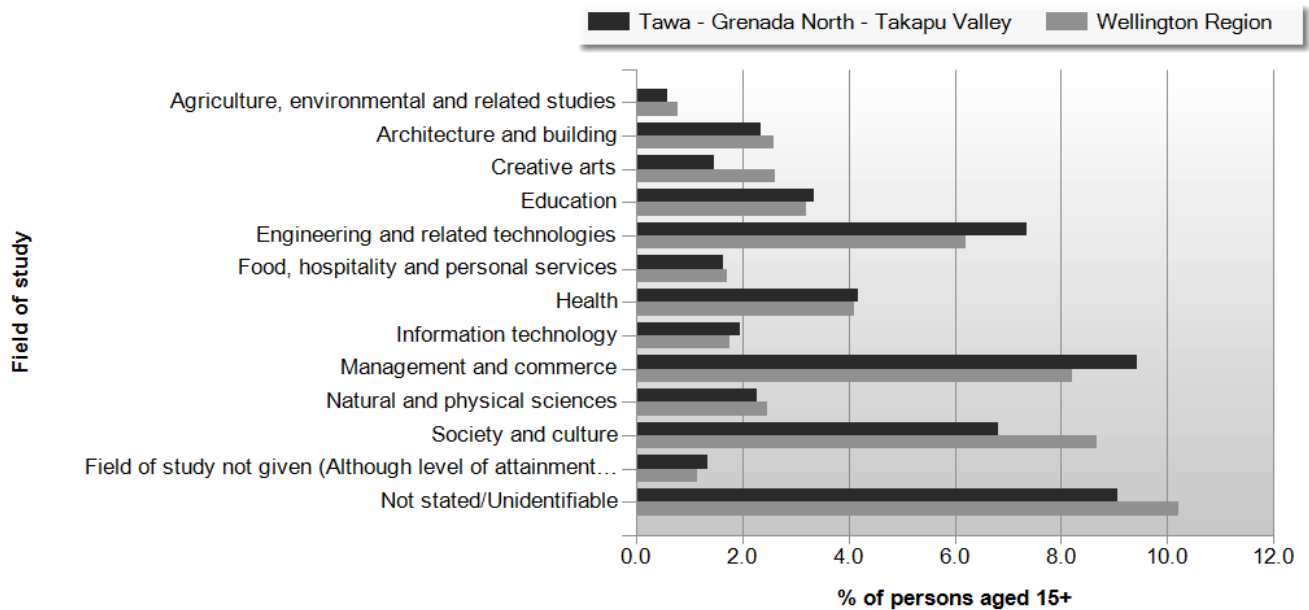
- A *larger* percentage of Management and commerce (9.4% compared to 8.2%);
- A *larger* percentage of Engineering and related technologies (7.4% compared to 6.2%);

- A *smaller* percentage of Society and culture (6.8% compared to 8.7%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of Creative arts (1.5% compared to 2.6%).

The largest changes in the fields of study in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

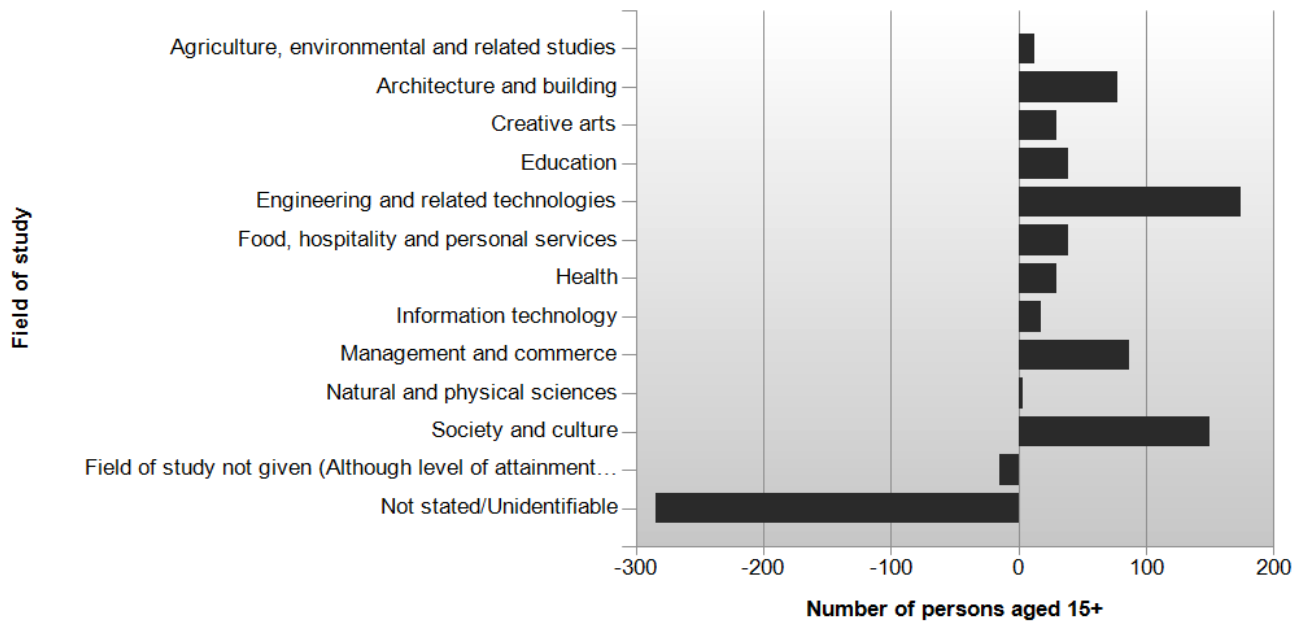
- Engineering and related technologies (+174 persons);
- Society and culture (+150 persons);
- Management and commerce (+87 persons), and;
- Architecture and building (+78 persons).

Field of highest qualification level, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in field of highest qualification level in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Are we smokers or non-smokers?

Derived from the Census questions, "Do you smoke cigarettes regularly (that is, one or more a day)?", and "Have you ever been a regular smoker of one or more cigarettes a day?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Smoking is the major cause of preventable disease in New Zealand. Data on smoking prevalence is used by those working in the health sector to:

- monitor changes in smoking prevalence among the adult population of New Zealand
- understand the profile of smokers, to better target at-risk groups in the community with future health education programmes
- target health education programmes and evaluate the success of these
- monitor changes in smoking statistics amongst high-risk groups in New Zealand
- examine the inter-relationships between smoking and other socio-economic variables and how these change over time.

Smoking behaviour (persons aged 15 years and over)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 1996 to 2006
	2006			1996			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Regular smoker	1,569	14.9	18.2	1,560	16.2	21.6	9
Ex smoker	1,977	18.8	21.0	1,935	20.0	20.7	42
Never smoked regularly	6,297	59.9	53.4	5,580	57.8	50.5	717
Not elsewhere included	675	6.4	7.4	579	6.0	7.2	96
Total	10,518	100.0	100.0	9,654	100.0	100.0	864

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

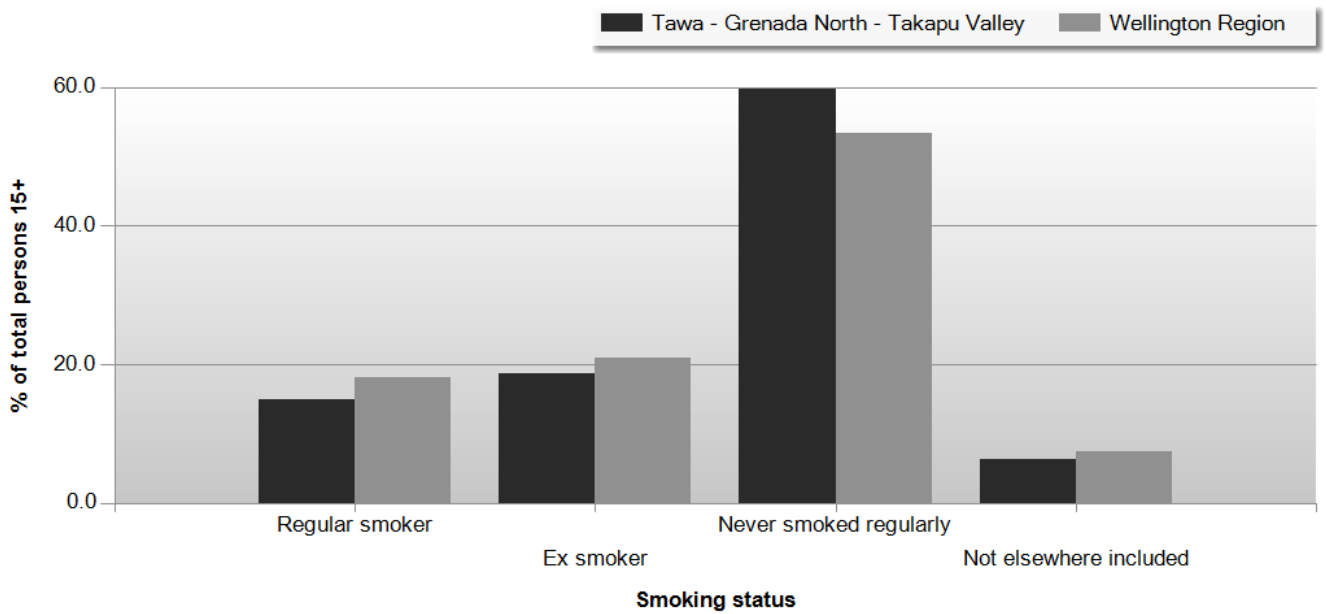
Analysis of smoking behaviour in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a lower proportion of people were current smokers, a lower proportion of people who were ex-smokers and a higher proportion of people who had never smoked regularly.

Overall, 14.9% of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's population were current smokers, 18.8% were ex-smokers and 59.9% had never smoked regularly, compared with 18.2%, 21.0% and 53.4% for Wellington Region respectively.

The changes in smoking behaviour in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 1996 and 2006 were:

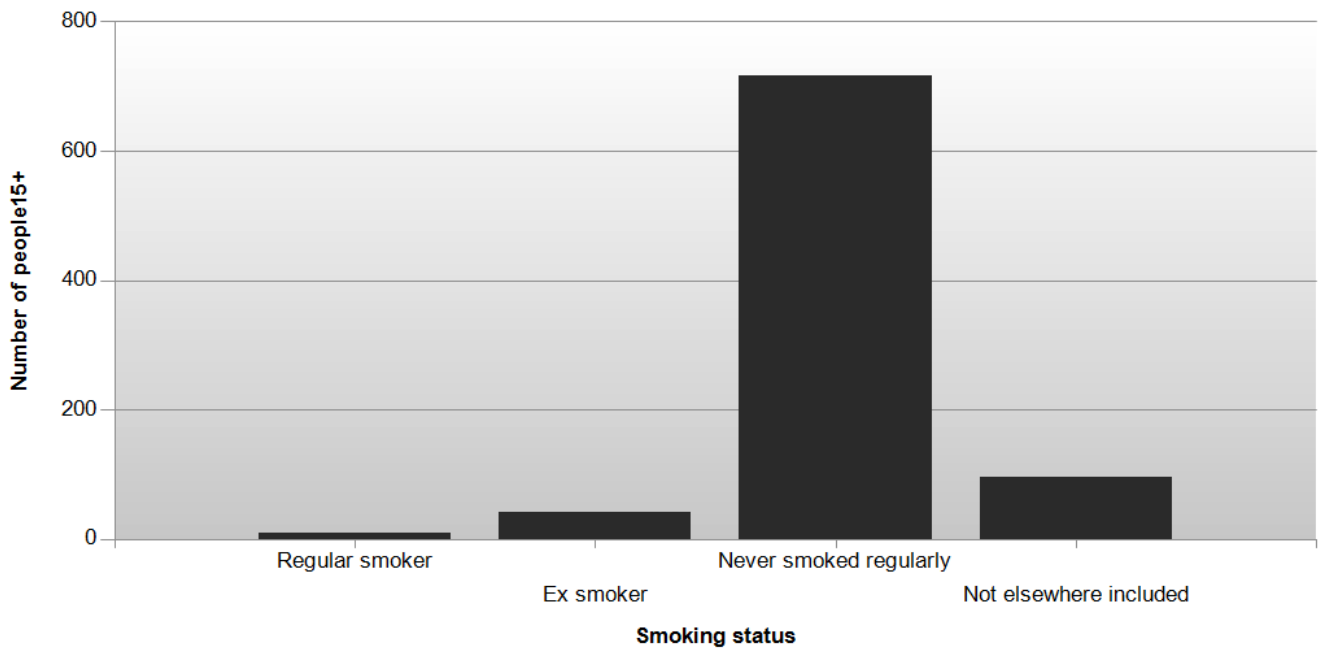
- Current smoker +9;
- Ex-smoker +42, and;
- Never smoked regularly +717

Smoking behaviour, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 1996

Change in Smoking behaviour, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 1996 to 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 1996

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Do we do unpaid work?

Derived from the Census questions, "In the last 4 weeks, which of these have you done without pay?"

- household work, cooking, repairs, gardening etc for my own household
- looked after a child who is a member of my own household
- looked after a member of my household who is ill or has a disability
- looked after a child (who does NOT live in my household)
- helped someone who is ill or has a disability (who does NOT live in my household)
- other help or voluntary work for or thought any organisation, group or marae"

This is a multi-response question.

Relates only to persons aged 15 years and over.

In recognition of the significant and perhaps growing contribution of voluntary and unpaid work in the economy, particularly by women, this question in the Census is providing data that has not traditionally been collected in social and economic statistics. It includes data on unpaid work including domestic activity statistics, unpaid child care statistics, aged care and people with disabilities data.

When analysed in conjunction with Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's age structure, family/household structure and socio-economic status measures of the area, the importance of unpaid work to the community and economy can be understood as well as the demographics of those who contribute to Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's unpaid economy.

Unpaid activities	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Household work etc	8,715	82.8	80.6	8,373	84.2	81.6	342
Looking after a child who is a household member	3,579	34.0	28.6	3,336	33.5	29.2	243
Looking after ill or disabled household member	783	7.4	6.9	705	7.1	6.8	78
Looking after a child who is not a household member	1,611	15.3	15.2	1,500	15.1	14.9	111
Looking after ill or disabled other person	846	8.0	8.4	744	7.5	7.7	102
Voluntary work through an organisation	1,836	17.5	14.8	1,812	18.2	15.5	24
No activities	891	8.5	8.9	645	6.5	7.8	246
Not stated	714	6.8	8.3	573	5.8	7.0	141
Total people	10,521	100.0	100.0	9,945	100.0	100.0	576
Total responses	18,975			17,688			1,287

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of unpaid activities in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of people performing unpaid work in their own home and a higher proportion of people involved with unpaid activities outside of their home.

The major differences between unpaid activity in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

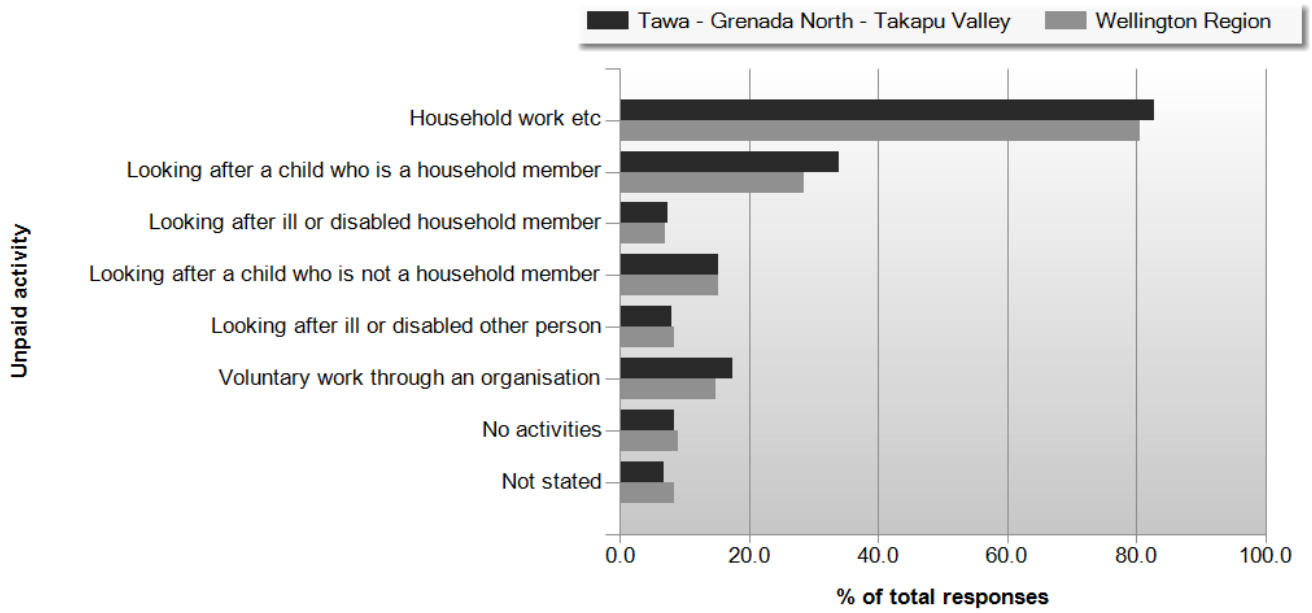
- A *larger* percentage of Looking after a child who is a household member (34.0% compared to 28.6%), and;
- A *larger* percentage of Voluntary work through an organisation (17.5% compared to 14.8%).

The largest changes in unpaid activity in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

- Household work etc (+342 persons);
- No activities (+246 persons);
- Looking after a child who is a household member (+243 persons), and;

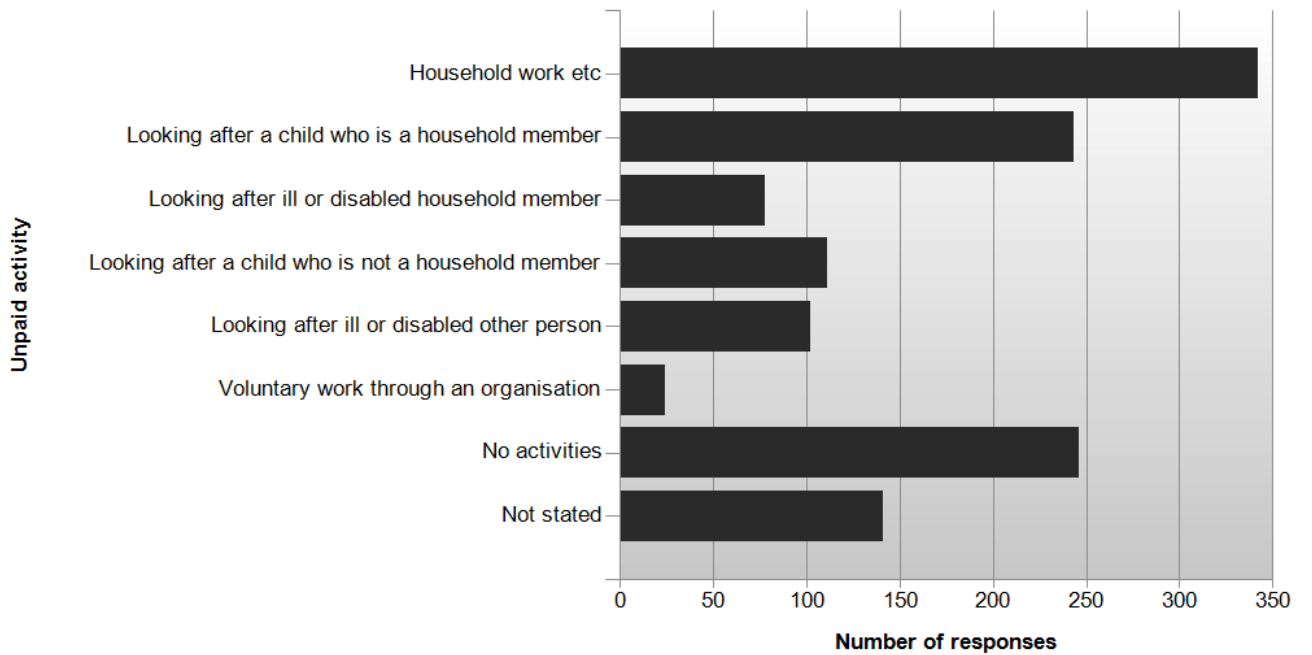
- Looking after a child who is not a household member (+111 persons).

Unpaid activities Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in unpaid activities in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What is our employment status?

Derived from the Census questions, "In the 7 days that ended on Sunday 5 March, which of these did you do?"

- worked for pay, profit or income for an hour or more
- worked in a family business or family farm without pay
- I work in a job, business or farm, but I was not working last week for some reason
- None of these – Did you look for paid work in the last 4 weeks?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Employment statistics of the population are an important indicator of the socio-economic status of an area. It represents the share of the population that is employed full-time, part-time or unemployed, as well as changes over time in the labour force.

Employment Status is linked to a number of factors:

- the age structure of the population, which for example influences the number of persons in the workforce (i.e. population 15 years or more) or retired (i.e. population over 60 years);
- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area; and
- the education and skill base of the population.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population over 15 years of age that was employed or actively looking for work. The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being.

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Census Employment Status data should be analysed in conjunction with [Income statistics](#), [Occupation](#) and [Qualifications data](#) to identify the relative socio-economic status of the area.

Employment status (persons aged 15 years and over)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Employed full-time	5,352	73.5	74.2	4,887	70.9	72.7	465
Employed part-time	1,605	22.0	20.6	1,560	22.6	20.2	45
Total employed	6,957	95.6	94.8	6,447	93.6	92.9	510
Total unemployed	324	4.4	5.2	441	6.4	7.1	-117
Total labour force	7,281	100.0	100.0	6,888	100.0	100.0	393
Total in labour force	7,281	69.3	69.1	6,888	69.3	67.9	393
Not in labour force	2,982	28.4	28.3	2,787	28.0	29.6	195
Employment status unidentifiable	249	2.4	2.6	270	2.7	2.4	-21
Total	10,512	100.0	100.0	9,945	100.0	100.0	567

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

The size of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's labour force in 2006 was 7,281 persons, of which 1,605 were employed part-time (22.0%) and 5,352 were full time workers (73.5%).

Analysis of the employment status in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed.

Overall, 95.6% of the labour force was employed (66.2% of the population aged 15+), and 4.4% unemployed (3.1% of the population aged 15+), compared with 94.8% and 5.2% respectively for Wellington Region.

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of people employed in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley showed an increase of 510 persons and the number unemployed showed a slight decrease of -117 persons.

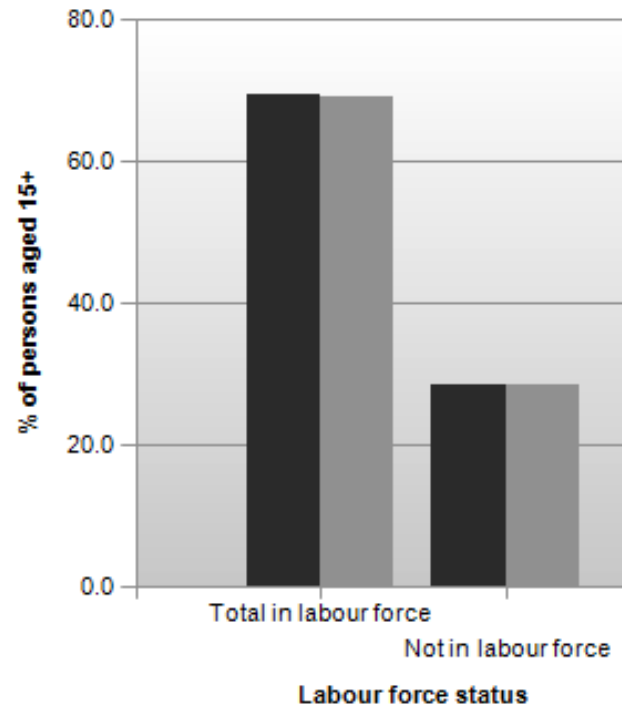
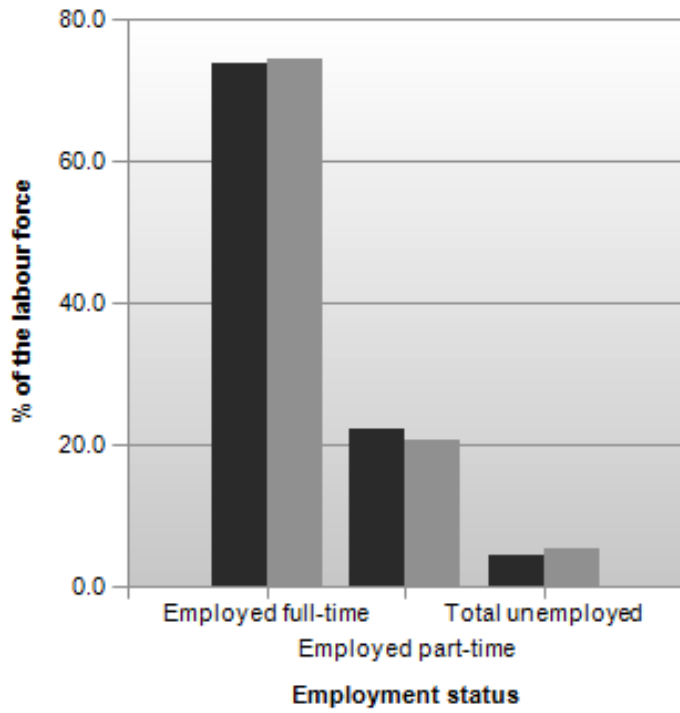
Analysis of the labour force participation rate of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 shows that there was a higher proportion in the labour force (69.3%) compared with Wellington Region (69.1%).

Between 2001 and 2006 in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of

393 people, or 5.7%.

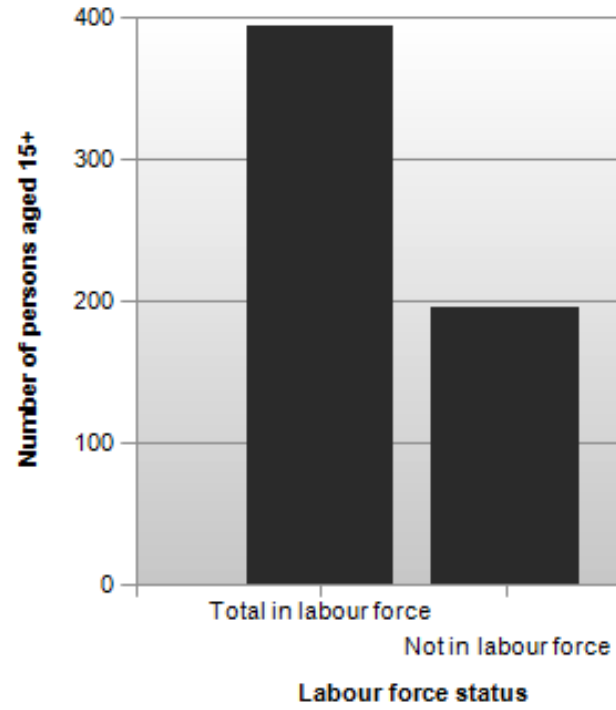
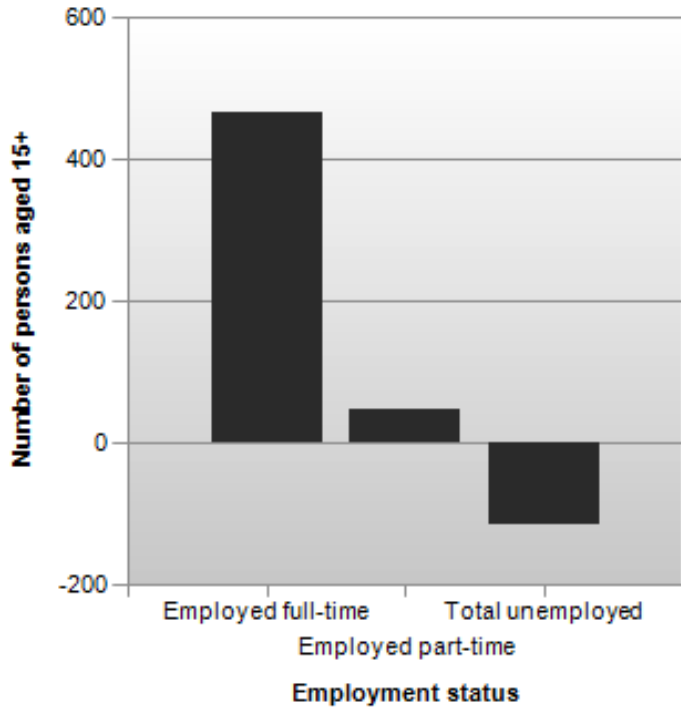
Employment and labour force status, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)

■ Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley
 ■ Wellington Region



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in employment and labour force status, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What industries do we work in? (Industry)

Derived from the Census question, "What is the main activity of [your] business or employer?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The Industry Structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley are strongly related to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- the educational levels of the local population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

Industries are classified by grouping businesses which carry out similar productive activities. The 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) provides the current framework for industry classification in New Zealand. This classification provides a contemporary and internationally comparable industrial classification system which includes information about "new economy" industries such as Information, Media and Telecommunications. As this is a new classification only 2006 data is available.

Time series industry data (based on the 1993 ANZSIC classification) is available in the tab above named [Time series industry categories](#).

Industry, 2006 ANZSIC (employed persons)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley		
	number	%	Wellington Region %
Usual residence			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27	0.4	2.0
Mining	9	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	462	6.6	6.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	27	0.4	0.4
Construction	465	6.7	6.8
Wholesale trade	258	3.7	3.8
Retail trade	756	10.9	9.4
Accommodation and food services	288	4.1	5.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	252	3.6	3.6
Information media and telecommunications	159	2.3	2.8
Financial and insurance services	525	7.5	5.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	150	2.2	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	810	11.6	11.7
Administrative and support services	300	4.3	3.7
Public administration and safety	717	10.3	9.8
Education and training	576	8.3	7.5
Health care and social assistance	525	7.5	8.0
Arts and recreation services	120	1.7	2.0
Other services	312	4.5	4.1
Not elsewhere included	228	3.3	4.5
Total	6,966	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

An analysis of the jobs held by the residents of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Professional, scientific and technical services (810 people or 11.6%)
- Retail trade (756 people or 10.9%)

- Public administration and safety (717 people or 10.3%)

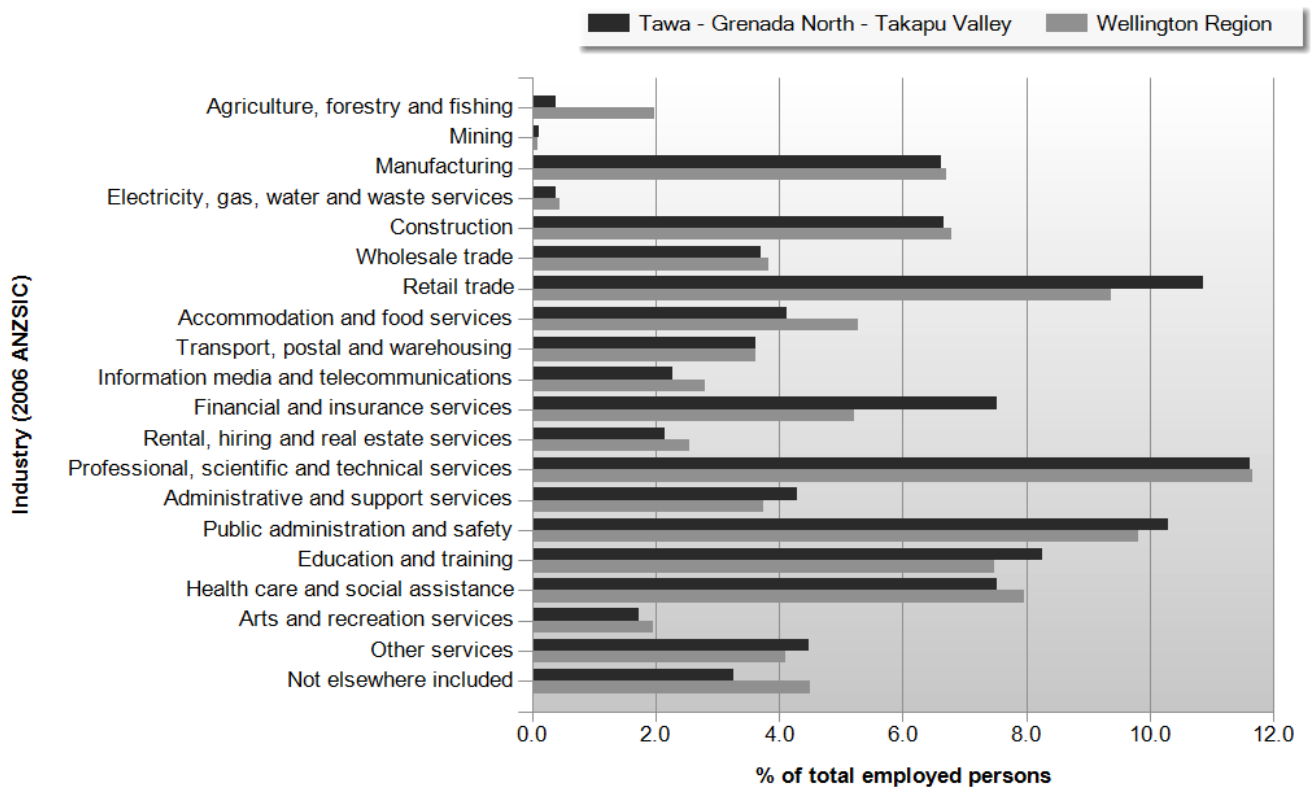
In combination these three industries employed 2,283 people in total or 32.8% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, 11.7% of Wellington Region's residents were employed in Professional, scientific and technical services; 9.4% in Retail trade; and 9.8% in Public administration and safety.

The major differences between the jobs held by Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region's residents were:

- A *larger* percentage of Financial and insurance services (7.5% compared to 5.2%);
- A *larger* percentage of Retail trade (10.9% compared to 9.4%);
- A *smaller* percentage of Agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.4% compared to 2.0%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of Accommodation and food services (4.1% compared to 5.3%).

Employment by industry, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What industries do we work in? (Industry time series)

Derived from the Census question, "What is the main activity of [your] business or employer?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The Industry Structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in an area are strongly related to a range of factors including:

- the economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- the educational levels of the local population; and
- the working and social aspirations of the population.

The data below is based on the 1993 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) to enable comparisons between 2006, 2001 and 1996 industries.

Industry, 1993 ANZSIC (employed persons)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27	0.4	2.0	33	0.5	2.4	-6
Mining	9	0.1	0.1	6	0.1	0.1	3
Manufacturing	450	6.5	6.9	474	7.3	8.3	-24
Electricity, gas and water supply	18	0.3	0.3	24	0.4	0.4	-6
Construction	456	6.6	6.7	351	5.4	5.7	105
Wholesale trade	309	4.4	4.3	339	5.3	5.1	-30
Retail trade	885	12.7	11.2	840	13.0	11.2	45
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	225	3.2	4.5	216	3.3	4.4	9
Transport and storage	213	3.1	3.1	204	3.2	3.5	9
Communication services	123	1.8	1.5	168	2.6	2.1	-45
Finance and insurance	522	7.5	5.2	558	8.6	5.4	-36
Property and business services	1,176	16.9	17.2	1,050	16.3	16.4	126
Government administration and defence	666	9.6	9.3	603	9.3	8.2	63
Education	549	7.9	7.2	474	7.3	7.3	75
Health and community services	516	7.4	7.8	480	7.4	7.8	36
Cultural and recreational services	186	2.7	3.4	126	2.0	3.2	60
Personal and other services	396	5.7	4.8	354	5.5	4.6	42
Not elsewhere included	228	3.3	4.5	156	2.4	4.0	72
Total	6,954	100.0	100.0	6,456	100.0	100.0	498

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

An analysis of the jobs held by the residents of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Property and business services (1,176 people or 16.9%)
- Retail trade (885 people or 12.7%)
- Government administration and defence (666 people or 9.6%)

In combination these three industries employed 2,727 people in total or 39.2% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, 17.2% of Wellington Region residents were employed in Property and business services; 11.2% in Retail trade; and 9.3% in Government administration and defence.

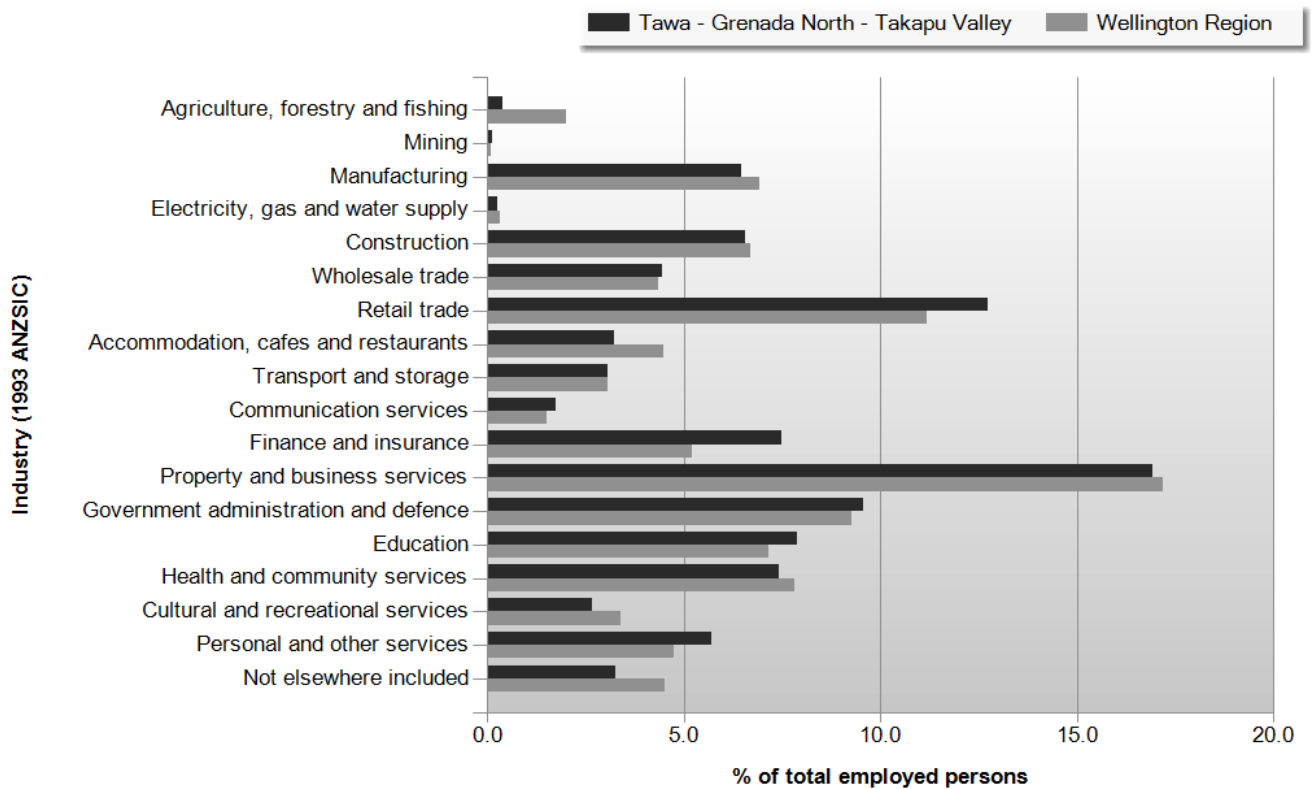
The major differences between the jobs held by Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region residents were:

- A *larger* percentage of Finance and insurance (7.5% compared to 5.2%);
- A *larger* percentage of Retail trade (12.7% compared to 11.2%);
- A *smaller* percentage of Agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.4% compared to 2.0%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (3.2% compared to 4.5%).

The largest changes in the jobs held by the resident population between 2001 and 2006 in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley were for those employed in:

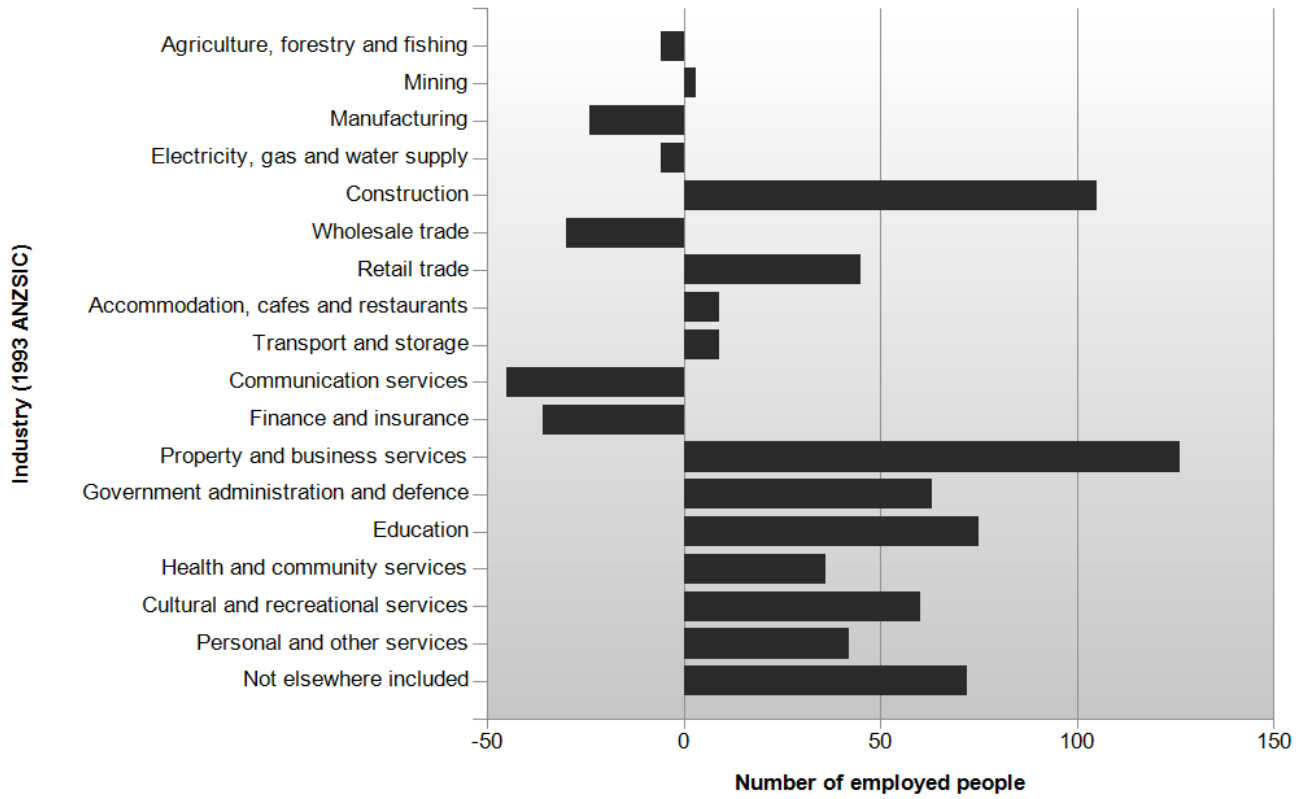
- Property and business services (+126 persons);
- Construction (+105 persons);
- Education (+75 persons), and;
- Government administration and defence (+63 persons).

Employment by industry, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in employment by industry, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What are our occupations? (Occupation)

Derived from the two Census questions, "In the job that you worked the most hours in, what was your occupation?" and "In that job, what tasks or duties did you spend the most time on?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as [Qualifications](#) and [Income statistics](#), Occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status and skill base of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

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

Occupations are classified using a combination of skill level and skill specialisation to form meaningful groups. The 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) provides the current framework for occupation classification in New Zealand. This classification provides a contemporary occupation classification system. As this is a new classification only 2006 data is available.

Time series occupation data (based on the NZCO 99 classification) is available in the tab above named [Time series occupation categories](#).

Occupation, 2006 ANZSCO (employed persons)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley		
	2006		Wellington Region %
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %
Managers	1,068	15.3	16.2
Professionals	1,785	25.6	25.8
Technicians and trades workers	741	10.6	10.6
Community and personal service workers	504	7.2	7.8
Clerical and administrative workers	1,224	17.6	14.3
Sales workers	720	10.3	9.2
Machinery operators and drivers	246	3.5	4.1
Labourers	384	5.5	7.1
Not elsewhere included	291	4.2	4.8
Total	6,963	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

An analysis of occupation data for Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley residents in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (1,785 people or 25.6%)
- Clerical and administrative workers (1,224 people or 17.6%)
- Managers (1,068 people or 15.3%)

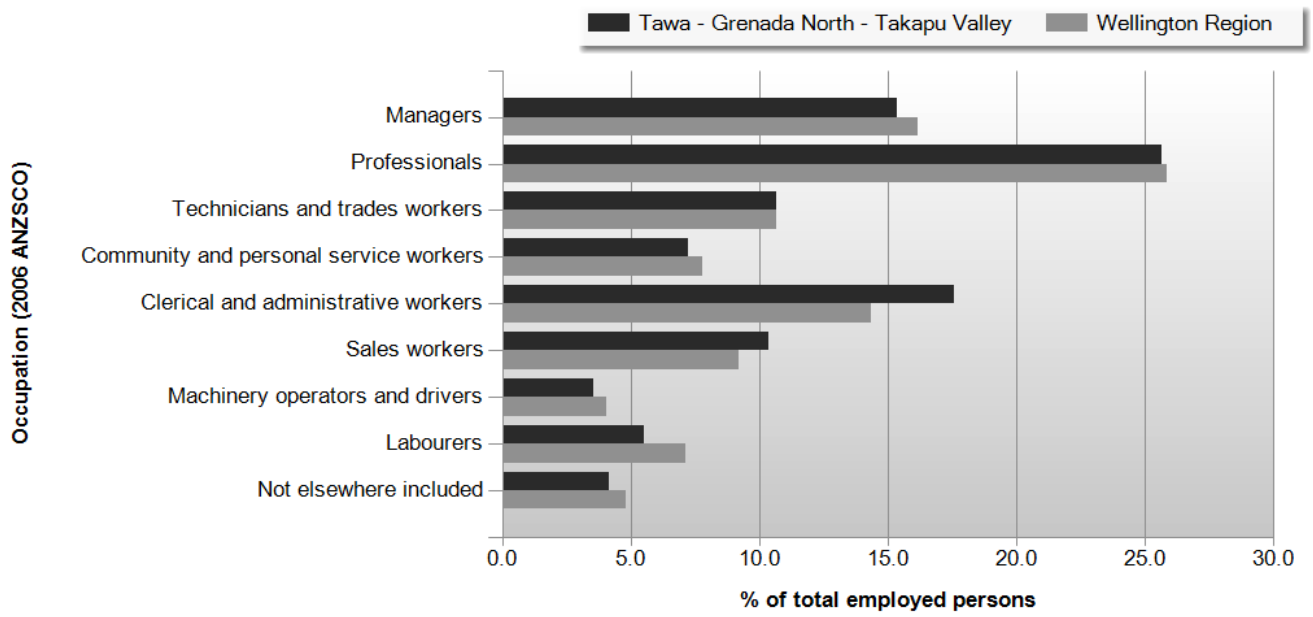
In combination these three occupations accounted for 4,077 people in total or 58.5% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, 25.8% of Wellington Region's residents were employed as Professionals; 14.3% as Clerical and administrative workers; and 16.2% as Managers.

The major difference between the occupations held by Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region residents is:

- A *larger* percentage of Clerical and administrative workers (17.6% compared to 14.3%).

**Employment by occupation, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What are our occupations? (Occupation time series)

Derived from the two Census questions, "In the job that you worked the most hours in, what was your occupation?" and "In that job, what tasks or duties did you spend the most time on?"

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

The Occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the work force is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as Educational Qualifications and Income, Occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic status and skill base of an area. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

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

The data below is based on the 1999 New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZCO99) for 2006 and 2001 data, and NZSO95 for 1996 data. The difference between these two standards is minimal and enables comparisons between 2006, 2001 and 1996 occupations.

Occupation, NZCO 1999 (employed persons)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,134	16.3	15.8	891	13.8	14.0	243
Professionals	1,464	21.0	20.4	1,281	19.9	19.1	183
Technicians and associate professionals	993	14.3	13.7	867	13.4	13.2	126
Clerks	1,047	15.0	12.6	1,236	19.2	15.2	-189
Service and sales workers	936	13.4	13.6	909	14.1	13.8	27
Agriculture and fishery workers	60	0.9	2.3	75	1.2	2.7	-15
Trades workers	468	6.7	7.2	450	7.0	7.4	18
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	270	3.9	4.7	246	3.8	5.1	24
Labourers and related elementary service workers	297	4.3	4.7	228	3.5	4.6	69
Not elsewhere included	291	4.2	4.8	267	4.1	4.8	24
Total	6,960	100.0	100.0	6,450	100.0	100.0	510

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

An analysis of the occupations held by Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Professionals (1,464 people or 21.0%)
- Legislators, administrators and managers (1,134 people or 16.3%)
- Clerks (1,047 people or 15.0%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 3,645 people in total or 52.4% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, 20.4% of Wellington Region's residents were employed as Professionals; 15.8% as Legislators, administrators and managers; and 12.6% as Clerks.

The major difference between the occupations held by Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region residents is:

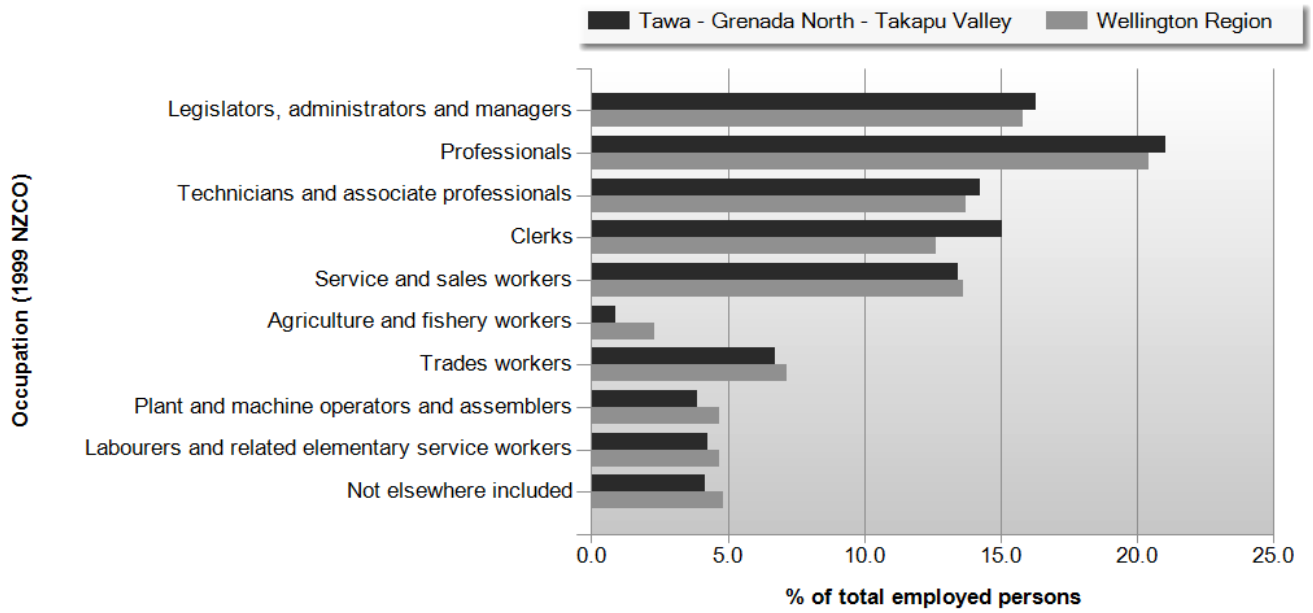
- A *larger* percentage of Clerks (15.0% compared to 12.6%).

The largest changes in occupation categories in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

- Legislators, administrators and managers (+243 persons);
- Clerks (-189 persons);

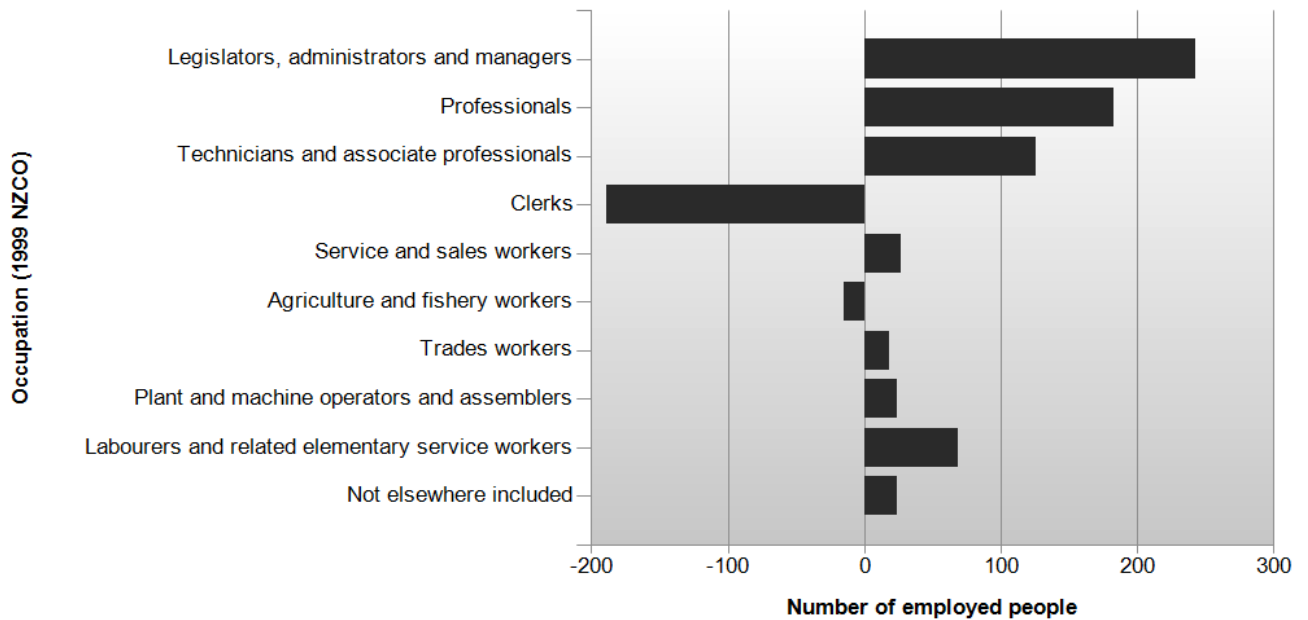
- Professionals (+183 persons), and;
- Technicians and associate professionals (+126 persons).

Employment by occupation, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in employment by occupation, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How do we get to work?

Derived from the Census question, "On Tuesday 7 March, what was the one main way you travelled to work – that is, the one you used for the greatest distance?" **This is NOT a multi-response question.**

Relates only to persons aged 15 years or more.

Commuting statistics reveal the main Mode of Transport used by residents to get to work. Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the effectiveness and availability of local public transport, and their management of congestion in large cities. There are a number of reasons why people use different Modes of Transport to get to work including:

- the availability of affordable and effective public transport options;
- the number of motor vehicles available within a household; and
- the travel distance to work, which for example, can allow people to walk or bicycle to their place of employment.

Main method of travel to work (employed persons aged 15+)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Drove a car, truck or van	3,426	49.2	48.5	3,267	50.7	50.1	159
Passenger in a car, truck, van or company bus	369	5.3	5.3	303	4.7	5.3	66
Motorbike or power cycle	45	0.6	0.8	30	0.5	0.8	15
Train	1,419	20.4	5.8	1,281	19.9	5.7	138
Public bus	45	0.6	7.6	63	1.0	7.2	-18
Bicycle	48	0.7	1.7	45	0.7	1.9	3
Walked or jogged	192	2.8	8.8	195	3.0	8.1	-3
Worked at home	330	4.7	5.7	297	4.6	6.1	33
Did not go to work on census day	768	11.0	10.1	798	12.4	11.1	-30
Other	42	0.6	0.9	54	0.8	0.9	-12
Not stated	276	4.0	4.7	111	1.7	2.8	165
Total	6,960	100.0	100.0	6,444	100.0	100.0	516

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

In 2006, there were 1,464 people in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley who caught public transport to work (train or bus), compared with 3,840 who drove in private vehicles (as a driver or passenger), and 240 who walked, jogged or rode a bicycle to work.

The 2006 commuting statistics for Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley show that 21.0% used public transport, 55.2% used a private vehicle and, 3.4% walked or rode to work, compared with 13.4%, 54.6% and 10.5% respectively in Wellington Region.

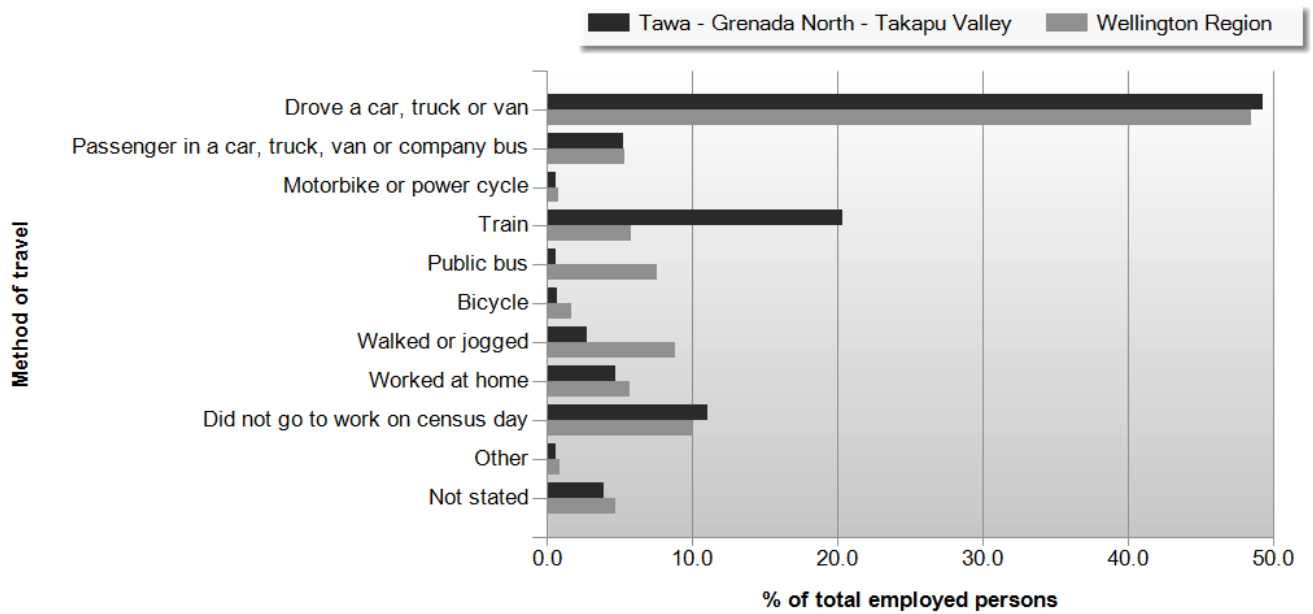
The major differences between the method of travel to work of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region residents were:

- A *larger* percentage of Train (20.4% compared to 5.8%);
- A *smaller* percentage of Public bus (0.6% compared to 7.6%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of Walked or jogged (2.8% compared to 8.8%).

The largest changes in method of travel to work in this area between 2001 and 2006 were:

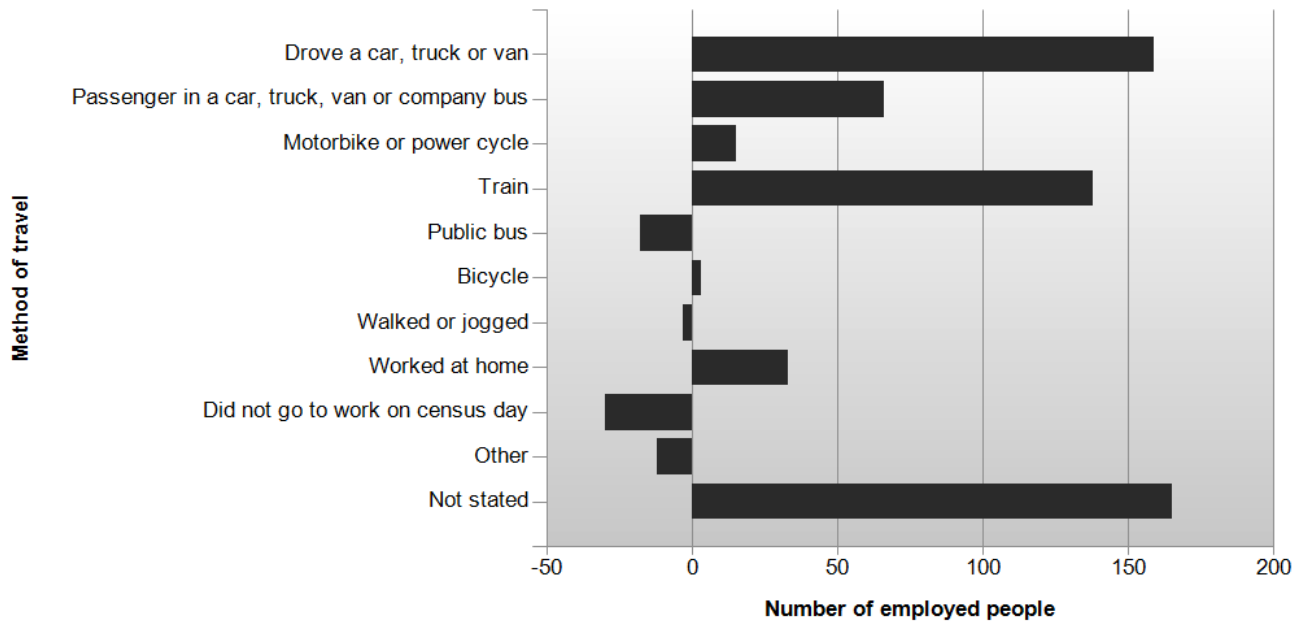
- Drove a car, truck or van (+159 responses);
- Train (+138 responses);
- Passenger in a car, truck, van or company bus (+66 responses), and;
- Worked at home (+33 responses).

**Main method of travel to work, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

**Change in the main method of travel to work, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What type of households do we live in?

Derived from the Census question, "How is each person in the household related to you?"

The Family and Household structure of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley is an indicator of the area's residential role and function (relating to the types of housing markets attracted to the area). It is usually indicative of the area's era of settlement and what stage the area is in a cycle of change. It provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities (as most services and facilities are age- and household type-specific), and how that demand is changing.

To get a more complete picture of its demographic characteristics, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley's Family and Household type data should be viewed in conjunction with [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Structure](#) data.

Family and Household types	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence Family types	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Couple with dependent children	1,563	42.9	35.2	1,434	41.3	35.7	129
Couple with adult children only	348	9.5	7.1	315	9.1	7.3	33
Couple with children - dependency status unknown	3	0.1	0.1	3	0.1	0.1	0
Total couples with children	1,914	52.5	42.4	1,752	50.5	43.2	162
One parent family with dependent children	414	11.4	12.9	408	11.8	13.5	6
One parent family with adult children only	150	4.1	4.6	144	4.1	4.4	6
One parent family with children - dependency status unknown	3	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.1	3
Total one parent families	567	15.6	17.6	552	15.9	18.0	15
Couple without children	1,164	31.9	40.0	1,167	33.6	38.8	-3
Family type unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Total families	3,645	100.0	100.0	3,471	100.0	100.0	174
One family households	3,381	72.0	65.9	3,303	73.9	66.4	78
Multi-family households	129	2.7	2.2	84	1.9	1.8	45
Related individuals, non family	27	0.6	0.8	30	0.7	0.8	-3
Group household (unrelated)	120	2.6	5.2	105	2.3	5.2	15
Sole person household	969	20.6	24.4	858	19.2	24.1	111
Non-classifiable household	69	1.5	1.5	90	2.0	1.6	-21
Total households	4,695	100.0	100.0	4,470	100.0	100.0	225

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the **family types** in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of couple families with child(ren) but a lower proportion of one-parent families.

Overall, 52.5% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 15.6% were one-parent families, compared with 42.4% and 17.6% respectively for Wellington Region.

The largest change in family types in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 was:

- Couple with dependent children (+129 families).

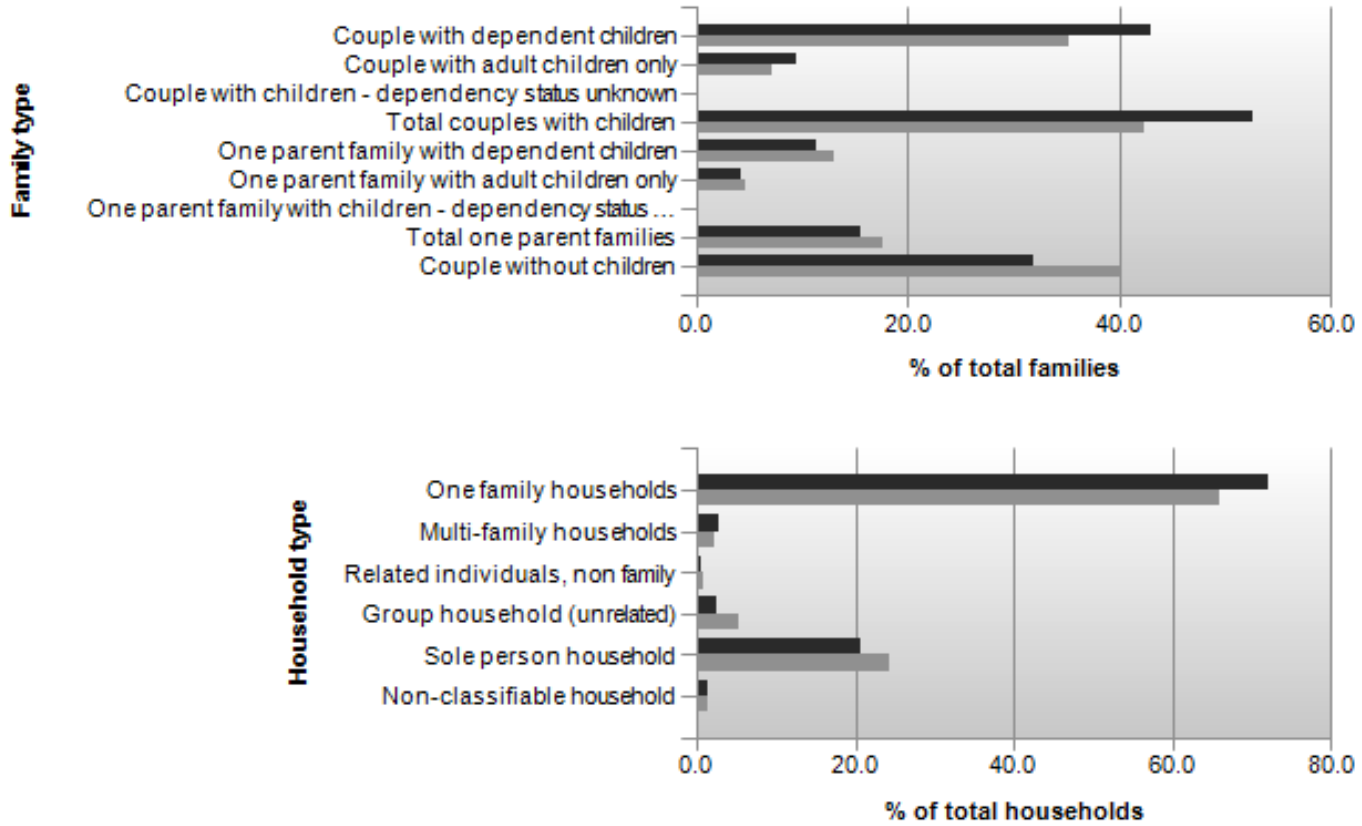
Comparing **Household types** between Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region in 2006 reveals a higher proportion of one family households, but a lower proportion of sole person households. One family households in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley accounted for 72.0% of total households, while sole person households comprised 20.6%, (65.9% and 24.4% respectively for Wellington Region).

Between 2001 and 2006 in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, there was an increase in the number of One family households

(+78), an increase in sole person households (+111) and an increase in group households (+15).

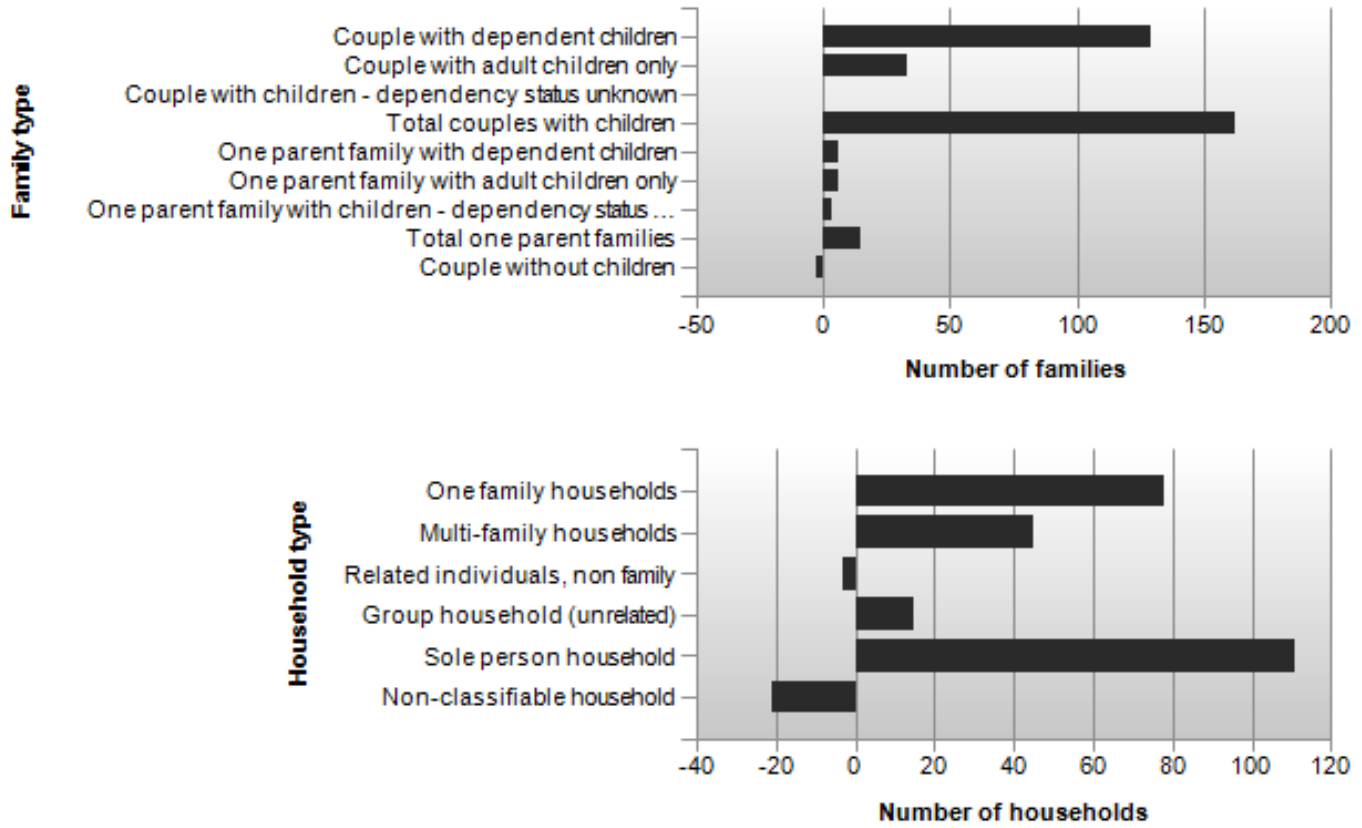
Family and household types, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)

■ Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley
 ■ Wellington Region



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

**Change in family and household types, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How many people live in each household?

Derived from the three Census questions, "Name of each person including visitors who spent the night of Tuesday, 8 August 2006 in this dwelling", "Where does the person usually live?", and "Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were absent on Census Night (Tuesday, 8 August 2006)?"

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. However, household size can also be influenced by a lack, (or abundance) of affordable housing. Further, overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members and/or other families. In conjunction with [Family and Household types](#) and [Dwelling Type data](#), Household size indicates where Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley is in a cycle of change and assists in planning service delivery strategies.

Household size (number of persons usually resident)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
One usual resident	966	20.6	24.4	858	19.2	24.1	108
Two usual residents	1,302	27.7	33.4	1,359	30.4	33.1	-57
Three usual residents	834	17.8	16.6	735	16.5	16.6	99
Four usual residents	906	19.3	15.1	849	19.0	14.9	57
Five usual residents	456	9.7	6.6	453	10.1	7.3	3
Six or more usual residents	228	4.9	3.9	213	4.8	4.0	15
Total	4,692	100.0	100.0	4,467	100.0	100.0	225

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the household size in the Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley compared with Wellington Region shows that there were a lower proportion of lone person households, and a higher proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 20.6% of lone person households, and 33.9% of larger households, compared with 24.4% and 25.6% respectively for Wellington Region.

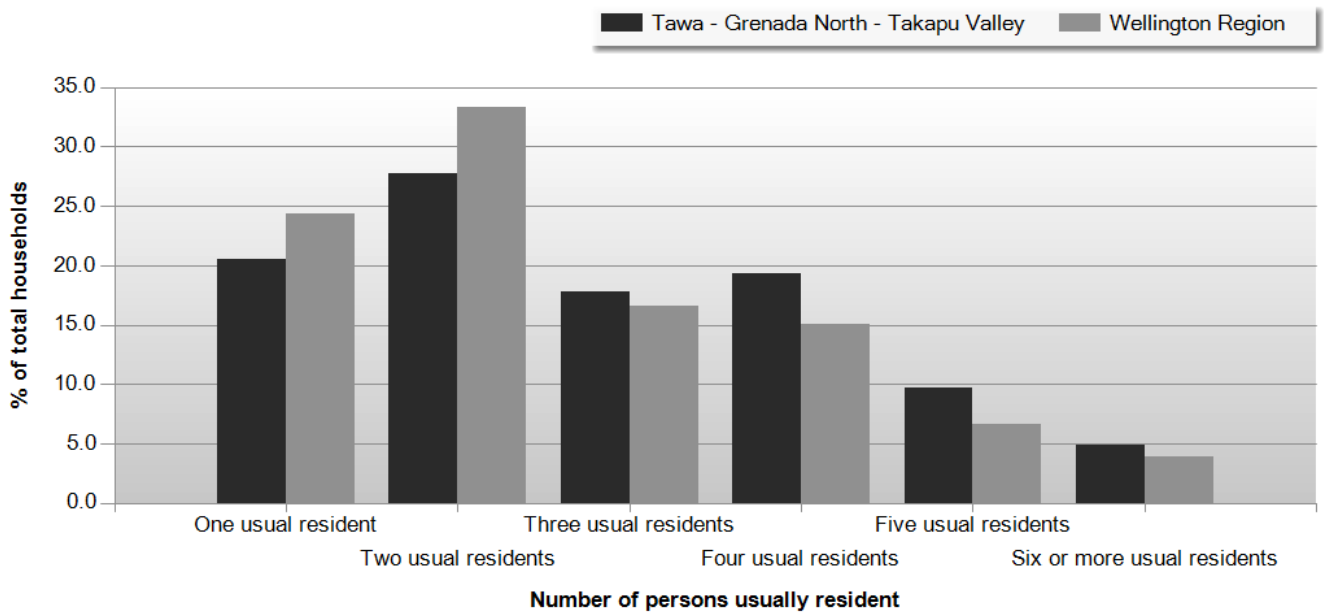
The major differences in the household size of Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of Four usual residents (19.3% compared to 15.1%);
- A *larger* percentage of Five usual residents (9.7% compared to 6.6%), and;
- A *smaller* percentage of Two usual residents (27.7% compared to 33.4%).

The largest changes in the size of households in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

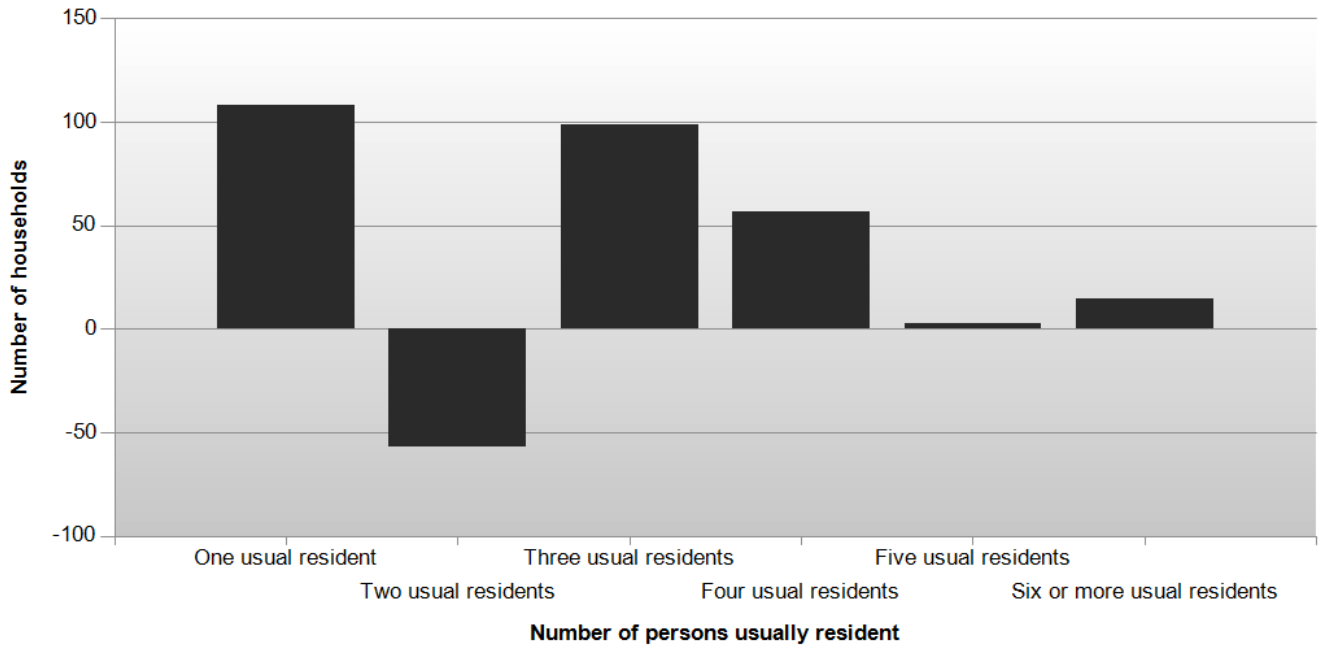
- One usual resident (+108 households);
- Three usual residents (+99 households), and;
- Two usual residents (-57 households).

Household size, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in household size, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

Are we owners, renters or buyers?

Derived from Census questions 7-13 on the Census Dwelling Form, tenure of household is used to determine if the household owns the dwelling, holds it in a family trust, or does not own the dwelling, and whether payment is made by the household and to whom.

Housing tenure data, to some extent, provide insights into the socio-economic status of an area, the role that the area plays in the housing market and housing affordability. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate an area attractive to specific housing markets such as young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area (i.e. less transitory), with mature families and empty-nester household types. Housing tenure can also reflect built form, with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status indicators in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, housing tenure data is useful for housing market analysis, housing affordability analysis (in conjunction with [Families and Households data](#)), and for identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure and landlord type (dwellings)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Owned with a mortgage	1,743	37.1	33.5	1,653	37.0	33.6	90
Owned without a mortgage	1,467	31.2	26.7	1,518	34.0	29.7	-51
Total owned	3,213	68.4	60.2	3,171	71.0	63.3	42
Rented from local/central government	234	5.0	5.6	240	5.4	7.0	-6
Rented from private sector	774	16.5	21.9	645	14.4	20.0	129
Rented from unknown sector	42	0.9	1.3	54	1.2	1.6	-12
Total rented	1,050	22.4	28.8	939	21.0	28.5	111
Other	243	5.2	5.7	165	3.7	4.3	78
Not elsewhere included	192	4.1	5.3	192	4.3	3.9	0
Total	4,695	100.0	100.0	4,467	100.0	100.0	228

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

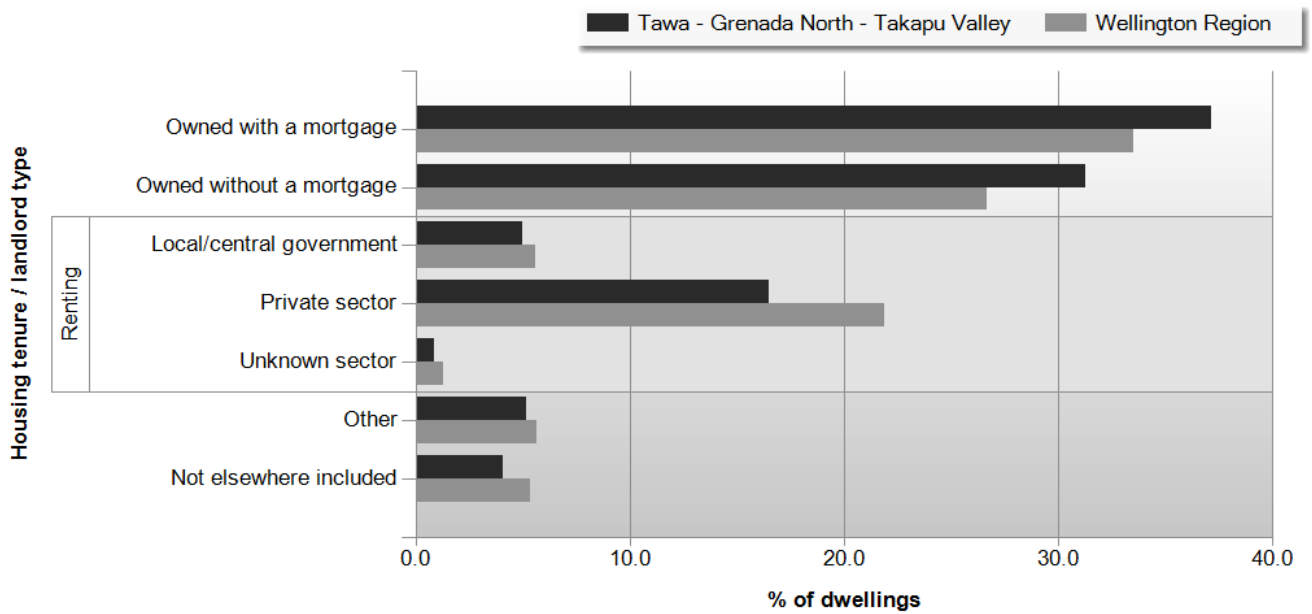
Analysis of the housing tenure in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of households who owned their dwelling without a mortgage; a higher proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a lower proportion who were renters.

Overall, 31.2% of households owned their dwelling without a mortgage in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley; 37.1% were purchasing, and 22.4% were renting, compared with 26.7%, 33.5% and 28.8% respectively for Wellington Region.

The largest changes in housing tenure categories in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

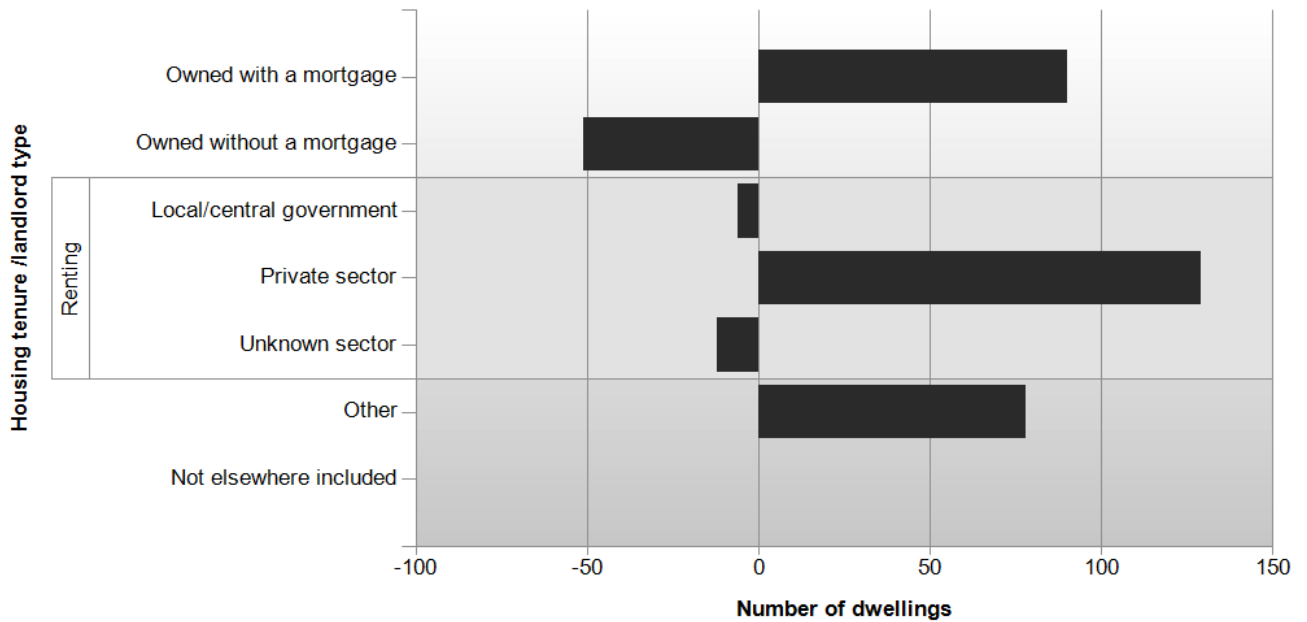
- Rented from private sector (+129 households);
- Owned with a mortgage (+90 households);
- Other (+78 households), and;
- Owned without a mortgage (-51 households).

Housing tenure and landlord type, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in housing tenure and landlord type, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How much do we pay on our housing rental? (Housing rental)

Derived from the Census questions, "Does this household pay rent to an owner (or to their agent for this dwelling?)" and "How much rent does this household pay to the owner (or agent) for this dwelling?"

Rental data is indicative of the residential role and function of an area and is directly related to the value of residential property of an area. When viewed with household income data it may also be indicative of the level of 'housing stress' households in the community are under.

To enable a comparison of Weekly housing rental repayments in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley over time, Housing rental quartiles have been calculated and presented in the [Housing rental quartiles tab](#).

Weekly housing rental (renting households)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley		
	2006		Wellington Region %
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %
Under \$50	21	2.0	1.9
\$50 to \$99	126	12.1	10.7
\$100 to \$149	105	10.1	11.4
\$150 to \$199	159	15.3	18.4
\$200 to \$249	207	19.9	17.5
\$250 to \$299	225	21.7	13.4
\$300 to \$349	117	11.3	8.6
\$350 to \$399	42	4.0	5.9
\$400 to \$449	12	1.2	3.3
\$450 to \$499	0	0.0	2.6
\$500 and over	3	0.3	3.9
Not elsewhere included	21	2.0	2.4
Total	1,038	100.0	100.0

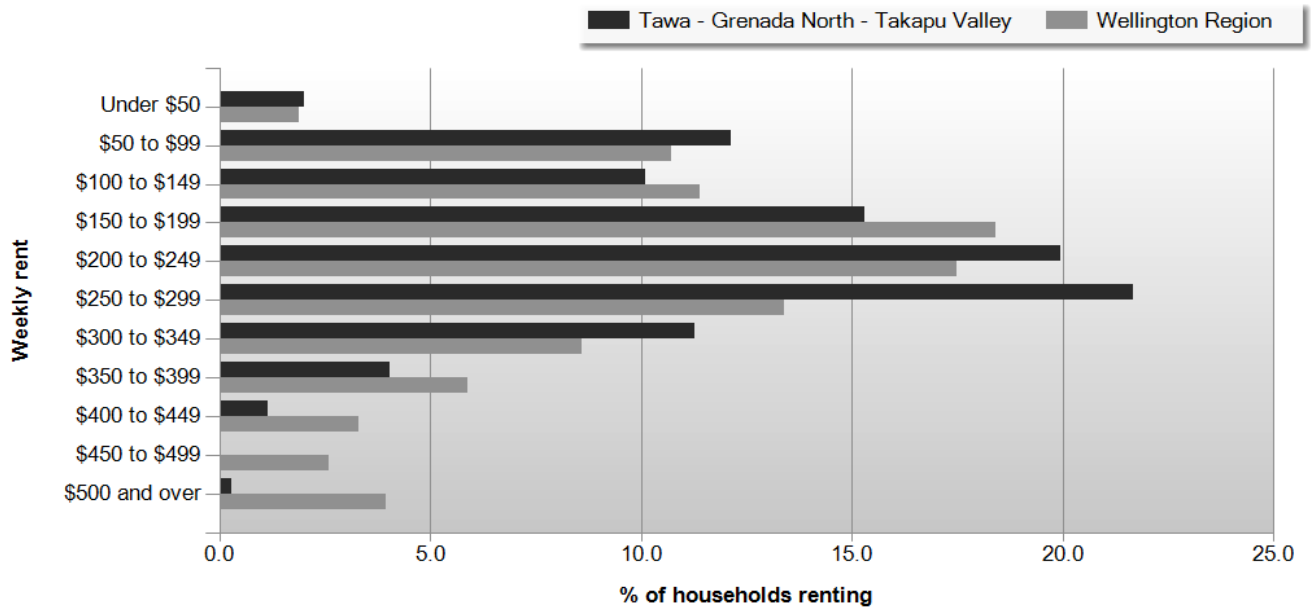
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of weekly housing rental payments in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a lower proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$400 or more per week) but a higher proportion of households paying low rental payments less than \$150 per week).

Overall, 1.4% of households were paying high rental payments, and 24.3% were paying low payments, compared with 9.8% and 24.0% respectively for Wellington Region.

Weekly housing rental, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How much do we pay on our housing rental? (Housing rental quartiles)

Rental payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The rental payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of rental housing of a community over time. The rental payment quartile method assumes an even distribution within each payment group. Quartiles are calculated from New Zealand housing rental statistics.

Rental payment quartiles	Weekly payment range		
	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	\$0 to \$135	\$0 to \$105	\$0 to \$107
Medium lowest	\$136 to \$212	\$106 to \$165	\$108 to \$150
Medium highest	\$212 to \$290	\$165 to \$229	\$150 to \$195
Highest group	\$290 and over	\$229 and over	\$195 and over

Housing rental payment quartiles (renting households)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Lowest group	226	22.2	21.7	192	21.2	22.0	34
Medium lowest	239	23.5	26.4	177	19.5	22.0	62
Medium highest	337	33.1	24.5	275	30.4	25.1	62
Highest group	215	21.1	27.3	262	28.9	30.9	-47
Total	1,017	100.0	100.0	906	100.0	100.0	111

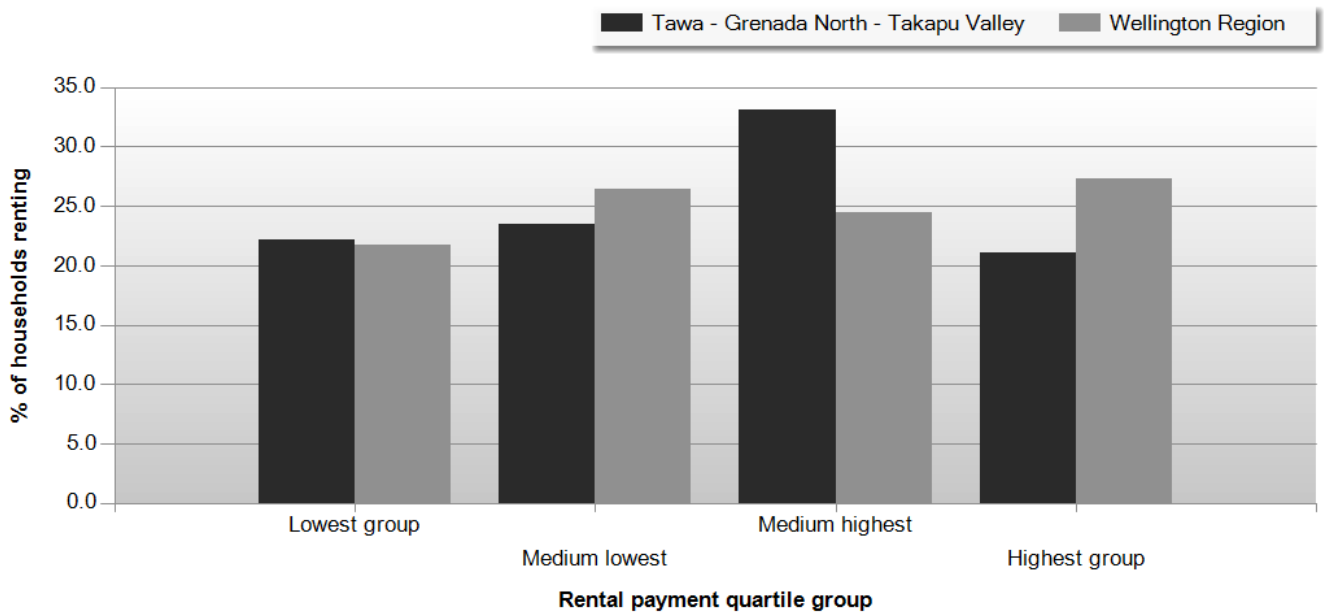
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare rents over time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley compared to Wellington Region shows that there was lower proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, and a higher proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

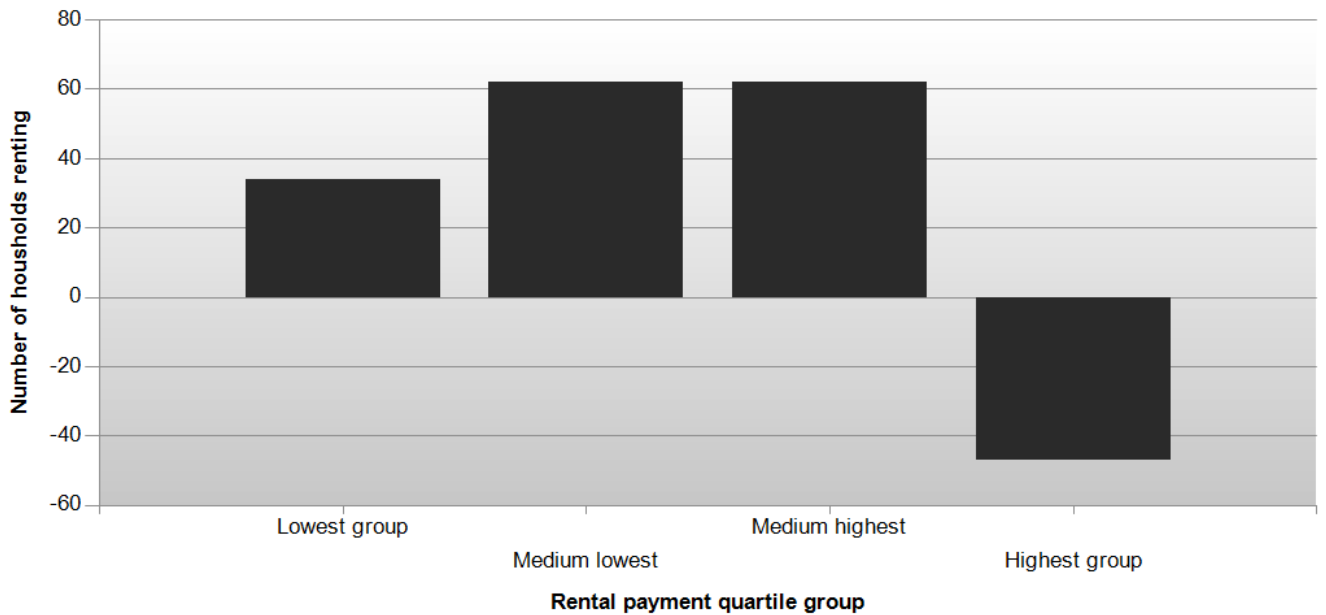
The most significant change in housing rental statistics in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 was in the Medium lowest quartile which showed an increase of 62 households.

Housing rental payment quartiles, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in housing rental payment quartiles, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What telecommunications services do we have?

Derived from the Census question, "Mark as many spaces as you need to show which of these are available here in this dwelling; a cellphone/mobile phone (that is here all or most of the time), a telephone, fax access, Internet access, none of these."

Telecommunication and Internet statistics indicate the ability of residents in a private dwelling to communicate with people outside the dwelling and to use services provided through these media. Communication information is also used, in conjunction with other census variables, as a measure of social connectedness.

It is widely accepted that high speed internet access is an essential requirement to participate in the so-called "new economy" and households without internet service are increasingly being left behind in the information age, as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

Telecommunication and Internet statistics are also used, in conjunction with other Census variables, as a measure of social connectedness.

Telecommunications Services (households)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Access to a cellphone/mobile phone	3,636	77.4	73.7				
Access to a fax machine	1,083	23.1	20.4	1,116	25.0	22.4	-33
Access to a telephone	4,407	93.9	89.9	4,233	94.8	94.0	174
Access to the internet	3,330	70.9	63.2	2,322	52.0	42.8	1,008
No access to telecommunication systems	39	0.8	1.6	69	1.5	2.6	-30
Not elsewhere included	120	2.6	3.4	165	3.7	3.3	-45
Total households	4,695	100.0	100.0	4,467	100.0	100.0	228
Total responses	17,310			12,372			4,938

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of access to telecommunications in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a higher proportion of households with access to the internet, as well as higher proportion of households with access to a cell/mobile phone.

Overall, 70.9% of households had access to the internet in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, compared with 63.2% for Wellington Region.

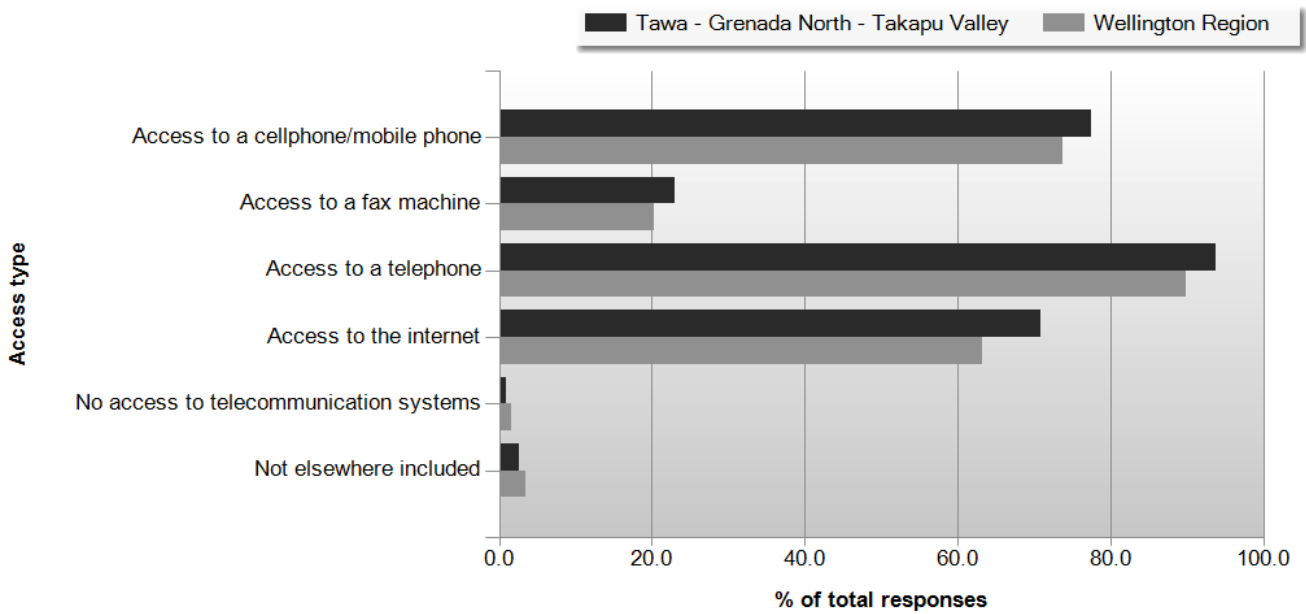
The major differences between telecommunications and internet statistics for households in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of Access to the internet (70.9% compared to 63.2%);
- A *larger* percentage of Access to a telephone (93.9% compared to 89.9%), and;
- A *larger* percentage of Access to a cellphone/mobile phone (77.4% compared to 73.7%).

The largest changes in access to telecommunications in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

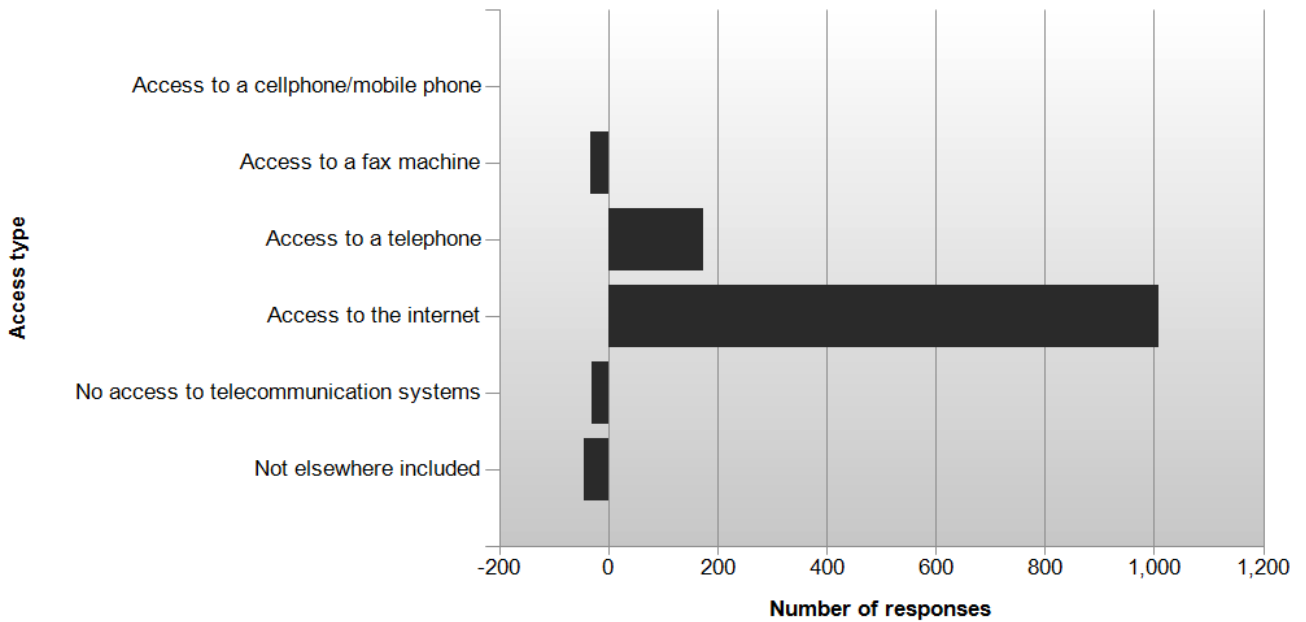
- Access to the internet (+1,008 households), and;
- Access to a telephone (+174 households).

**Telecommunications Services, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

**Change in telecommunications Services, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006
(Usual residence)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How many cars do we own?

Derived from the Census question, "How many motor vehicles (not counting motorbikes) do the people who live here have available for their use?"

Motor vehicle (car) statistics refer to the number of motor vehicles that are mechanically operational, but not necessarily licensed or having a current warrant of fitness, and are available for private use by the usual residents of private dwellings.

The ability of the population to source services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley quantifies access to private transport. There are three major reasons for a different share of motor vehicles per household:

- the age structure of the population and household type, which influences the size of the household and the number of adults present;
- access to public transport; and
- household income, which can influence the amount of money available to purchase motor vehicles.

Car ownership (vehicles per household)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
No motor vehicle	348	7.4	11.3	360	8.1	12.6	-12
One motor vehicle	1,929	41.1	42.0	1,866	41.8	43.2	63
Two motor vehicles	1,650	35.1	32.3	1,542	34.5	31.1	108
Three or more motor vehicles	651	13.9	10.9	534	12.0	9.6	117
Not Stated	120	2.6	3.4	165	3.7	3.4	-45
Total	4,698	100.0	100.0	4,467	100.0	100.0	231

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the car ownership in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that 90.0% of the households owned at least one car, while 7.4% did not, compared with 85.2% and 11.3% respectively in Wellington Region.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a lower proportion who owned just one car; a higher proportion who owned two cars; and a higher proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 41.1% of the households owned one car; 35.1% owned two cars; and 13.9% owned three cars or more, compared with 42.0%; 32.3% and 10.9% respectively for Wellington Region.

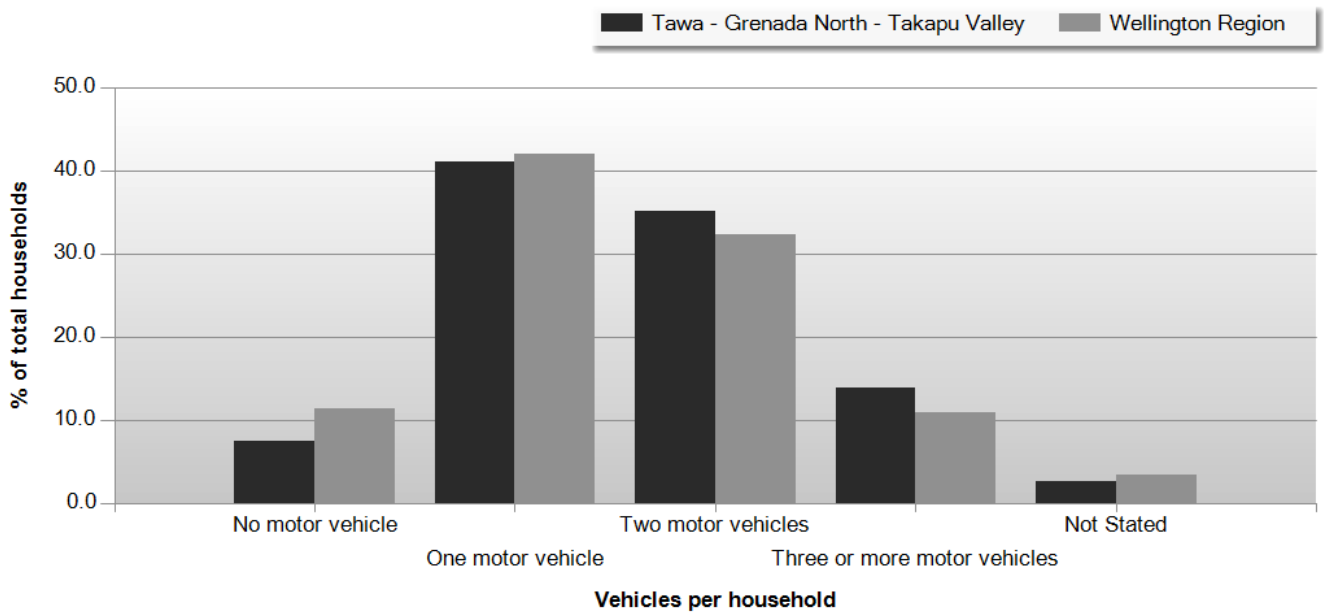
The major differences between the number of cars per household in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of Three or more motor vehicles (13.9% compared to 10.9%);
- A *larger* percentage of Two motor vehicles (35.1% compared to 32.3%).

The largest changes in car ownership in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were households with:

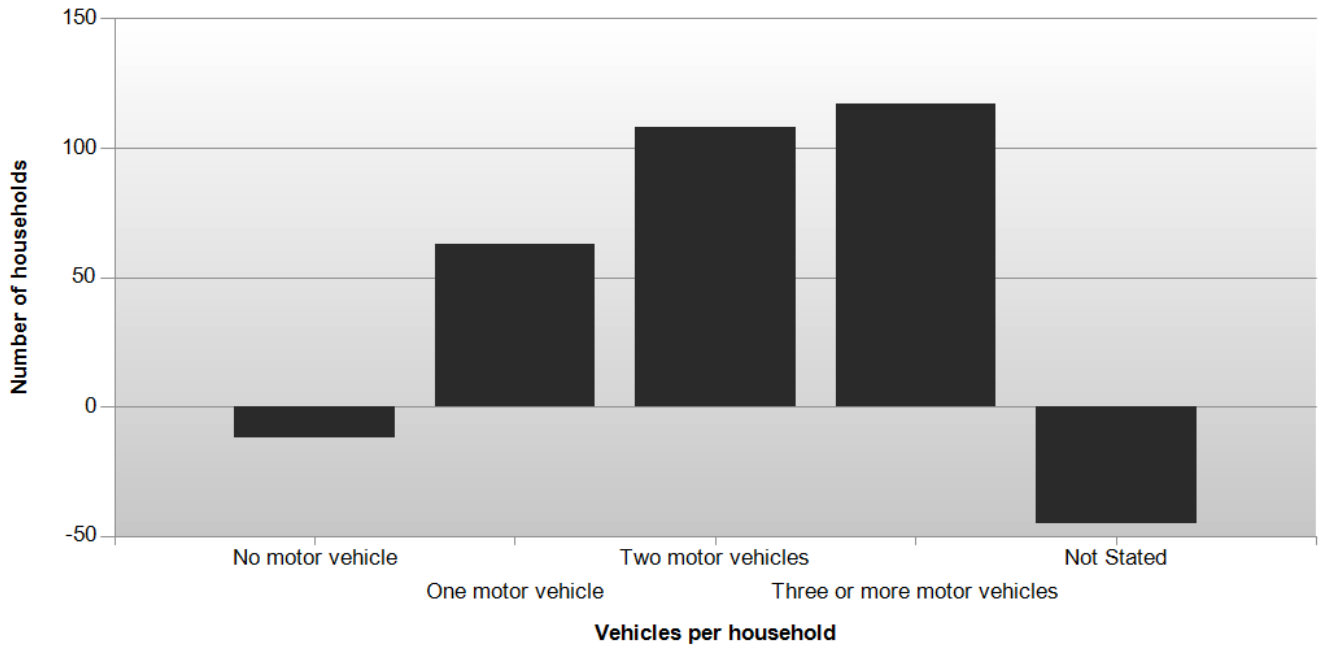
- Three or more motor vehicles (+117 households);
- Two motor vehicles (+108 households).

Car ownership, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in car ownership, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

What type of dwellings do we live in?

Derived from two Census questions, "Mark the space that best describes this dwelling:

- House or townhouse (NOT joined to any other)
- House, townhouse, unit or apartment joined to one or more other houses, townhouses, units or apartments
- Moveable dwelling, for example, caravan, boat, tent etc
- Other"

And "Is this building as a whole one storey, two or three storeys, four or more storeys, or none of these?"

Dwelling type statistics are important determinants in the role and function that an area plays in the housing market. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households; while larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to have families and prospective families living in them, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as the building of denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling type statistics in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley should be viewed in conjunction with [Dwelling size](#), [Household types](#), [Housing tenure statistics](#) and [Age structure data](#) for a more complete picture of the housing market.

Dwelling structure (dwellings)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence Occupied dwellings	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
Separate house	3,750	75.9	71.4	3,504	73.6	70.5	246
Medium density	813	16.5	20.4	738	15.5	19.5	75
High density	3	0.1	2.9	15	0.3	3.1	-12
Other dwelling	3	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.1	3
Not stated	150	3.0	4.2	234	4.9	5.9	-84
Occupied private dwellings	4,722	95.6	99.2	4,494	94.5	99.1	228
Unoccupied private dwellings	213	4.3	0.5	258	5.4	0.5	-45
Non private dwellings	6	0.1	0.3	9	0.2	0.4	-3
Total	4,938	100.0	100.0	4,758	100.0	100.0	180

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

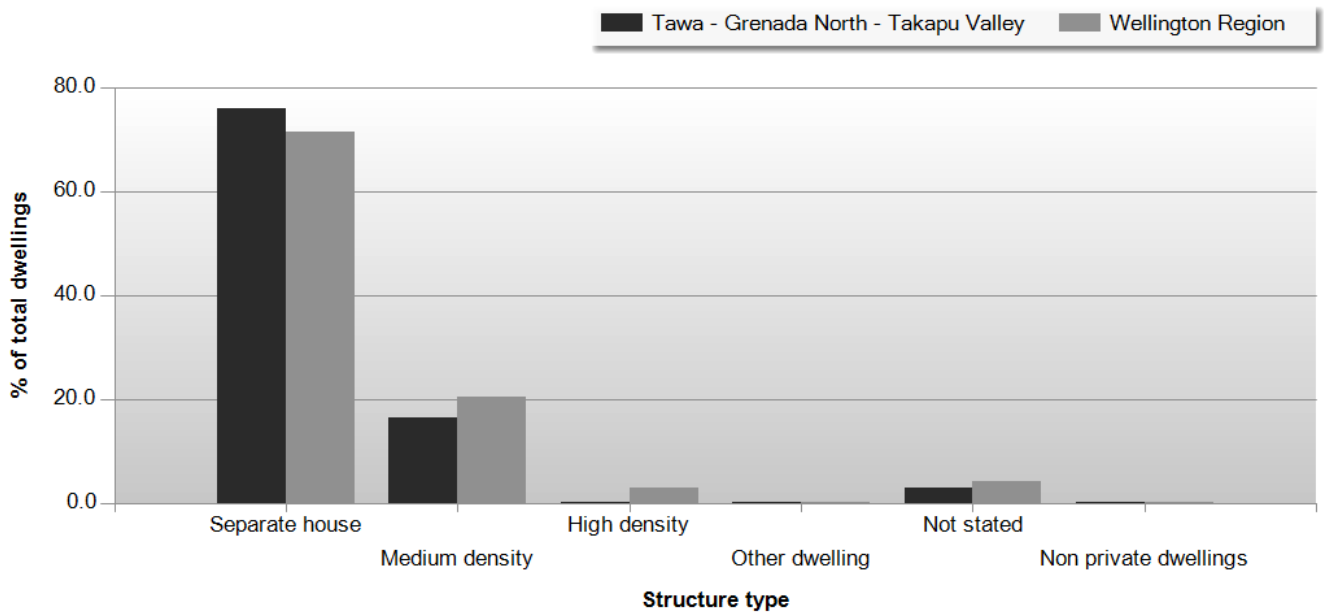
In 2006, there were 3,750 households who occupied a separate house in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, while 813 occupied a medium density dwelling, and 3 occupied high density flats and apartments.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that 75.9% occupied a separate house; 16.5% occupied a medium density dwelling; while 0.1% occupied high density dwellings, compared with 71.4%, 20.4%, and 2.9% respectively in Wellington Region.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings occupied by households in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were for those occupying a:

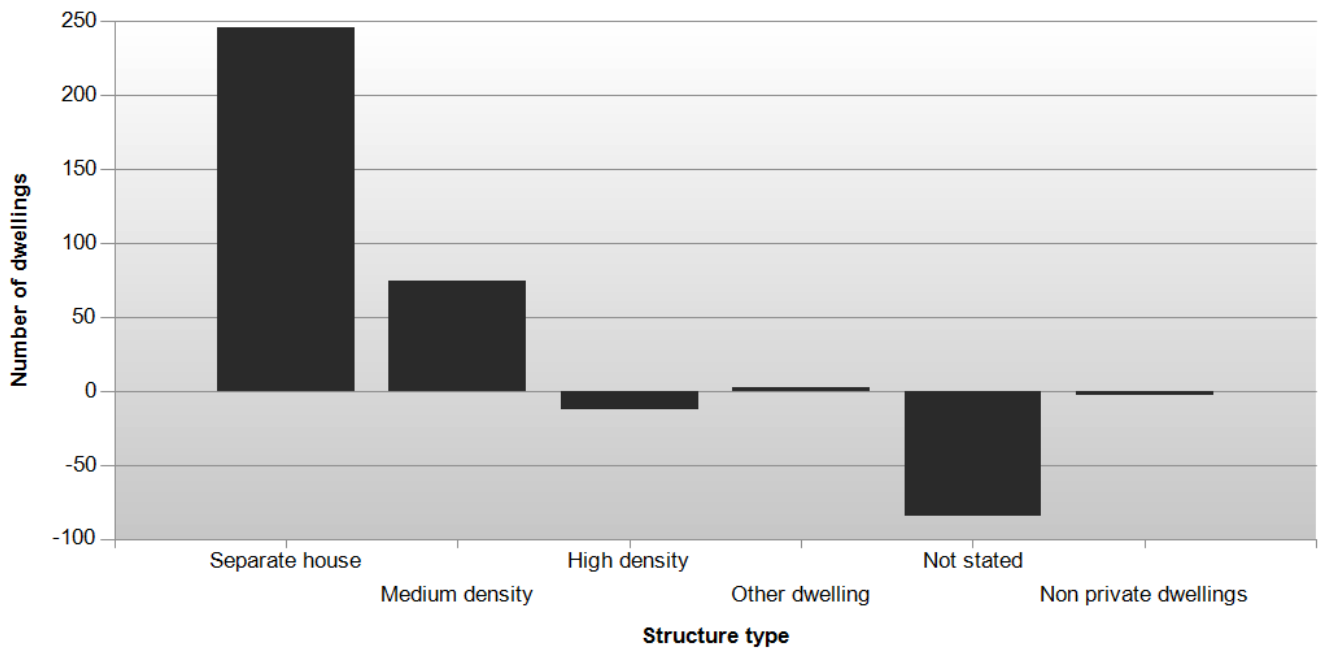
- Separate house (+246 dwellings), and;
- Medium density (+75 dwellings).

Dwelling structure, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in dwelling structure, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley

How many bedrooms do our dwellings have?

Derived from the Census question, "How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?"

The number of bedrooms in a dwelling provides an indicator of the size of a dwelling, and when combined with Dwelling Type, provides further insight to the role and function an area plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom (likely to attract students), will attract a different household type than a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom (perhaps more empty nesters).

In combination with [Dwelling Type](#) and [Family and Household type data](#), and [Household size](#), the Number of bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

Dwelling size (bedrooms in occupied dwellings)	Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley						Change 2001 to 2006
	2006			2001			
Usual residence	number	%	Wellington Region %	number	%	Wellington Region %	
One bedroom	150	3.2	7.0	111	2.5	6.7	39
Two bedrooms	687	14.6	21.4	675	15.1	21.9	12
Three bedrooms	1,899	40.5	42.4	1,809	40.5	43.2	90
Four bedrooms	1,422	30.3	19.7	1,323	29.6	19.0	99
Five or more bedrooms	405	8.6	5.8	375	8.4	5.6	30
Not elsewhere included	129	2.7	3.7	171	3.8	3.6	-42
Total households	4,692	100.0	100.0	4,464	100.0	100.0	228

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley in 2006 compared to Wellington Region shows that there was a lower proportion of dwellings with a smaller number of bedrooms (1 and 2 bedrooms), and a higher proportion of dwellings with a larger number of bedrooms (4 or more bedrooms).

Overall, there were 17.8% of 1-2 bedroom dwellings, and 38.9% of 4-plus bedroom dwellings, compared with 28.4% and 25.5% for Wellington Region respectively.

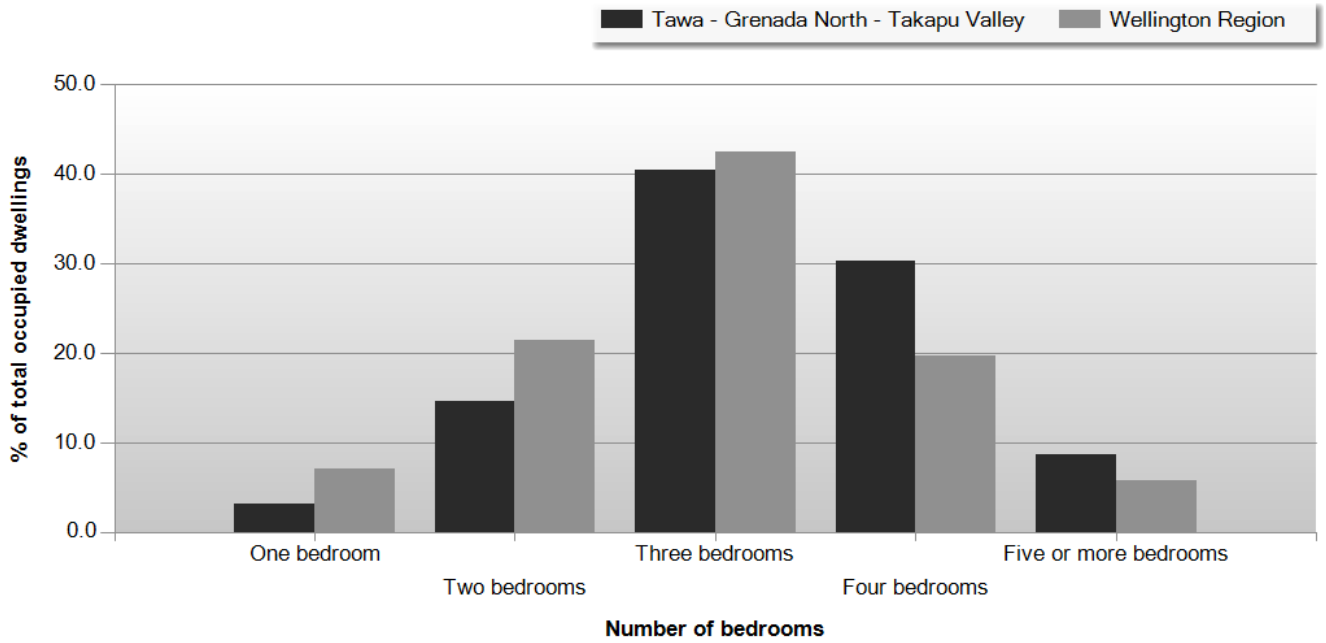
The major differences in dwelling size between Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region were:

- A *larger* percentage of Four bedrooms (30.3% compared to 19.7%);
- A *smaller* percentage of Two bedrooms (14.6% compared to 21.4%).

The largest changes in the size of dwellings in Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley between 2001 and 2006 were:

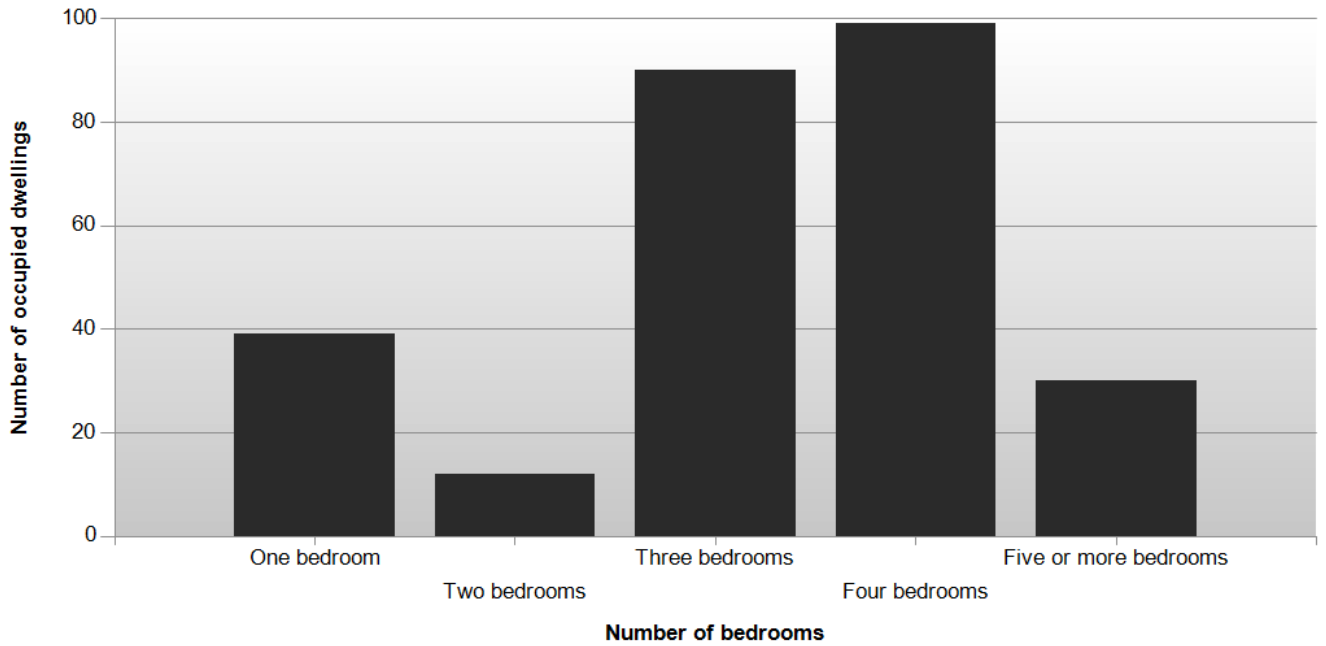
- Four bedrooms (+99 occupied dwellings), and;
- Three bedrooms (+90 occupied dwellings).

Dwelling size, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley and Wellington Region, 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006

Change in dwelling size, Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley, 2001 to 2006 (Usual residence)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2001

Abbreviations

The list below includes common demographic abbreviations found throughout this Community Profile.

Abbreviation	Description
AHHS	Average household size (average number of persons per dwelling). Calculated by dividing the number of people in occupied private dwellings by the number of occupied private dwellings.
ANZIC	Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification
ANZIC06	Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification 2006 (latest classification)
ANZIC96	Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification 1996 (used for time series)
ANZSCO	Australian New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (latest classification)
NZSCO95	New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1995 (used for time series)
NZSCO99	New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1999 (used for time series)
OPD	Occupied private dwelling
Stats NZ	Statistics New Zealand
TA	Territorial Authority

Geography notes

Census data are available at a variety of different geographic levels, for example, Region; Territorial Authority; Area Unit and Meshblock (a small local unit of 10-100 households). Often Census data geography doesn't match actual 'communities', 'suburbs' or 'service catchments' needed for effective decision making. While individual meshblocks are small enough to be very useful, only limited data are available at this detailed level, and they need to be aggregated into higher level meaningful units.

The Community Profile provides population data for Wellington City and associated suburbs/localities, aggregated from Meshblocks for the Census years: 2006, 2001 and 1996.

Wellington City has 38 small areas:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aro Valley - Highbury | 20. Miramar |
| 2. Berhampore | 21. Mt Cook |
| 3. Broadmeadows | 22. Mt Victoria |
| 4. Brooklyn | 23. Newlands - Ngauranga |
| 5. Churton Park - Glenside | 24. Newtown |
| 6. Crofton Downs | 25. Ngaio |
| 7. Tawa - Grenada North - Takapu Valley | 26. Northland |
| 8. Grenada Village - Paparangi - Woodridge - Horokiwi | 27. Ohariu - Makara - Makara Beach |
| 9. Hataitai | 28. Oriental Bay |
| 10. Island Bay - Owhiro Bay | 29. Rongotai - Moa Point |
| 11. Johnsonville | 30. Roseneath |
| 12. Khandallah - Kaiwharawhara | 31. Seatoun - Karaka Bays - Breaker Bay |
| 13. Karori | 32. Southgate - Houghton Bay |
| 14. Kelburn | 33. Strathmore Park |
| 15. Kilbirnie | 34. Te Aro |
| 16. Kingston - Morningson - Vogeltown | 35. Thorndon - Pipitea |
| 17. Lyall Bay | 36. Wadestown |
| 18. Maupuia | 37. Wellington Central |
| 19. Melrose | 38. Wilton |

Suburb/locality geography

The suburbs and localities in the Community Profile tables are aggregations of whole 2006-Census meshblock geography. While the meshblocks used to collect Census data in 2001 and 1996 differed a little from these, Statistics NZ have concorded the older datasets to the most current meshblock boundaries.

Suburbs and small areas are defined such that they contain a minimum of 11 meshblocks and 543 people in every Census year. This avoids any complications caused by confidentiality rules imposed by Statistics NZ. They are designed to match official suburb/locality boundaries as close as possible, and represent geographic areas which people can relate to on the ground. They have been agreed to with the local authority as representing logical communities within the area.

The small areas used in profile.id® do NOT necessarily match up to Statistics NZs "Area Unit (AU)" boundaries, though some may coincide. Some will be larger than Area Units, while others will represent a more detailed breakdown within Area Unit boundaries. Some areas may cross Area Unit boundaries.

Data notes

All population and demographic data in Wellington City's Community Profile is sourced from [Statistics New Zealand](#).

Population figures

The most comprehensive count of the New Zealand population is derived from the Census of Population and Dwellings, conducted by Statistics New Zealand (Tatauranga Aotearoa) every 5 years. It is an official count of all people and dwellings New Zealand on Census night, and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of New Zealand's population. The Statistics Act 1975 prescribes that a census be conducted every 5 years and provides a basic outline of Census content, though questions can and do change over time. The last New Zealand Census was conducted on 7 March 2006. The next Census will be conducted on 8 March 2011.

Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at national and regional levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors for planning, administration, research and decision making.

Populations are estimated in various ways. It is important to understand how a population has been derived when you are using the data.

Census data in the Community Profile section of profile.id® is predominantly based on **usual residence** data, while some household and dwelling information is based on **place of enumeration**. The **estimated resident population** can be found in the Additional Information section of this website.

Usual residence population

This population is derived from the Census. It is the place where a person usually lives, rather than the place where they were counted on Census night. Each person completing the Census is required to state their address of usual residence and this information is used to derive the Usual Residence population at the meshblock level.

Usual Residence is the main method of assessing the population in the Census, and information on this basis is available back to 1996. Because of this it is used as the default option in profile.id®, and all data relating to individuals is presented based on their usual residence.

Enumerated population

This population counts people where they are on Census night, regardless of whether it is their usual address or not. Enumerated population is not used for most of the profile topics, however topics concerning households and dwellings have to use a form of enumerated data, as households which are away from their usual address on Census night don't have their household characteristics recorded at their place of usual residence.

Randomisation

The information presented in the tables in the Community Profile is based on detailed tables produced by Statistics New Zealand. Statistics NZ take confidentiality of data very seriously, and there are five basic rules in place to ensure that information is only used in aggregate, and no data about individuals can be ascertained from the Census data.

The geographic areas used in profile.id® have been designed to accommodate these rules. For instance, each area must have a minimum population of 543 persons at every Census year (1996, 2001 and 2006). This is the minimum population size required to have no data cells confidentialised under "Rule 3: Mean Cell Size", based on the classifications which are part of the profile.

All cells in a Census table are randomly rounded to base 3. This means that random adjustments are made to all cells in

the table so that each number is a multiple of 3.

Table totals and subtotals will be internally consistent but discrepancies may be observed between tables cross-tabulating the same population by different variables. While randomisation compromises the table totals by making them appear inconsistent, this is the best available socio-demographic data at the suburb level. This level of compromise is not statistically significant and should not impact on decision makers making effective resource allocation and planning decisions.

No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are disproportionately impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

Further information on confidentiality and random adjustment can be found in the Stats NZ fact sheet: [2006 Census confidentiality rules](#).

Data notes

All population and demographic data in Wellington City's Community Profile is sourced from [Statistics New Zealand](#).

Special Note on Multi-Response topics

A number of questions on the New Zealand Census form ask respondents to nominate any number of responses in non-mutually exclusive categories. This means that an individual can be included in several output categories for these topics, and adding up the number in each category will give a total larger than the population (in some cases, eg. sources of income, it is many times larger).

Multi-response topics in profile.id® are clearly marked. The tables for these topics are set up so that percentages are calculated from the total population, so the user can gain an understanding of what proportion of the population fall into a particular category. However these percentages will add to more than 100% due to double counting. Total responses are also shown, so the reader can gain an understanding of how many people answered in multiple categories, but percentages are not calculated from this figure.

How many are we?

How old are we?

► Service age groups (Age structure)

The age structure of the population is derived from the Date of Birth recorded on the Census form. It is consistent from 1996 to 2006.

► Five year age groups (Age structure)

The age structure of the population is derived from the Date of Birth recorded on the Census form. It is consistent from 1996 to 2006.

Who are we?

► Which ethnic group do we belong to? (Ethnicity)

This question asks the respondent to classify their ethnic group. It is subjective, and somewhat open to interpretation, particularly each person's understanding of the term "ethnicity". The 2006 Census asked people to consider an ethnic group as having:

- A shared culture, such as traditions, customs, beliefs or language
- A common ancestry or history
- A similar geographic, tribal or clan origin.

A total of 238 individual ethnicity responses are captured by the Census, but only the largest groups are shown in this topic in profile.id®.

'Not elsewhere included' includes the response 'Don't know' as well as the non-responses 'Not Stated' and 'Unidentifiable'.

Note that ethnicity is a multiple response topic, so the total of all categories will be greater than the total population.

Please note that prior to 2006, the response "New Zealander" was included as a separate category, while in the 2006 Census, there is no separate category, but those who responded "New Zealander" are included as "Other ethnicity". For data comparability, the New Zealanders in the "Other" category for 2006 have been added to the "European" category, which should enable 2006 Census to be directly compared to earlier years.

► Are we of Maori descent? (Maori descent)

This dataset is sourced from the Census question 'Are you descended from a Maori (that is, did you have a Maori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent etc)?'

The wording of the Census question is taken to imply that there is no limit to how many generations a person may look

back to identify Maori ancestry.

A person has Maori descent if they are of the Maori race of New Zealand; this includes any descendant of such a person. The term 'Maori descent' is based on a genealogical or biological concept, rather than on cultural affiliation to the Maori ethnic group. Information on cultural affiliations, or ethnicity, is collected in the census question on ethnic group. It is important to view this question in conjunction with the question about Ethnicity as some people who have Maori ancestry may not identify themselves ethnically as Maori. There is no reason to expect the populations stating Maori ethnicity to equate to those stating Maori descent in this question.

Maori in this context are inclusive of New Zealand Maori, but Cook Island Maori people are not included.

'Not Elsewhere included' primarily includes people who did not answer this Census question, or provided an answer which was unintelligible.

There are no time series issues with this dataset between 1996, 2001 and 2006.

► Where were we born? (Country of birth)

Respondents to country of birth were asked in all Census years to provide the present name of the country. In some cases this is difficult, especially with former Yugoslavian nations. Overall, the effect is minor, however.

The term "country" is defined to include:

- Independent nations recognised by the New Zealand Government.
- Units which are recognised geographic areas;
- Administrative subdivisions of the United Kingdom, and;
- Overseas dependencies, external territories of independent countries

The 'United Kingdom' includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and 'United Kingdom not further defined'.

'Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia' includes Serbia and Montenegro, as well as 'South Eastern Europe nfd' in 2006. Those people categorised to South Eastern Europe in 2006 were primarily those who stated their birthplace as Yugoslavia, which did not exist as a nation in 2006. In 2001 it is comparable with "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" and has been presented in time series with this category in that year. The category is not available for 1996 and 1991 due to considerable changes to national boundaries in this region.

'Total Overseas born' includes 'inadequately described' and 'at sea'.

'Main English speaking countries' includes Canada, Ireland, Australia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

'Non-English speaking backgrounds' refers to persons born in countries not included in 'Main English speaking countries'.

'China (people's republic of) ' excludes the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

Birthplace is coded using the [Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use](#).

► How many recently arrived? (Year of arrival)

Year of arrival is collected on the Census form, and aggregated into ranges for this topic.

It includes that population who were born overseas and were resident in New Zealand at Census time.

People who did not state their country of birth are excluded.

► What languages do we speak? (Language)

Language is a multi-response question which records all languages which a person can speak and understand (including sign language). It does not include reading and writing a particular language.

A total of 194 different languages are recorded in the Census. The data presented in profile.id@ are the top 10 language responses for the selected area, in addition to English and Maori.

There are no known changes to the language classification between 1996 and 2006. In 2001 and 2006, a reminder was added to the Census question that respondents should tick "English" if they are able to hold a conversation in English.

This may have increased the response rate for English slightly compared to that recorded in 1996.

As language is a multiple response question, the total number of responses will sum to greater than the total population, and therefore the percentages shown on the table add to more than 100%. The official language and combination language indicators at the bottom of the table are not multi-response and do sum to the population total.

'Semitic not further defined' includes speakers of Arabic, as well as Ethiopian, Berber and Oromo.

► What is our religion? (Religious affiliation)

Religion is coded using the [New Zealand standard religious classification](#).

Please note that religion is an optional question on the Census form and respondents have the right to object to answering.

Religion is a multiple-response question, however, due to the very low rate of multiple responses (3.4% of the population nominated more than one religion), it has been treated as a single response question. The table total represents total responses, and will be slightly higher than the total population. This total has been used for the calculation of percentages. For the subtotals "Christian" and "Non Christian" it is technically possible for a respondent to appear in both these categories. However, it is considered that the multiple-response rate is low enough that the value of having these aggregates in the table outweighs any possible misinterpretations.

The response 'No religion' is exclusive of any other response.

What is our individual income?

► Annual individual income 2006 (Individual income)

This dataset includes total gross personal income (from all sources, including pensions and allowances) before tax that a person received in the 12 months ended in March of the relevant Census year.

This question applies only to usual residents of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

Individual incomes are collected as ranges in the Census. Ranges were identical between 1996, 2001 and 2006.

► Individual income quartiles (Individual income quartiles)

Individual income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Individual income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in Wellington City relative to Wellington Region. Quartiles split the total population into four equal parts for the benchmark area. The table shows the number and proportion of individuals in Wellington City falling into each segment for the benchmark area.

The table gives a clear picture of where individual incomes in Wellington City sit relative to Wellington Region. For Wellington Region, 25% of persons fall into each category. If, for example, Wellington City has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Wellington City has proportionally more higher-income individuals and less lower-income individuals.

What is our household income?

► Annual household income 2006 (Household income)

Household income comprises the total of incomes of all persons in the household who stated an income and were at home on Census night.

Households where one or more personal incomes were not stated or a resident over 15 was away on Census night are included in 'Not Stated'. In these cases, the aggregate of all stated individual incomes would be less than the true household income so these households are excluded from the classification.

► Household income quartiles (Household income quartiles)

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of

comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Household income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in Wellington City relative to Wellington Region. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the benchmark area. The table shows the number and proportion of households in Wellington City falling into each segment for the benchmark area.

The table gives a clear picture of where household incomes in Wellington City sit relative to Wellington Region. For Wellington Region, 25% of households fall into each category. If, for example, Wellington City has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Wellington City has proportionally more higher-income households and fewer lower-income households.

► **What are our household sources of income? (Sources of income)**

Sources of income includes all sources which individuals in the household have identified as having received income from in the 12 months ended March in the Census year.

Sources of income is a multiple response question, and as most households have income from more than one source, the sum of all responses is likely to be significantly in excess of the total population. Percentages are calculated from the total population, so percentages will add to well over 100% in most cases.

'Superannuation, Pensions, Annuities' includes the categories 'NZ Superannuation or Veterans Pension' and 'Other Super., Pensions, Annuities'.

'Government Benefits and Payments' includes 'Sickness Benefit', 'Domestic Purposes Benefit', 'Invalids Benefit' and 'Other Govt Benefits, Payments or Pension'.

► **What are our qualifications? (Highest qualification)**

Presents data on the highest educational qualification an individual has achieved. It combines school, non-school and tertiary qualifications into a single classification.

A qualification is defined as 'a formally recognised award for attainment resulting from a full time learning course of at least three months, or from part-time study for an equivalent period of time or from on-the-job training'. A qualification must be awarded by a secondary school or official educational institution (as defined by the Education Act).

Qualifications data are applicable to people over the age of 15 who are New Zealand residents.

'Higher Degree' includes 'Masters Degree', 'Doctorate Degree' and 'Post-Graduate and Honours Degree'.

► **In what fields are we qualified? (Fields of qualification)**

Presents data on the main broad field of study of the highest educational qualification an individual has received.

Unlike level of qualification information, field of study relates only to post-school (tertiary) qualifications. Those without a tertiary qualification are included as "No Post-School Qualification".

Qualifications data are applicable to people over the age of 15 who are New Zealand residents.

What do we do?

► **Do we do unpaid work? (Unpaid activities)**

This is a multiple response question, as respondents are asked to nominate all types of unpaid work they performed in the four weeks prior to Census date. Percentages will add to more than 100%.

Data for 1996 are not comparable with 2001 and 2006, due to a change in the reference period. In 1996, unpaid work related to the previous 7 days, rather than 4 weeks, and has therefore been excluded from profile.id@

► **What is our employment status? (Employment status)**

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Employed full time' is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night (the week ended Sunday March 5).

'Employed part time' is defined as having worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census night.

The 'Labour force' is defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who are looking for work, or are employed, either full time, part time or casually.

'Not in the labour force' includes all people over 15 who are not employed and not looking for work.

What industries do we work in?

► 2006 industry categories (Industry)

This dataset describes the industries in which employed people work. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for industry are coded using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The industry classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging industries and changes in the structure of the economy.

For the 2006 Census, the updated ANZSIC06 classification was used, which includes more industry divisions which better reflect the structure of the New Zealand and Australian economies. Data are presented using this classification in the first tab. For time series, data are also presented on the older ANZSIC96 version of the classification, which was current for the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. See 'Time Series Industry Categories'.

For more information, please refer to the [ANZSIC 2006 classification](#).

► Time series industry categories (Industry time series)

This dataset describes the industries in which employed people work. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for industry are coded using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The industry classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging industries and changes in the structure of the economy.

For the 2006 Census, the updated ANZSIC06 classification was used, but people were also coded to the older ANZSIC96 version of the classification. Data in the profiles are presented using both classifications; data for 2006 alone uses ANZSIC06, while time series data uses ANZSIC96 for comparability.

For more information, please refer to the [ANZSIC 2006 classification](#).

What are our occupations?

► 2006 occupation categories (Occupation)

This data describes the occupations of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Data for occupation are coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). The occupation classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging occupation groups and changes to the structure of the labour force.

Data are presented for the broad occupation groupings. For 2006 these were coded using ANZSCO, the most recent classification. These are presented in profile.id@ where no time series is required (on the first tab). For time series, the data are presented using the older ASCO 2nd edition classification, to ensure data comparability. See 'Time Series Occupation Categories'.

For more information please refer to the [ANZSCO classification](#).

► Time series occupation categories (Occupation time series)

This dataset describes the occupations of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

The occupation classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging occupation groups and changes to the structure of the labour force.

Data for occupation in 2006 were dual-coded using the new Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), and the older NZSCO99 classification, which was valid for the 2001 Census. The 1996 Census used NZSCO95, which was broadly comparable at the major group level to NZSCO99 and is presented here.

Data are presented for the broad occupation groupings, using the NZSCO99 to allow comparisons with the 2001 and 1996 Census.

The comparability of the 2006 data with 1996 and 2001 data at the most detailed level has been affected by a problem with the automatic allocation of codes during processing. Time series analysis shows inconsistencies as a result of this problem.

► **How do we get to work? (Method of travel to work)**

This dataset looks at the method of travel to work of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Method of travel relates specifically to the journey to work on the morning of Census day (in 2006, this was March 7th). This differs to the industry and occupation data which relates to the main job held in the week prior to Census.

The method of travel is a single response variable. If a person travelled using multiple methods, they are instructed to record only that method which they used for the longest distance.

For more information please refer to the information on the [Statistics New Zealand website](#).

How do we live?

► **What type of households do we live in? (Families and households)**

These data describe the type of family and non-family households within a dwelling.

The first section of the table counts family units in family households, and breaks them down by the presence of couples, single parents, and dependent and adult children. This classification of a family includes persons who are temporarily absent from the family on Census night.

The second section counts households. Households can contain up to three families, or a sole person, group of unrelated individuals (flatmates etc.) or other household.

The 'Non-classifiable household' category includes all those households where not enough information was provided on the Census form to identify the composition of that household.

'Couple with dependent children' and 'One parent family with dependent children' includes all families with children under the age of 18 years who were not employed full time.

'Couple with adult children only' and 'One parent family with adult children only' includes all families with no dependent children, but with children aged over 18 present, or children under 18 and in full time employment.

'Related individuals, non-family' includes all households of individuals who are related but do not form a couple or parent-child relationship. Eg. brother-sister, uncle-nephew etc.

Dataset includes same sex couple families.

As the data are counting households, only enumerated counts are applicable. Households where all members were absent on Census night are excluded from the count because their dwellings are unoccupied.

► **How many people live in each household? (Household size)**

This dataset counts households by the number of persons usually resident, (including residents who were temporarily absent on Census night).

A household is defined as either one person who usually resides alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area etc).

This dataset excludes 'Visitor only' households, and visitors to private dwellings who do not normally live there.

► **Are we owners, renters or buyers? (Housing tenure)**

This data presents the tenure type of occupied private dwellings, and for those dwellings being rented, provides a breakdown of the type of landlord the dwelling is being rented from.

The dataset is derived from six Census questions in 2006 and four Census questions in 2001.

'Owned without a mortgage' includes dwellings which are owned by their occupants, who do not make mortgage repayments.

'Owned with a mortgage' includes dwellings which are owned by their occupants, who make mortgage repayments.

There are issues with the comparability of 2001 and 1996 data with 2006 data, due to the treatment of dwellings in family trusts. This information was not collected in 2001 and prior Censuses. The inclusion of family trusts in the 'other tenure' category is intended to alleviate this problem as it is not possible to separately identify these dwellings prior to 2006.

'Rented – from a local/central government" refers to households renting from a government housing authority such as the Housing New Zealand Corporation, otherwise known as public housing.

'Rented – from private sector' refers to households renting from private landlords, real estate agents and employers.

'Rented – from unknown sector' refers to rented dwellings where the landlord type was not stated.

'Not elsewhere included' includes "Unidentifiable", "Outside Scope" and "Not Stated".

How much do we pay on our housing rental?

▶ Weekly housing rental payments 2006 (Housing rental)

This dataset shows the amount of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night.

These data only apply to households renting their dwelling.

▶ Housing rental quartiles (Housing rental quartiles)

Rental payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The rental payment quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of rental housing of a community over time.

Rent quartiles look at the distribution of rental payments in Wellington City relative to the Wellington Region. Quartiles split the total number of households into four equal parts for the Wellington Region. The table shows the number and proportion of households in Wellington City falling into each segment relative to Wellington Region.

The table gives a clear picture of the level of rental payments in Wellington City relative to the Wellington Region. For the Wellington Region, 25% of households fall into each category, so by comparison, the table will show if there are more or less households in Wellington City with high (or low) rent than in Wellington Region. If, for example, Wellington City has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Wellington City has proportionally more households paying 'top-quarter' rents, and less paying 'bottom-quarter' rents.

▶ What telecommunications services do we have? (Telecommunications access)

This dataset measures whether a household has access to: a cellphone/mobile phone (that is in the dwelling all or most of the time), a telephone, a fax and/or the Internet, to communicate with people outside the dwelling and to use services provided through these media. This requires the device to be in working order and for there to be a working connection.

All households in occupied private dwellings are included, except for visitor only households.

In 2001, no data were collected on access to cellular/mobile phones, so these data are only available for 2006.

In 1996, no information was collected on access to cellphones, the internet or fax machines, so only telephone access is comparable between 1996 and 2006.

Access to telecommunications is a multiple-response variable, so the total number of responses is normally considerably in excess of the total population. Percentages are calculated from the total population and will add to greater than 100%.

► How many cars do we own? (Car availability)

'Number of motor vehicles' is the number of motor vehicles that are mechanically operational, but not necessarily licensed or having a current warrant of fitness, and are available for private use by the residents of private dwellings.

Motor vehicles include:

- cars, station wagons, vans, trucks, four-wheel-drive vehicles and other vehicles used on public roads;
- business vehicles available for private use by people in the dwelling;
- vehicles hired or leased, and;
- vehicles temporarily under repair.

They do not include:

- motorbikes or scooters;
- vehicles used only for business;
- farm vehicles not licensed for road use;
- vehicles that belong to visitors, and;
- vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

Visitor only households are excluded from this topic.

► What type of dwellings do we live in? (Dwelling type)

Dwelling structure looks at the type of dwelling for all occupied private dwellings. In 2001 and 2006, this was classified according to responses on the form by the household, while in 1996, it was classified by the Census collector. The categories are broadly based on the density and height of the housing types.

'Separate house' includes all free-standing dwellings not physically joined to any other.

'Medium Density' in 2006 includes 'Two or More Flats/Units/Townhouses/Apartments/Houses joined together in a one storey, two or three storey building', as well as the same category with no storey information. These categories include all dwellings joined to at least one other. In 2001 and 1996, this category includes all flats/units or townhouses joined together in a 1 or 2 storey building, but does not include 3 storey buildings. It also includes flats attached to shops or businesses.

'High density' in 2006 includes all dwellings joined together in a four or more storey block. In 2001 and 1996 it includes three storey buildings and higher. As a result of this definitional change, care should be taken when looking at the medium and high density categories separately over time, particularly where medium-sized apartment blocks are known to exist.

'Other dwelling' includes caravans, mobile homes, improvised dwellings or shelters and people sleeping rough.

Unoccupied dwellings are shown separately in the table, broken down by the reason for unoccupancy. This was a separate question on the form, answered by the Census collector. Further information on this classification is on the [Statistics New Zealand](#) website.

► How many bedrooms do our dwellings have? (Number of bedrooms)

This dataset counts dwellings by the number of rooms used as bedrooms in each.

Bedsits and studios, where the living area is also a bedroom, are counted as having one bedroom.

The number of bedrooms counts caravans adjacent to the dwelling if they are used as bedrooms.

There are no comparability issues between 1996 and 2006.

Who are we?**► Are we smokers or non-smokers? (Cigarette smoking)**

'Cigarette smoking behaviour' refers to the active smoking of one or more manufactured or hand-rolled tobacco cigarettes, from purchased or home-grown tobacco, per day, by people aged 15 years and over.

Cigarette smoking does not include:

- the smoking of cigars, pipes and cigarillos;
- the smoking of any other substances, herbal cigarettes or marijuana for example;
- the consumption of tobacco products by other means, such as chewing, and;
- passive smoking.

Information on cigarette smoking was collected in 2006 and 1996, but not in 2001, so no data are available for 2001.