

District Profile



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The Hauraki District covers an area of 1,144 square kilometres. South east of Auckland, the District borders the Western Bay, Matamata Piako, Waikato and Thames-Coromandel Districts with the Firth of Thames in the north and the Pacific coastline to the east.

There are three main settlements within the District – Waihi, Paeroa and Ngatea. There are also a number of smaller settlements located throughout the District – Kaihere, Karangahake, Kerepehi, Mackaytown, Patetonga, Turua, Waikino, Waitakaruru and Whiritoa.

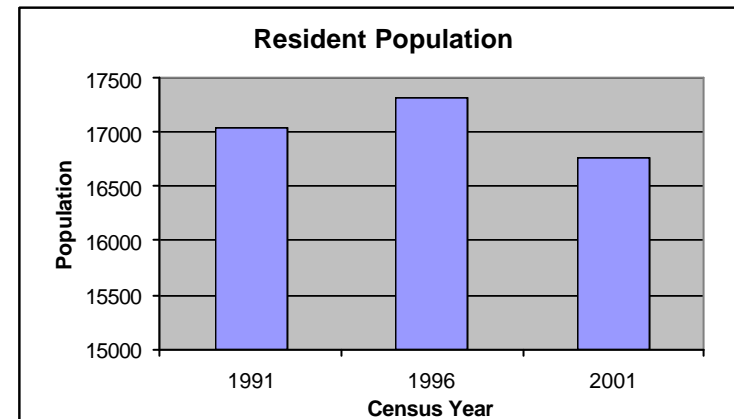
The Hauraki District benefits from its central location, with Auckland, Hamilton, Coromandel and the Bay of Plenty at its doorstep.

Hauraki enjoys a “clean-green” environment with a wide range of outdoor activities, impressive scenery, arts, crafts, wineries, history and heritage, and outstanding sports facilities all located in the Hauraki District.

There are 1,125 businesses in the District with the primary activity being dairy farming. 83,850 hectares of farming land, make up 70.6% of the total area of land in the Hauraki District. Tourism is a major activity in the District with a number of well known tourist facilities such as the Lemon and Paeroa bottle, the Karangahake walkway, the Ngatea water gardens, and the Waihi gold mine amongst numerous others.

Usually Resident Population

- At the time of the 2001 Census the usually resident population of the Hauraki District was 16,764.



- From 1991 to 1996 the resident population of the District increased by 279 people (or 2%) to reach 17,322.
- From 1996 to 2001 the resident population of Hauraki District decreased by 558 people (or -3%) to 16,764 people.
- Overall, in the ten years from 1991 to 2001 the resident population of the District decreased by 279 people (a decline of just under -2%).

- The resident population trend for Hauraki District from 1991 to 2001 was in contrast to that of New Zealand, where there was 11% population growth.

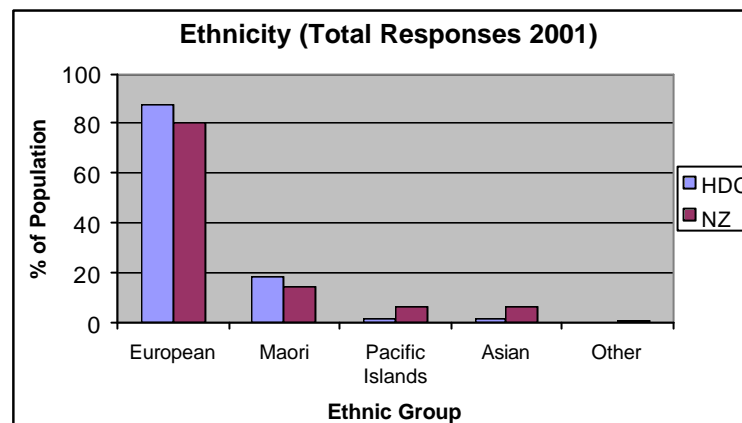
Age

- In 2001 the Hauraki District had 18% of its residents in the 5-14 age group compared to 15% for New Zealand.
- The District had a smaller proportion of people in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups (36% compared to 43% for New Zealand) and a higher proportion of District residents were in the 45-64 and 65+ age categories when compared to New Zealand as a whole.



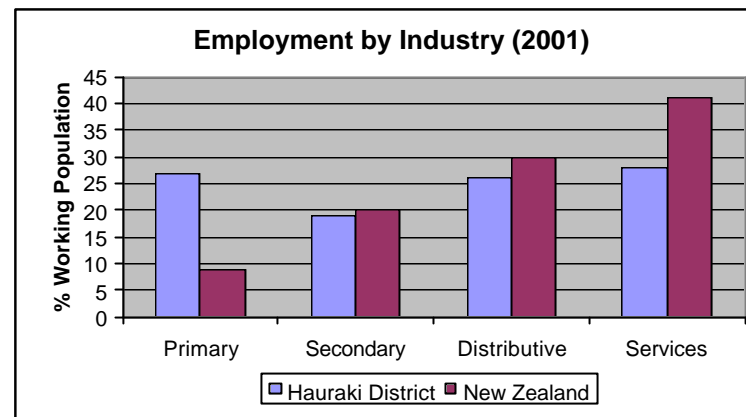
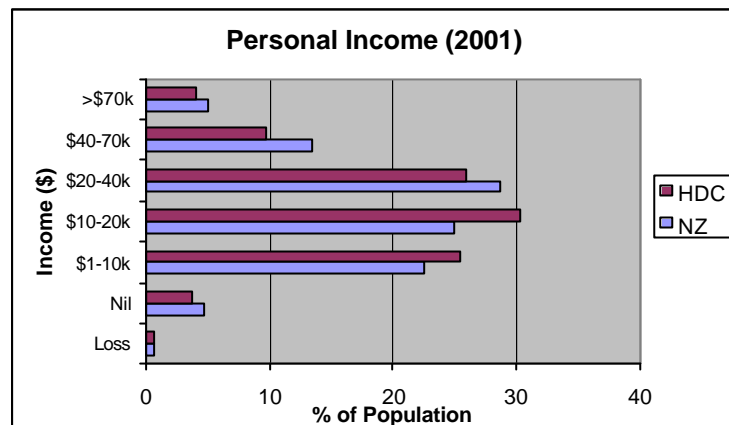
Ethnic Groups

- The Hauraki District has a higher proportion of residents in either the European or Maori ethnic groups than for New Zealand and less people in each other ethnic group.
- Around 88% of people living in the District said they belong to the European ethnic group (compared to 80% for New Zealand).
- Almost 19% of the residents in the District said they were of Maori ethnicity – which compares with 15% for New Zealand.



Income

- In 2001 56% of Hauraki District residents (aged 15 years and over) received a personal income of less than \$20,000 compared with 47% for New Zealand as a whole.
- Fewer residents received personal incomes in excess of \$20,000 compared with 47% for New Zealand as a whole.
- In 2001 the median personal income of people living in Hauraki District was \$15,200 compared to \$18,500 for New Zealand as a whole.



Employment and Labour Force

- In 2001 the Hauraki District had a labour force of 7,761 people.
- A lesser proportion of the District population was in paid employment compared to New Zealand as a whole (58% compared to 62%).

Employment by Industry

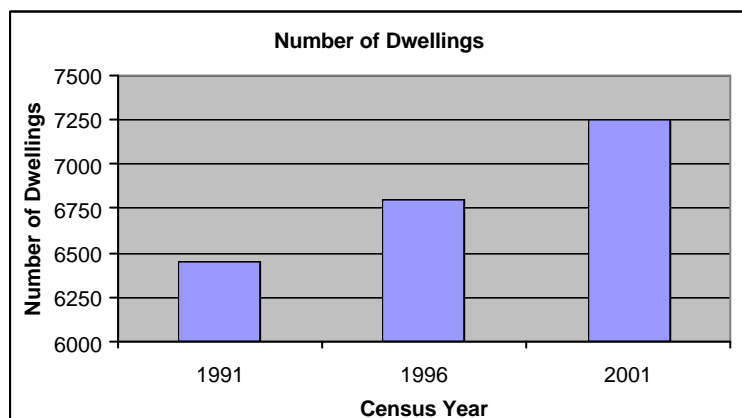
- In the Hauraki District employment is fairly evenly split among three sectors, with employment in the secondary sector being slightly less than for New Zealand as a whole.
 - primary sector (includes farming and agriculture),
 - distributive sector (accommodation, cafes and restaurants, retailing and wholesaling, etc), and
 - services sector (Government departments, service industries etc).
- The District had a much higher proportion of its labour force employed in the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) than for New Zealand as a whole (27% compared to 9%).

Employment by labour force

- The distributive sector is particularly important for Ngatea (42% of employment). Secondary industry (at around 25%) is important for both Waihi and Paeroa (general construction, wood and paper manufacturing, etc).

Dwellings

- In 2001 there were 7,248 dwellings in Hauraki District, 800 more than in 1991 when there were 6,447 dwellings (a 12% increase compared to 16% for New Zealand).
- From 1991 to 1996 the number of dwellings in Hauraki District increased by 350 (a 5% increase) with a further 450 dwellings from 1996 to 2001 (a 7% increase).

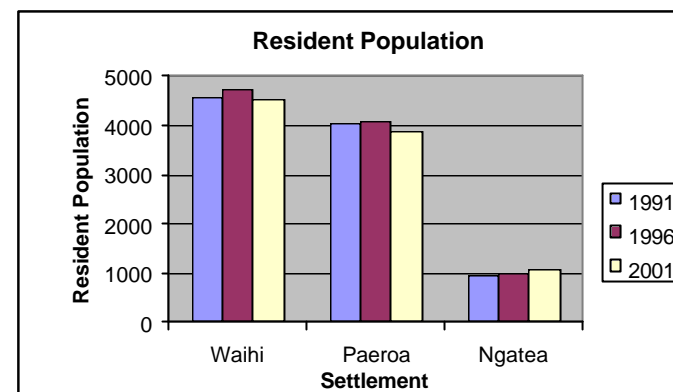


MAIN SETTLEMENTS:

There are three main settlements in Hauraki District – Waihi, Paeroa and Ngatea.

Usually Resident Urban Population

- In 2001 there were 4,524 residents in Waihi, 3,879 in Paeroa and 1,074 in Ngatea.
- Around 57% of the resident population of Hauraki District lived in one of the three main settlements of the District.



- In the ten years from 1991 to 2001 the resident population of Waihi fell by -1% and Paeroa by -4%.
- The population of Ngatea increased by 11% from 1991 to 2001.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS:

Kaihere, Karangahake, Kerepehi, Mackaytown, Patetonga, Turua, Waikino, Waitakaruru, Whiritoa

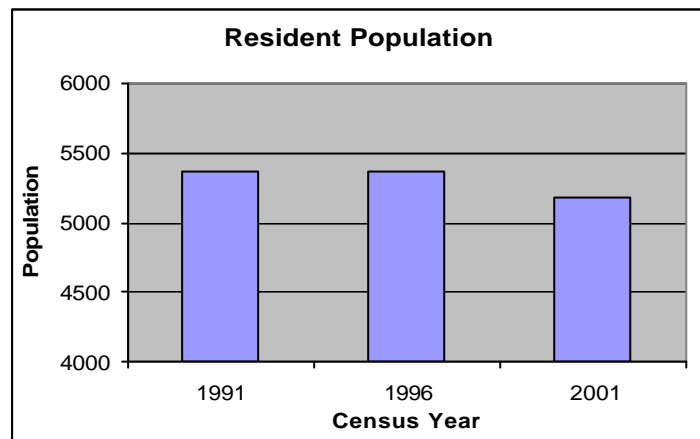
- Located throughout the District are a number of smaller settlements – Kaihere, Karangahake, Kerepehi, Mackaytown, Patetonga, Turua, Waikino, Waitakaruru and Whiritoa. Each settlement has evolved, usually to service a particular local industry, which has left distinctive housing styles and communities.

In 1991 there were 2109 residents in 963 dwellings. In 2001 there were 2094 residents in 1149 dwellings. A decrease of -1% residents and an increase of 19% of dwellings.

RURAL AREAS

Usually Resident Population

- At the time of the 2001 Census there were 5,184 people living in the rural areas of Hauraki District (31% of the District population).



- In the ten years from 1991 to 2001 the number of people living in the rural areas of Hauraki District decreased by -3% (or by 180 people) compared to -2% population loss for the District.
- In 2001 there were 2,166 people living in the Ohinemuri rural area with 3018 people in the Hauraki Plains rural area.
- From 1991 to 2001 rural population loss was greatest in the Hauraki Plains area with a decrease of -9%. Ohinemuri had -1% population loss whilst there was a 5% population increase in the rural area of Turua.

Employment by Industry

- As could be expected, each of the rural areas has a high proportion of the labour force employed in the primary.
- In 2001 over 60% of the Hauraki Plains labour force was employed in the primary sector. Both Ohinemuri (40%) and Turua (34%) also had a high proportion of their labour force employed in the primary sector when compared to the Hauraki District (27%) and New Zealand (9%).