

# Building the Future

## at St Mark's Church, Carterton

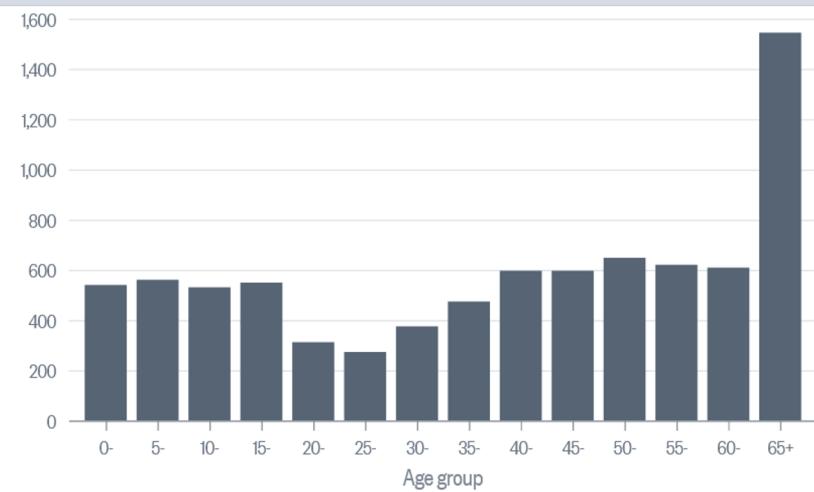


Community and congregation data  
October 2021

## Population

There are around 9,200 people in Carterton District. The District has an older population, particularly over 65's

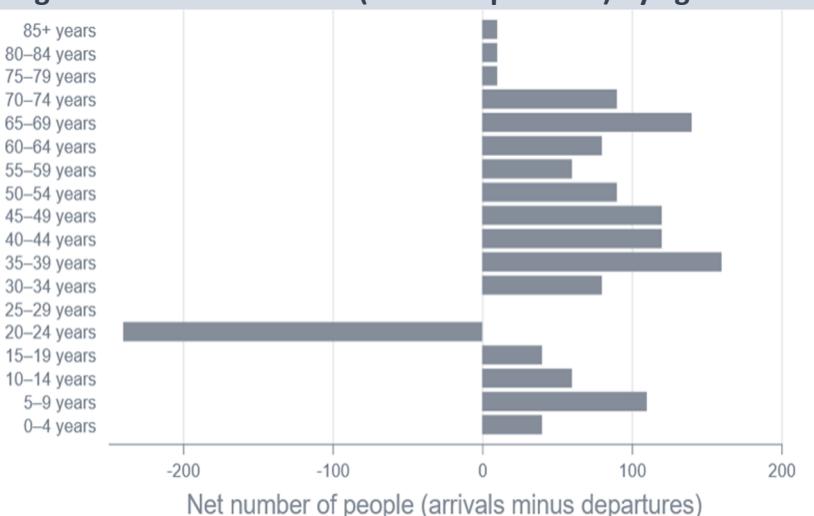
**Figure 1. Population by age band**



Young adults aged 20-24 tend to leave Carterton.

More arrive in Carterton in their late 30s, and in early retirement (65+).

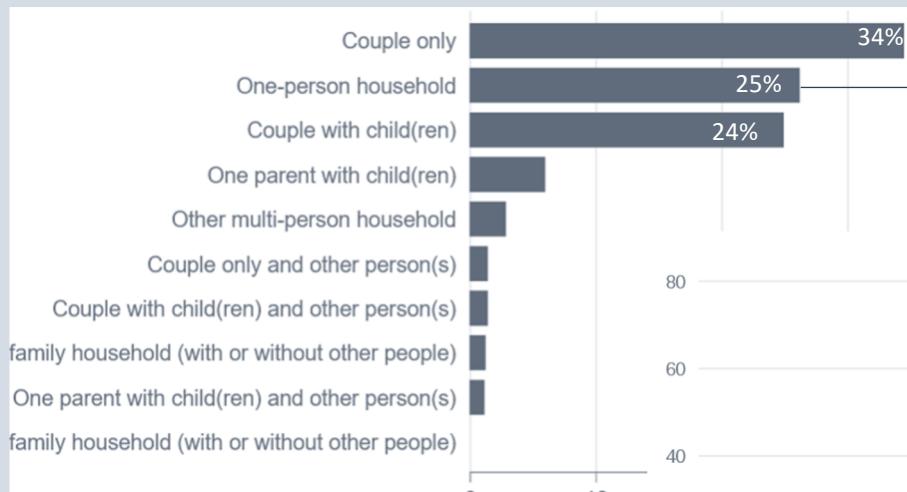
**Figure 2. Net new arrivals (minus departures) by age band**



## Households

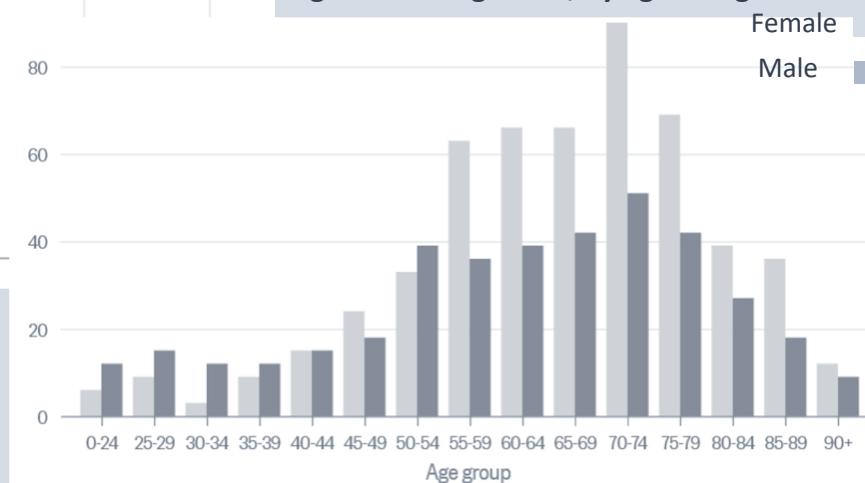
Given the age profile, it is not unsurprising that the majority of households have couples or single adults living without children at home.

**Figure 3. Percentage of households by family composition**



Single person households increase with age, peaking for people in their early 70's. In nearly every age band there are more single woman households particularly from mid 50s to late 80's.

**Figure 4: Living alone, by age and gender**



Most homes in Carterton District have **three or more bedrooms (79%)**, even though the population is **predominantly couple-only, or single adult households**.

= 79%

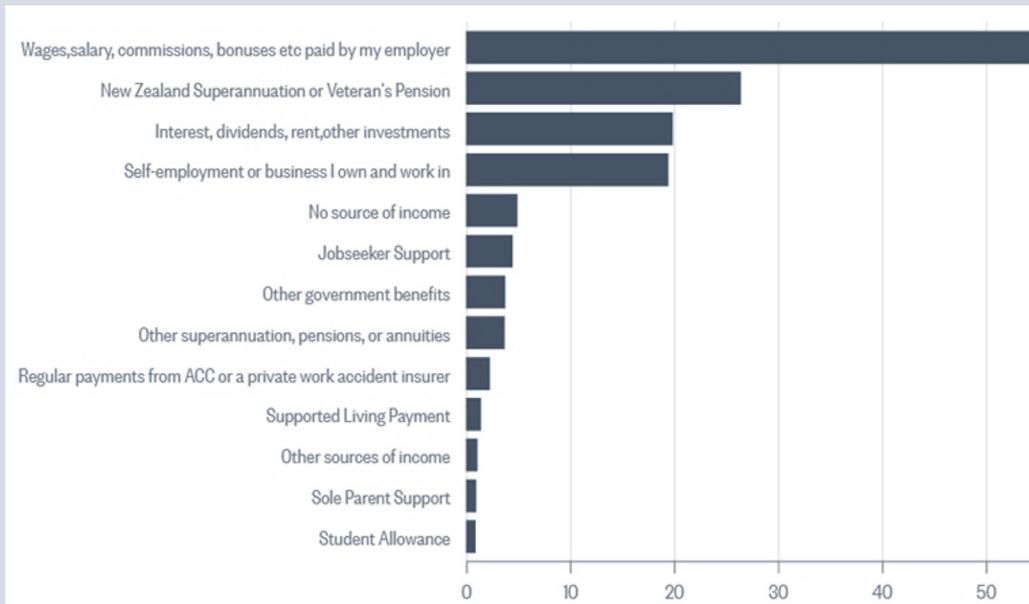
Houses by number of bedrooms					
Bedrooms	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
Number	177	588	1,767	882	240
%	5%	16%	48%	24%	7%

More people own (or partially own) their houses in Carterton District, and fewer people rent (23%) than the national average (32%).

## Source of income

Over 50% of the working age population in the Carterton District receive income from working for others, and around 20% are self-employed (almost twice the national average). Around a quarter of the working age population receive Government superannuation. Unemployment rates are similar to the NZ average.

Figure 5: Income sources

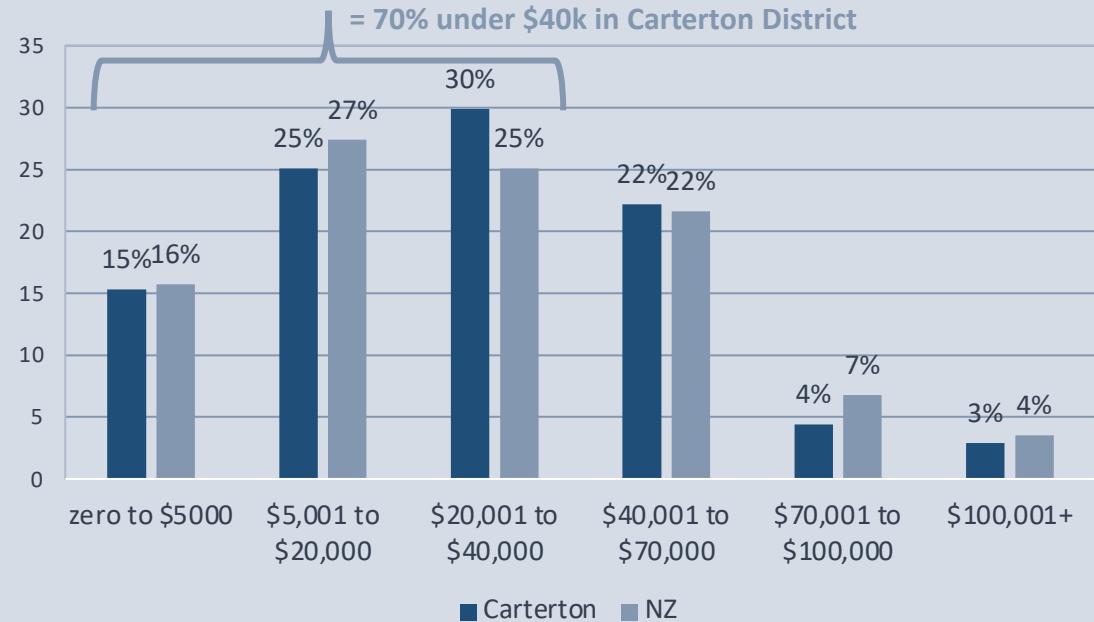


## Amount of annual income

The majority (70%) of the working age population in Carterton District have an annual income of \$40,000 or below, slightly more than the national average (66%).

Only 7% of the working age population in Carterton earn over \$70,000, compared to 12% nationally.

Figure 6. Annual income in Carterton District compared to NZ



## Cost of housing

- Housing is one of the biggest household expenses (and asset, if owned)
- Average house prices in Carterton are now \$692,000. That is an increase of **37% in the last 12 months** and **123% over the past five years**.
- Median market rents in Carterton (average \$430) are currently higher than Masterton (\$398) but lower than Greymouth (\$500) and Martinborough (\$485).

## Social housing

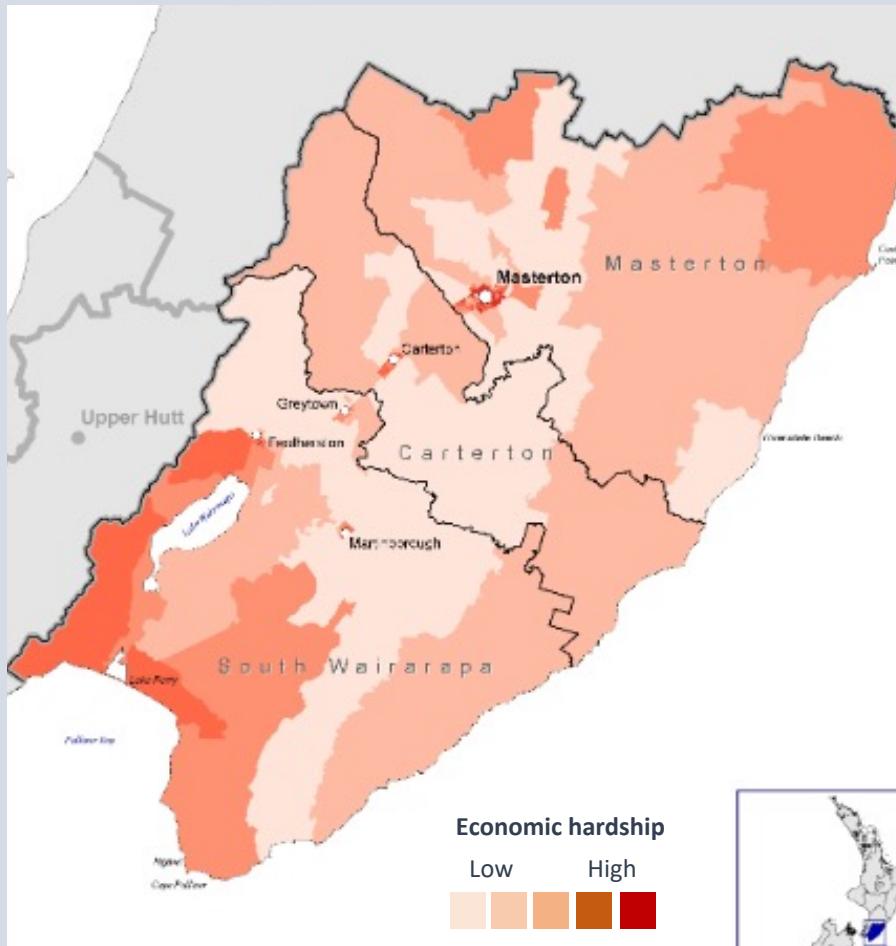
- The number of people on the social housing register increased from 9 people to 21 over the last 2 years, perhaps due increasing rents and house prices.
- There is very little social housing in Carterton, with 3 community housing rentals and 5 iwi-owned social houses across the District.

# Comparison to our near neighbours

The NZ Deprivation Indices shows relative economic hardship (from low income, access to basic resources etc). The darker the colour, the more economic deprivation. Carterton District overall is better off than its neighbours but has high levels of economic deprivation in its urban area.

Economic deprivation is more widespread across South Wairarapa and Masterton Districts, and the most concentrated and highest is in Masterton's urban areas, followed by areas in Featherston.

Figure 4. NZDep map for Carterton, South Wairarapa and Masterton



## Regional Wellbeing Report: A broader view of community outcomes around New Zealand 2019

Figure 5: Social connection, safety and civic engagement

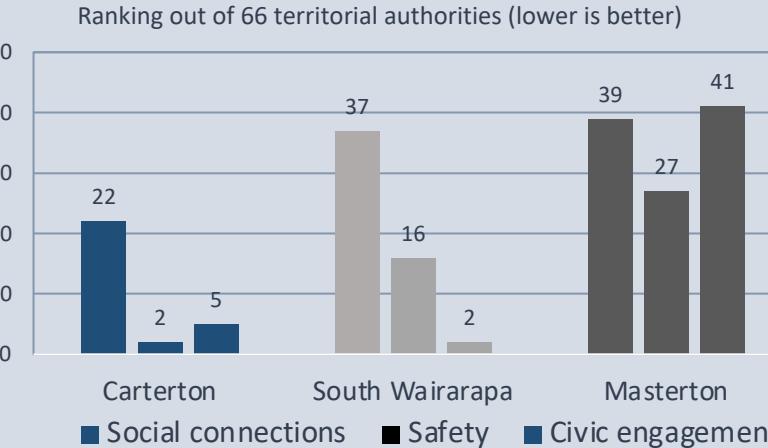
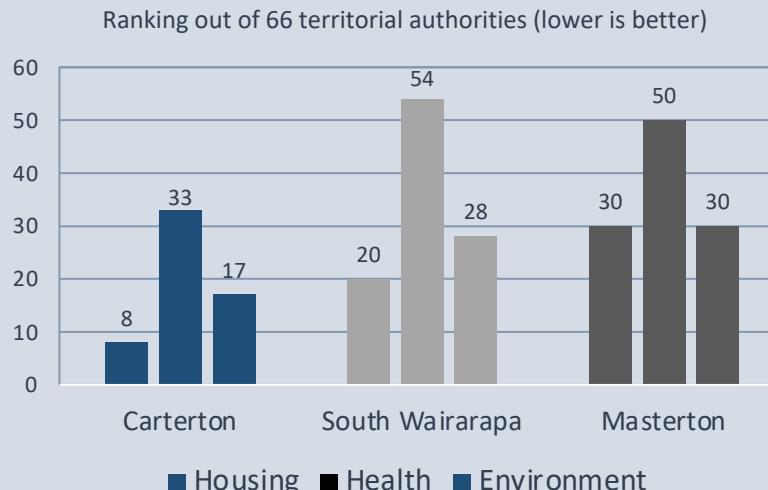


Figure 6: Housing, health and environment



Out of 66 territorial authorities, **Carterton District** was the second-highest for safety, and the fifth highest for civic engagement, and in the top third for social connectedness.

**South Wairarapa** rated high for civic engagement, and low for social connectedness

**Masterton** rated in the lower third for most of these categories.

**Carterton District** was eighth highest for housing, the mid-point for health, and in the top third for environmental wellbeing measures.

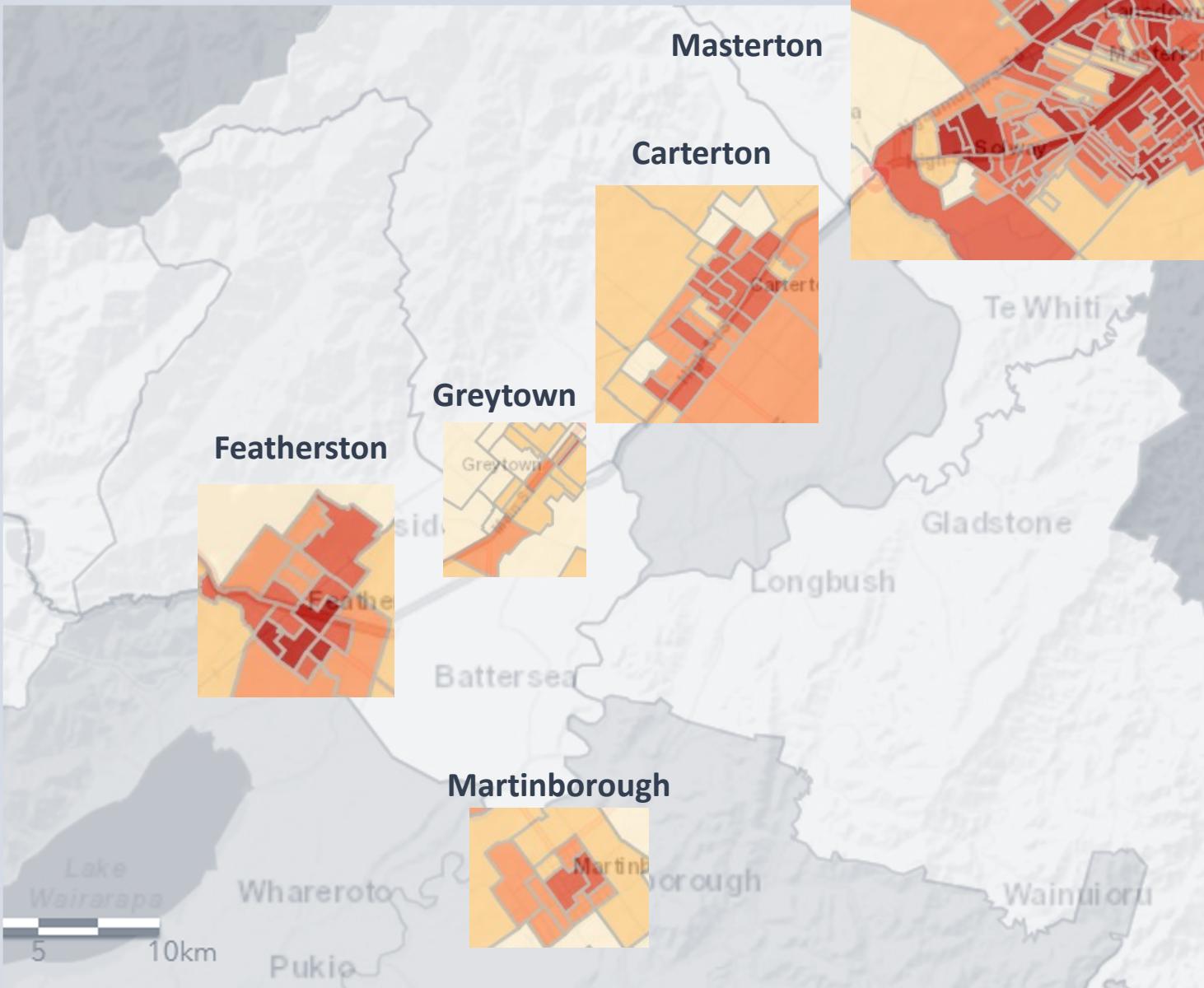
**South Wairarapa** rated near the lowest for health, and in the upper third for housing and upper quarter for environmental wellbeing.

**Masterton** rated low for health and around the middle for housing and environmental wellbeing.

Carterton has the highest level of self-harm related hospitalisations in the country and a higher than average suicide rate.

# Economic hardship in Wairarapa's main towns

Figure 7: Close up of economic hardship in main towns



# Religion

Figure 8: Religion, Carterton District

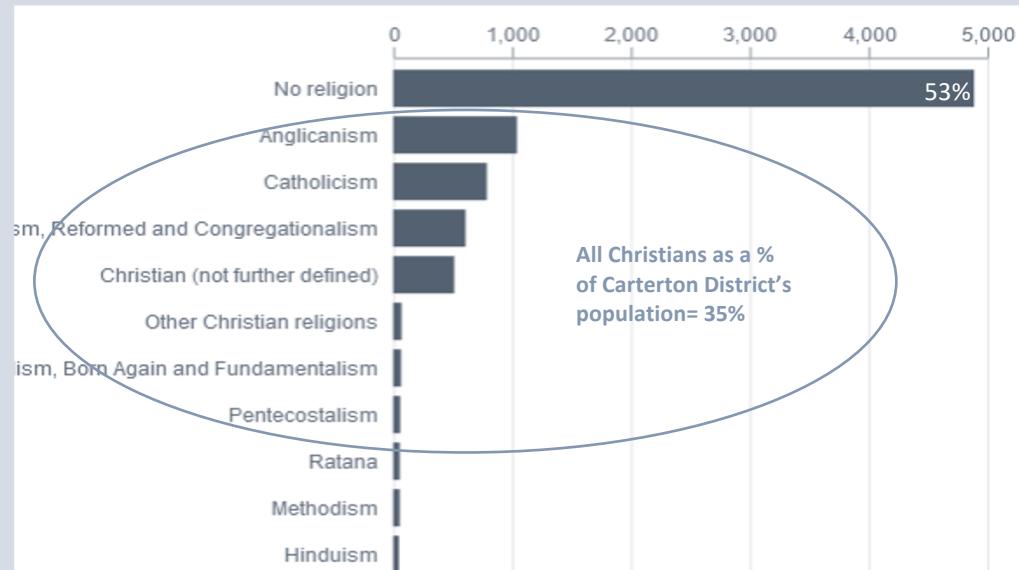
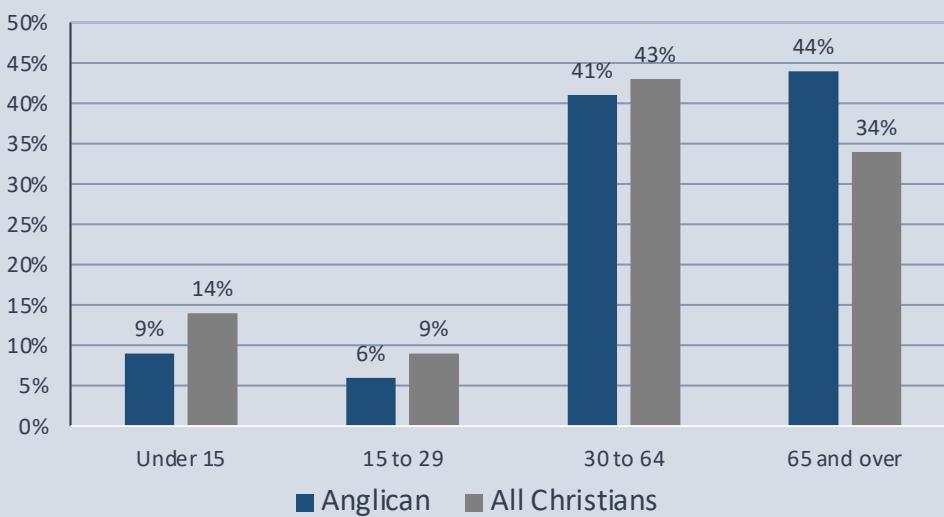


Figure 9: Anglican and 'all Christians' in Carterton, by age band



## Majority 'no religion'

Over half of people in the Carterton District recorded '**no religion**' in the 2018 census, and this percentage has grown from 34% in 2006, 47% in 2013, and now 53% in 2018.

Alongside this, the percentage of people in the Carterton District identifying as Christians has fallen from 57%, to 50% and now 37% in the last census.

## If Christian, most likely Anglican

In the 2018 Census, almost 3,300 people in Carterton (35% of the population) indicated that they were Christian, just over 1,000 of whom indicated that they were Anglican. Other main denominations were Catholic, then reformed congregational and "Christian, not further defined".

## If Anglican, more likely older

People in Carterton who identify as Christian tend to be older than the population generally, with Anglicans tending to be even older than other Christians.

## If at St Mark's, older again

The snapshot in November 2020 of people attending **St Mark's** showed an even older age profile again, with the majority (**60%**) aged over 65.

# Ethnicity

The vast majority (91%) of people in the Carterton District are NZ European, which is much higher than the NZ average (70%).

The percentage of Māori in the District is a little lower than the national average. There are far fewer Asian or Pacific People in the district.

Main ethnic group	Carterton District	New Zealand	Difference to NZ
NZ European	91%	70%	+21%
Māori	13%	17%	-3%
Pacific peoples	2%	8%	-6%
Asian	2%	15%	-13%
Other ethnicity	2%	3%	-

The November 2020 snapshot of people attending St Mark's reflected the high proportion of NZ European in the District.

St Mark's has fewer Māori parishioners than the NZ or District population. This maybe a reflection of the strength of Te Hepara Pai Māori Pastorate based in Masterton.

## Christian Churches

Local churches <i>Alphabetical order</i>	Average weekly	Children's Church	Church Ministries As examples: more than listed
Baptist Church	50	Yes	Villages transitional housing
Bible Chapel	25		
Dutch Reformed	80	Yes	Little Haven café Book outreach
Free Presbyterian	35		
Salvation Army	-	<i>Not currently holding services in Carterton</i>	
St David's Union	60		Kiddies Play gym
St Mark's	75		Vege co-op Seasons of Growth
St Mary's <i>(@ Richmond funeral home)</i>	50		
Te Hepara Pai Māori Pastorate	20		

## Pre-schools and schools

There are six pre-schools and six schools, mainly primary and intermediate age:

- South End School/ Montessori
- Carterton School
- Dalefield School
- Gladstone School
- Ponatahi Christian school (Dutch Reformed) k-13
- St Mary's (Catholic)

Most high school students travel to Greymouth or Masterton for high school

## Community groups

There are around 185 volunteer Community groups in Carterton District.

Many of these groups have quite low membership but there is no shortage of people willing to muck in and get things done.

St Mark's key connection to:	What they provide
Safer Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• youth educational support, mentoring, parent training, financial and employment, education support and food bank.</li> <li>• <b>St Mark's</b> has strong working relationship through:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- helping find emergency temporary transitional housing for youth</li> <li>- contributing to their food bank each Sunday</li> <li>- Rev Andy also provides chaplaincy support for employees.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Open Home Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support/foster parenting programmes. Also helps navigate WINZ and Oranga Tamariki services and support.</li> </ul>
Carterton District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carterton has a very community connected, accessible and responsive Council.</li> <li>• St Mark's has a great relationship with Council and they are usually quite willing to help us how they can.</li> <li>• Mayors' Taskforce for Jobs matches unemployed youth with employers.</li> </ul>
Carter Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social housing with lower cost rentals in Carter Court, Porritt Place and Fisher Place.</li> </ul>
Kai Pai Carterton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supports community development, and networks to help build healthy thriving communities.</li> </ul>
Carterton Events Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support for accessing/connecting with community groups, government programmes and food bank and educational materials. It is also the Civil Defence Emergency Hub in case of community disaster.</li> </ul>

## Key social issues



	<b>Youth unemployment</b>	<b>Financial stress</b>
	<b>Young people leave</b>	<b>Hard to get affordable housing</b>
	<b>Depression, anxiety, poor mental health</b>	<b>Drug addiction</b>
	<b>Gender identity/sexuality issues</b>	<b>Loneliness and isolation</b>
		<b>Petty crime</b>

## Support agencies

Government support services are based in Masterton and service the whole Wairarapa. These include...

- **WINZ** - Work and Income New Zealand, income support
- **Wairarapa REAP** - community umbrella organisation supporting and funding educational and life skills initiatives for at risk or marginalised youth
- **Family Works** - family, youth and relationship counselling
- **Oranga Tamariki**
- **Changeability** - mental health and addiction services
- **Wairarapa Hospital/ Mental Health Unit**
- **CAT (Critical Assessment Team)** for mental health crises, and suicide prevention ph. 0508 432 432

# Early settlers and Māori

## First contacts

- 1770 James Cook sailed along Wairarapa's coast
- 1840 William Deans walked along the coast from Wellington to Palliser Bay with a Māori guide
- 1841 Robert Stokes found a way over the Remutakas
- 1844 Charles Bidwell drove sheep along the coast from Wellington (and carried them through surf)

## Early settlers/ colonisation

- 1844 pastoral leases from iwi at £12 per year – an unusual, but successful way of working for both Pākehā and Māori.
- Governor George Grey sold the idea to Māori that selling their land, using imagery of marriage, with good things flowing to both sides.
- Tapere-nui-ā-Whātonga (Seventy Mile Bush) was felled at speed by settlers alongside the Crown's whirlwind buy-up of 1.5 million acres in the Wairarapa in 1853 and 1854.
- In less than a decade, tangata whenua went from being landlords to pleading with the Government to fulfil promises of small reserves as settlers flooded in to take up all the land the Crown had just bought

## No wars, but land loss

- There was no fighting in Wairarapa during the New Zealand wars. This was largely due to the strong ties between Pākehā and Māori communities.
- By the end of the wars, most Māori land had been sold and few Māori had the resources to buy any back. Unable to return to their traditional lands and way of life, many Māori found work on settler farms.
- Masterton's peace statue was seen as a monument to the relatively peaceful co-existence of iwi and Pākehā in Wairarapa during the European settlement era, but a local historian showed it was actually erected to celebrate the spiritual peace of a 19th-century Māori Christian prophet.

## Iwi

### Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Rangitāne o Wairarapa

## Māori and Christianity

- Wairarapa Māori probably first encountered Christianity at Māhia, where there were Māori teachers.
- In the early 1840s, teachers began to preach in Wairarapa, and before the arrival of any Pākehā missionary, Māori began setting up Christian villages with their own houses of worship.
- In 1843, Colenso (Christian Missionary who translated and recorded the Treaty of Waitangi, and also printed the first Māori translation of the Bible) remarked on a village of 80 people at Mātaikona with a partly completed chapel building, and at Te Kopi, almost 200 people had attended a Good Friday service.
- Anglicanism appears to have claimed the largest number of Māori followers in the district, followed by Catholics.

## The Kotahitanga (unity) movement

- In the late nineteenth century, a whole Māori complex grew up at Pāpāwai Marae on the outskirts of Hupenui (Greytown), with Wairarapa chiefs developing policy on how Māori land could be better managed.