

KAIAPOI POST-EARTHQUAKE OVERVIEW

SUMMARY

- Ø Between 1981 and 2006 the Kaiapoi population increased from 6,165 to 10,449 (70 percent), and between 2006 and 2013 it declined by 1,350 (12.9 percent) to 9,099.
- Ø There were 186 (27.3 percent) fewer children 0 – 4 years and 243 (30.6 percent) fewer children 5 – 9 years living in Kaiapoi in 2013 than in 2006. There were declines in the number of people in all other age groups except those 60 years and other.
- Ø In 2013 there were 933 people who identified themselves as having Maori ethnicity and 1098 with Maori ancestry. The number identified as having Maori ethnicity in 2013 declined by 54 (5.5 percent) compared with 2006, and the number with Maori ancestry declined by 96 (8.7 percent) compared with 2013. Of those with Maori ancestry 441 (40.3 percent) indicated that their iwi was Ngai Tahu.
- Ø There was very little change in the number of people living in Kaiapoi born overseas in 2013 at 1197, compared with the 1188 in 2006. Of those born overseas living in Kaiapoi in 2013 87 (7.3 percent) had been in New Zealand for less than two years.
- Ø The number of occupied dwellings in Kaiapoi declined by 426 (11.0 percent) with the greatest decline for those owned or part owned by the usual resident or by family trusts.
- Ø There was a significant decline in the one family households in Kaiapoi in 2013 compared with 2006, and a more limited decline in the number of one person household.
- Ø The number of two parent families with children declined more sharply in 2013 compared with 2006 than couples without children or one parent families.
- Ø There was little change in the percentage distribution for the number of people per household between 2006 and 2013, which is contrary to projections which anticipated a decline in the number of people per household as the population ages.
- Ø Of the people who moved away from the red zoned areas in Kaiapoi between 2008 and 2013, 1074 (40 percent) settled in Kaiapoi, 23 percent moved to other locations in the Waimakariri District, 20 percent moved to Christchurch and 3 percent each to Hurunui and Selwyn Districts.
- Ø There was a decline in the number of people in the Kaiapoi usually resident work force in 2013 compared with 2006 or 495 (9.8 percent). The number of people living and working in Kaiapoi increased in 2013 compared with seven years earlier
- Ø The main changes in the occupations for Kaiapoi's usually resident work force in 2013 compared with 2006 were a decline in the number of legislators and managers and plant and machinery operators. The number of professionals was similar and there was an increase in the number of associate professionals including technicians living in Kaiapoi in 2013.
- Ø The changes in the number of businesses based in Kaiapoi between 2010 and 2012, and the number of people employed in these businesses varied with the number of businesses in some industrial classifications such as retail declining, but the number of employees increasing.
- Ø The numbers of children attending Kaiapoi schools declined immediately after the 2010 earthquake, and have been rebuilding slowly, with the number of three and four year old children attending preschools in July 2013 similar to July 2010.
- Ø The Council has approved 830 consents for new dwellings for Kaiapoi between 1 January 2011 and 30 April 2014.

1 INTRODUCTION

This paper provides an initial overview of trends from Census data, information from the Statistics New Zealand Business Demographic Series and the Ministry of Education which gives an indication of the impact of the 2010/11 earthquakes on the Kaiapoi community.

2 Population change

Figure one sets out the changes in the Kaiapoi population between 1981 and 2013.

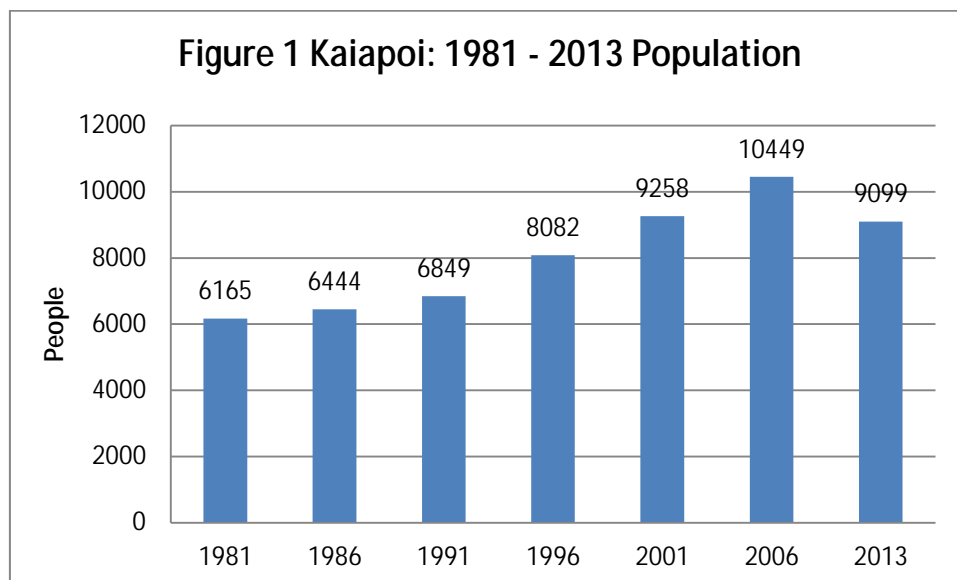


Figure 1 shows that between 1981 and 2006 the Kaiapoi population increased from 6,165 to 10,449 or by 70 percent, with the most significant increase in the rate of growth in the area's population from 1991. By 2013, with the "red zoning" of almost 1,000 properties in Kaiapoi, the town's population declined by 1,350 (12.9 percent).

3 Kaiapoi's People

While the number of people living in Kaiapoi increased sharply after 1991, there were also significant changes in the age structure of the town's population in recent years, which are shown in figure 2.

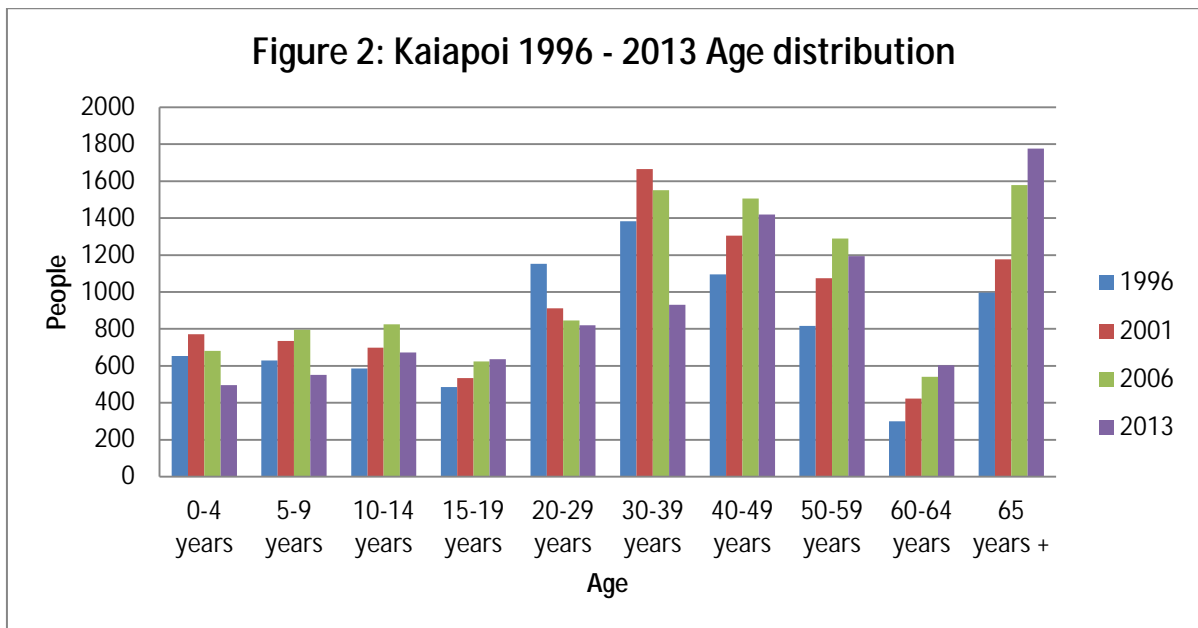


Figure 2 shows that the number of 0 – 4 year olds living in Kaiapoi peaked in 2001, and that the numbers for each of the age groups 5 – 14 years increased over the period 1996 - 2006. During that period the number of people in the 20 – 29 years age group declined markedly, while the number in the 30 – 39 years age group peaked in 2001. The numbers in each of the older age groups increased sharply during both the inter-Census periods between 1996 and 2006.

The 2013 Census recorded relatively few children in the 0 – 14 years age groups, and a slight increase in the number of young people 15 – 19 years. The most significant decrease in the number of people was recorded for the 30 – 39 years age group with a decline of 621 (40.2 percent). There was also a slight decline in the 40 – 59 years age groups, while the number of people 60 years of age and over increased.

Information about the number of years people have spent at their usual residence is collected at each Census. Figure 3 sets out the distribution for the number of years people living in Kaiapoi in 2006 had spent at their usual home.

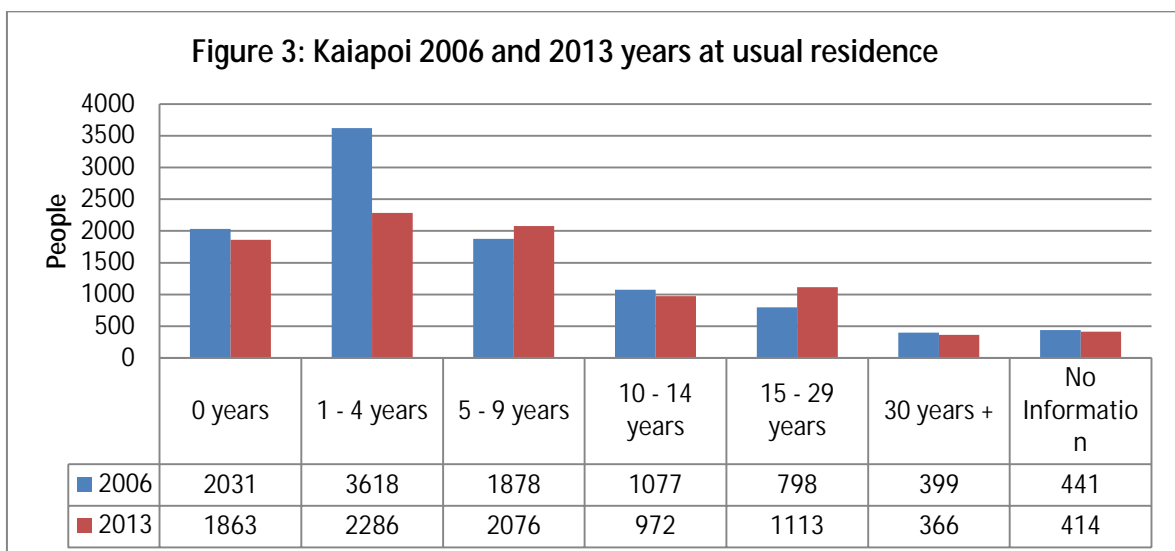


Figure 3 shows that of the people living in Kaiapoi in March 2006, 5649 (55.1 percent) had been living in their present home in Kaiapoi for fewer than 5 years. Of these people 678 were children not born 5 years earlier, and if these people are not included 51.0 percent of the people in Kaiapoi in 2006 had lived in their present home for fewer than five years. In 2013, 4,149 (45.7 percent) of all of the people in Kaiapoi had been living in their home for fewer than five, and of those five years and over 42.6 percent had been living at their usual residence for fewer than five years.

By the time of the 2013 Census many of the people living in the red zoned areas of Kaiapoi would have moved out of their homes. At the same time, it should be noted that there was very little new home building in Kaiapoi between 2006 and 2013, because of a shortage of developed land available for new home construction. This contrasts with the period between 2001 and 2006 when development of the Courtenay subdivision was completed and land in the Moorcroft subdivision became available.

Information about the number of people with either Maori ethnicity or of Maori descent is also collected at each Census. Figure 4 compares the numbers of people indicating that they had Maori ethnicity and Maori ancestry at each of the Censuses between 1996 and 2013.

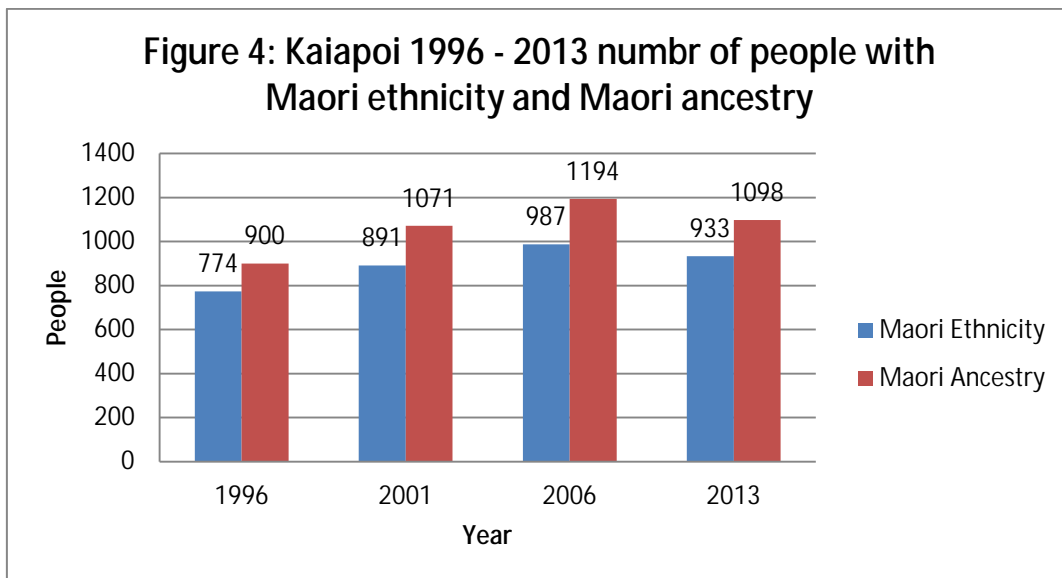


Figure 4 shows that at each of the last four Censuses the number of people who indicated that they had Maori ancestry exceeded the number of people who indicated that they had Maori ethnicity. This is a pattern of responses to Census questions relating to ethnicity and ancestry occurs regularly in Censuses

Between 1996 and 2006 there has been an increase of 213 (27.5 percent) in the number of people indicating that they had Maori ethnicity, and an increase of 294 (32.7 percent) in the number of people indicating that they had Maori ancestry. In 2013 the number of people indicating that they had Maori ethnicity decreased by 54 (5.5 percent) compared with the number in 2006.

The number of people living in Kaiapoi who indicated that they had Maori ancestry in 2013 was 96 (9.0 percent) lower than in 2006. Among those with Maori ancestry 441 (40.3 percent) indicated that their iwi was Ngai Tahu, while the others had links to a wide range of other iwi.

Figure 5 sets out the numbers of people who were born overseas living in Kaiapoi in 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses.

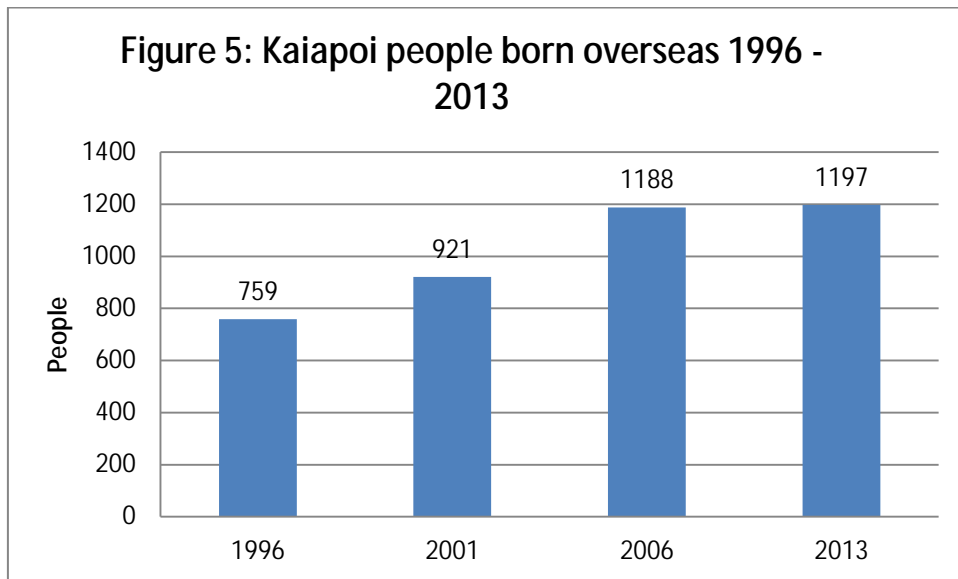


Figure 5 shows that the number of people born overseas living in Kaiapoi increased by 429 (56.8 percent) between 1996 and 2006, and remained constant between 2006 and 2013. Of the people who were born overseas and living in Kaiapoi in 2013, 87 (7.3 percent) had spent two years or less in New Zealand and 60 (5.0 percent) had been in the country for three or four years. Of the others 255 (21.3 percent) had lived in New Zealand for five to nine years, and remaining 756 people had been in the country for 10 years or more while the time in New Zealand was not known for 36 of the people born overseas.

4 Kaiapoi's households

At each Census information is collected about the number of private dwellings that are occupied on Census night and those that are unoccupied. A count is also made of the dwellings under construction. This information is set out in figure 6.

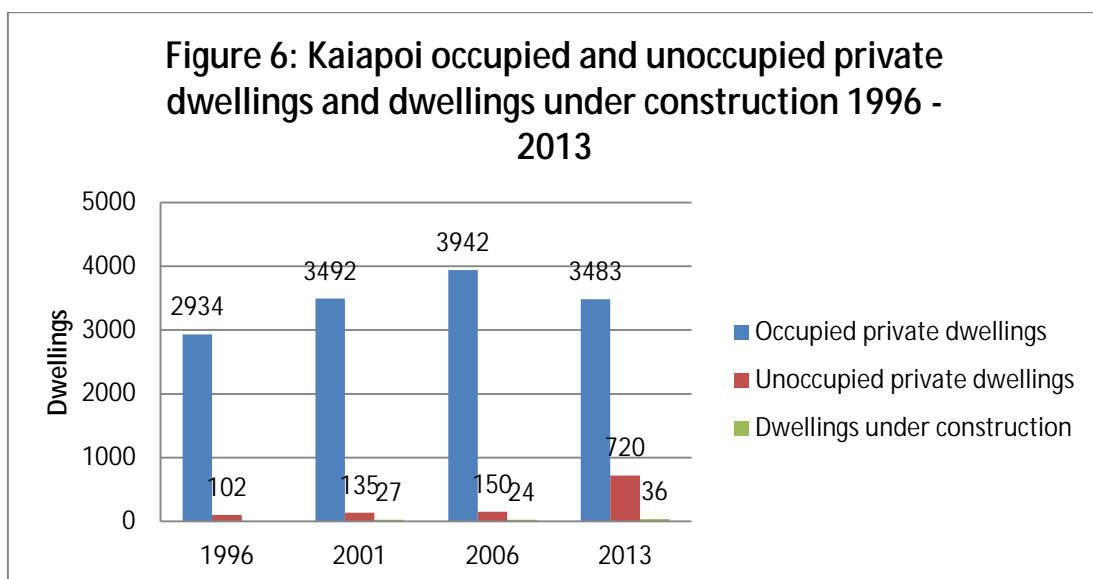
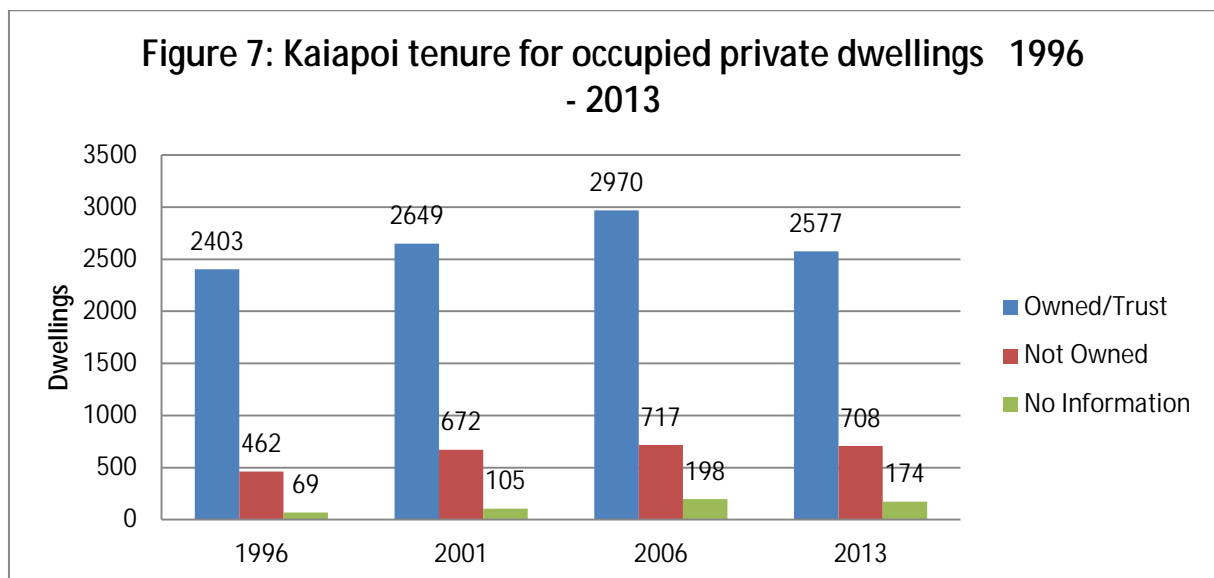


Figure 6 shows that there was an increase in the number of occupied private dwellings of 1008 (34.4 percent) in 2006 compared with 1996. At the same time the number of dwellings

identified as unoccupied increased by 48, although the count for unoccupied dwellings in 1996 would have included some dwellings under construction. This means that the comparable 2006 figure taking into account the dwellings under construction, identified separately for that year in figure 2006 is 174.

In 2013 there were 459 (11.7 percent) fewer occupied dwellings on Census night. The high number of unoccupied dwellings reflects the fact that many red zone homes had been vacated by the first week in March 2013, but had not been removed. Of the unoccupied dwelling 312 were in the Kaiapoi East Area Unit (the main red zoned area immediately north of the Kaiapoi River) and 87 in the Courtenay Area Unit. The 36 dwellings identified as under construction were in the Silverstream Area Unit. The North East Kaiapoi Area Unit which includes the Sovereign Palms subdivision was credited as having 135 unoccupied dwellings in 2013, and this is also likely to include some dwellings under construction as no dwellings under construction were credited to this Area Unit.

Figure 7 sets out the changes in the pattern of tenure for occupied private dwellings in Kaiapoi between 1996 and 2013.



During the period 1996 - 2006 the total number of occupied dwellings in Kaiapoi increased from 2934 to 3885, or 936 (31.9 percent). This was slightly higher than the increase in Kaiapoi's population of 29.3 percent during the same period, and is an indication of the slight ageing of the town's population between 1996 and 2006.

Between 1996 to 2006 the number of households in rental accommodation increased from 462 to 717 or by 255 (55.2 percent). This was a significantly greater than the percentage increase than for the total number of dwellings. By 2006 dwellings that were rented represented 18.6 percent of the dwellings in Kaiapoi, compared with 15.7 percent ten years earlier.

In 2013 there were 393 (13.3 percent) fewer homes owned with or without a mortgage or owned by a family trust in Kaiapoi than in 2006. This indicates the impact of the red zoning of over 900 properties in Kaiapoi north of the Kaiapoi River, South Kaiapoi and Courtenay Downs. Significantly, despite the tenancies lost by Housing New Zealand Corporation and the elderly persons' units by Council with red zoning, the number of occupied dwellings not owned only declined slightly in 2013 compared with 2006. This does not mean however,

that there were not more homes not owned in Kaiapoi in 2010 just prior to the September earthquake than at the time of the 2006 Census.

Figure 8 provides an alternative view of tenure for households in Kaiapoi for 2001 – 2013, as it identifies the number of people living in dwellings that were owned or part owned by the usual residents, owned by family trusts or not owned by the usual residents.

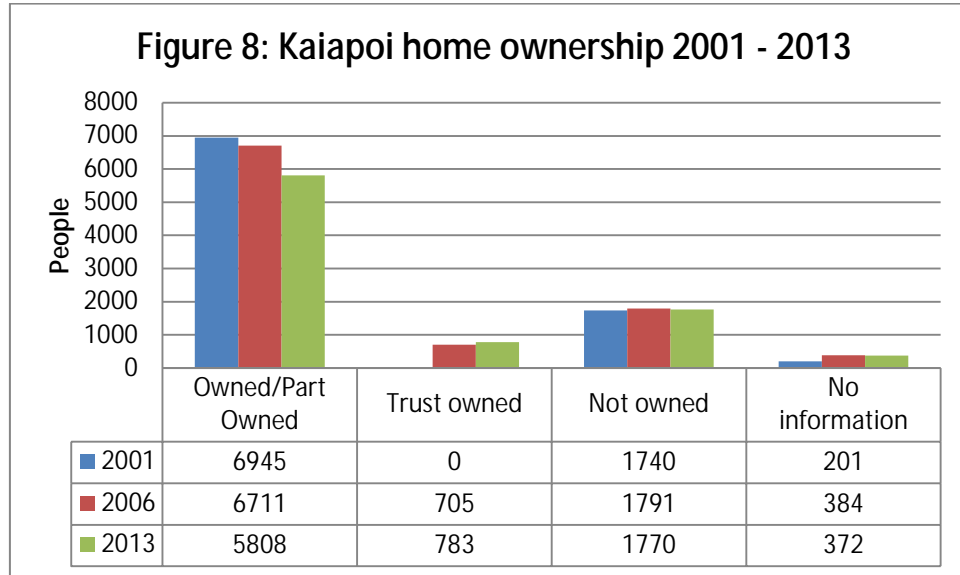


Figure 8 shows that the number of people living in homes that they owned or part owned in Kaiapoi decline in 2006 and 2013 compared with the number at the previous Census. This decline is attributable to the increasing introduction in 2006 of an additional category identifying the people living in dwellings owned by family trusts. Taken together the people living in homes owned by family trusts and ones owned or part owned by the usual residents in Kaiapoi in 2006 was 7416, an increase of 471 (7.9 percent) from the number living in homes that were owned or part owned in 2001. The total living in homes owned by family trusts or owned or part owned by the usual residents in 2013 was 6591, or a decline of 825 (11.1 percent) compared with 2006. This change can be seen as reflecting the reduction in the number of dwellings in this category in Kaiapoi, but that at 14.3 percent the reduction in the number of dwellings was greater than the reduction in the number of people living in these homes. This is an indication of an increase in the number of people per household in these dwellings.

The composition of households also changed over the period 1996 – 2013 as is indicated in figure 9.

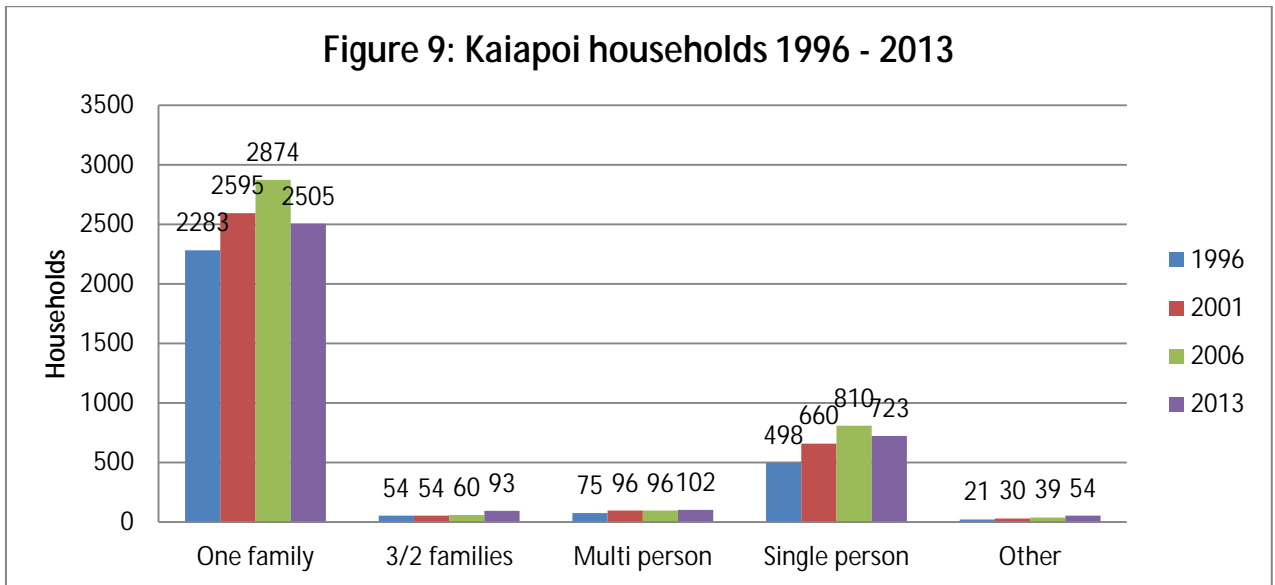


Figure 9 shows that between 1996 and 2006 the number of one family households in Kaiapoi increased by 591 (25.9 percent), and the number of one person households increased by 312 (62.9 percent). In this classification, couples without children are also identified as families. While the percentage increase in the number of single family households was below that for the percentage increase in the number of dwellings, the percentage increase in the number of one person households was significantly above.

In 2013 there were 368 (12.8 percent) fewer one family households and 87 (10.7 percent) fewer single person households than in 2006. There were also 33 (55.2 percent) more households with two or more families and 6 (6.3 percent) more multi-person households in Kaiapoi in 2013 than at the previous Census seven years earlier. While concerns about overcrowding in households were heightened in the post-earthquake environment, and the Census found a substantial increase in the number of two or three family households in 2013 compared with seven years earlier, the number of these households represented a small 2.7 percent of the occupied dwellings in Kaiapoi at that time.

The composition of the families living in Kaiapoi also changed between 1996 and 2013, as shown in figure 10.

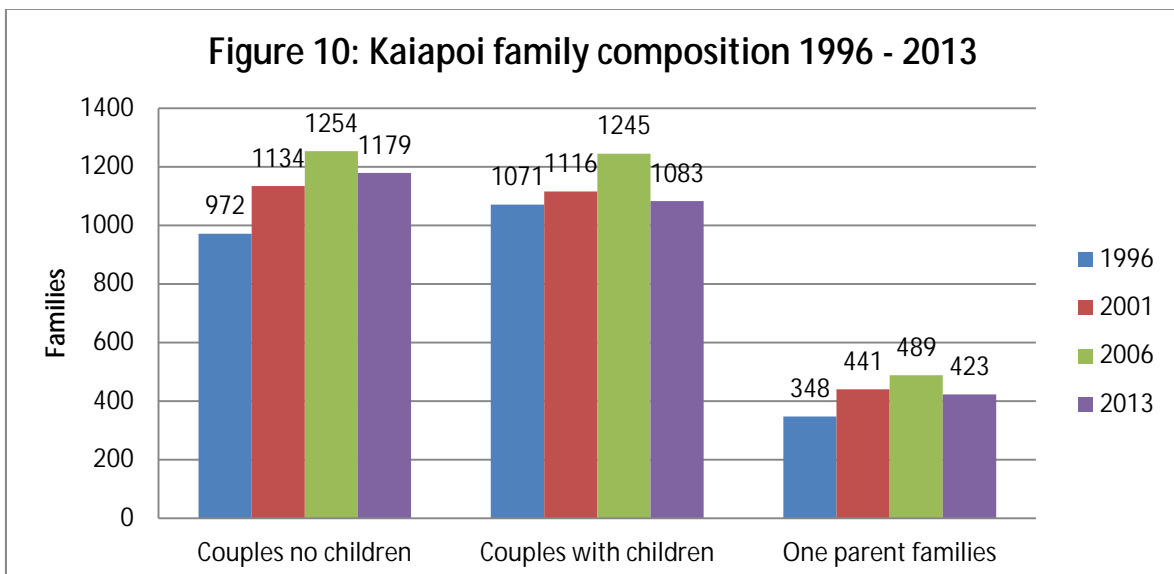


Figure 10 shows that the number of couples without children has increased faster than the number of families with children between 1996 and 2006. In that period the number of couples with no children increased by 282 (29.1 percent), the number of couples with children by 174 (16.2 percent), and the number of one parent family by 141 (40.6 percent).

The numbers of families for each type was lower in 2013 than in 2006. There was a decline of 75 (6.0 percent) for couples with no children, 162 (13.0 percent) for couples with children, and 66 (13.5 percent) for one parent families. The lower decline in couples without children in Kaiapoi in 2013 can be attributable to the overall ageing of the population, and also to the post-earthquake exodus of families with children from the town which showed up in the Kaiapoi school rolls.

Information from the 2013 Census is also available about the number of people living in various household circumstances, and these are set out in Figure 11.

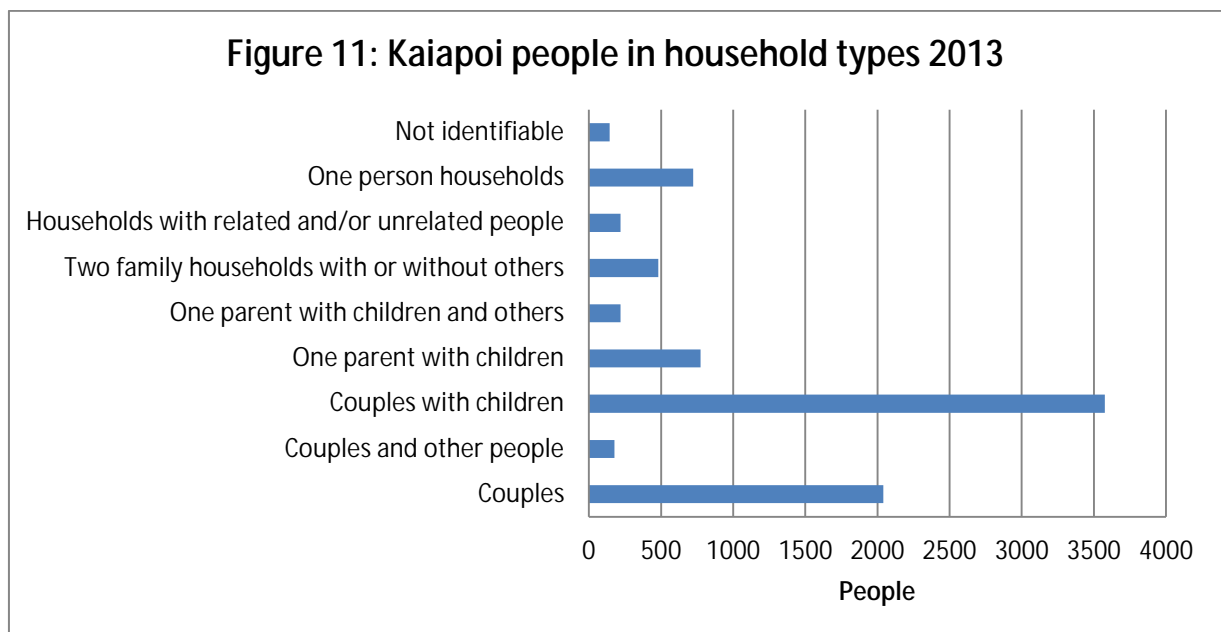


Figure 11 shows that the greatest numbers of people living in Kaiapoi on Census night 2013 were living in households involving couples with children, followed by households with couples only. There were similar numbers of people living in households with a single parent and children, and in one person households. In comparison with these households relatively few people were living in households with more than one family, households with families and other people and households involving people who were related and/or unrelated.

Figure 12 sets out the percentage distribution for number of people per household for 1996 – 2013.

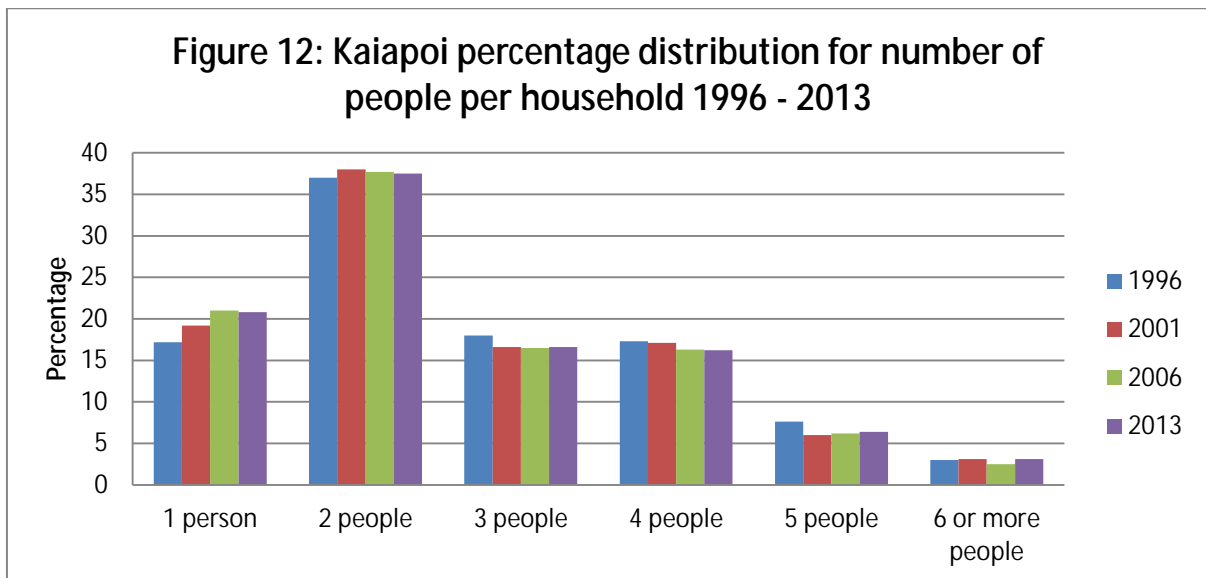


Figure 12 shows that there has been very little change in the percentage distribution for the number of people per household since 1996. Between 1996 and 2006 there was an increase in the percentage of one person households, but the percentage of these households in 2013 was the same as seven years earlier. With the substantial increase in the number of people in the 60 years and over age groups in 2013 compared with 2006, and the decline in the number of children in Kaiapoi, a higher proportion of people in one and two person households could have been expected. The absence of the anticipated change can be attributed to the tendency for young adults to continue to live with their parents, and this has been attributed in part to the absence of suitable alternative accommodation either in Kaiapoi or Christchurch City.

5 New Residents

The 2006 Census provided information about the movement of people into Kaiapoi. Of the usually resident population of 10,449, 1560 (15.0 percent) had moved into Kaiapoi from Christchurch City and a further 489 (4.7 percent) indicated that they were living outside of New Zealand at the time of the 2001 Census.

In 1994 and 2005 the Waimakariri District Council conducted surveys of new residents, people who had moved into the District during the five years prior to each of these surveys. While the results of the Council's *New Residents Surveys* were reported at Ward level, the results of these surveys provide further insights into the people likely to move to Kaiapoi from outside of the District and their reasons for doing so.

In both surveys, respondents were asked why they had chosen to live in the District, and on each occasion higher percentages of respondents from the Kaiapoi Ward gave housing/property reasons for their choice. Comments from these respondents indicated that they saw houses in Kaiapoi as being good value compared with those in eastern suburbs of Christchurch such as Shirley at that time. The percentages of respondents in both surveys giving community reasons for moving to Kaiapoi were also relatively high.

In both of the New Residents Surveys high percentages of respondents indicated that they chose to live in the District because of its environment and for lifestyle reasons. Aspects of the environment and lifestyle were widely seen as features of the District that were liked by respondents "now that they were living here". In each case the particular features identified

varies, and respondents from the Kaiapoi Ward frequently mentioned that they valued the recreational opportunities offered when living close to rivers and the coast.

An analysis of the locations to which people from red zone Area Units moved was undertaken by the Christchurch City Council during the five years prior to the 2013 Census. The results of this analysis showed that 1074 of the people who moved away from the areas red zoned in Kaiapoi settled in Kaiapoi. Of these 273 moved to Kaiapoi North East (the Moorcroft and Sovereign Palms subdivisions), 267 to Kaiapoi South (south of the Kaiapoi River and north of Ohoka Road), with others settling in the Mansfield, north-west Kaiapoi, west Kaiapoi, Courtenay and the balance of the area of the East Kaiapoi Area Unit outside of the red zone. In addition, 267 people from the Kaiapoi red zones moved to Rangiora, with 243 other settling elsewhere in the Waimakariri District mainly at Pegasus (57), Pines Beach (51), Mandeville (45) and Clarkville (30). A further 393 people from red zoned areas in Christchurch were identified as having moved to Kaiapoi, mainly to the Kaiapoi North East Area Unit.

Figure 13 identifies the distance that people from their previous place of residence for people moving away from the Christchurch and Kaiapoi red zones, the Port Hills and from within the Central City (the four Avenues). It should be noted that this data refers to the movement of people from the areas that were red zoned from 2008 rather than 2010/11, but it is the best information available about the overall patterns of recent movement of people away from these areas.

Figure 13

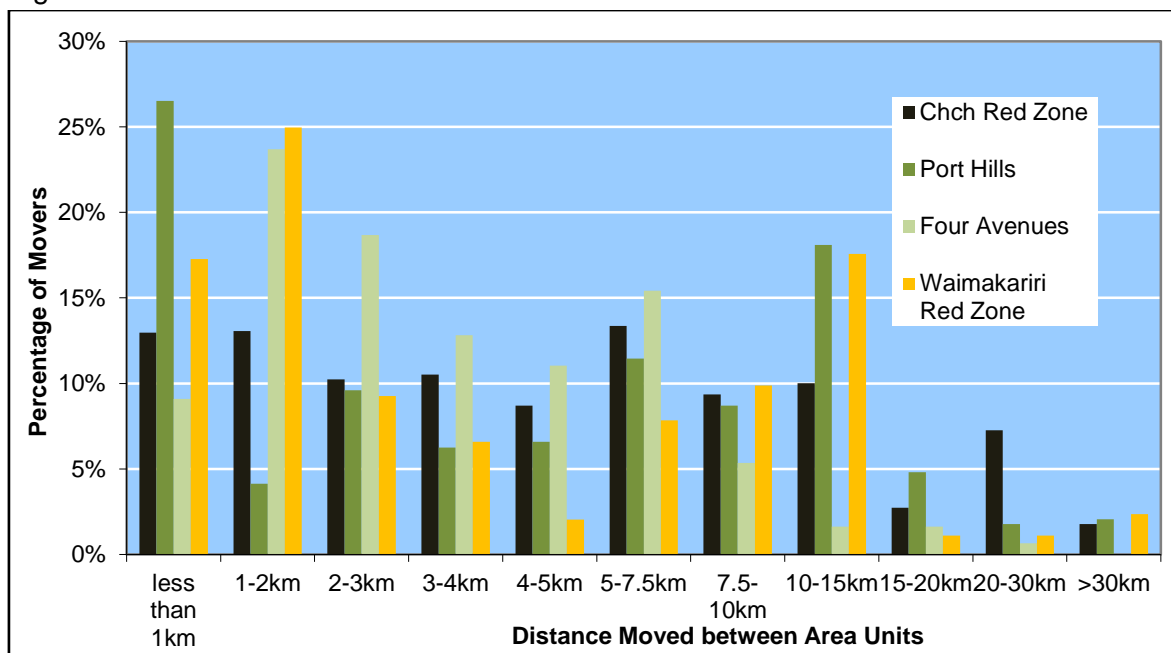


Figure 13 shows that a more that 40 percent of the people from the Kaiapoi red zones are assessed as having found a new home less than two kilometers from their red zoned home. In addition a further nine percent moved between two and three kilometers. Those who moved between 10 and 15 kilometers would include those who settled in Rangiora. Overall, 63 percent of the people who moved from red zoned areas of Kaiapoi remained in the Waimakariri District, 20 percent moved into Christchurch and 3 percent each went to the Selwyn and Hurunui Districts.

6 The Kaiapoi Work Force

At each Census information is collected about the place of work for people in the paid workforce. During the period 1996 – 2006 the number of people from Kaiapoi in the paid workforce increased by 1340 (35.0 percent), while the total number of people in the paid workforce in Kaiapoi increased by 606 (42.0 percent).

Figure 14 sets out the numbers of Kaiapoi's usually resident population involved in the paid work force for 1996 – 2013.

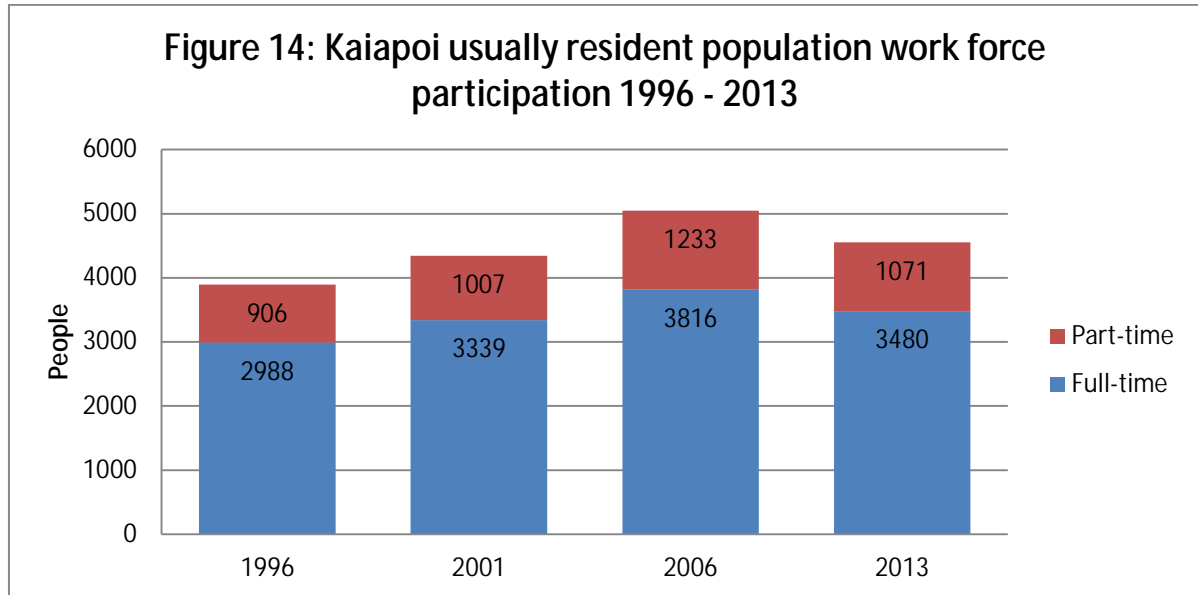


Figure 14 shows that the numbers of people involved in the Kaiapoi work force increased over the period 1996 – 2006 by 1155 (29.7 percent), and declined by 495 (9.8 percent) in 2013 compared with 2006. Throughout the period the percentage of these people working full-time remained constant at approximately 76.0 percent.

Figure 15 sets out the changes that occurred in the number of people in the various organizational categories from 2001 – 2013.

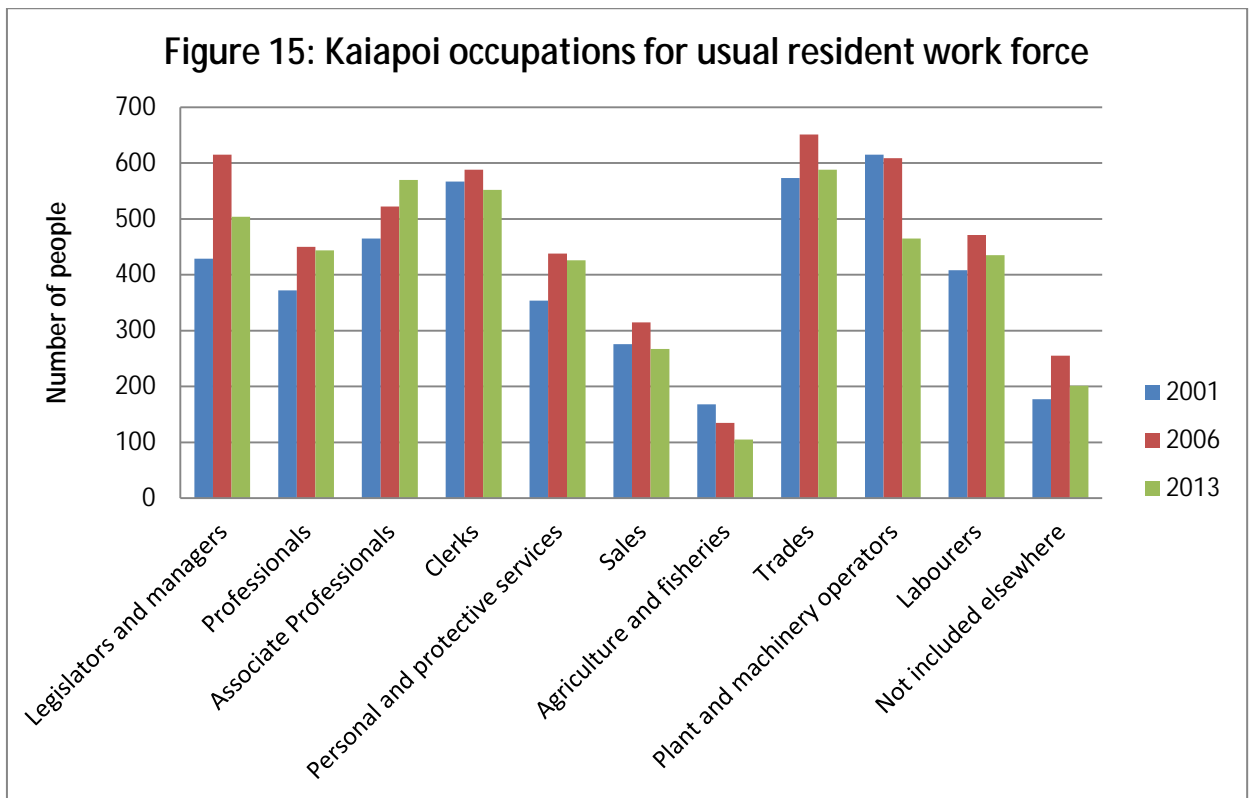


Figure 15 shows that the most significant changes in the occupations for people living in Kaiapoi from 2001 – 2013 occurred for legislators and managers which increased by 186 (43.5 percent) in 2006 compared with 2001, and declined by 111 (18.1 percent) in 2013 compared with 2006. By comparison the number of professionals in Kaiapoi’s usually resident work force remained constant between 2006 and 2013, and the number of associate professionals (including technicians) increased. Of the remaining occupational categories, each recorded a decline approximately proportionate to the overall decline in the number of people in the Kaiapoi work force, except for plant and machinery operators which recorded a decline of 144 (23.7 percent).

Figure 16 shows the distribution for place of work for people living in Kaiapoi.

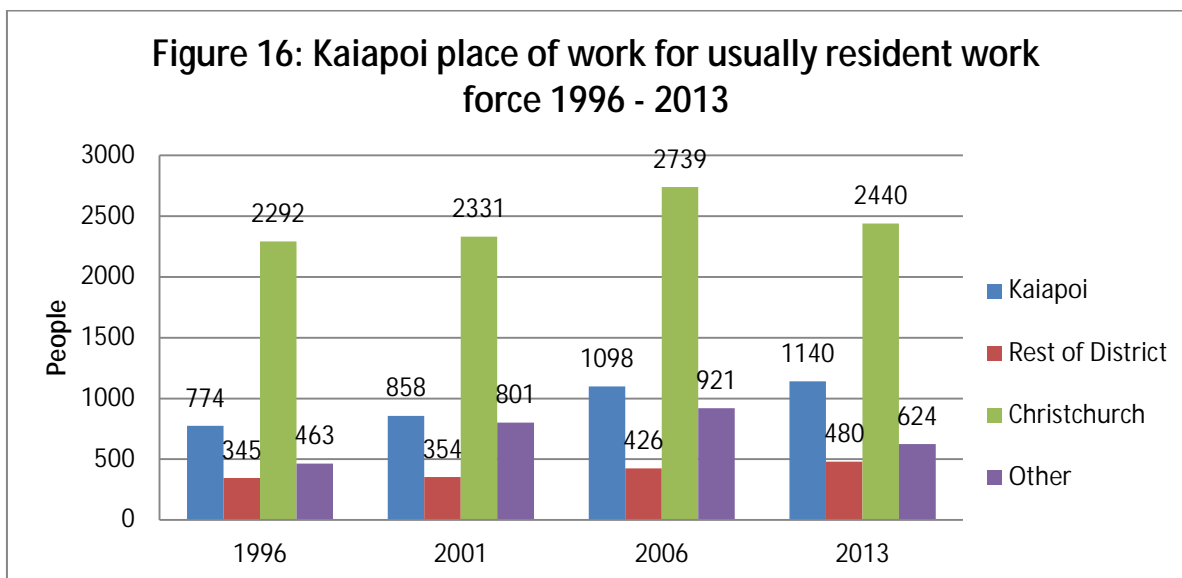


Figure 17 shows that the number of people living and working in Kaiapoi increased by 324 (42.0 percent) between 1996 and 2006, while the number of people who lived in Kaiapoi and worked in Christchurch grew by 447 (19.5 percent). There was also a marked increase in the number of people identified as “other”, and these included a significant number of people who failed to provide sufficient information about their place of work to allow it to be identified by Statistics New Zealand. A review of the occupations of people from the District whose place of work could not be identified suggests that many of these people are likely to be involved in occupations such as transport and the trades which involve travelling away from home or a business location.

In 2013, while there was a decline of 591 people (11.4 percent) in Kaiapoi’s usually resident work force, higher percentages of these people were working in Kaiapoi and elsewhere in the District. In 2013 there were 1140 people (24.9 percent) of the Kaiapoi’s usually resident work force were working in Kaiapoi compared with 1098 people (21.2 percent) in 2006. Similarly, there were 480 people (10.5 percent) of the Kaiapoi work force working elsewhere in the District compared with 426 people (8.2 percent) of this work force in 2006. Although fewer members of the Kaiapoi work force were working in Christchurch the percentage at 53.2 percent was slightly higher than the 52.9 percent of the Kaiapoi work force that were identified as working in Kaiapoi in 2006.

7 Kaiapoi Businesses

Statistics New Zealand’s Business Demographic Series provides further information about business activity and employment. For this series Statistics New Zealand obtains information about the number of people employed each February from businesses registered with the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) for the Goods and Services Tax. Recently the Business Demographic Series has been linked to the Inland Revenue Department’s “pay as you earn” (PAYE) records for businesses. When interpreting the information provided by the Business Demographic Series it is important to recognise that some of the businesses do not have employees, and these are businesses run by people who are self-employed. Also, the number of employees recorded does not include people who are paying their tax by the IRD’s provisional system, and these people may include owner/managers who do not draw wages. In addition, people who have two jobs in the town will be counted as two employees.

Figure 18 shows the distributions for businesses in Kaiapoi by industrial group for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2012. It should be noted that the data for the Business Demographic Series is based on February returns each year, so the 2010 data relates to Kaiapoi business before the 2013 earthquake.

Figure 18: Kaiapoi Businesses by Industry 2000 - 2012

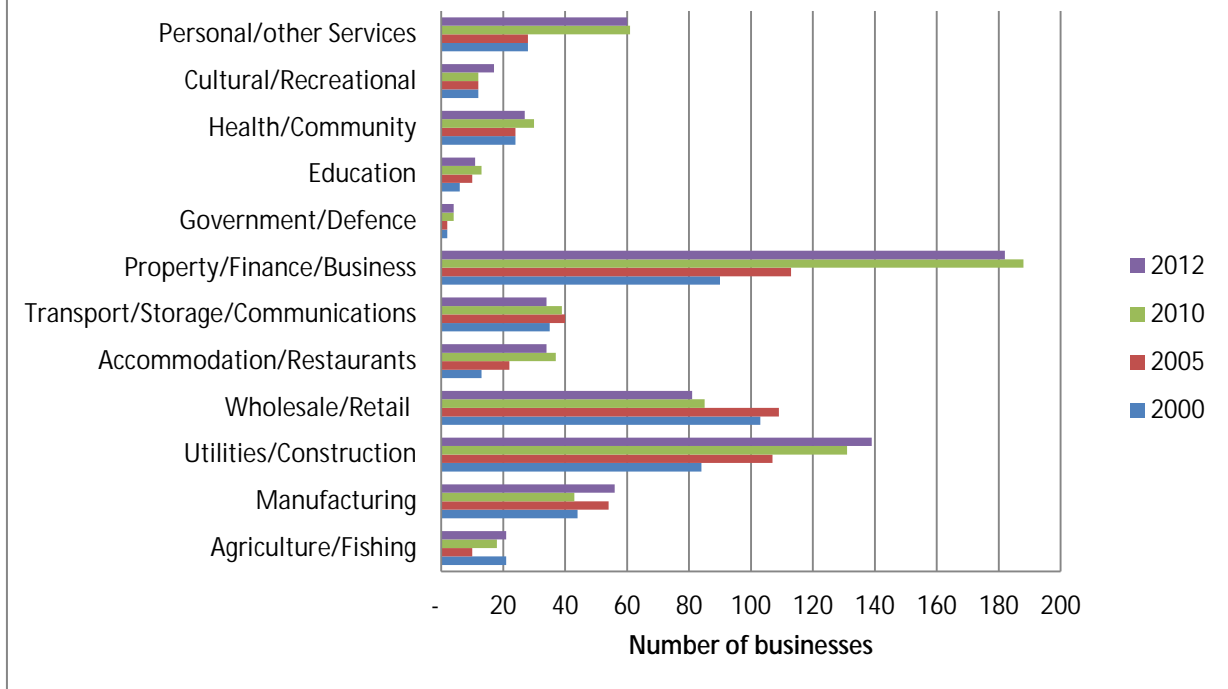


Figure 18 shows between 2000 and 2010 there was a major increase in the number of businesses based in Kaiapoi involved with real estate or providing finance and business services including insurance. This is one industrial group which includes a relatively high number of individuals working as sole traders. The other industrial groups which recorded an increase in the number of businesses during the period 2000 – 2010 were utilities and construction, accommodation and restaurants including cafés, and personal and other services. The main industrial groups that recorded a decline in the number of business units were manufacturing, and wholesale and retail.

Between 2010 and 2012 there were significant increases in the number of manufacturing and utilities/construction businesses. The increase in the number of manufacturing businesses from 43 in 2010 to 56 in 2012 saw the number of enterprises in this industrial group return to a level similar with that recorded in 2005. In contrast, the utilities/construction industrial group had recorded a gradual increase in the number of businesses since 2000, and the increase from 131 to 139 between 2010 pre-earthquake count and the number in February 2012 is consistent with this trend. For the remainder of industrial classifications the number of businesses based in Kaiapoi in February 2012 compared with February 2010 the changes were minimal.

Figure 19 shows the numbers employees by industrial group working in Kaiapoi in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2012.

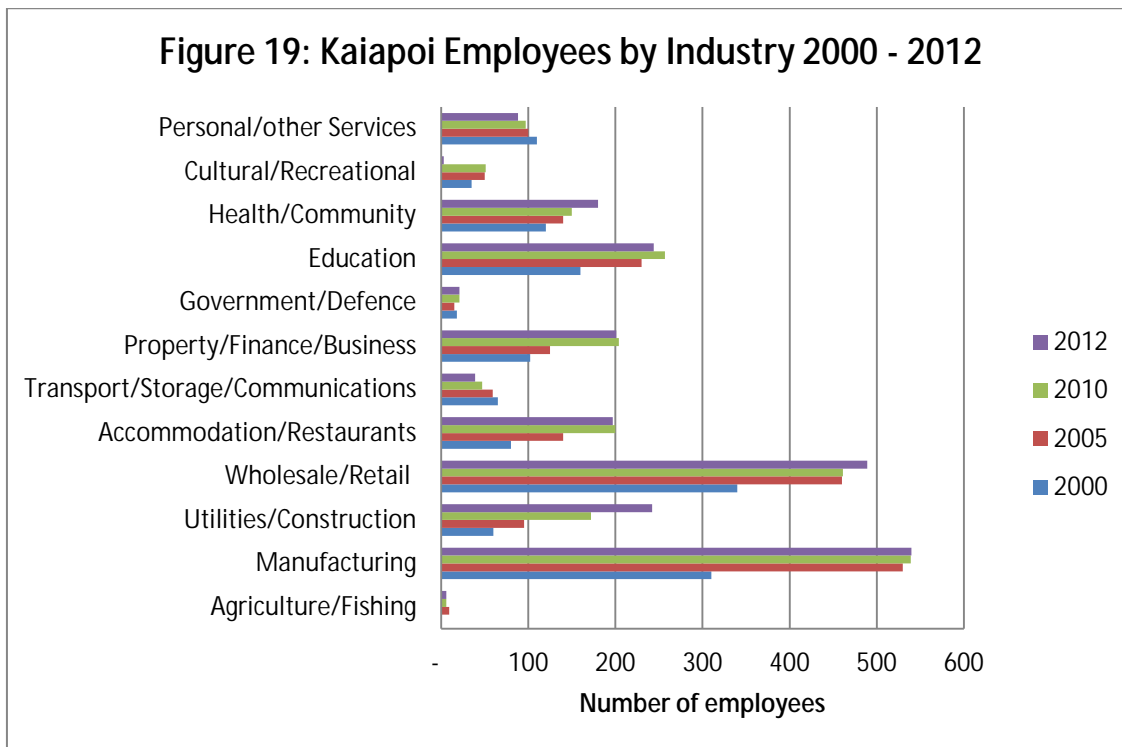


Figure 19 shows that the main industrial groupings to record significant increases in the numbers of employees over the decade 2000 – 2010 were manufacturing, utilities and construction, accommodation and restaurants, property finance and business services and education. The growth in the number of people employed in property finance and business services, however, did not increase to the same extent as the number of business units which reflects the fact that many of the businesses in this industrial group involve people who are self-employed. This graph also shows that while there was a decline in the number of businesses in Kaiapoi in the wholesale and retail industrial group between 2000 and 2010 the number of people employed increased between 2000 and 2005 and remained the same between 2005 and 2010.

The changes in the employee counts for industries in various categories between 2010 and 2012 present a different pattern from those for the under of businesses. Despite the increase in the number of businesses between 2010 and 2012 the number of people employed by manufacturing businesses in Kaiapoi remained constant. The number of people involved in the utilities/construction sector increased sharply between 2010 and 2012, as it had done during the five years prior to 2010. Despite a slight decline in the number of businesses in the retail/wholesale sector there has been an increase in the number of employees between 2010 and 2012, compared with no increase in the previous five years. The other sector to show significant growth in the number of employees is health and community care, with an increase of 30 (20 percent) in the two years.

8 Kaiapoi's Schools and Pre-schools

Kaipoi has one high school established in 1972, and three primary schools the Kaiapoi North and Kaiapoi Borough Schools are state run while St Patricks is a Catholic Primary School. By 2010 there were 12 pre-schools and/or play groups based in Kaiapoi, as well as an OSCAR programme offering before and after school care.

In the years leading up to the 2010 earthquake the number of students attending the Kaiapoi High School had declined from an official mid-year roll of 651 in 2007 to a July 1 roll

of 614 in 2010. It is the norm with secondary school rolls that the number of students peaks at the beginning of each school year, and declines steadily throughout the year as students leave to take up employment or other training opportunities. Prior to the 4 September 2010 earthquake the starting roll fell from 699 in March 2008, 657 in March 2009, and in March 2010 it had climbed again to 683.

Figure 20 sets out the rolls by year for Kaiapoi High School from 2008 to 2013

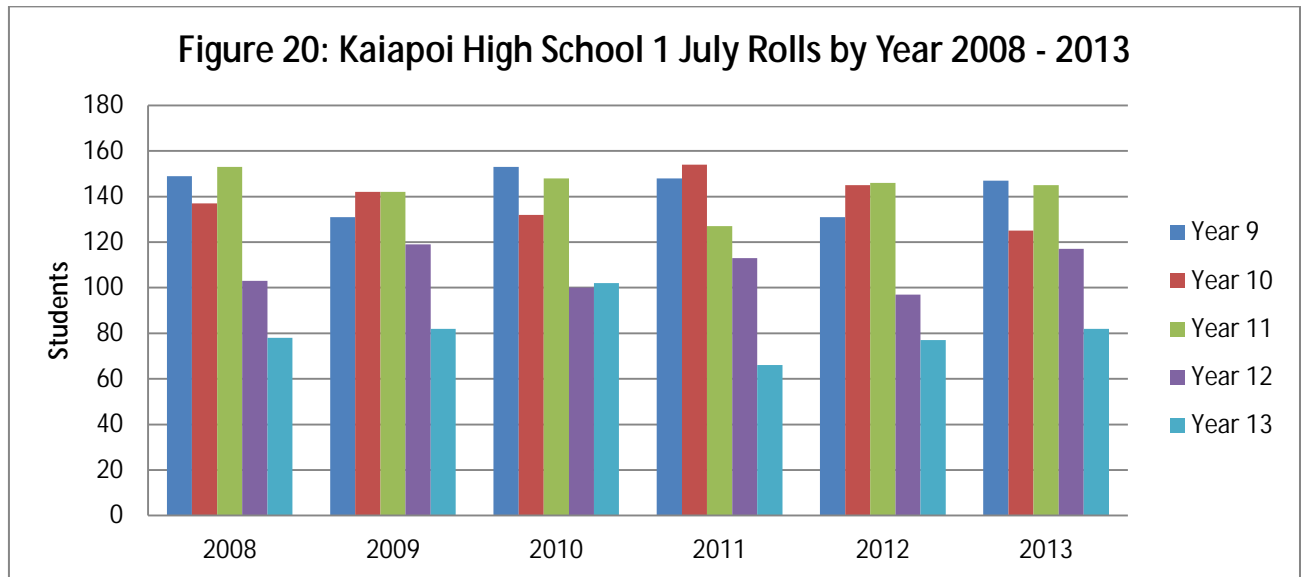


Figure 20 shows that despite the variations in the number of students in the various years, the Kaiapoi High School 1 July roll has been relatively stable since 2010, ranging from 608 in 2011 to 596 in 2013. It should also be noted that the year 12 roll for 2013 had returned to a level close to that recorded in 2009, and substantially higher than in 2010 and 2012. The March rolls for Kaiapoi High School have not been significantly higher than the mid-year rolls, with a low of 598 in 2011 and high of 610 in 2012. The March roll for 2013 was 603. This is a significant departure from the normal pattern for roll change for secondary schools.

In contrast to the situation that prevails with respect to secondary school rolls, primary school rolls increase during the school year as children turning five years of age enter school. Figure 21 shows the official mid-year school rolls for the Kaiapoi North, Kaiapoi Borough, and St Patricks Schools for 2007 – 2010.

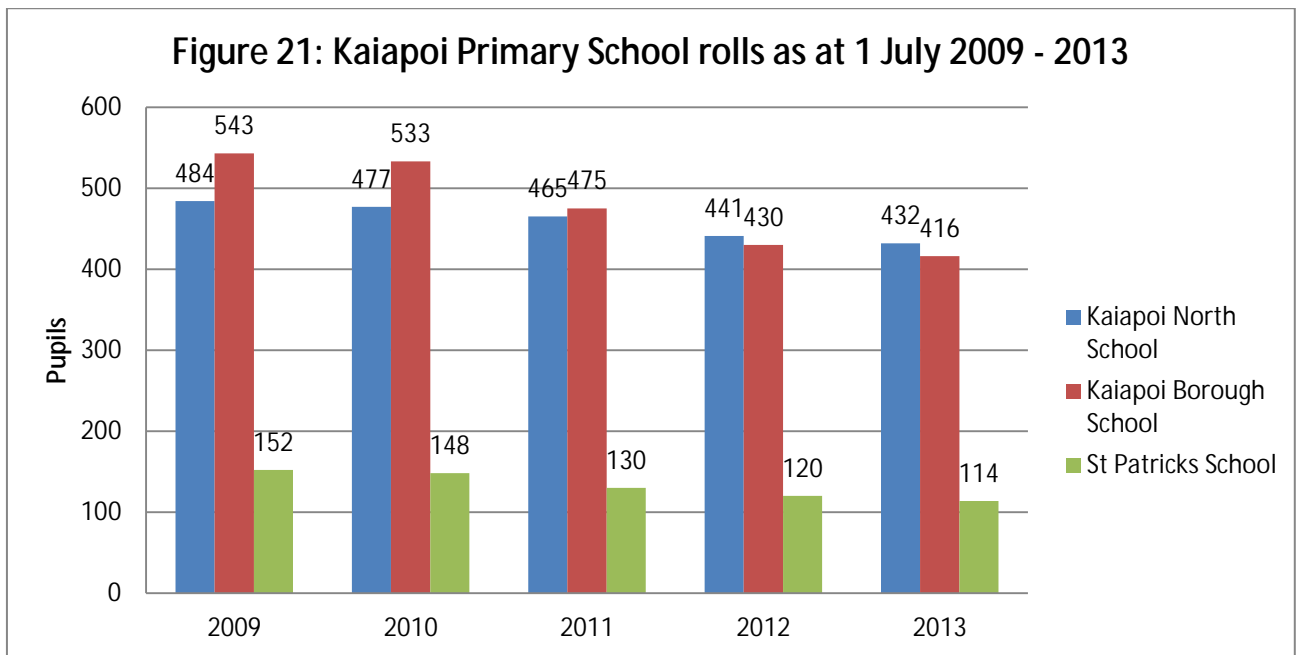


Figure 21 shows that there had been limited change in the official mid-year rolls for the Kaiapoi primary schools in the years leading up to the earthquake on 4 September 2010. In both absolute and percentage terms the most significant change was a decline of 31 pupils (17 percent) in the St Patricks School roll. The Kaiapoi Borough School's roll had declined over the period by 21 pupils or 4 percent, while the Kaiapoi North School roll had fluctuated with its lowest roll during the four years 2007 – 2010 being in 2008.

The decline in rolls from 1 July 2010 to 1 July 2013 has been more pronounced. In 2013 the roll at the Kaiapoi Borough School was 117 (22.0 percent) lower than in 2010, while the decline in the roll at the Kaiapoi North School had declined by 45 (9.4 percent). The roll at St Patricks had declined by a further 16 (12.3 percent) between 2010 and 2013.

In 2010 Kaiapoi had two kindergartens and ten other early childhood education centres. The two kindergartens together were licensed for 85 children, while the other early childhood centres collectively were licensed for 368 children. These centres included three separate ABC preschools, all housed in the same building but catering for different age groups, and two Portobello centres with the same Director and different supervisors. Some of these centres catered only for children two years and older while others were licensed for some younger children as well. Among the preschools in Kaiapoi is Kairanga Mai the preschool for the Young Parents' College based at the Kaiapoi High School, which is licensed for 25 children and 20 of these may be under two years of age.

Figure 22 shows the numbers of children attending preschools in Kaiapoi by age for the years 2007 – 2012. It should be noted that the information relates to formal preschools and not to other community groups that provide activities for preschool children and their parents.

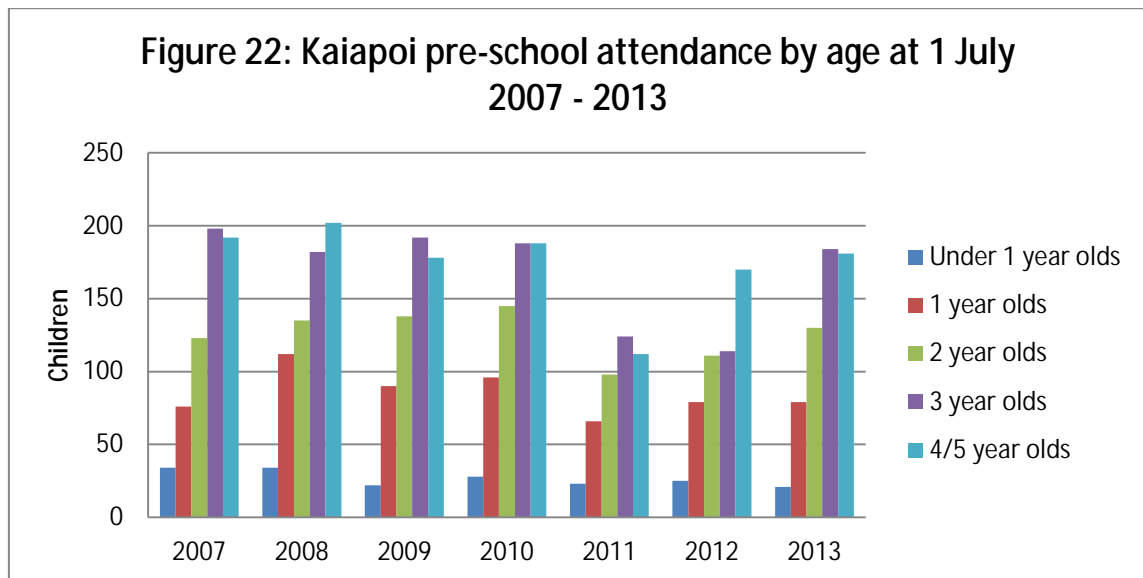


Figure 22 shows that the number of children attending preschools in Kaiapoi in the years 2007 – 2010 ranged from a peak of 665 in 2008 and a low of 620 in 2009. In 2010 there were 645 children attending preschools in Kaiapoi with a slightly higher number of two year olds attending than in previous years, while the numbers of three and four year olds had fluctuated. There were a limited number of five year olds at preschool at the time of the official count at 1 July each year, and these have been bracketed with four year olds in the graph above.

At 1 July 2010 there were 629 children at pre-schools in Kaiapoi and in 2011 there were 423 children, or 206 (32.8 percent) fewer children attending these pre-schools. At 1 July 2012 the total had increased to 529 or 106 (25.1 percent) compared with 12 months earlier. The Kaiapoi pre-school rolls increased again in 2013 with a total of 595 children enrolled, which represented an increase of 66 (12.5 percent) compared with 1 July 2012. The most significant increase in the children by age in 2013 was for three year olds, with 70 (61.7 percent) more children in this age group attending Kaiapoi pre-schools than 12 months earlier, and compares favourable with the 188 three year olds at Kaiapoi pre-schools in July 2010.

9 Ongoing Development

Development at Kaiapoi slowed in the years immediately prior to the September 2010 earthquake, because there were only a limited number of sections available for development. The Moorcroft subdivision which was approved as the result of decisions on the District Plan in 2001 was developed more quickly than anticipated, and Plan Changes to provide additional land for residential development at Kaiapoi were progressing during the early 2000s.

The number of consents for new dwellings for Kaiapoi gained momentum in late 2011, with 30 of the 59 consents granted for Kaiapoi in 2011 being granted in the last four months of the year. In 2012, 256 consents for new dwellings were approved by the Council, and in 2013 the total was 399. A further 143 consents were issued in between the beginning of January and the end of May 2014, giving a total of 857 consents for new dwellings issued between 1 January 2011 and 30 April 2014.