

Rangatahi

Otago and Southland Regions



Regional Rangatahi 2001

Introduction

This publication is part of a series of regional reports which look at the young Māori population in the context of the households and families in which they live. Information is based on the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings. The reports are in two major life stages: children, or tamariki (0–14 years), and youth, or rangatahi (15–24 years).

In these reports, rangatahi refers to young adults aged 15–24 years who recorded Māori ethnicity on their individual census form. This includes those who provided an ethnicity in addition to Māori.

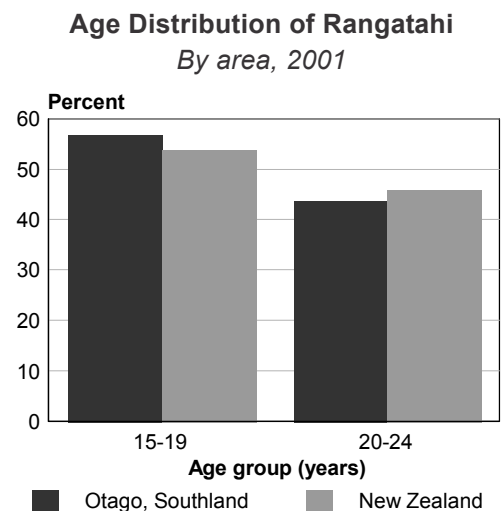
The Māori population has a young age structure. In 2001, the median age for Māori was 21.9 years compared with 34.8 years for the total population. In 2001, rangatahi made up 19 percent (81,063) of all young adults aged 15–24 years in New Zealand.

This report focuses on rangatahi living in the Otago and Southland Regional Council area, which is made up of the following territorial authorities: Southland District, Gore District, Invercargill City, Queenstown-Lakes District, Central Otago District, Clutha District, Dunedin City and part of the Waitaki District. These regions have been combined in this report due to relatively small Māori populations.

Summary for the Otago and Southland Regions

- Eleven percent (3,666) of all young adults in Otago and Southland were rangatahi.
- Nineteen percent of the Māori ethnic group in Otago and Southland were rangatahi, marginally higher than the national average (17 percent).
- The age distribution of Otago and Southland rangatahi matched the age patterns of rangatahi nationally, the proportion of the population decreasing with the increasing age of the young adults (figure 1).
- For Otago and Southland rangatahi, 45 percent were living with their parents in the role of the child, 6 percent were sole parents, and 6 percent were parents with a partner.
- Female rangatahi living in Otago and Southland were far more likely than male rangatahi to be sole parents (96 percent).
- Thirty-three percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in households with four or more usual residents aged 15 years and over. Six percent lived in households as the sole resident aged 15 years and over.
- The majority of Otago and Southland rangatahi parents with dependent children (under 15 years) were living with only one child (65 percent).
- Forty-three percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in homes that were owned, with or without a mortgage, by a member of the household.
- For Otago and Southland rangatahi, 12 percent were living in crowded households at the time of the 2001 Census. This figure is below half the national figure for all rangatahi (26 percent).
- In 2001, 32 percent of rangatahi were still living at the same address as five years earlier. Forty-two percent of rangatahi had moved to a different address within Otago and Southland, and 26 percent had moved to Otago and Southland from a different region.
- Ninety-four percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland lived in homes with access to a telephone.
- Eighty-four percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in households with access to at least one motor vehicle.
- Eighty-five percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census, a figure similar to that for rangatahi nationally (87 percent).
- In 2001, 18 percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, a lower figure than for rangatahi nationally (24 percent).
- Sixty-eight percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi held a formal qualification. This is higher than the figure for rangatahi nationally (62 percent).
- Thirty-eight percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi participating in either full- or part-time study were also engaged in the workforce.
- In 2001, just over half of Otago and Southland rangatahi were employed in either full- or part-time work.
- The median annual household income for households in Otago and Southland containing rangatahi was \$36,900. This was \$7,200 lower than for rangatahi nationally.

Figure 1



Family Role

- Members of the dynamic 15–24 years age group occupy a variety of family roles. They can be a child living with their parents or parents themselves. They can be living as a couple, a young adult flatting with others or living alone.
- In 2001, 45 percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland were living with their parents in the role of the child, lower than the national average (50 percent).
- The role in the family nucleus for Otago and Southland rangatahi changed with increasing age. The majority of Otago and Southland rangatahi aged 15–19 years were in the role of the child (67 percent), a figure which decreased to 18 percent for those aged 20–24 years.
- Six percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi were in the role of sole parent, the same figure as for those recorded as parents with a partner. Of the sole parents, 96 percent were female.
- In 2001, a large proportion of Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in households with four or more usual residents aged 15 years and over (33 percent). This was lower than for rangatahi nationally (37 percent).
- Six percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in households as the sole resident aged 15 years and over (figure 2).
- Female rangatahi in Otago and Southland were more likely than their male counterparts to live in households as the sole resident aged 15 years and over (8 and 4 percent, respectively). This difference may be partly attributable to the large number of female sole parents living with dependent children under the age of 15.
- Male rangatahi living in Otago and Southland were more likely than female rangatahi to live in households containing four or more usual residents aged 15 years or over (37 and 30 percent, respectively).
- Younger rangatahi in Otago and Southland were more likely to live in large households than older rangatahi (figure 3). Thirty-six percent of rangatahi aged 15–19 years were living in households with four or more usual residents aged 15 years and over compared with 30 percent of rangatahi aged 20–24 years.
- Three percent of rangatahi aged 15–19 years lived in households as the sole occupant aged 15 and over compared with 10 percent of rangatahi aged 20–24 years (figure 3).

Number of Usual Residents Aged 15 Years and Over

- This section investigates the living arrangements for rangatahi. Only individuals aged 15 years and over are considered. Dependent children, and other residents aged under 15 years, are therefore excluded.

Figure 2

Number of Usual Residents in Households Containing Rangatahi
By area, 2001

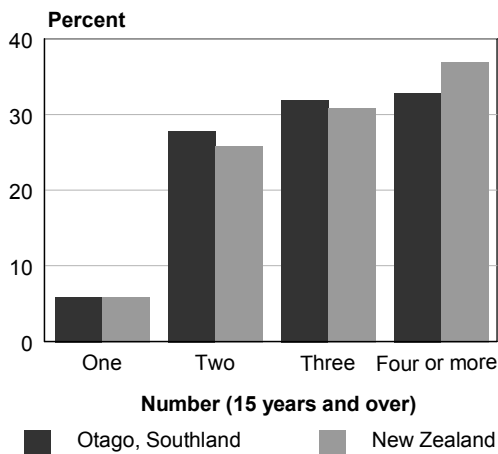
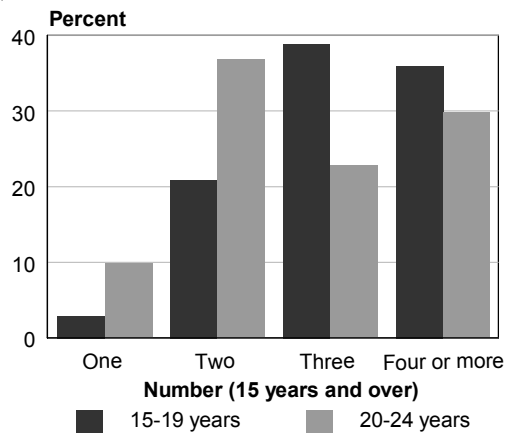


Figure 3

Number of Usual Residents in Households Containing Rangatahi
Otago and Southland Regions
By age, 2001



Rangatahi with Dependent Children

- This section investigates the number of rangatahi parents (sole or parent with a spouse or partner) living with dependent children (aged under 15 years). This group constitutes 13 percent of all Otago and Southland rangatahi. Rangatahi in non-parental roles are excluded.
- In 2001, the majority of Otago and Southland rangatahi parents with dependent children were living with only one child (65 percent), a figure higher than for rangatahi nationally (60 percent).
- As figure 4 shows, Otago and Southland rangatahi who were sole parents were more likely than parents with a spouse or partner to live in a family with only one dependent child (71 and 60 percent, respectively).
- Parents with a spouse or partner were more likely than sole-parent rangatahi to live with more than one dependent child (40 and 28 percent, respectively).
- In Otago and Southland, female rangatahi parents were more likely than male parents to be living in a family with one dependent child (68 and 58 percent, respectively). The proportion of male and female rangatahi parents living in larger families with four or more dependent children was similar (3 and 2 percent, respectively).
- Eighty percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi parents living with dependent children were female, a slightly higher figure than the national trend for all rangatahi (77 percent).
- In Otago and Southland, 18 percent of rangatahi parents living with dependent children were aged 15–19 years. As expected, younger rangatahi parents were more likely than their older counterparts to be living with only one child (figure 5).

Figure 4

Rangatahi Living with Dependent Children
Otago and Southland Regions
By parental status, 2001

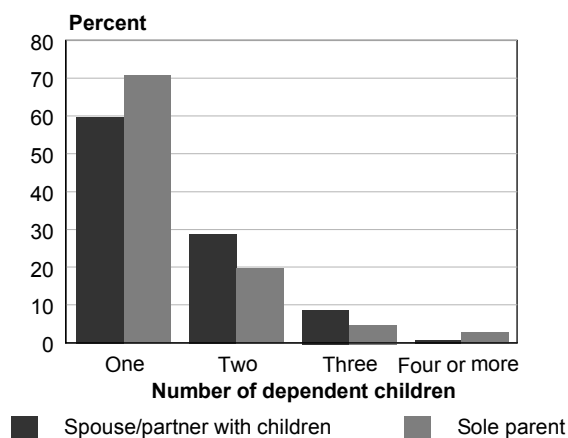
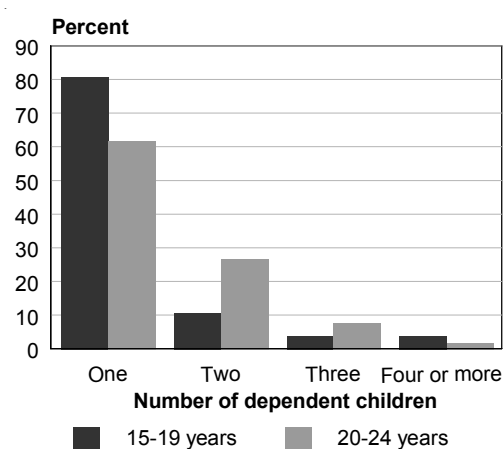


Figure 5

Rangatahi Living with Dependent Children
Otago and Southland Regions
By parental age, 2001



Tenure

- In 2001, 43 percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in homes that were owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household. This was similar to the national figure for all rangatahi (41 percent).
- The majority of rangatahi in each family role (with the exception of the child) lived in rental accommodation. Seventy-two percent of rangatahi in the role of the child lived in homes that were owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household. This was a result of the parents of these rangatahi being older and therefore in a better financial position than their children, or most rangatahi, to own their own home.
- Male rangatahi were more likely than female rangatahi to live in homes that were owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household (46 and 41 percent, respectively). This is because male rangatahi were more likely to be in the role of the child, whereas female rangatahi were more likely to be in the role of sole parent, or living with their spouse/partner only, or with their spouse/partner and child(ren).

Crowding

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 12 percent of rangatahi living in Otago and Southland were living in crowded households (see Glossary). This figure is below half the national figure for all rangatahi (26 percent). Males were almost as likely as females to be living in crowded households (13 and 11 percent, respectively).
- The proportion of Otago and Southland rangatahi living in crowded households decreased with increasing age. Thirteen percent of rangatahi aged 15–19 years lived in crowded households, compared with 11 percent of rangatahi aged 20–24 years.
- Otago and Southland rangatahi who were sole parents were the group most likely to be living in crowded households (21 percent). They were likely to be living in multi-family households.
- Rangatahi living with a spouse or partner but without any children were the group least likely to be living in crowded households (5 percent).

Figure 6

Tenure of Dwelling for Rangatahi
Otago and Southland Regions
By family role, 2001

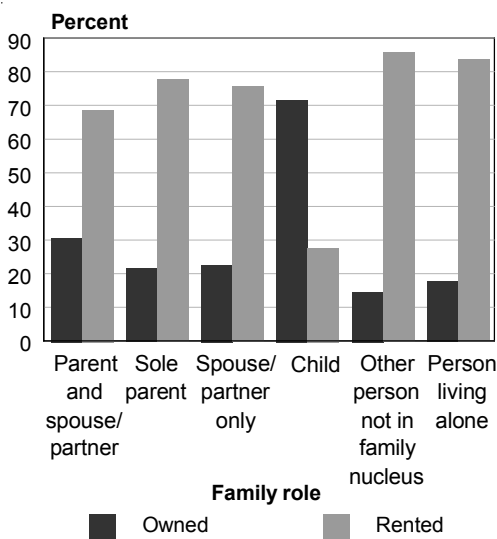
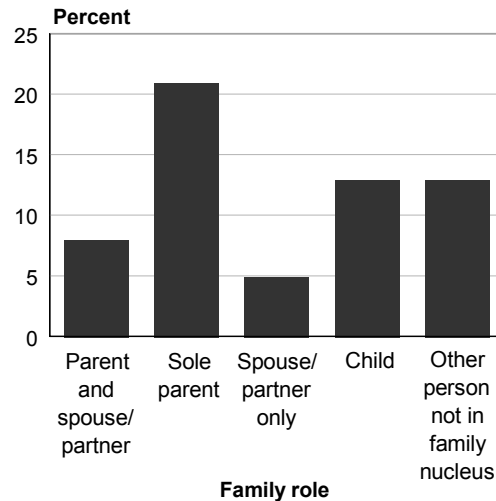


Figure 7

Rangatahi Living in Crowded Households⁽¹⁾
Otago and Southland Regions
By family role, 2001



(1) Since someone living alone cannot be considered to be living in a crowded household, this family role is not included in the graph.

- In most of the family roles, younger rangatahi were more likely to live in crowded conditions than older rangatahi. Otago and Southland rangatahi in the role of the child were the only group for which older members were slightly more likely to live in crowded households (figure 8).
- Male rangatahi in the role of the child accounted for 29 percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi living in crowded households. The next largest group was females in the role of the child, accounting for 20 percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi in crowded households.

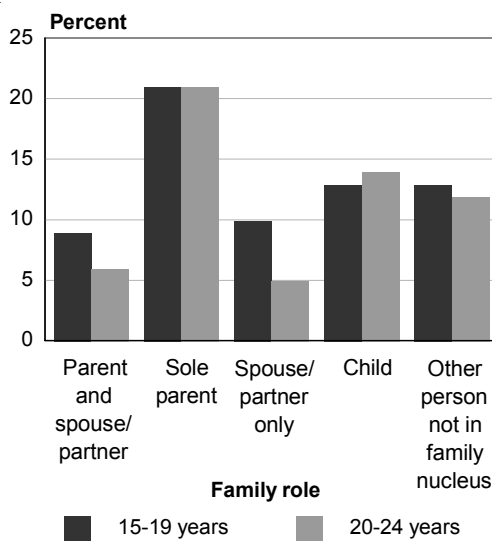
Mobility

- In the 2001 Census, individuals were asked for their usual address five years ago. This allows for the study of residential mobility between censuses.
- Early adulthood is often a time of residential change for young people. Individuals may move in the pursuit of work or study. The advent of parenthood may also prompt residential movement.

- In 2001, 74 percent of rangatahi had remained in Otago and Southland since the 1996 Census. Thirty-two percent of rangatahi were still living at the same residential address, while 42 percent had moved to a different address within the regions. A further 26 percent of rangatahi moved to Otago and Southland from a different region. The pattern of residential mobility for Otago and Southland rangatahi closely matched the mobility of rangatahi nationally.
- In 2001, rangatahi in the role of the child were the most likely group to have lived at the same residential address for the previous five years (61 percent). A further 29 percent changed address but remained in the same region, while 11 percent had moved to Otago and Southland from a different region, as shown in figure 9.
- Rangatahi parents (sole parent, or parent and spouse/partner) were likely to have remained in Otago and Southland between censuses (81 and 76 percent, respectively). However, rangatahi sole parents were more likely to be living at the same residential address as five years ago than rangatahi who were a parent with a spouse or partner (15 and 7 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, rangatahi not living in a family nucleus were the group most likely to have moved to Otago and Southland from a different region since the 1996 Census (49 percent). Rangatahi in the role of the child were the least likely to have done so (11 percent).

Figure 8

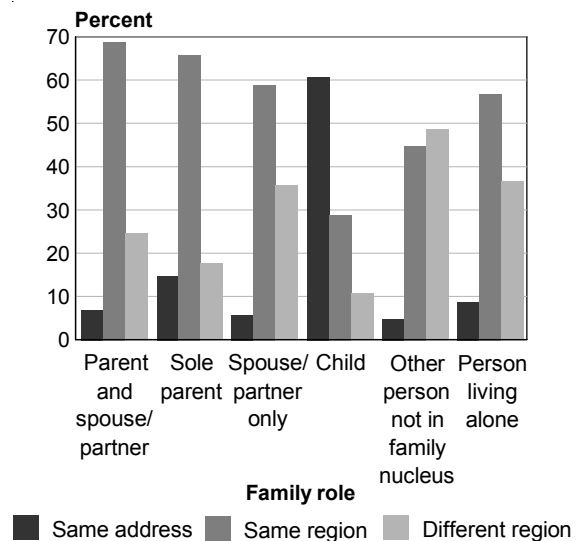
Rangatahi Living in Crowded Households⁽¹⁾
Otago and Southland Regions
By age group and family role, 2001



(1) Since someone living alone cannot be considered to be living in a crowded household, this family role is not included in the graph.

Figure 9

Mobility of Rangatahi
Otago and Southland Regions
By family role, 1996, 2001



Telecommunications Access

- In 2001, 94 percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland lived in households with access to a telephone. This was higher than the national figure for rangatahi (88 percent).
- The proportion of Otago and Southland rangatahi living in households with access to the Internet was higher than the national figure for all rangatahi (31 and 26 percent, respectively).
- Rangatahi aged 15–19 years had a higher rate of Internet access than rangatahi aged 20–24 years (33 and 28 percent, respectively). The figures for rangatahi nationally showed a similar pattern, with 28 percent of rangatahi aged 15–19 years living in households with Internet access, compared with 24 percent of rangatahi aged 20–24 years.
- Rangatahi in the role of the child were the most likely to live in households with access to the Internet (38 percent). The least likely were sole parents (8 percent). This may be due to the lower earning potential of a one-parent family.
- In Otago and Southland, rangatahi who lived alone were the group most likely to have no access to telecommunications (15 percent). This was lower than the national figure for rangatahi living alone (27 percent).

Figure 10

Telecommunications Access for Rangatahi
By area, 2001

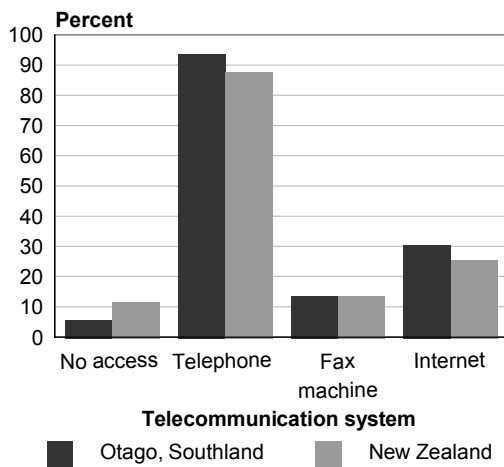
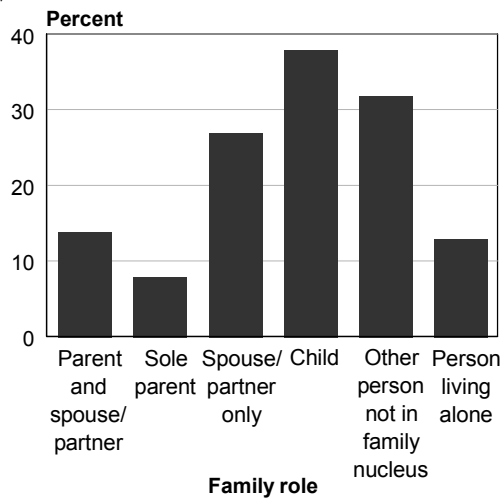


Figure 11

Internet Access for Rangatahi
Otago and Southland Regions
By family role, 2001



Motor Vehicle Access

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 84 percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland lived in households with access to at least one motor vehicle. This was similar to the national figure for all rangatahi (85 percent).
- Males were more likely than females to live in households with access to at least one motor vehicle (87 and 82 percent, respectively).
- Rangatahi living in the role of a child were the group most likely to have access to at least one motor vehicle (93 percent). Rangatahi who were sole parents had the lowest rate of motor vehicle access (58 percent).
- As figure 12 shows, Otago and Southland rangatahi had a lower rate of access to motor vehicles than rangatahi nationally in most family roles.

Knowledge of Iwi

- The data presented in this section exclude a small number of rangatahi who provided a legitimate iwi response but did not indicate they were of Māori descent.
- Eighty-five percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census, similar to the national figure for rangatahi (87 percent).
- Rangatahi sole parents were most likely to know their iwi (88 percent). Otago and Southland rangatahi living alone were the least likely (82 percent), similar to the figure for rangatahi nationally (83 percent).
- Otago and Southland rangatahi aged 15–19 and 20–24 years were just as likely to know their iwi (85 and 86 percent, respectively).
- In Otago and Southland, female rangatahi were more likely to have knowledge of their iwi than their male counterparts (88 and 82 percent, respectively). As shown in figure 13, this was the case for each family role. This difference in iwi knowledge between the sexes was reflected in the national figures for female and male rangatahi (89 and 85 percent, respectively).

Figure 12

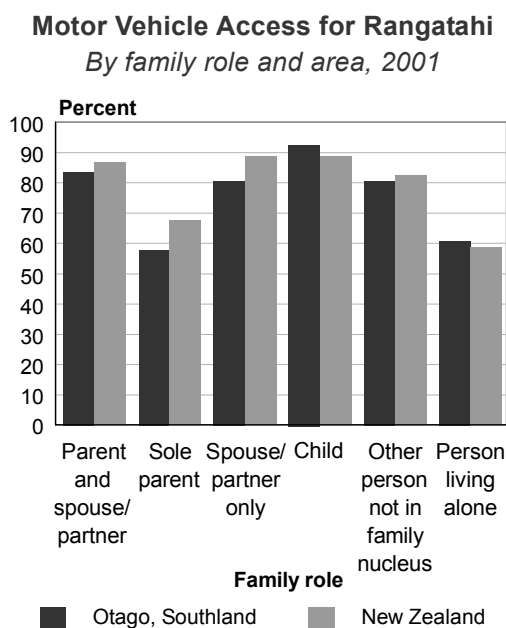
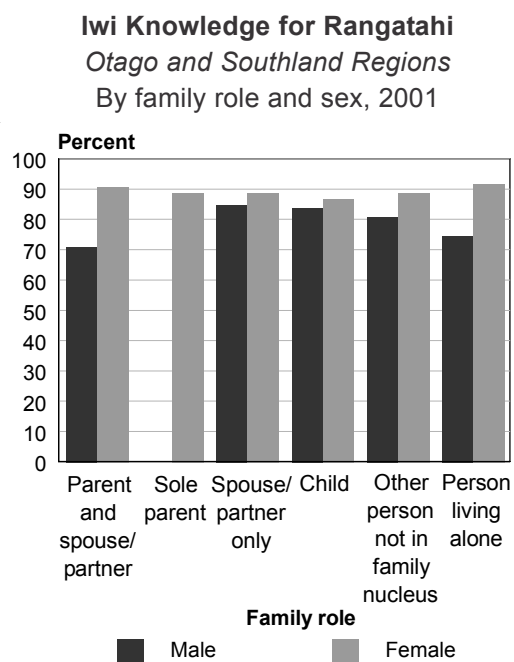


Figure 13



Note: Due to small numbers, male sole parents are excluded from the graph.

Te Reo Māori Speakers

- In 2001, 18 percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, a lower figure than for rangatahi nationally (24 percent).
- In Otago and Southland, rangatahi in the role of the sole parent were the group most likely to be able to speak te reo Māori (23 percent). For rangatahi nationally, those living with other people but not in a family nucleus were most likely to speak te reo Māori (26 percent).
- Otago and Southland rangatahi in the role of the child recorded the lowest rate of speaking te reo Māori (17 percent). This figure was lower than for rangatahi in this role nationally (23 percent).
- Female rangatahi in Otago and Southland were as likely as their male counterparts to speak te reo Māori (19 and 17 percent, respectively). Nationally, 25 percent of females and 22 percent of males were able to have an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.

Education

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 68 percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland held a formal qualification. This is higher than the figure for rangatahi nationally (62 percent).
- Otago and Southland rangatahi were most likely to have a secondary school qualification as their highest educational attainment (51 percent), followed by a vocational qualification (13 percent). Only 4 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher as their highest educational attainment. This is a likely result of rangatahi being a young age group. As figure 15 shows, the figures for rangatahi nationally followed a similar distribution.

Figure 14

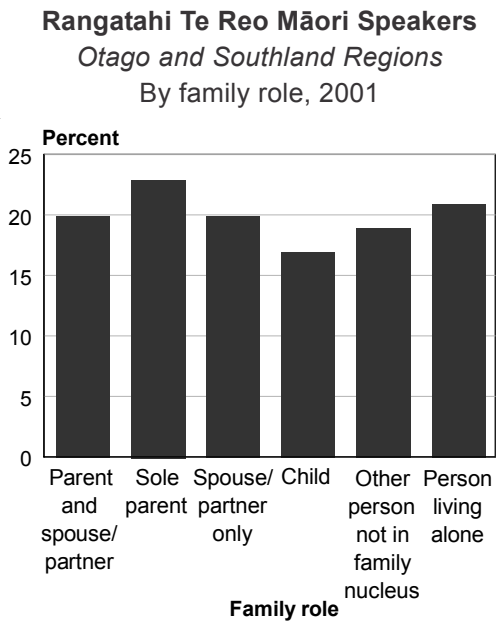
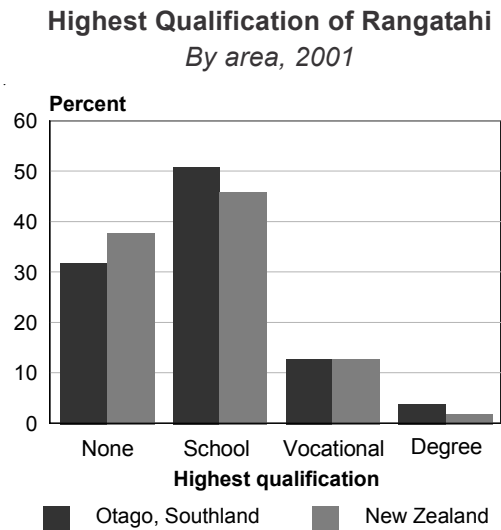


Figure 15



- In Otago and Southland, female rangatahi were more likely than male rangatahi to hold a formal qualification (72 and 64 percent, respectively). As figure 16 shows, female rangatahi were more likely than male rangatahi to hold a qualification in each qualification type. This was also the trend for rangatahi nationally.
- Female rangatahi were more likely than male rangatahi to be enrolled in some form of study. Forty-one percent of females were enrolled in full-time study, compared with 35 percent of males. Female rangatahi were also slightly more likely than their male counterparts to be studying part-time (13 and 10 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, Otago and Southland rangatahi were more likely than rangatahi nationally to be enrolled in full-time study (36 and 25 percent, respectively). The proportions enrolled in part-time study were similar (11 and 9 percent, respectively).
- As figure 17 shows, rangatahi in the role of the child and other person not in the family nucleus were equally likely to be studying full-time (both 43 percent). Sole parents were more likely to be enrolled in full-time study than in part-time study (15 and 8 percent, respectively).

Figure 16

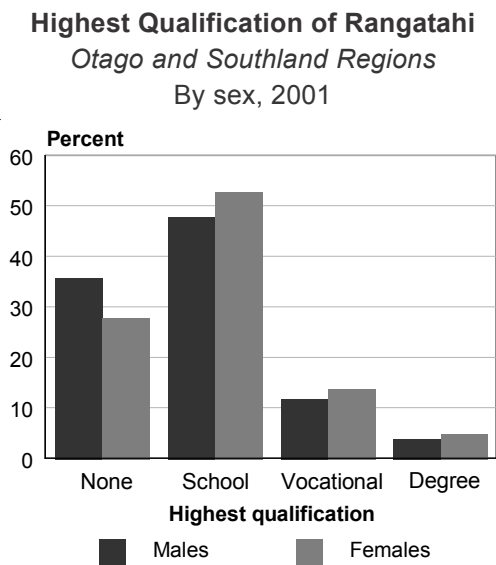
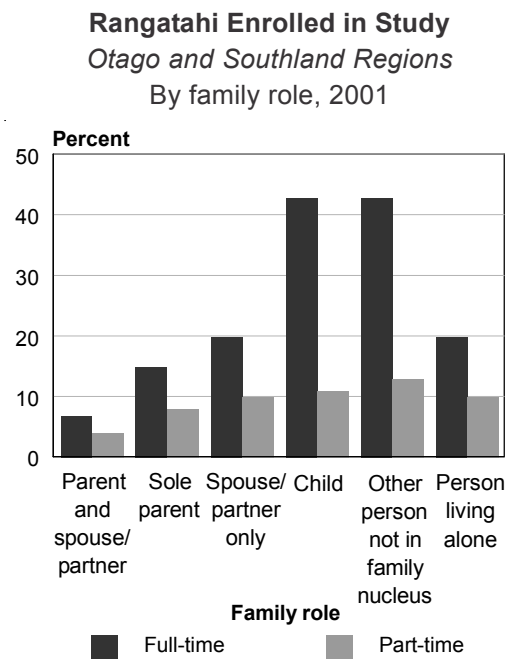


Figure 17



- At the time of the 2001 Census, 38 percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi participating in either full- or part-time study were also engaged in the workforce. Eight percent of rangatahi studying were engaged in full-time employment, while 30 percent were in part-time employment.
- Thirty-one percent of rangatahi studying full-time were also working part-time. A further 6 percent were engaged in full-time employment (figure 18).

Employment

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 51 percent of rangatahi in Otago and Southland were employed in either full- or part-time work. This was higher than the employment rate for rangatahi nationally (47 percent).
- Those living with a spouse/partner only and person living alone were the most likely to be employed (both 68 percent). Rangatahi living with other people but not in a family nucleus and spouse/partner only were the groups most likely to be unemployed (both 17 percent). Only 43 percent of sole parents participated in the labour force, due to their childcare responsibilities.
- In Otago and Southland, 60 percent of older rangatahi (20–24 years) were employed, compared with 44 percent of younger rangatahi (15–19 years). Younger rangatahi were slightly more likely to be unemployed than older rangatahi (16 and 13 percent, respectively). Forty percent of younger rangatahi did not participate in the labour force, compared with 27 percent of older rangatahi. The reason for this difference is that younger rangatahi were more likely to be participating in study.

Figure 18

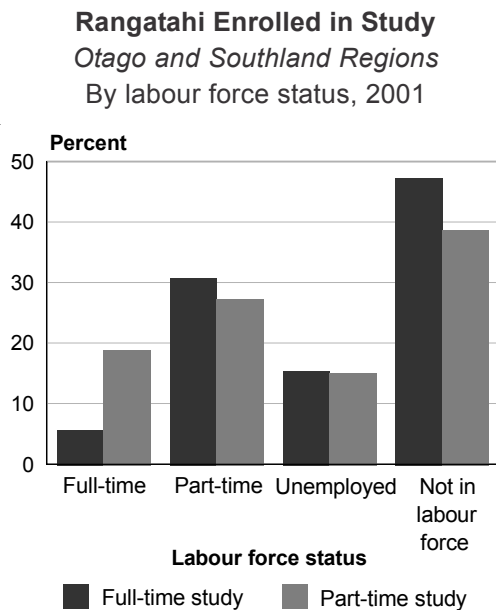
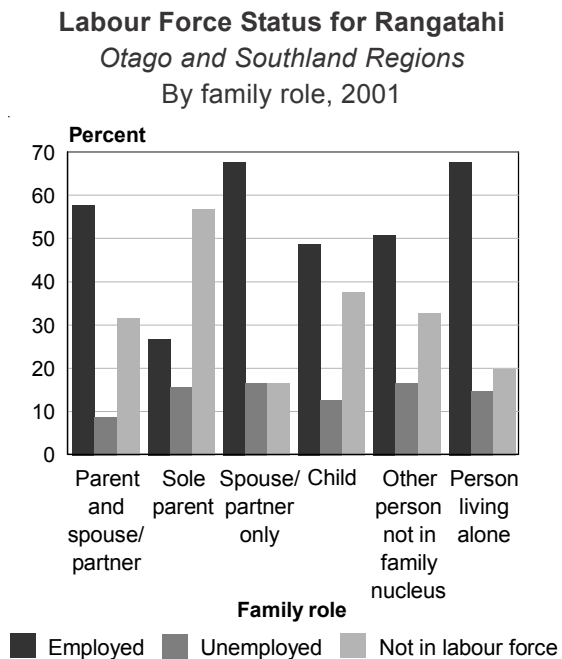


Figure 19



- Otago and Southland male rangatahi were more likely to be employed than female rangatahi (56 and 47 percent, respectively).
- Female rangatahi were slightly more likely than their male counterparts to be unemployed (16 and 13 percent, respectively). Thirty-eight percent of female rangatahi did not participate in the labour force, compared with 32 percent of males.
- As figure 20 shows, male rangatahi living with children were far more likely to be employed than their female counterparts. The reason for the large differences could be that female rangatahi in these roles dedicated more of their time to child-rearing than their male equivalents.
- Thirty percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi were employed full-time, similar to rangatahi nationally (31 percent). In Otago and Southland, 39 percent of male rangatahi were employed full-time, compared with 21 percent of female rangatahi.
- The presence of children was very influential for the full-time employment rates of rangatahi living with a spouse/partner. Forty-five percent of females living with their spouse/partner but without children were employed full-time. This was a much higher proportion than female rangatahi living with their spouse/partner and children, and employed full-time (25 percent). For male rangatahi, those in the role of the parent and spouse/partner were more likely to work full-time than rangatahi in the role of spouse/partner only (78 and 58 percent, respectively).
- Twenty-one percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi were employed part-time, which was higher than the figure for rangatahi nationally (16 percent). Twenty-six percent of female rangatahi were employed part-time, compared with 16 percent of male rangatahi. For all family roles, female rangatahi were more likely to be employed part-time than male rangatahi.
- The most common occupation for female rangatahi in Otago and Southland (44 percent) and for female rangatahi nationally (39 percent) was service and sales worker. The most common occupation for both male rangatahi in Otago and Southland (27 percent) and rangatahi nationally (19 percent) was plant and machine operator and assembler.
- In the four weeks leading up to the 2001 Census, 91 percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi had participated in unpaid work. Female rangatahi were more likely than male rangatahi to have participated in unpaid work, regardless of the type of work (figure 21).

Figure 20

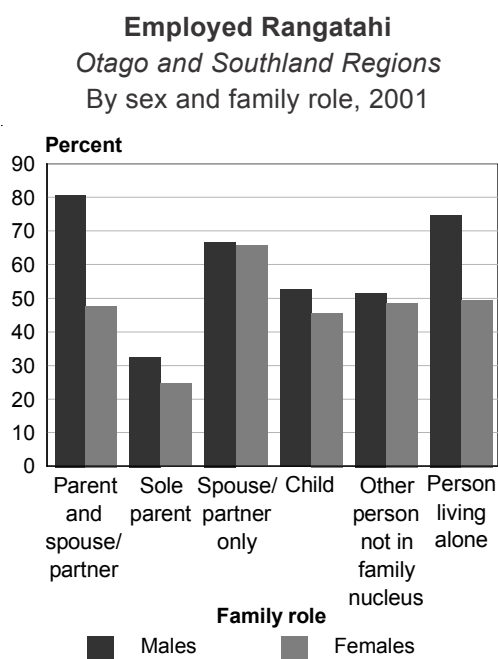
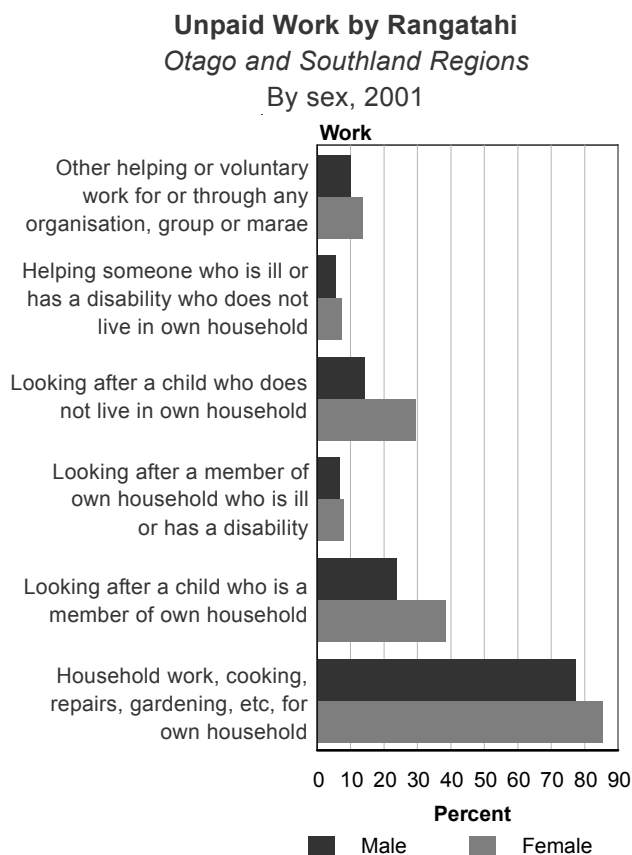


Figure 21



Income

- In 2001, the median annual household income for households in Otago and Southland containing rangatahi was \$36,900. This was \$7,200 lower than for rangatahi nationally. This difference is likely to reflect the availability of work in the regions and the lower personal incomes of Otago and Southland rangatahi, compared with rangatahi nationally.
- As shown in figure 22, Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in households where the median household income was lower than for rangatahi nationally, in each family role.
- Otago and Southland rangatahi in the role of the child lived in households that received the highest median household income (\$49,700). Rangatahi living alone in Otago and Southland received the lowest household income (\$12,700). This figure was \$200 lower than for all rangatahi living alone (\$12,900).
- In Otago and Southland, male rangatahi lived in households that received higher median household incomes than their female counterparts (\$38,500 and \$35,100 per annum, respectively). This reflects the greater proportion of females participating in education and parenting rather than in the labour force.
- In 2001, individuals aged 15 years and over were asked to list all the ways they received income in the 12 months preceding the census. All sources of income for each household member are considered in this report.
- The most common source of income for households containing rangatahi was wages and salaries. Otago and Southland rangatahi were more likely to live in households that received income from this source than rangatahi nationally (90 and 84 percent, respectively).
- Otago and Southland rangatahi were less likely to live in households that received income from government benefits than rangatahi nationally (57 and 64 percent, respectively).
- Rangatahi living in Otago and Southland were almost as likely to live in households that received household income from self-employment as rangatahi nationally (16 and 14 percent, respectively).
- Seventy-eight percent of Otago and Southland rangatahi lived in households receiving their sole source of income from wages and salaries, compared with 69 percent of rangatahi nationally. A further 19 percent of rangatahi received their sole household income from government benefits, a lower figure than for rangatahi nationally (28 percent).
- Otago and Southland rangatahi in the role of the spouse/partner only and other person not in the family nucleus were the groups most likely to live in households that received income from wages and salaries (both 94 percent).
- Government benefits were a common source of household income for rangatahi in the role of the sole parent. Ninety percent of sole-parent rangatahi living in Otago and Southland received income from this source.

Figure 22

Median Household Income of Rangatahi
By family role and area, 2001

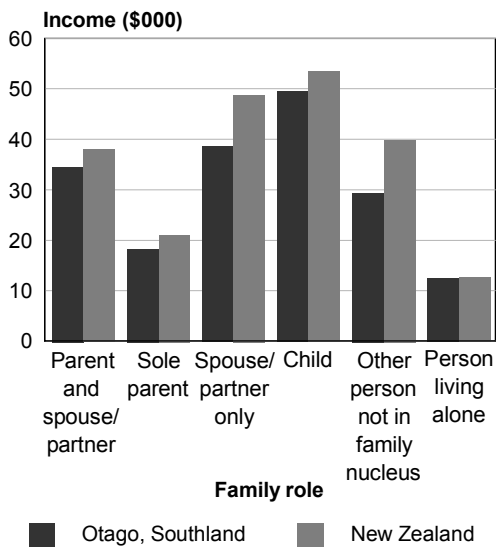
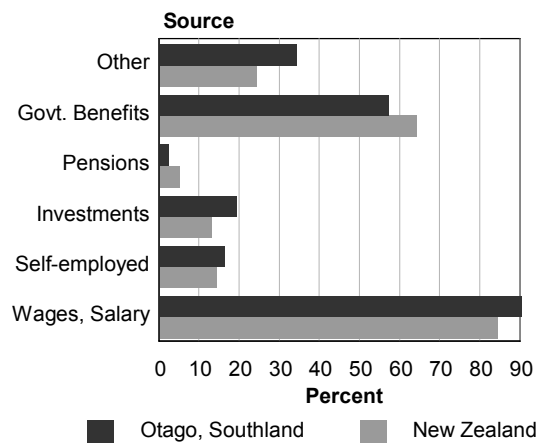


Figure 23

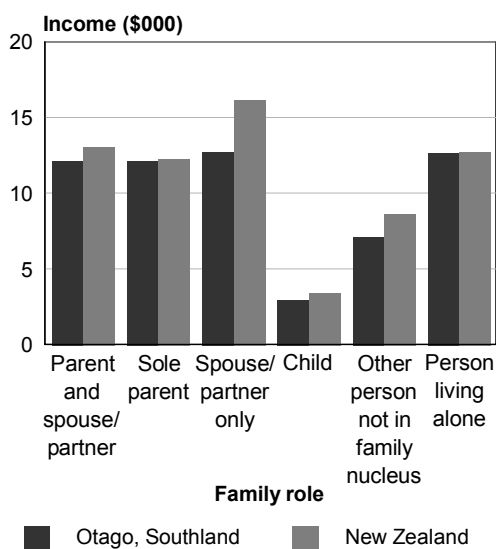
Sources of Household Income for Rangatahi
By area, 2001



- Female rangatahi were more likely than males to live in households receiving income from government benefits (60 and 54 percent, respectively). This may reflect the larger number of sole-parent mothers requiring government assistance. Male rangatahi were more likely to live in households receiving income from wages and salaries than their female counterparts (92 and 87 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, the median personal income for Otago and Southland rangatahi was \$6,000, compared with \$7,300 for rangatahi nationally.
- As shown in figure 24, Otago and Southland rangatahi received lower median personal incomes than rangatahi nationally, in most family roles. This is perhaps a reflection of a larger proportion of Otago and Southland rangatahi not participating in full- and part-time work.
- Male rangatahi living in Otago and Southland received higher personal incomes than their female counterparts (\$7,000 and \$5,000, respectively). This was similar to the national trend for rangatahi. This may reflect the higher earning potential of male rangatahi compared with their female counterparts, and the large proportion of female sole parents not in paid employment. The greater likelihood of women engaging in study may also partly explain the difference in median income between the sexes.
- Wages and salaries was the largest source of personal income for Otago and Southland rangatahi (82 percent), higher than the figure for rangatahi nationally (71 percent). Government benefits were the next largest source. Thirty-eight percent of rangatahi received personal income from government benefits, lower than rangatahi nationally (45 percent).

Figure 24

Median Personal Income for Rangatahi
By family role and area, 2001



Glossary

Canadian National Occupancy Standard

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard sets the bedroom requirements of a household according to the following composition criteria:

- There should be no more than two people per bedroom.
- Parents or couples share a bedroom.
- Children under five years, either of same or opposite sex, may reasonably share a bedroom.
- Children under 18 years of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom.
- A child aged five to 17 years should not share a bedroom with one under five and of the opposite sex.
- Single adults 18 years and over, or any unpaired children, require a separate bedroom.

Child in a family nucleus

To be a 'child in a family nucleus' a person must have usual residence with at least one parent, and have no partner or child(ren) of their own living in the same household. Note that 'child(ren) in a family nucleus' can be a person of any age. Refer also to 'parent'.

Child(ren) in a family nucleus are divided into two sub-groups: 'dependent child(ren)' and 'adult child(ren)'.

Crowding

Crowding is a theoretical concept about the acceptable number of people per household. Crowding generally refers to people's psychological response to density, that is, to their feelings of being crowded, having a lack of privacy or an increase in unwanted interactions or psychological distress. Crowding in households relates to situations where the number of people residing in a household exceeds the ability of the dwelling to provide adequate shelter and services to its members. In this report a household is deemed crowded if the dwelling the household resides in requires one or more extra bedrooms, according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. (See above.)

Dependent children

A 'child in a family nucleus' who is aged less than 18 years and who is not employed full-time. Refer also to 'child in family nucleus' and 'employed – full-time'.

Employed

A person is employed if they are in the working-age population (aged 15 years and over) and during the week ended 4 March 2001, they:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment

- worked without pay for one hour or more in work that contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a relative
- had a job but were not at work due to:
 - own illness or injury
 - personal or family responsibilities
 - bad weather or mechanical breakdown
 - direct involvement in industrial dispute
 - leave or holiday.

Full-time: People who are employed full-time usually work 30 or more hours per week.

Part-time: People who are employed part-time usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Family nucleus

A couple with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren). The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household.

Family type

The derived variable that classifies family nuclei according to the presence or absence of couples, parents and children.

Household

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

Household composition

The derived variable that classifies households according to the presence, number, and type of family nuclei, and the presence of related and unrelated people.

Labour force

The labour force consists of members of the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) who during the week ended 4 March 2001 were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Multi-family household

A multi-family household is two or more family nuclei who usually reside together in the same dwelling.

Parent

The mother, father (natural, step, adopted or foster), or 'person in a parent role' of a 'child in a family nucleus'.

Sole parent

A sole parent is the parent in a one-parent family.

Study status

Study status information was gathered from unpaid activities data in the 2001 Census. Respondents were asked to identify from a list which unpaid activities they had done in the past four weeks. For the purposes of this report full-time study and part-time study were defined as follows:

Full-time study: attending or studying for 20 hours or more per week at school or any other place.

Part-time study: attending or studying for less than 20 hours per week at school or any other place.

A small number of people reported studying both full- and part-time within the four- week period. Therefore the total number of responses will be greater than the total number of people.

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