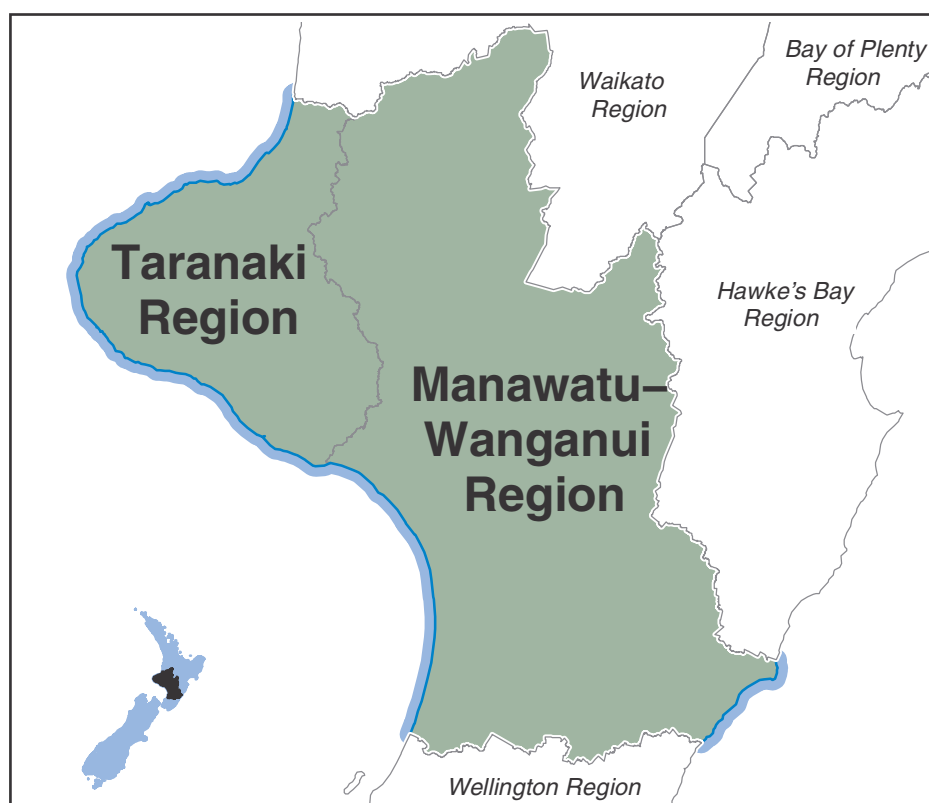


Rangatahi

Taranaki and Manawatu- Wanganui 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

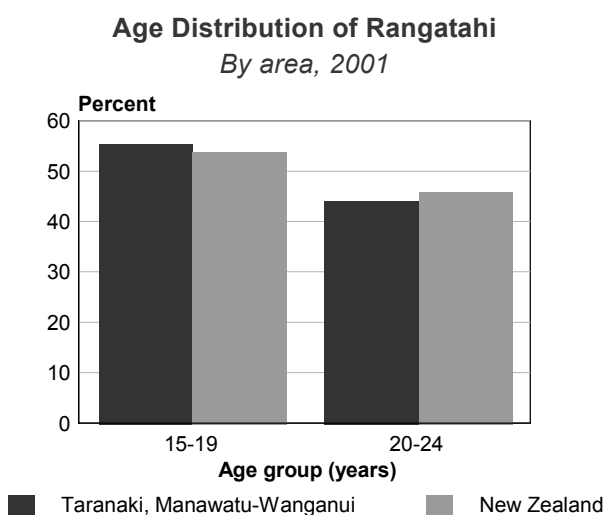
compared with 34.8 years for the total population. In 2001, rangatahi made up 19 percent (81,063) of all young adults aged 15–24 years in New Zealand.

This report focuses on rangatahi living in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council areas, which are made up of the following territorial authorities: New Plymouth District, South Taranaki District, Stratford District, Ruapehu District, Wanganui District, Rangitikei District, Manawatu District, Palmerston North City, Tararua District, Horowhenua District, Waitomo District, and small parts of the Taupo District. These regions have been combined in this report due to relatively small Māori populations.

Summary for the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions

- Twenty-two percent (8,037) of all young adults in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were rangatahi.
- Sixteen percent of the Māori ethnic group in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were rangatahi, similar to the national average (17 percent).
- The age distribution of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi matched the age patterns of rangatahi nationally, the proportion of the population decreasing with the increasing age of the young adults (figure 1).
- Just under half (48 percent) of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi were living with their parents as a child at the time of the 2001 Census. A further 10 percent were sole parents, and 9 percent were parents with a partner.
- Female rangatahi living in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were far more likely than male rangatahi to be sole parents (94 percent).
- Thirty-two percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi lived in households with four or more usual residents aged 15 years and over. Seven percent lived in households as the sole resident aged 15 years and over.
- The majority of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi parents with dependent children (under 15 years) were living with only one child (60 percent).
- Forty percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi lived in homes that were owned, with or without a mortgage, by a member of the household.
- Twenty-two percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi were living in crowded households at the time of the 2001 Census. This is lower than the national figure for all rangatahi (26 percent).
- In 2001, 33 percent of rangatahi were still living at the same address as five years earlier. Forty-six percent of rangatahi had moved to a different address within Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, and 22 percent had moved to Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui from different regions.
- Eighty-seven percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui lived in homes with access to a telephone.
- At the time of the 2001 Census, 83 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi lived in households with access to at least one motor vehicle.
- Eighty-four percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census, a slightly lower figure than for rangatahi nationally (87 percent).
- In 2001, 25 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, a figure similar for rangatahi nationally (24 percent).
- Fifty-nine percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi held a formal qualification. This was slightly lower than the figure for rangatahi nationally (62 percent).
- Thirty-five percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi participating in either full- or part-time study were also engaged in the workforce.
- In 2001, 44 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi were employed in either full- or part-time work.
- In 2001, the median annual household income for households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui containing rangatahi was \$37,000. This was \$7,100 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, 48 percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were living with their parents in the role of the child. This is similar to the national average (50 percent).
- The role in the family nucleus for Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi changed with increasing age. The majority of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi aged 15–19 years were in the role of the child (69 percent), a figure which decreased to 21 percent of rangatahi aged 20–24 years.
- Ten percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were in the role of sole parent, a similar figure to those recorded as parents with a partner (9 percent). Of the sole parents, 94 percent were female.
- In 2001, 32 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi lived in households with four or more usual residents aged 15 years and over.
- Seven percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi lived in households as the sole resident aged 15 years and over (figure 2).
- Female rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were more likely than their male counterparts to live in households as the sole resident aged 15 years and over (10 and 4 percent, respectively). This difference may be partly attributable to the large number of female sole parents living with dependent children.
- Male rangatahi living in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were more likely than female rangatahi to live in households containing four or more usual residents aged 15 years or over (35 and 29 percent, respectively).
- Younger rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were more likely to live in large households than older rangatahi (figure 3). Thirty-seven percent of rangatahi aged 15–19 years were living in households with four or more usual residents aged 15 years and over compared with 25 percent of rangatahi aged 20–24 years.
- Two percent of rangatahi aged 15–19 years lived in households as the sole occupant aged 15 years and over compared with 13 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

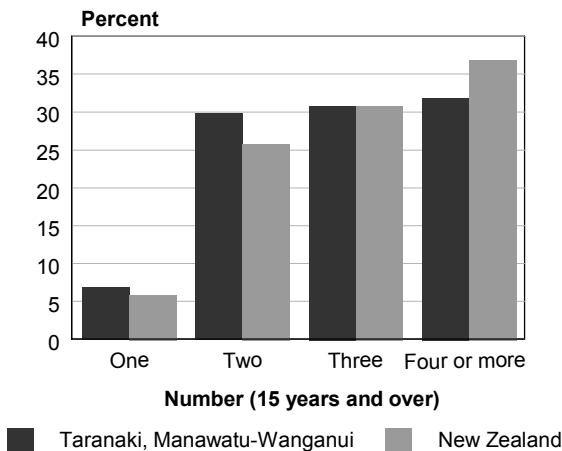
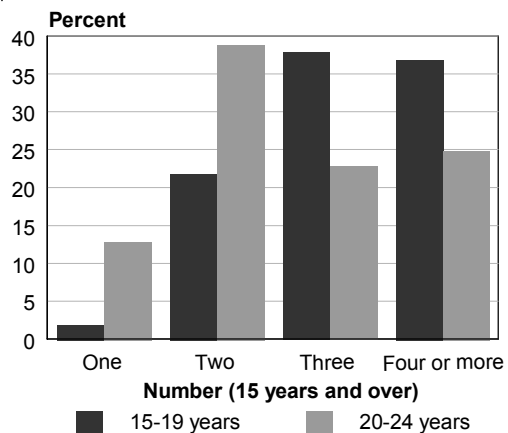


Figure 3

Number of Usual Residents in Households Containing Rangatahi

Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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 19 percent of all Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi. Rangatahi in non-parental roles are excluded.
- In 2001, the majority of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi parents with dependent children were living with only one child (60 percent), the same figure as that for rangatahi nationally.
- As figure 4 shows, Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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 (63 and 56 percent, respectively).
- Parents with a spouse or partner were more likely than sole-parent rangatahi to live with more than one dependent child.
- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, male rangatahi parents were slightly more likely than their female counterparts to be living in a family with one dependent child (62 and 59 percent, respectively). The proportion of male and female rangatahi parents living in larger families with four or more dependent children was 3 percent for both.
- Seventy-seven percent of rangatahi parents living with dependent children in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were female, the same figure as for rangatahi nationally.
- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, 17 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
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By parental status, 2001

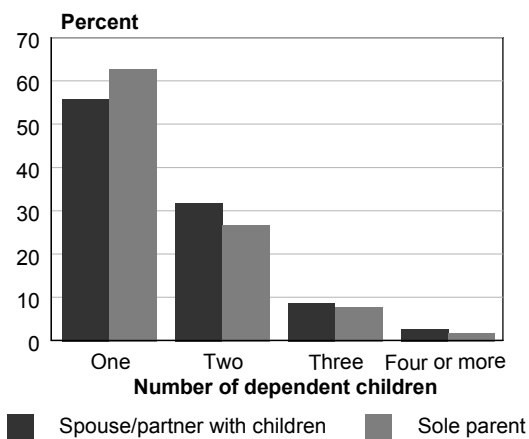
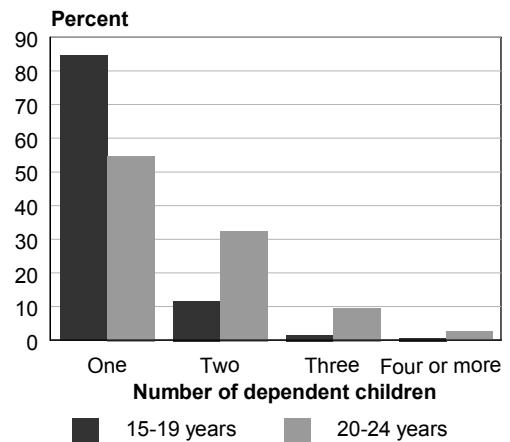


Figure 5

Rangatahi Living with Dependent Children
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By parental age, 2001



Tenure

- In 2001, 40 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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. Fifty-eight 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 (44 and 37 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, 22 percent of rangatahi living in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were living in crowded households (see Glossary). This is lower than the national figure for all rangatahi (26 percent). Males and females showed an equal likelihood of living in crowded households (both 22 percent).
- The proportion of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi living in crowded households decreased with increasing age. Twenty-three percent of rangatahi aged 15–19 years lived in crowded households, compared with 21 percent of rangatahi aged 20–24 years.
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi who were sole parents were the group most likely to be living in crowded households (31 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 (6 percent).

Figure 6

Tenure of Dwelling for Rangatahi
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By family role, 2001

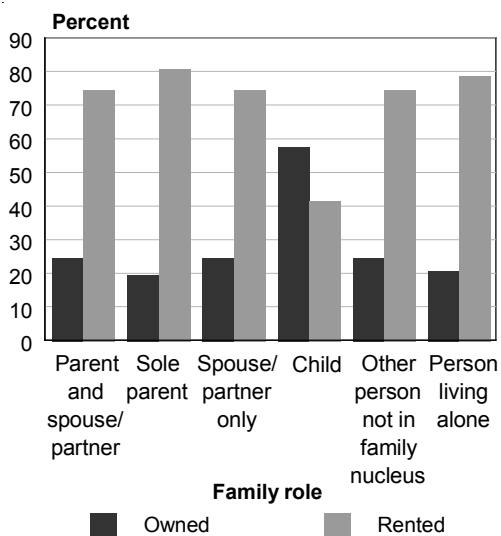
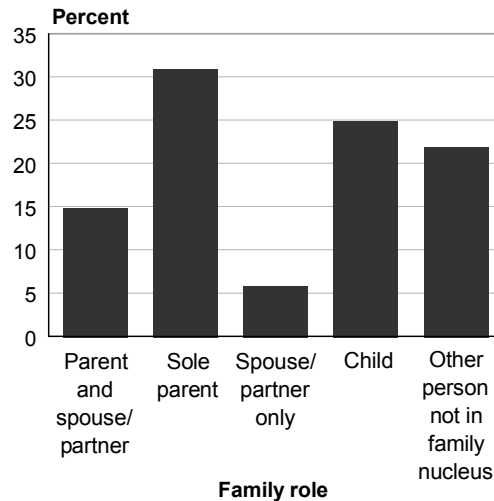


Figure 7

Rangatahi Living in Crowded Households⁽¹⁾
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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 almost all family roles, younger rangatahi were more likely to live in crowded conditions than older rangatahi. Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi in the role of the child were the only group for which older members were more likely to live in crowded households (figure 8).
- Male rangatahi in the role of the child accounted for 31 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi living in crowded households. The next largest group was females in the role of the child, accounting for 25 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi in crowded households.

Mobility

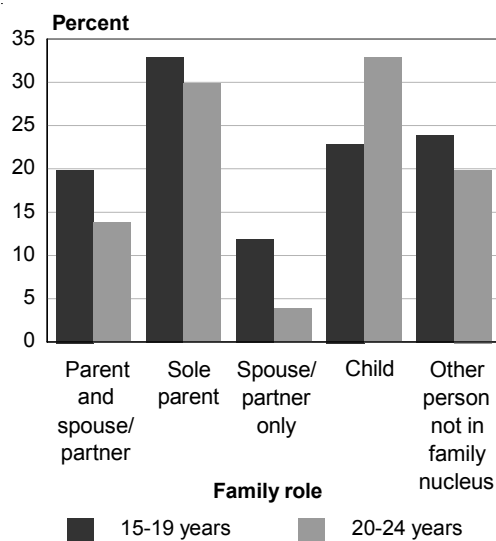
- In the 2001 Census, individuals were asked for their usual address five years ago. This allows for the study of residential mobility between censuses.
- Early adulthood is often a time of residential change for many young people. Individuals may move in the pursuit of work or study. The advent of parenthood may also prompt residential movement.
- In 2001, 78 percent of rangatahi had remained in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui since the 1996 Census. Thirty-three percent of rangatahi were still living at the same residential address, while 46 percent

had moved to a different address within the regions. A further 22 percent of rangatahi moved to Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui from a different region. The pattern of residential mobility for Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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 (55 percent). A further 32 percent changed address but remained in these regions, while 13 percent had moved to Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui from a different region, as shown in figure 9.
- Rangatahi parents (sole parent, or parent and spouse/partner) were likely to have remained in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui between censuses (78 and 75 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 (17 and 10 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, rangatahi not living in a family nucleus were the group most likely to have moved to Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui from a different region since the 1996 Census (37 percent). Rangatahi in the role of the child were the least likely to have done so (13 percent).

Figure 8

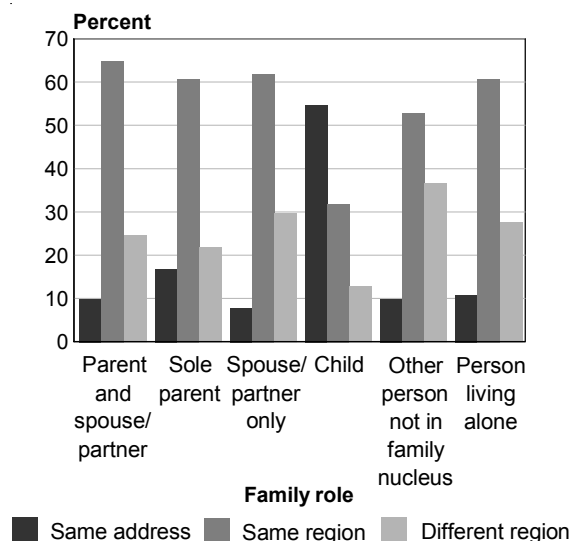
Rangatahi Living in Crowded Households⁽¹⁾
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By age group and family role, 2001



(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
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By family role, 1996, 2001



Telecommunications Access

- In 2001, 87 percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui lived in households with access to a telephone. This is similar to the national figure for rangatahi (88 percent).
- The proportion of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi living in households with access to the Internet was slightly lower than the national figure for all rangatahi (23 percent and 26 percent, respectively).
- Rangatahi aged 15–19 years had a higher rate of Internet access than rangatahi aged 20–24 years (25 and 20 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 (28 percent). The least likely were sole parents (9 percent). This may be due to the lower earning potential of a one-parent family.
- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, rangatahi who lived alone were the most likely group to have no access to telecommunications (32 percent). This was higher than the national figure for rangatahi living alone (27 percent).

Figure 10

Telecommunications Access for Rangatahi
By area, 2001

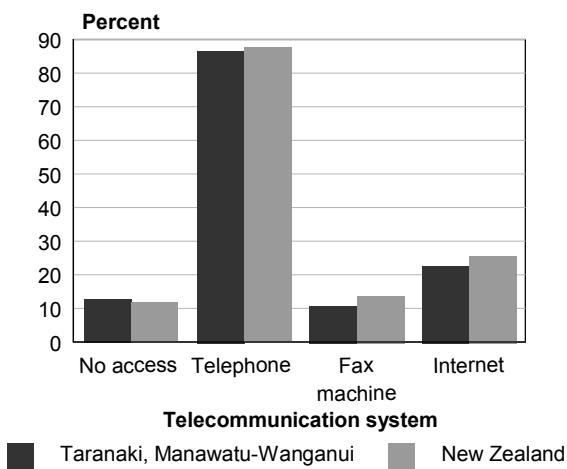
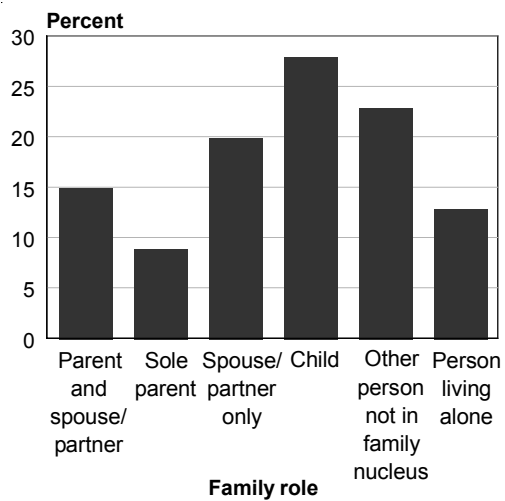


Figure 11

Internet Access for Rangatahi
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By family role, 2001



Motor Vehicle Access

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 83 percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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 slightly more likely than females to live in households with access to at least one motor vehicle (85 and 82 percent, respectively).
- Rangatahi living with their spouse or partner, with or without children, and rangatahi in the role of the child were the three groups most likely to have access to at least one motor vehicle (all 88 percent). Rangatahi who lived alone had the lowest rate of motor vehicle access (57 percent).
- As figure 12 shows, Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi had a lower rate of access to motor vehicles than rangatahi nationally, in all family roles except the role of parent and partner.

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-four percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census. This was slightly lower than the national figure for rangatahi (87 percent).
- More than 80 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi in each family role had knowledge of their iwi. Rangatahi who were sole parents were the most likely to know their iwi (85 percent). Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi living alone were the least likely (81 percent).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi aged 15–19 years (84 percent) were just as likely as rangatahi aged 20–24 years (83 percent) to know their iwi. There was little variation in knowledge of iwi between family roles in both age groups, although rangatahi aged 15–19 years living with their spouse/partner only, or who were not living in a family nucleus, were the groups least likely to know their iwi (both 80 percent).
- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, female rangatahi were more likely to have knowledge of their iwi than their male counterparts, (86 and 81 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 rangatahi (89 and 85 percent, respectively).

Figure 12

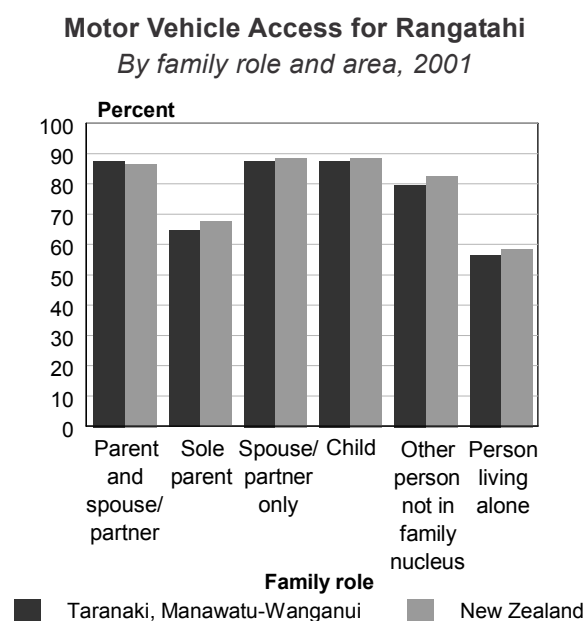
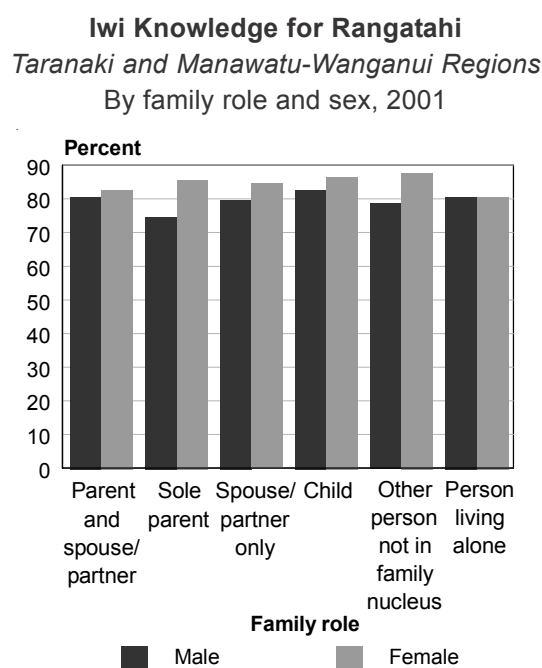


Figure 13



Te Reo Māori Speakers

- In 2001, 25 percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, similar to the figure for rangatahi nationally (24 percent). This was the case for all family roles.
- Both in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui and in New Zealand as a whole, rangatahi living with other people but not in a family nucleus were the group most likely to be able to speak te reo Māori (27 and 26 percent, respectively).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi in the role of the child and parent and spouse/partner recorded the lowest rate of speaking te reo Māori (both 24 percent).
- More female than male rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were able to speak te reo Māori (28 and 23 percent, respectively). This was also the case for rangatahi nationally, with 25 percent of females and 22 percent of males able to hold an everyday conversation in te reo Māori.
- As an exception to this, male rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui who were sole parents were significantly more likely to be able to speak te reo Māori than their female counterparts (36 and 27 percent, respectively). The figures for rangatahi nationally showed a similar result, with 31 percent of male rangatahi sole parents able to speak te reo Māori, compared with 25 percent of female rangatahi sole parents.

Education

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 59 percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui held a formal qualification. This is slightly lower than the 62 percent figure for rangatahi nationally.
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi were most likely to have a secondary school qualification as their highest educational attainment (45 percent), followed by a vocational qualification (12 percent). Only 2 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

Rangatahi Te Reo Māori Speakers
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By family role, 2001

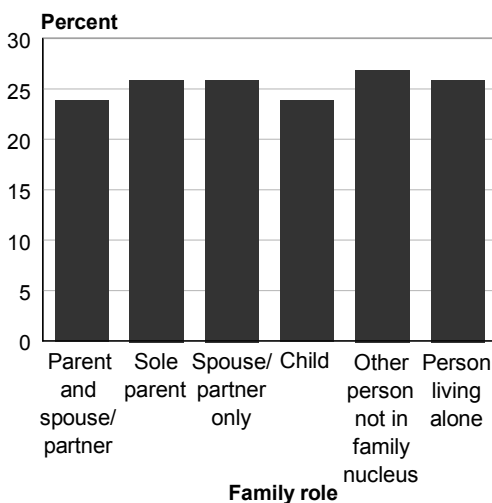
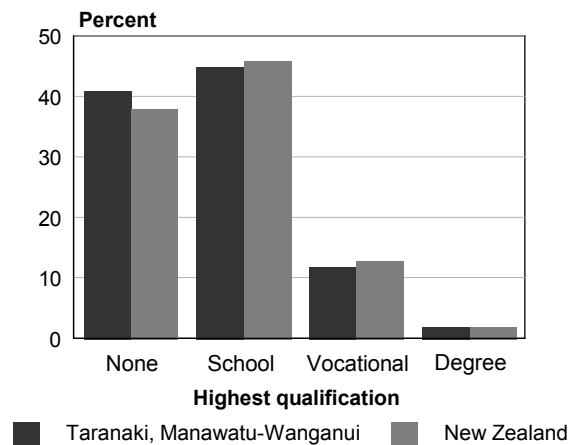


Figure 15

Highest Qualification of Rangatahi
By area, 2001



- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, female rangatahi were more likely than male rangatahi to hold a formal qualification (63 and 55 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. Twenty-seven percent of females were enrolled in full-time study, compared with 22 percent of males. There was a similar pattern for rangatahi studying part-time, with 11 percent of females enrolled in part-time study, compared with 9 percent of males.
- In 2001, the proportion of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi enrolled in full-time study was slightly higher than the figure for rangatahi nationally (28 and 25 percent, respectively). The proportions enrolled in part-time study were similar (10 and 9 percent, respectively).
- As figure 17 shows, rangatahi in the role of the child were the most likely to be studying. Thirty-four percent were enrolled in full-time study and 10 percent in part-time study. Rangatahi who were a parent with a partner or spouse were more likely to be enrolled in full-time study (10 percent) than part-time study (6 percent). Sole parents were also more likely to be enrolled in full-time study than in part-time study (12 and 8 percent, respectively).

Figure 16

Highest Qualification of Rangatahi
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By sex, 2001

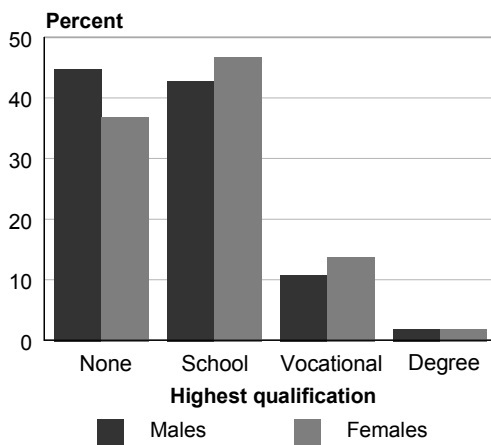
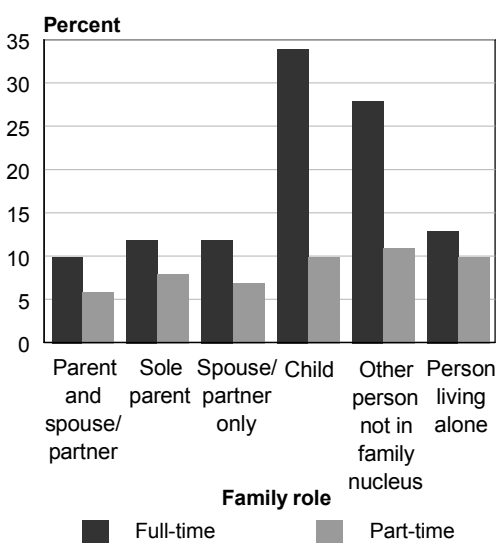


Figure 17

Rangatahi Enrolled in Study
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By family role, 2001



- At the time of the 2001 Census, 34 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi participating in either full- or part-time study were also engaged in the workforce. Eleven percent of rangatahi who were studying were also engaged in full-time employment, while 24 percent were in part-time employment.
- Twenty-four percent of rangatahi studying full-time were working part-time. A further 7 percent were engaged in full-time employment.

Employment

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 44 percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were employed in either full- or part-time work. This was slightly lower than the employment rate for rangatahi nationally (47 percent).
- Those living with a spouse/partner were the most likely to be employed (67 percent). Rangatahi living with other people but not in a family nucleus were most likely to be unemployed (20 percent). Only 37 percent of sole parents participated in the labour force, due to their childcare responsibilities.
- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, 53 percent of older rangatahi (20–24 years) were employed, compared with 36 percent of younger rangatahi (15–19 years). Younger rangatahi were slightly more likely to be unemployed than older rangatahi (19 and 17 percent, respectively). Forty-five percent of younger rangatahi did not participate in the labour force, compared with 30 percent of older rangatahi. The reason for this difference is that younger rangatahi were more likely to be participating in study.

Figure 18

Rangatahi Enrolled in Study
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By labour force status, 2001

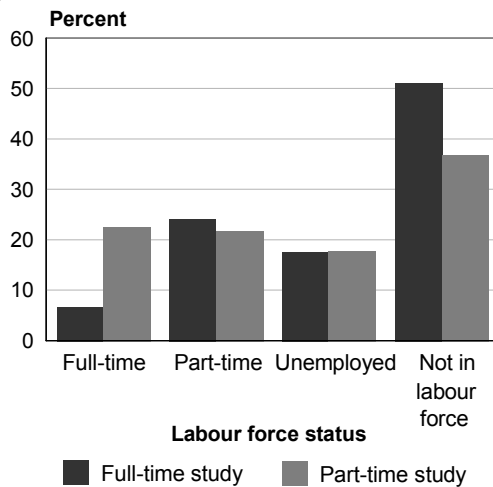
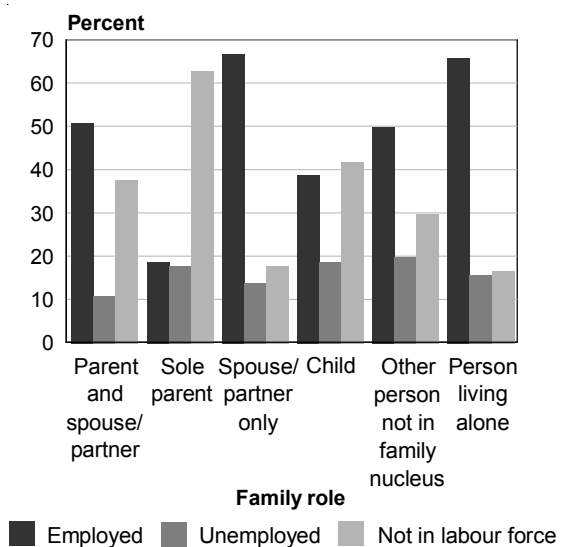


Figure 19

Labour Force Status for Rangatahi
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By family role, 2001



- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui male rangatahi were more likely to be employed than female rangatahi (50 and 38 percent, respectively).
- The proportions of male and female rangatahi who were unemployed were the same (both 18 percent), however, 44 percent of female rangatahi did not participate in the labour force, compared with 32 percent of males.
- As figure 20 shows, male rangatahi who were 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.
- Twenty-eight percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi were employed full-time, a slightly lower proportion than for rangatahi nationally (31 percent). In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, 38 percent of male rangatahi were employed full-time, compared with 19 percent of female rangatahi.
- The presence of children was very influential for the full-time employment rates of female rangatahi living with a spouse/partner. Forty-seven percent of females living with their spouse/partner but without children were employed full-time. This was a much higher proportion than for female rangatahi living with their spouse/partner and children, and employed full-time (17 percent).
- Sixty-three percent of male rangatahi living with their spouse/partner and children were employed full-time, compared with 65 percent of male rangatahi living with just their spouse/partner.
- Fifteen percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi were employed part-time, which was similar to rangatahi nationally (16 percent). Eighteen percent of female rangatahi were employed part-time, compared with 12 percent of male rangatahi. Male rangatahi who were sole parents were slightly more likely to be employed part-time than female rangatahi (13 and 10 percent, respectively). For the remaining family roles, female rangatahi were more likely to be employed part-time than male rangatahi.
- The most common occupation for female rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui and for female rangatahi nationally (both 39 percent) was service and sales worker. The most common occupation for male rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui and male rangatahi nationally was plant and machine operator and assembler (23 and 19 percent, respectively).
- In the four weeks leading up to the 2001 Census, 90 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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

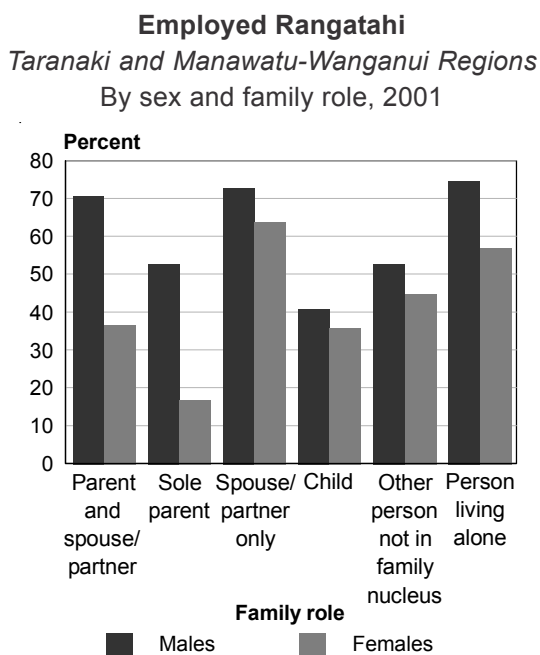
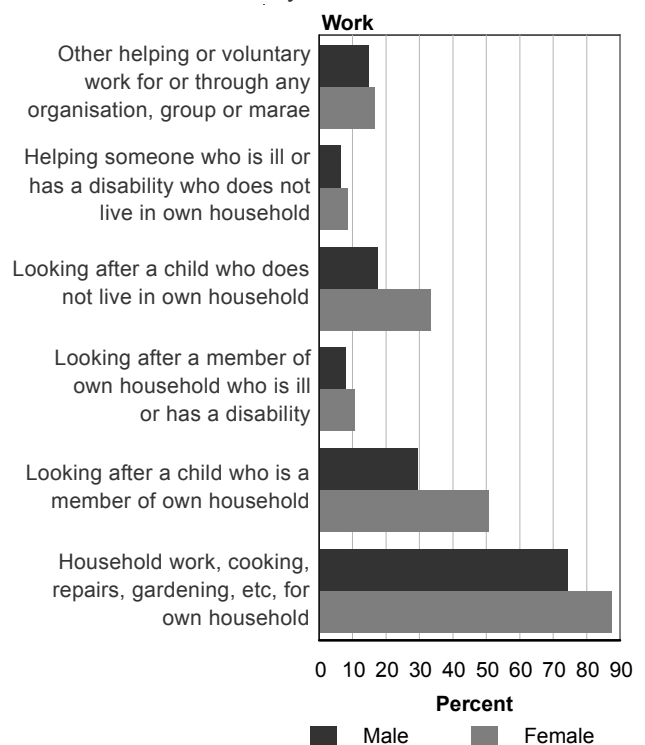


Figure 21

Unpaid Work by Rangatahi
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By sex, 2001



Income

- In 2001, the median annual household income for households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui containing rangatahi was \$37,000. This was \$7,100 lower than for rangatahi nationally.
- As shown in figure 22, Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi lived in households where the median household income was lower than for rangatahi nationally, in each family role except rangatahi living alone.
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi in the role of the child lived in households that received the highest median household income (\$47,000). Rangatahi living alone in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui received the lowest household income (\$13,000).
- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, male rangatahi lived in households that received higher median incomes than their female counterparts (\$39,800 and \$34,300 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. Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi were just as likely to live in households that received income from this source as rangatahi nationally (82 and 84 percent, respectively).
- Sixty-six percent of rangatahi in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui received income from government benefits. This was similar to the proportion of all rangatahi nationally (64 percent).
- Rangatahi living in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were almost as likely to live in households that received household income from self-employment as rangatahi nationally (12 and 14 percent, respectively).
- Sixty-seven percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi lived in households receiving their sole source of income from wages and salaries, compared with 69 percent of rangatahi nationally. A further 29 percent of rangatahi received their sole household income from government benefits, similar to rangatahi nationally (28 percent).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi in the role of the spouse/partner were the group most likely to live in households that received income from wages and salaries (93 percent).
- Government benefits were a common source of household income for rangatahi in the role of sole parent. Ninety-five percent of sole-parent rangatahi living in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui received income from this source.

Figure 22

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

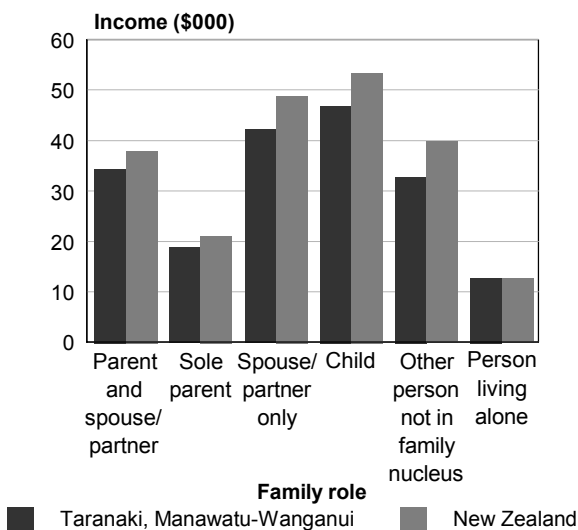
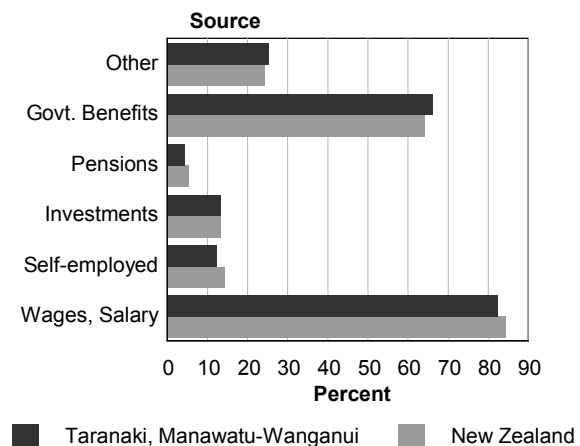


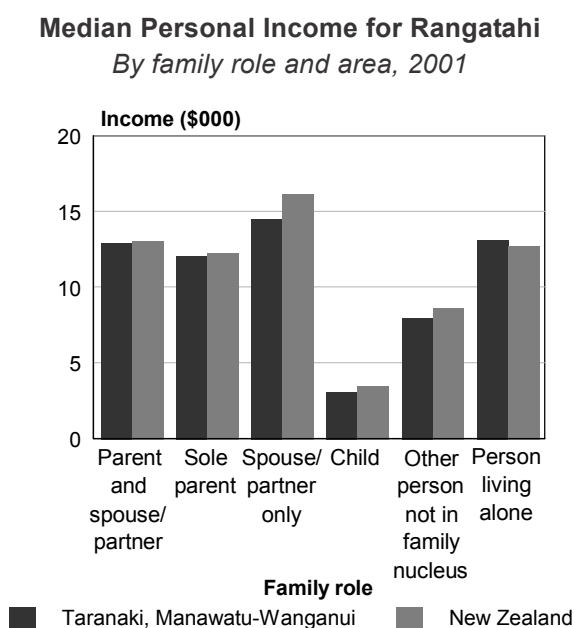
Figure 23

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 (69 and 63 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 (85 and 80 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, the median personal income for Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi was \$7,100, compared with \$7,300 for rangatahi nationally.
- As shown in figure 24, Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi received lower median personal incomes than rangatahi nationally, in each family role, except in the role of rangatahi living alone.
- Male rangatahi living in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui received higher personal incomes than their female counterparts (\$7,500 and \$6,700, respectively). These were lower than 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 Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui rangatahi (67 percent), lower than the figure for rangatahi nationally (71 percent). Government benefits were the next largest source. Forty-nine percent of rangatahi received personal income from government benefits, higher than the figure for rangatahi nationally (45 percent).

Figure 24



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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