

# Tamariki

## Auckland Region



Regional Tamariki 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, tamariki refers to children aged 0–14 years who were recorded on their individual census form as being of Māori ethnicity. This includes those who provided an ethnicity in addition to Māori.

An increasing proportion of children are expected to have Māori ethnicity in the future, a result of the higher fertility rate and younger age structure of Māori, compared with the New Zealand population overall.

The Māori population has a young age structure. In 2001, the median age for Māori nationally was 21.9 years, compared with 34.8 years for the total population. In 2001, tamariki made up 24 percent (186,024) of all children aged 0–14 years in New Zealand.

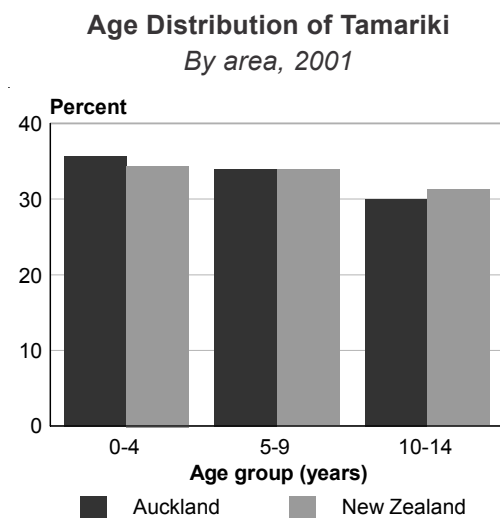
This report focuses on tamariki living in the Auckland Regional Council area, which is made up of the following territorial authorities: Waitakere City, Rodney District, North Shore City, Auckland City, Manukau City, Papakura District and part of the Franklin District.

The Auckland Region contained one quarter of the total New Zealand tamariki population. This high concentration heavily influences the national figures that the regional proportions are derived from, resulting in little difference between the Auckland Region and national figures.

## Summary for the Auckland Region

- Eighteen percent (44,433) of all children in the Auckland Region were tamariki.
- Thirty-seven percent of the Māori ethnic group in Auckland were tamariki, the same figure as for the national average.
- As figure 1 shows, the age distribution for tamariki in Auckland reflected the national pattern for tamariki, the proportion of the population decreasing with increasing age of the child.
- Fifty-five percent (23,643) of Auckland tamariki lived in two-parent families, and 45 percent (19,716) lived in one-parent families.
- Just under half (49 percent) of tamariki in Auckland lived in two-parent households, 36 percent were in one-parent households and 15 percent were in multi-family households.
- At the time of the 2001 Census, 60 percent of Auckland tamariki were living in rental accommodation, above the national average of 56 percent.
- A third of Auckland tamariki were living in crowded households, higher than the national figure for all tamariki (28 percent).
- Auckland tamariki in two-parent families were more likely than tamariki nationally to be living in a family where only one parent identified as Māori.
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Auckland were less likely than those in other household compositions to speak te reo Māori.
- Thirty-nine percent of Auckland tamariki living in two-parent families had at least one parent with a secondary school qualification, and 30 percent had at least one parent with a vocational qualification. Only 10 percent had a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- In 2001, 51 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in Auckland were living with a parent who was not in the labour force, and 16 percent of tamariki in the region had a parent who was unemployed and actively seeking work. One-third of tamariki in one-parent families were living with a parent who was employed either full- or part-time.
- The median annual household income (half the incomes are above this level and half below) for households in Auckland containing tamariki was \$8,500 greater than the national average for all households containing tamariki.
- Wages and salaries were the most common source of income received by households in Auckland containing tamariki.

Figure 1



## Family Type

- In 2001, 55 percent (23,643) of tamariki in the Auckland Region lived in two-parent families. This was similar to the national figure of 56 percent (102,048).
- Forty-five percent (19,716) of Auckland tamariki lived in one-parent families, similar to the national figure of 44 percent (80,373).
- Of those tamariki in Auckland living in one-parent families, 87 percent were in the care of their mother.
- One-parent fathers of tamariki were on average older than one-parent mothers. Seventeen percent of tamariki in one-parent families had fathers aged 45 years and over, while 7 percent had mothers in this age group.
- Tamariki in two-parent families tended to have older mothers than those in one-parent families. Fifty percent of two-parent tamariki had mothers aged 35 years and over, compared with 37 percent of those in one-parent families.

## Household Composition

- 'Household' is a broader term than family. Household considers all the people in a dwelling. A multi-family household is a household consisting of two or more families who usually reside together. This includes multi-generational households such as a couple living with their daughter and her child (see Glossary).
- At the time of the 2001 Census, around half (49 percent) of tamariki in the Auckland Region lived in two-parent households. Just over a third (36 percent) were in one-parent households and a further one-sixth (15 percent) were in multi-family households.
- The distribution of tamariki across different household compositions in Auckland was similar to the national distribution, as seen in figure 3.
- In 2001, the proportion of tamariki in multi-family households in Auckland (15 percent) was higher than that of other regions, and higher than the national figure for all tamariki (10 percent). This may be due to the high rental and property costs associated with living in Auckland, forcing families to share accommodation.

Figure 2

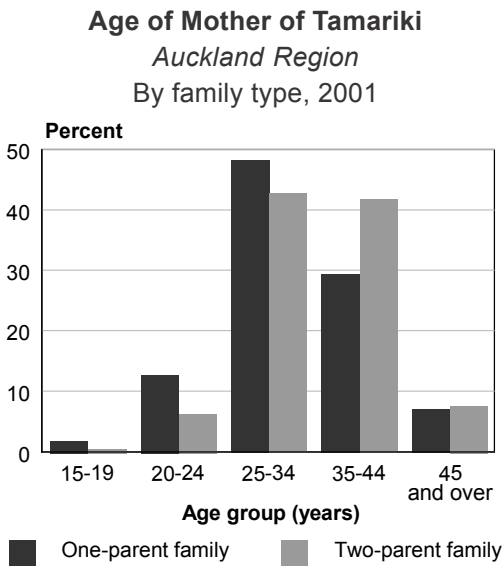
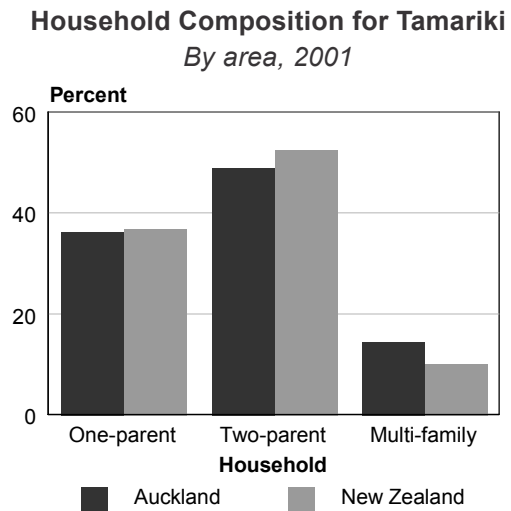


Figure 3



- Tamariki in multi-family households were more likely to be aged 0–4 years than were those in one-parent and two-parent households, as seen in figure 4. This may be attributable to parents of younger tamariki choosing to live with their whānau, or other families, while their children are very young, and then finding separate accommodation once their children are older. This illustrates that household composition is not static; families can move between household compositions as their circumstances change.

## Tenure

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 60 percent of the Auckland Region tamariki were living in rental accommodation, a greater proportion than were nationally (56 percent). This may be a result of the higher costs of home ownership in the Auckland Region.
- The proportion of tamariki living in a dwelling owned by a member of the household increased with age of the child, from 36 percent in the 0–4 years age group to 44 percent in the 10–14 years age group.
- Auckland tamariki in two-parent households were more likely than those in other household compositions to live in a dwelling owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household (53 percent). Tamariki in one-parent households were the least likely to live in a dwelling owned by a household member (18 percent).

Figure 4

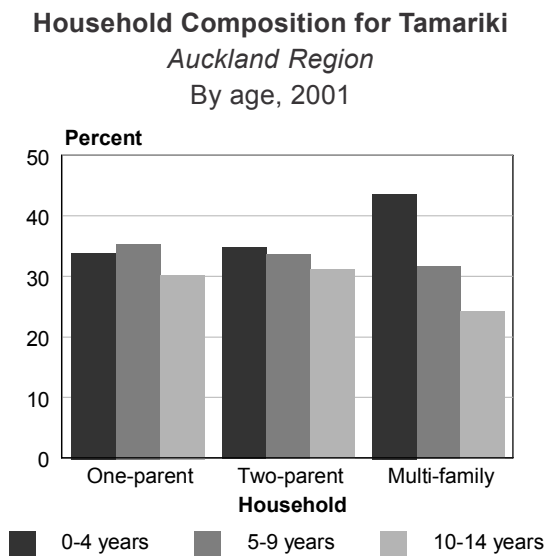
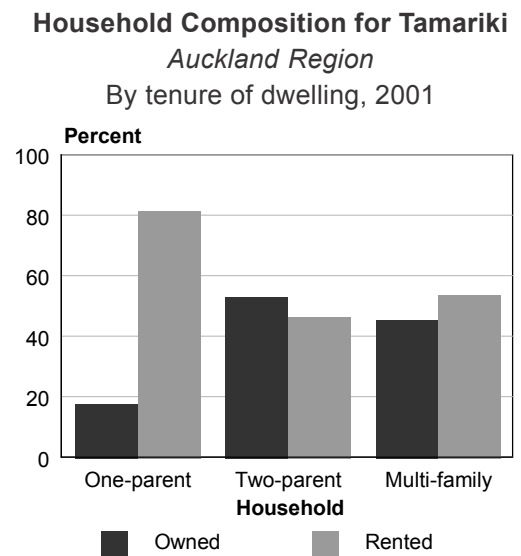


Figure 5



## Crowding

- At the time of the 2001 Census, a third of tamariki in the Auckland Region were living in crowded households (see Glossary), higher than the national figure for all tamariki (28 percent).
- Tamariki in multi-family households were the most likely to be living in crowded households (69 percent), followed by those in one-parent households (35 percent). Twenty-one percent of tamariki in two-parent households were living in crowded conditions.
- Thirty-two percent of all tamariki in crowded households in Auckland were living in two-parent households, 38 percent were in one-parent households and 30 percent were in multi-family households.

## Mobility

- In the 2001 Census, individuals were asked for their usual residence five years ago; therefore allowing the study of residential mobility. Due to the five-year cycle of the census, no information is available for children under the age of five. The following statements refer only to tamariki aged 5–14 years.
- Around half (49 percent) of tamariki in the Auckland Region changed address within the region in the five years preceding the 2001 Census. A further 39 percent remained at the same address and 12 percent moved to Auckland from a different region.
- Tamariki in Auckland were less likely (12 percent) than tamariki nationally (16 percent) to have moved from a different region. They were just as likely to have stayed at the same address (39 and 40 percent, respectively).
- Tamariki in two-parent and multi-family households in Auckland showed a similar likelihood of having stayed at the same address between censuses (44 and 42 percent, respectively). By comparison, those in one-parent households were considerably less likely to be living at the same address (30 percent).
- In 2001, tamariki in one-parent households in Auckland were the most likely of all households to have shifted addresses within the same region (55 percent).

Figure 6

**Household Composition for Tamariki in Crowded Households**  
By area, 2001

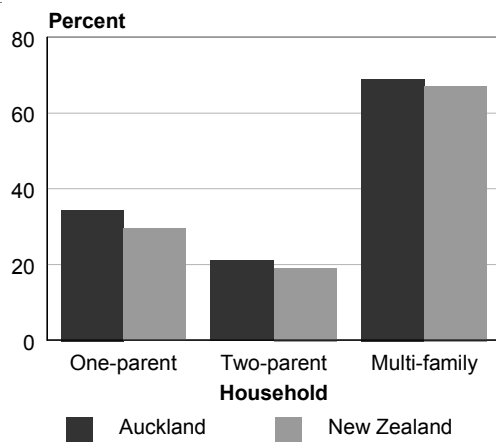
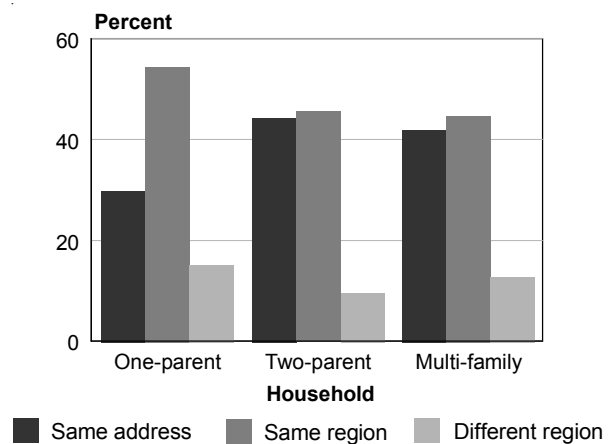


Figure 7

**Household Composition for Tamariki Aged 5–14 Years**  
Auckland Region  
Compared with 1996 usual residence, 2001



## Telecommunications Access

- Eighty-eight percent of tamariki in the Auckland Region were living in homes that had access to a telephone. This is similar to the national figure for tamariki (87 percent).
- Levels of Internet access for tamariki were higher in Auckland than nationally (29 and 25 percent, respectively) as shown in figure 8.
- In 2001, Auckland tamariki aged 10–14 years had the highest levels of household Internet access (32 percent), followed by those aged 5–9 years (29 percent) and 0–4 years (26 percent).
- Tamariki living in two-parent households were more likely to have Internet access in the home (40 percent) than were those in multi-family households (24 percent) and one-parent households (16 percent).
- Tamariki in one-parent households were more likely to be living in households with no access to telecommunications (20 percent) than were those in multi-family and two-parent households (11 and 6 percent, respectively).

Figure 8

**Telecommunications Access for Tamariki**  
By area, 2001

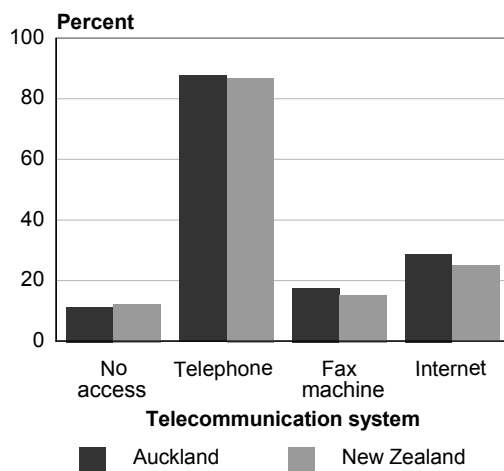
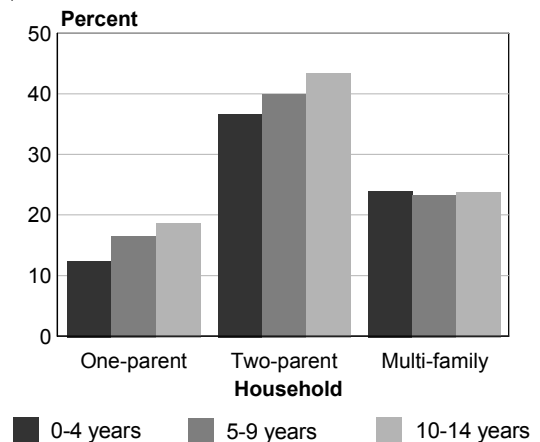


Figure 9

**Internet Access for Tamariki**  
Auckland Region  
By household composition and age, 2001



## Motor Vehicle Access

- In 2001, 86 percent of tamariki in the Auckland Region were living in households with access to a motor vehicle, the same figure as for tamariki nationally.
- Auckland tamariki in two-parent households were more likely to be living in a household with access to a motor vehicle (94 percent) than were those in multi-family and one-parent households (89 and 72 percent, respectively).

## Ethnicity

### One-parent families

- As figure 11 shows, 22 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in the Auckland Region lived with a parent who did not identify as Māori. A likely explanation for this is that the child's ethnicity is influenced by the non-resident parent.
- The proportion of tamariki in one-parent families in Auckland whose parent identified as Māori was similar to the proportion for all tamariki nationally (78 and 79 percent, respectively).

Figure 10

**Motor Vehicle Access for Tamariki**  
By household composition and area, 2001

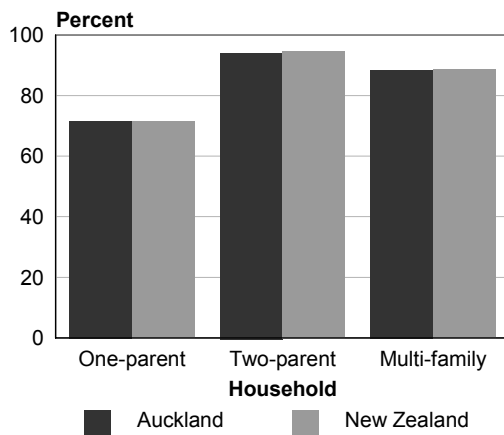
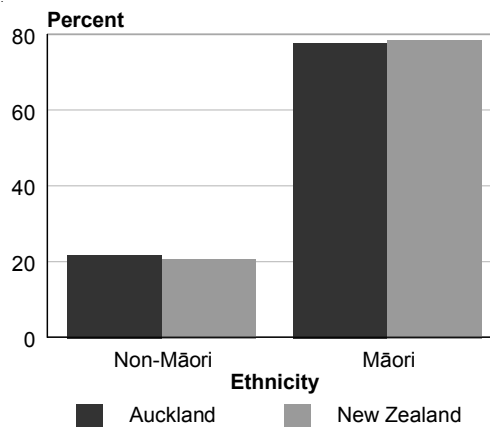


Figure 11

**Parental Ethnicity for One-Parent Family Tamariki**  
By area, 2001



### Two-parent families

- Tamariki living in two-parent families in Auckland were more likely to have only one parent who identified as Māori than two (57 and 39 percent, respectively). This highlights the large proportion of tamariki who are living in mixed-ethnicity households.
- There was a small proportion of tamariki for whom neither parent identified as Māori, both in Auckland and nationally (5 percent).
- Auckland tamariki were more likely than tamariki nationally to be living in a two-parent family where only one parent identified as Māori (57 and 51 percent, respectively).

### Knowledge of Iwi

- The data presented in this section refer to both tamariki and their parents who identified as being of Māori descent in the 2001 Census. This section excludes tamariki and parents who were not of Māori descent, even if they provided a legitimate iwi response.
- Tamariki knowledge of their iwi is likely to reflect their parents' knowledge of iwi. Parents are important sources of iwi knowledge, and are likely to pass down this information to tamariki. Furthermore, most tamariki would have had their census form filled out by a parent.
- Just over 4 out of 5 tamariki living in the Auckland Region knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census (82 percent). This was slightly lower than the national figure for all tamariki (84 percent).
- For Auckland tamariki, knowledge of iwi increased slightly with age (figure 13).

### One-parent families

- In 2001, 81 percent of Auckland tamariki in one-parent families lived with a parent who had knowledge of their own iwi. This was similar to the national figure (83 percent).

Figure 12

**Parental Ethnicity for Two-Parent Family Tamariki**  
By area, 2001

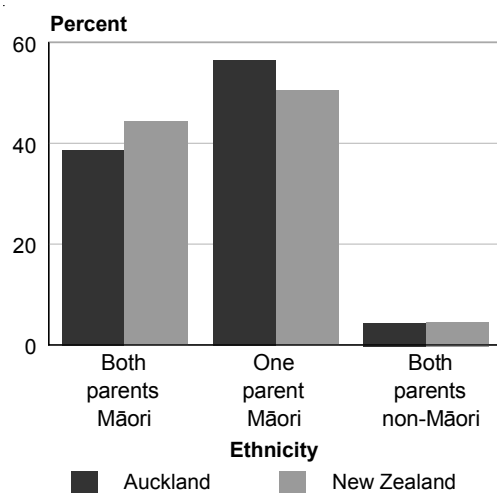
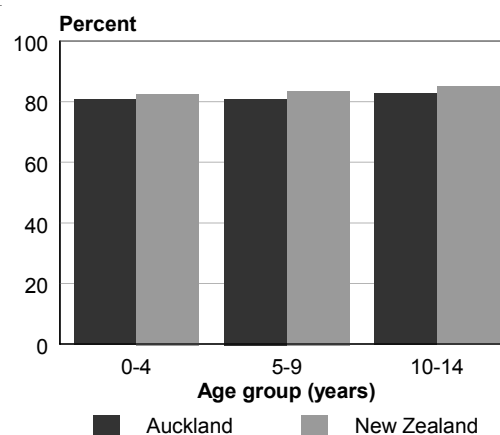


Figure 13

**Iwi Knowledge for Tamariki**  
By area and age, 2001



**Two-parent families**

- Eighty-four percent of Auckland tamariki in two-parent families had mothers who knew their own iwi (figure 14).
- Eighty-two percent of Auckland tamariki had fathers who had knowledge of their own iwi. This proportion was similar to that for tamariki nationally. This sex difference may be a reflection of an increased tendency among mothers to be aware of their whakapapa.
- Of the tamariki in Auckland who had two parents with Māori descent, 76 percent had both parents with knowledge of their own iwi. This was similar to the figure for all New Zealand tamariki living with two parents of Māori descent (77 percent).

**Te Reo Māori Speakers**

- In 2001, 15 percent of tamariki in the Auckland Region who were old enough to speak could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori. This was lower than the national figure for all tamariki (20 percent).
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Auckland were less likely than those in other households to speak te reo Māori. Thirteen percent of tamariki living in two-parent households were able to speak te reo Māori, compared with 16 percent of tamariki in one-parent households and 17 percent in multi-family households.
- As figure 15 shows, the ability of tamariki to speak te reo Māori increased with age, for all households. This may be partly explained by participation in Māori language education by the tamariki.

Figure 14

**Parental Knowledge of Iwi for Two-Parent Family Tamariki**  
By area, 2001

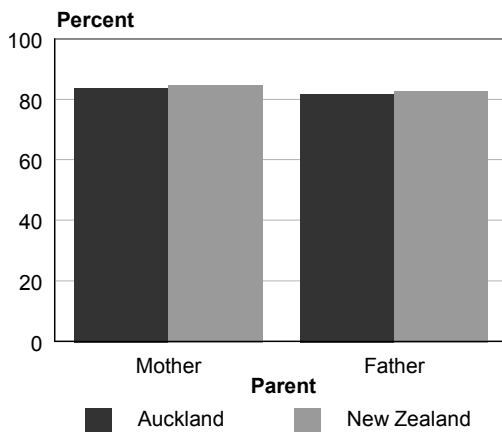
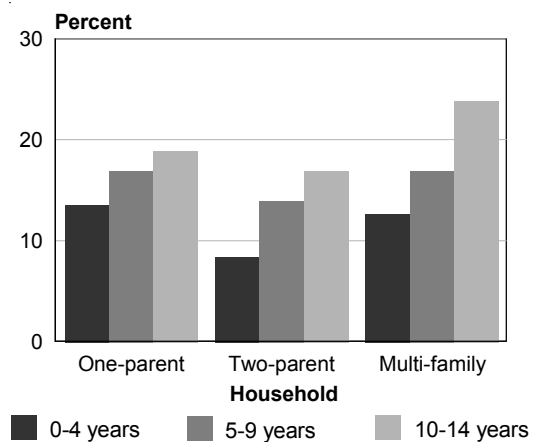


Figure 15

**Tamariki Te Reo Māori Speakers**  
Auckland Region  
By household composition and age, 2001



## Education

### One-parent families

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 50 percent of tamariki in the Auckland Region in one-parent families were living with a parent held a formal educational qualification. This was marginally lower than the national figure for tamariki (51 percent).
- Auckland tamariki in one-parent families were most likely to be living with a parent whose highest educational attainment was a secondary school qualification (32 percent), followed by a vocational qualification (15 percent), and a bachelor's degree or higher (3 percent).
- The proportion of tamariki in one-parent families in which the parent had no qualifications increased with the age of the parent, from 47 percent of tamariki with a parent aged 20–24 years, to 58 percent of those with a parent aged 45 years and over (figure 16).

### Two-parent families

- Eighty percent of tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent who held a formal educational qualification; this was similar to the national figure for all tamariki in two-parent families (79 percent).
- Just under 4 in 10 (39 percent) tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent with a secondary school qualification while 3 in 10 had at least one parent with a vocational qualification. Only 1 in 10 had a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 16

**Parental Qualification for One-Parent Family Tamariki**  
Auckland Region  
By age, 2001

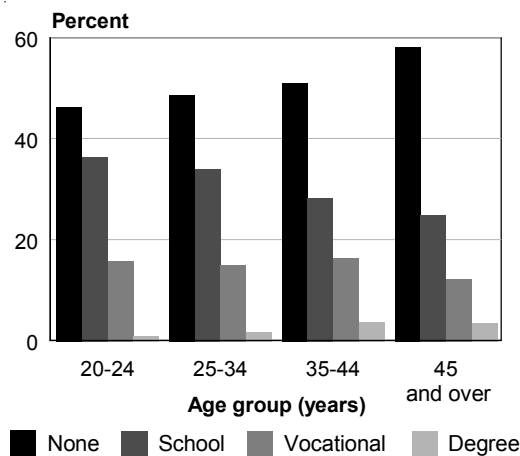
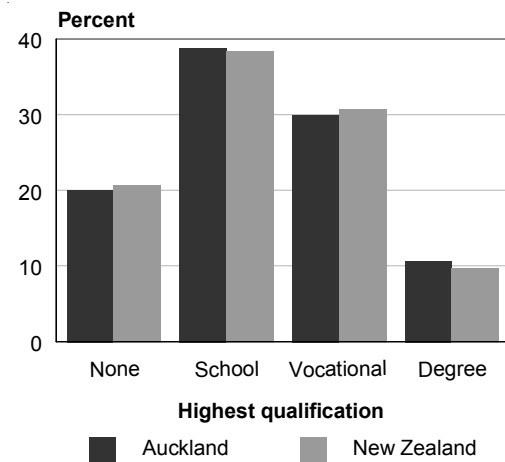


Figure 17

**Parental Qualification for Two-Parent Family Tamariki**  
By area, 2001



## Employment

### One-parent families

- In 2001, 51 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in the Auckland Region were living with a parent who was not in the labour force, and 16 percent were living with a parent who was unemployed and actively seeking work. One-third of tamariki were living with a parent who was employed. These figures were similar to the national figures for tamariki.
- Tamariki in the older age groups were more likely than those at younger ages to be living with a parent who was a member of the labour force. The proportion of tamariki whose parents were not in the labour force dropped from 62 percent for tamariki aged 0–4 years, to 41 percent for those aged 10–14 years.
- Tamariki aged 10–14 years were twice as likely to have a parent in full-time employment as were those aged 0–4 years (28 and 14 percent, respectively), as seen in figure 18.

### Two-parent families

- In Auckland, around half (51 percent) of tamariki in two-parent families had both parents employed in either full- or part-time work, similar to the national figure for all tamariki in this family type (49 percent). Thirty-six percent of Auckland tamariki in two-parent families had only one parent employed, the same as the national figure.
- Older tamariki were more likely to have both parents employed than were younger tamariki, who were more likely to have just one parent working. This may be attributable to the parents moving back into the labour force as their child-rearing responsibilities decrease, as seen in figure 19.
- Around 1 in 10 Auckland tamariki (11 percent) in two-parent families had both parents who were not employed, slightly lower than the national figure (13 percent).

Figure 18

**Parental Labour Force Status for One-Parent Family Tamariki**  
Auckland Region  
By age, 2001

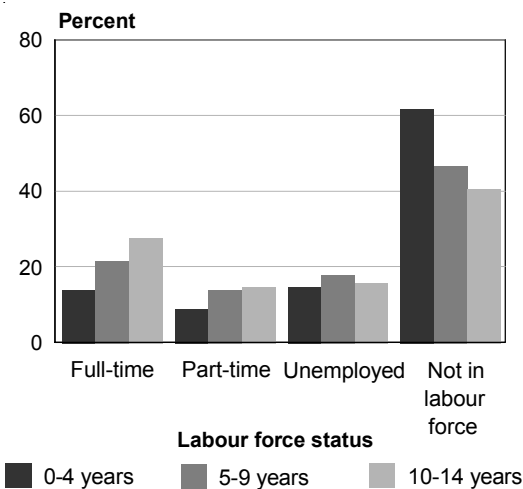
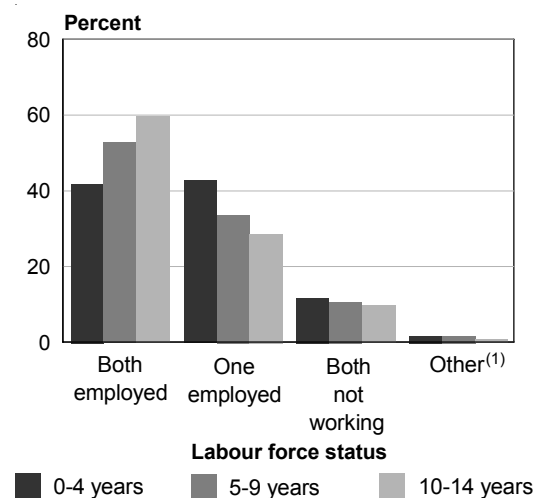


Figure 19

**Parental Labour Force Status for Two-Parent Family Tamariki**  
Auckland Region  
By age, 2001



(1) Combinations where one parent was not working and the other parent was unidentifiable, or both parents were unidentifiable.

### Two-parent family by sex

- As figure 20 shows, tamariki in two-parent families in Auckland were twice as likely to have fathers in full-time employment as mothers (78 and 38 percent, respectively).
- Auckland tamariki living in two-parent families were equally as likely to have mothers as fathers who were unemployed at the time of the 2001 Census (both 6 percent).
- Tamariki were far more likely to have a mother who was not participating in the labour force than a father (35 and 11 percent, respectively). This is most likely to be due to the mother's contribution to childcare.

### Income

- The median annual household income (half the incomes are above this level and half below) for households in the Auckland Region containing tamariki was \$44,200 in 2001. This was \$8,500 higher than that for all tamariki in New Zealand.
- As expected, one-parent households containing tamariki had the lowest median annual household income (\$20,000), followed by two-parent households (\$56,600) and multi-family households (\$73,700).
- Auckland tamariki in each household composition lived in households where the median household income was higher than for tamariki nationally (figure 21).

Figure 20

**Parental Labour Force Status for Two-Parent Family Tamariki**  
Auckland Region  
By sex, 2001

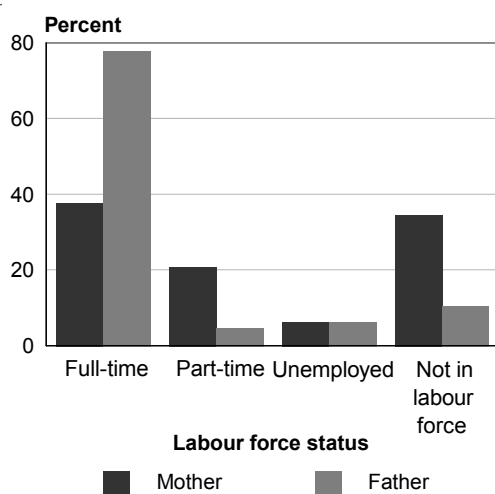
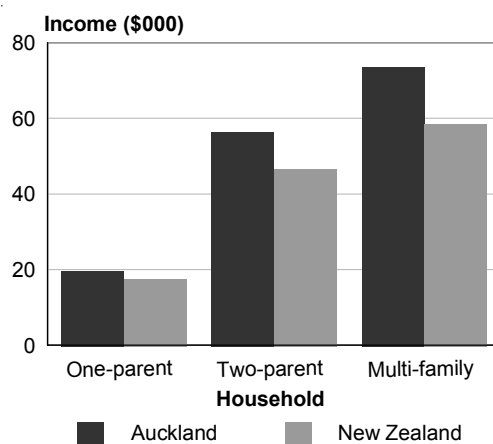


Figure 21

**Median Annual Household Income for Tamariki**  
By household composition and area, 2001



- 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. Therefore, tamariki living in two-parent and multi-family households are likely to live in households where more income sources are reported.
- One in 3 (32 percent) Auckland tamariki in two-parent households lived in households where the sole source of income was wages or salaries, compared to just 1 in 10 of those in one-parent households.
- The most common source of income for households containing tamariki was wages and salaries. Tamariki in Auckland were equally as likely to be living in households that received income from this source as were tamariki nationally (73 and 72 percent, respectively).
- Auckland tamariki were slightly less likely to live in households receiving income from government benefits than were tamariki nationally (61 and 63 percent, respectively).
- Just under a quarter (24 percent) of tamariki in two-parent households received income from self-employment or business, a higher proportion than for multi-family (14 percent) and one-parent households (5 percent).
- Government benefits were a common source of income for one-parent and multi-family households of Auckland tamariki. Eighty-five percent of tamariki in both household compositions specified government benefits as a source of income in the year preceding the 2001 Census. Tamariki in two-parent households were far less likely to be living in a household reporting income from government benefits (37 percent).

Figure 22

**Sources of Household Income for Tamariki**  
By area, 2001



Table 1

**Sources of Household Income for Tamariki**  
Auckland Region  
By household composition, 2001

	One-parent	Two-parent	Multi-family	Total
	Percentage			
Wages, Salary	49	87	83	73
Self-employed	5	24	14	16
Investments	3	17	10	11
Pensions	2	3	12	4
Govt. Benefits	85	37	85	61
Other	9	11	18	11

## 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.

### 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.)

### 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.

### 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.

### Work and labour force status

Work and labour force status classifies people aged 15 years and over according to their inclusion or exclusion from the labour force. For people who are employed, it distinguishes whether they are employed full-time (30 hours or more per week) or part-time (fewer than 30 hours per week).

---

**[www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)**

---

**Information Centre**

**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

**Phone:** 0508 525 525 toll free

**Auckland**

Private Bag 92003

**Phone:** 09 920 9100

**Fax:** 09 920 9198

**Wellington**

PO Box 2922

**Phone:** 04 931 4600

**Fax:** 04 931 4610

**Christchurch**

Private Bag 4741

**Phone:** 03 964 8700

**Fax:** 03 964 8964

---

