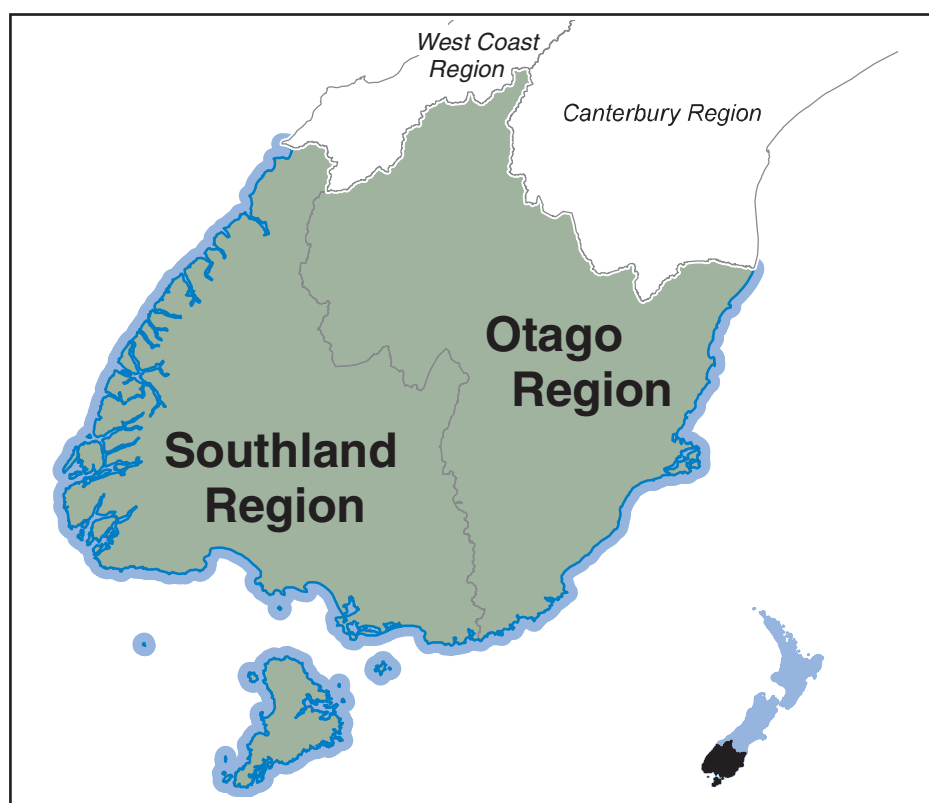


Tamariki

Otago and Southland Regions



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.

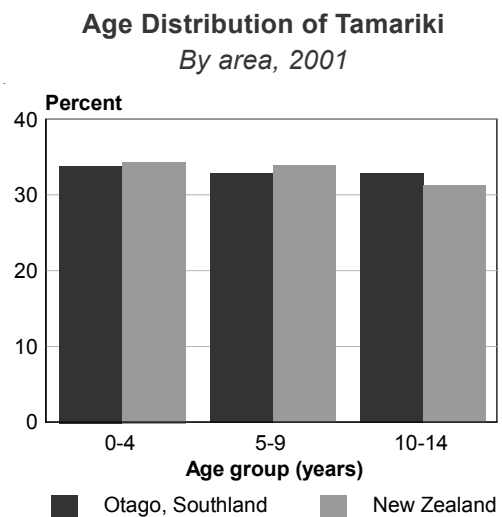
This report focuses on tamariki living in the Otago and Southland Regional Council areas, which are made up of the following territorial authorities: Southland District, Gore District, Invercargill City, Queenstown-Lakes District, Central Otago District Clutha District, Dunedin City and part of the Waitaki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

The Otago and Southland Regions contained a small proportion of the total New Zealand Māori population, with just 4 percent of all tamariki residing there.

Summary for the Otago and Southland Regions

- Fourteen percent (7,137) of all children in the Otago and Southland Regions were tamariki.
- Thirty-eight percent of the Māori ethnic group in Otago and Southland were tamariki, similar to the national average for all tamariki (37 percent).
- As figure 1 shows, the age distribution for tamariki in Otago and Southland was relatively even across the three age groups. This did not reflect the national pattern for tamariki where the proportion of the population decreased with increasing age of the child.
- Sixty-three percent (4,416) of Otago and Southland tamariki lived in two-parent families, and 37 percent (2,637) lived in one-parent families.
- Sixty-one percent of tamariki in Otago and Southland lived in two-parent households, 34 percent were in one-parent households and only 4 percent were in multi-family households.
- At the time of the 2001 Census, 44 percent of Otago and Southland tamariki were living in rental accommodation, a lower proportion than nationally (56 percent).
- Fourteen percent of Otago and Southland tamariki were living in crowded households, a considerably lower figure than that for all tamariki nationally (28 percent).
- Otago and Southland tamariki were considerably more likely than tamariki nationally to be living in a two-parent family where only one parent identified as Māori.
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Otago and Southland were less likely than those in other household compositions to speak te reo Māori.
- Thirty-nine percent of Otago and Southland tamariki living in two-parent families had at least one parent with a secondary school qualification and 32 percent had a parent with a vocational qualification. Only 12 percent had a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- In 2001, 45 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in Otago and Southland were living with a parent who was not in the labour force, and 13 percent of tamariki had a parent who was unemployed and actively seeking work. Forty-two percent of tamariki in one-parent families were 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 Otago and Southland containing tamariki was \$200 lower than the national average for all households containing tamariki.
- Wages and salaries were the most common source of income received by households in Otago and Southland containing tamariki.

Figure 1



Family Type

- In 2001, 63 percent (4,416) of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions lived in two-parent families. This was a greater proportion than for tamariki nationally, 56 percent (102,048).
- Thirty-seven percent (2,637) of Otago and Southland tamariki lived in one-parent families, lower than the national figure of 44 percent (80,373).
- Of those tamariki in Otago and Southland living in one-parent families, 88 percent were in the care of their mother.
- One-parent fathers of tamariki were on average older than one-parent mothers. Fifteen percent of tamariki in one-parent families had one-parent 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-one percent two-parent family tamariki had mothers aged 35 years and over, compared with 38 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, 61 percent of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions lived in two-parent households. Just over a third (34 percent) were in one-parent households and only 4 percent were in multi-family households.
- The distribution of tamariki across different household compositions in Otago and Southland was slightly different to the national distribution, as seen in figure 3. Tamariki in the two regions were more likely to live in two-parent households than tamariki nationally (61 and 53 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, the proportion of tamariki in multi-family households in Otago and Southland (4 percent) was considerably lower than that for other regions, and lower than the national figure for all tamariki (10 percent). This may be due to lower rental and property costs associated with living in Otago and Southland, easing the costs of accommodation.

Figure 2

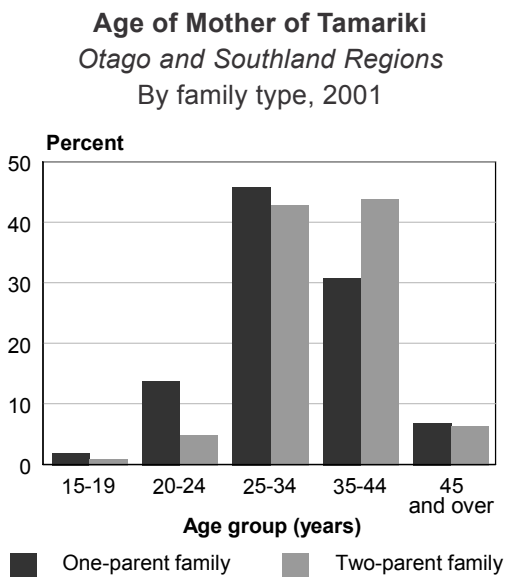
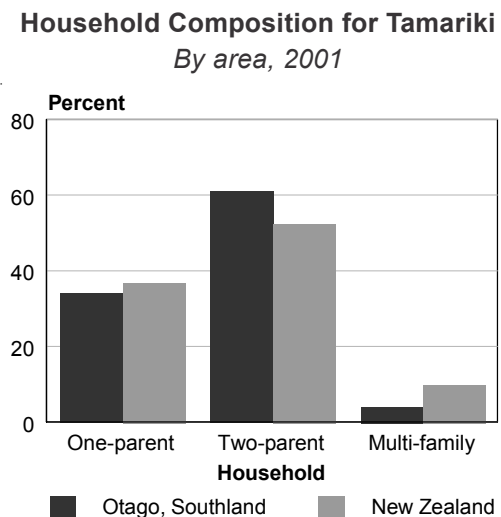


Figure 3



- 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, 44 percent of Otago and Southland tamariki were living in rental accommodation, a lower proportion than nationally (56 percent). This may be a result of the lower costs of home ownership in the Otago and Southland Regions.
- The proportion of tamariki living in a dwelling owned by a member of the household increased with age of the child, from 49 percent in the 0-4 years age group to 65 percent in the 10-14 years age group.
- Otago and Southland 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 (68 percent). Tamariki in one-parent households were the least likely to live in a dwelling owned by a household member (37 percent).

Figure 4

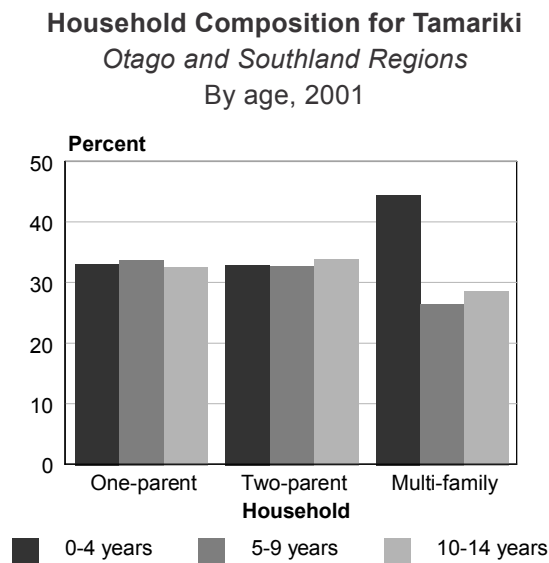
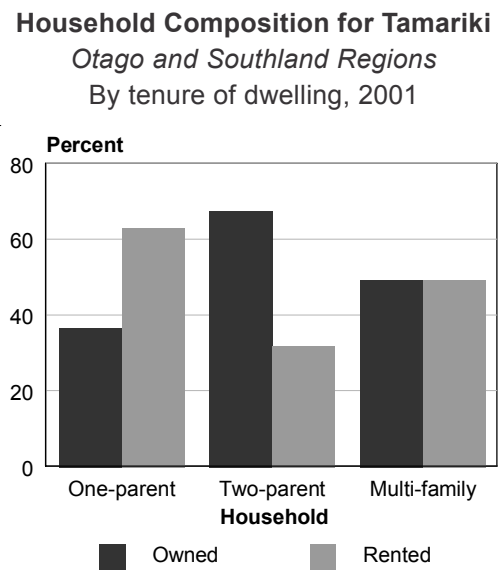


Figure 5



Crowding

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 14 percent of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions were living in crowded households (see Glossary), a considerably lower figure than that for all tamariki nationally (28 percent).
- Tamariki in multi-family households were the most likely to be living in crowded households (54 percent), followed by those in one-parent households (17 percent). Eleven percent of tamariki in two-parent households were living in crowded conditions.
- Forty-five percent of tamariki in crowded households in Otago and Southland were living in two-parent households, 39 percent were in one-parent households and 16 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.
- Forty-one percent of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions changed address within the region in the five years preceding the 2001 Census. A further 43 percent remained at the same address and 15 percent moved to Otago and Southland from a different region.
- Tamariki in Otago and Southland were as likely as tamariki nationally to have moved from a different region (15 and 16 percent, respectively). They were slightly more likely than tamariki nationally to have stayed at the same residence (43 and 40 percent, respectively).
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Otago and Southland showed the highest likelihood of having stayed at the same address between censuses (49 percent). By comparison, those in one-parent households and multi-family households were less likely to be living at the same address (34 and 25 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, tamariki in multi-family households in Otago and Southland were the most likely of all households to have shifted addresses within the same regions (54 percent).

Figure 6

Household Composition for Tamariki in Crowded Households
By area, 2001

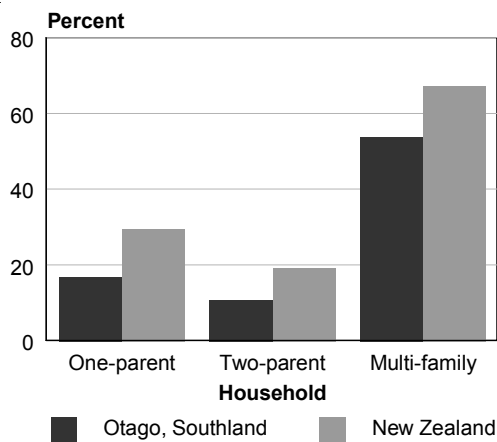
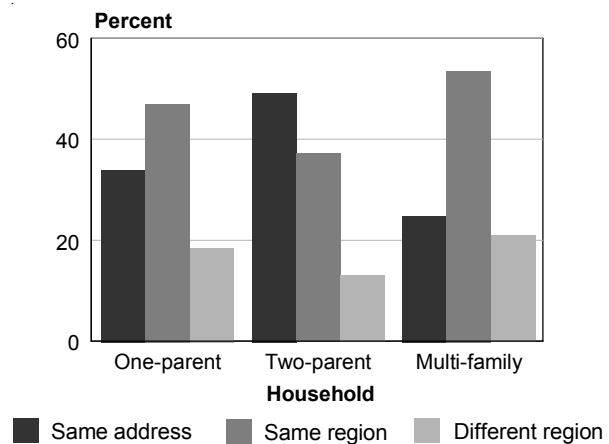


Figure 7

Household Composition for Tamariki Aged 5–14 Years
Otago and Southland Regions
Compared with 1996 usual residence, 2001



Telecommunications Access

- Ninety-three percent of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions were living in homes that had access to a telephone, higher than the national figure for tamariki (87 percent).
- Levels of Internet access for tamariki were higher in Otago and Southland than nationally (30 and 25 percent, respectively) as shown in figure 8.
- In 2001, Otago and Southland tamariki aged 10–14 years had the highest levels of household Internet access (36 percent), followed by those aged 5–9 years (30 percent) and 0–4 years (25 percent).
- Tamariki living in two-parent households were more likely to have Internet access in the home (37 percent) than those in multi-family households (24 percent) and one-parent households (18 percent).
- Tamariki in one-parent households were more likely to be living in households with no access to telecommunications (13 percent) than those in multi-family and two-parent households (both 4 percent).

Figure 8

Telecommunications Access for Tamariki
By area, 2001

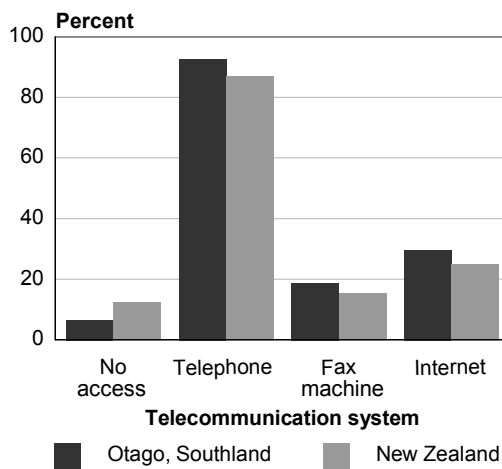
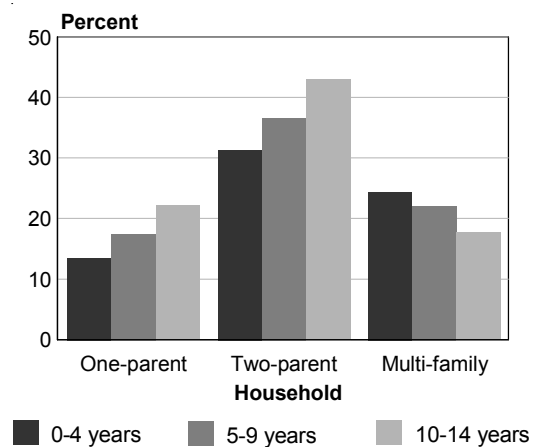


Figure 9

Internet Access for Tamariki
Otago and Southland Regions
By household composition and age, 2001



Motor Vehicle Access

- In 2001, 89 percent of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions were living in households with access to a motor vehicle, a slightly higher proportion than for tamariki nationally (86 percent).
- Otago and Southland tamariki in two-parent households were more likely to be living in a household with access to a motor vehicle (97 percent) than were those in multi-family or one-parent households (87 and 75 percent, respectively).

Ethnicity

One-parent families

- As figure 11 shows, 40 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in the Otago and Southland Regions 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 Otago and Southland whose parent identified as Māori was lower than the proportion for all tamariki nationally (60 and 79 percent, respectively).

Figure 10

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

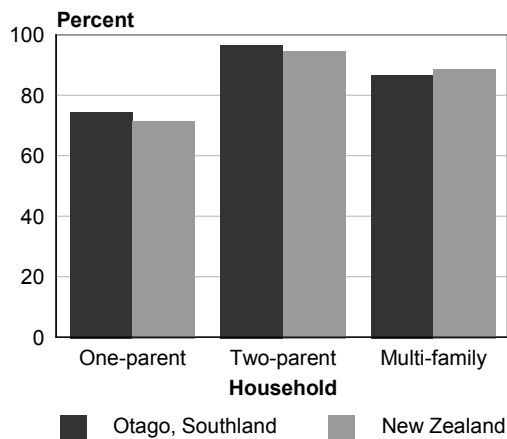
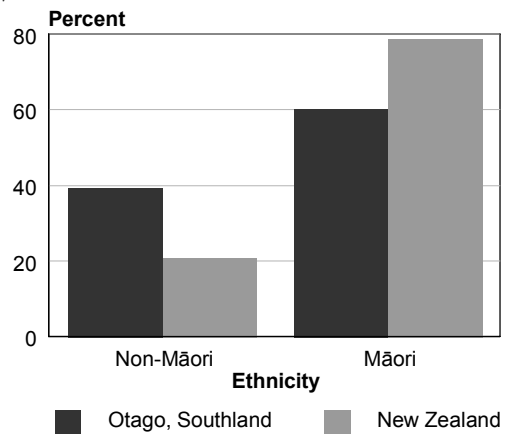


Figure 11

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



Two-parent families

- Two-parent family tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions showed very different proportions of parents identifying as Māori than tamariki nationally.
- Tamariki living in two-parent families in Otago and Southland were more likely to have only one parent identify as Māori than both parents (70 and 20 percent, respectively).
- Tamariki in Otago and Southland were considerably more likely than their national counterparts to be living in a two-parent family where only one parent identified as Māori (70 and 51 percent, respectively).
- Otago and Southland tamariki were considerably less likely than tamariki nationally to be living in a two-parent family where both parents identified as Māori (20 and 45 percent, respectively).
- There was a small proportion of tamariki for whom neither parent identified as Māori, both in Otago and Southland and nationally (9 and 5 percent, respectively).

Knowledge of Iwi

- The data presented in this section refers 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.
- Eighty percent of tamariki living in Otago and Southland knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census. This was slightly lower than the national figure for all tamariki (84 percent).

One-parent families

- In 2001, 81 percent of Otago and Southland tamariki in one-parent families lived with a parent who had knowledge of their own iwi. This was marginally lower than the national figure (83 percent).

Figure 12

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

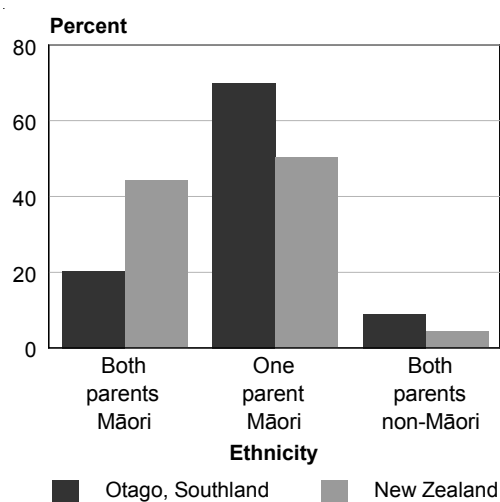
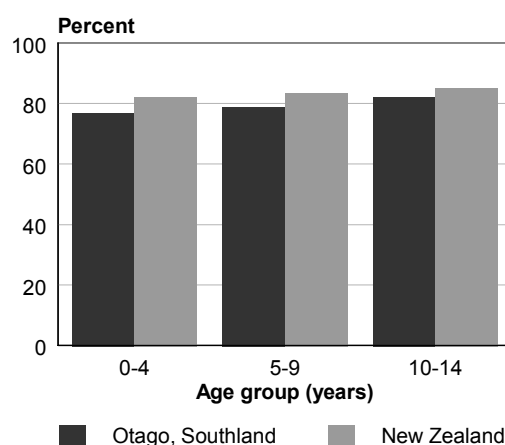


Figure 13

Iwi Knowledge for Tamariki
By area and age, 2001



Two-parent families

- Eighty percent of Otago and Southland tamariki in two-parent families had mothers who knew their own iwi (figure 14).
- Seventy-eight percent of Otago and Southland tamariki had fathers who had knowledge of their own iwi.
- Of the tamariki in Otago and Southland who had two parents with Māori descent, 73 percent had both parents with knowledge of their own iwi. This was lower than 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 Otago and Southland Regions 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 Otago and Southland were less likely than those in other households to speak te reo Māori. Twelve percent of tamariki living in two-parent households were able to speak te reo, compared with 19 percent of tamariki in one-parent households and 20 percent in multi-family households.
- As figure 15 shows, the ability of tamariki to speak te reo 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

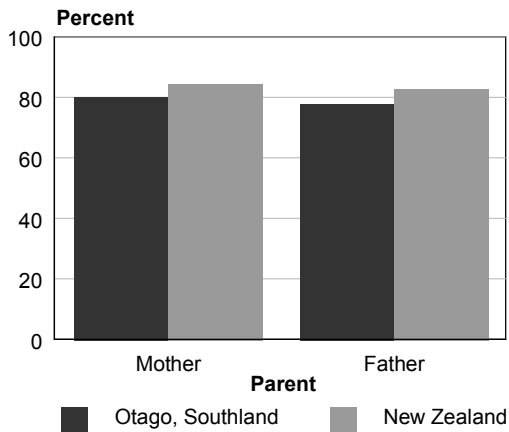
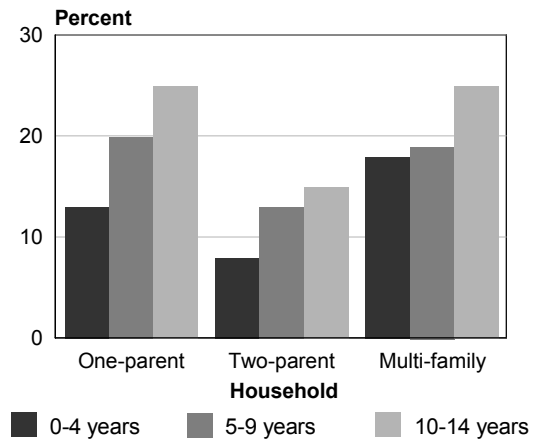


Figure 15

Tamariki Te Reo Māori Speakers
Otago and Southland Regions
By household composition and age, 2001



Education

One-parent families

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 57 percent of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions were living in one-parent families with a parent who held a formal educational qualification. This was higher than the national figure for tamariki (51 percent).
- Otago and Southland tamariki in one-parent families were most likely to be living with a parent whose highest educational attainment was a secondary school qualification (35 percent), followed by a vocational qualification (18 percent), and a bachelor's degree or higher (4 percent).
- The proportion of tamariki in one-parent families in which the parent had no qualifications increased with age of the parent, from 41 percent of tamariki with a parent aged 20–24 years, to 59 percent of those with a parent aged 45 years and over (figure 16).

Two-parent families

- Eighty-three percent of tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent who held a formal educational qualification; this was slightly higher than the national figure for all tamariki in two-parent families (79 percent).
- Thirty-nine percent tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent with a secondary school qualification while 32 percent had at least one parent with a vocational qualification. Only 12 percent had a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 16

Parental Qualification for One-Parent Family Tamariki
Otago and Southland Regions
By age, 2001

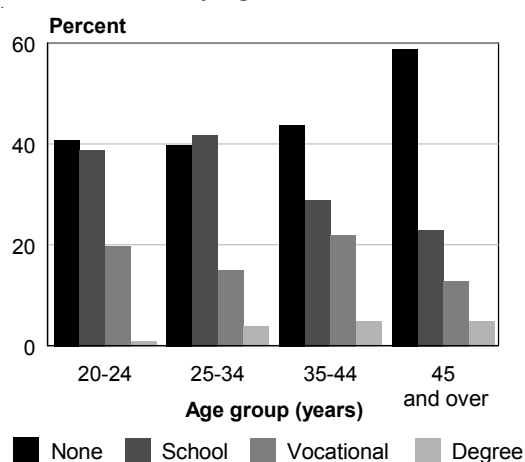
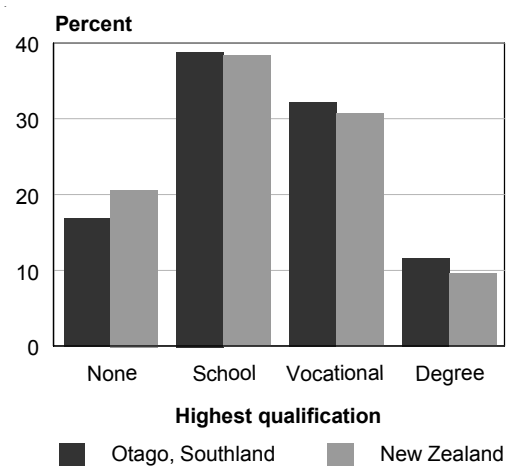


Figure 17

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



Employment

One-parent families

- In 2001, 45 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in the Otago and Southland Regions were living with a parent who was not in the labour force, and 13 percent were living with a parent who was unemployed and actively seeking work. Forty-two percent of tamariki were living with a parent who was employed.
- Tamariki in the older age groups were more likely than those at younger ages to be living with a sole parent who was a member of the labour force. The proportion of tamariki whose parent was not in the labour force dropped from 56 percent for tamariki aged 0–4 years, to 35 percent for those aged 10–14 years.
- Tamariki aged 10–14 years were more than twice as likely to have a parent in full-time employment as those aged 0–4 years (32 and 14 percent, respectively), as seen in figure 18.

Two-parent families

- In Otago and Southland, over half (58 percent) of tamariki in two-parent families had both parents employed in either full- or part-time work, while 33 percent had only one parent employed in either full- or part-time work.
- 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.
- Seven percent of tamariki in the Otago and Southland Regions in two-parent families had both parents who were not employed, a lower figure than for tamariki nationally (13 percent).

Figure 18

Parental Labour Force Status for One-Parent Family Tamariki
Otago and Southland Regions
By age, 2001

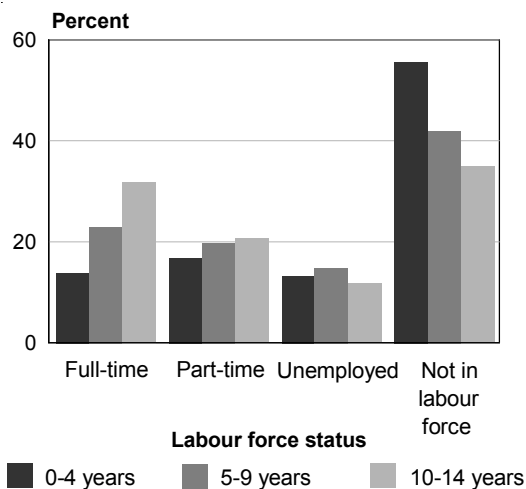
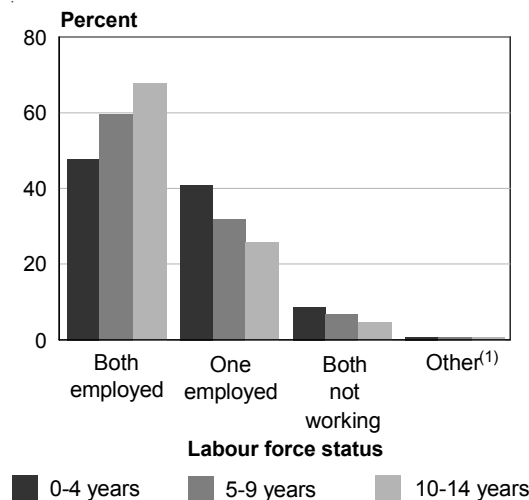


Figure 19

Parental Labour Force Status for Two-Parent Family Tamariki
Otago and Southland Regions
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, Otago and Southland tamariki in two-parent families were more than twice as likely to have fathers in full-time employment as mothers (83 and 35 percent, respectively).
- Otago and Southland tamariki living in two-parent families were slightly more likely to have mothers than fathers who were unemployed at the time of the 2001 Census (5 and 3 percent, respectively).
- Tamariki were far more likely to have a mother who was not participating in the labour force than a father (29 and 9 percent, respectively). This is most likely 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 Otago and Southland Regions containing tamariki was \$35,500 in 2001. This was \$200 lower than that for all tamariki in New Zealand.
- As expected, one-parent households containing tamariki had the lowest median annual household income (\$17,300), followed by two-parent households (\$46,100) and multi-family households (\$48,100).
- For Otago and Southland tamariki in one-parent and two-parent households the median household income was similar to that for tamariki nationally. Tamariki in multi-family households had median incomes which were \$10,800 less than their national counterparts (figure 21).

Figure 20

Parental Labour Force Status for Two-Parent Family Tamariki
Otago and Southland Regions
By sex, 2001

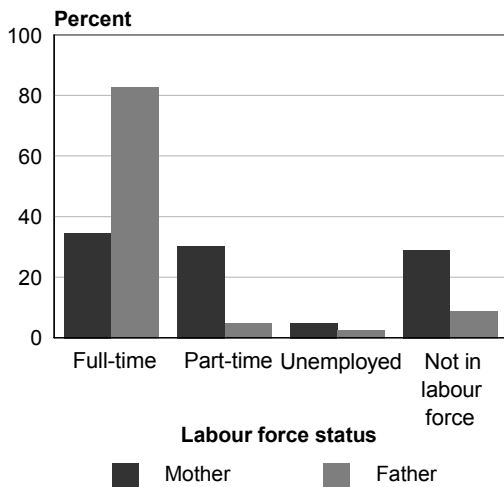
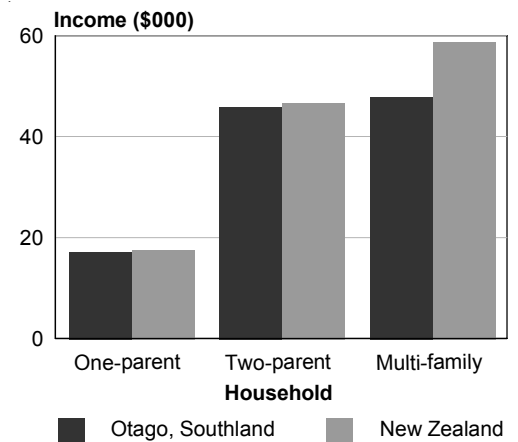


Figure 21

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.
- Three in 10 (30 percent) Otago and Southland tamariki in two-parent households lived in households where the sole source of income was wages or salaries, compared with 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 Otago and Southland were more likely to be living in households that received income from this source than were tamariki nationally (79 and 72 percent, respectively).
- Otago and Southland tamariki were less likely to live in households receiving income from government benefits than were tamariki nationally (53 and 63 percent, respectively).
- Just over a quarter (27 percent) of tamariki in two-parent households received income from self-employment or business, a higher proportion than for multi-family (17 percent) or one-parent households (6 percent).
- Government benefits were a common source of income for one-parent and multi-family households of Otago and Southland tamariki (83 and 89 percent, respectively). Tamariki in two-parent households were far less likely to be living in a household reporting income from government benefits (35 percent).

Figure 22

Sources of Household Income for Tamariki
By area, 2001

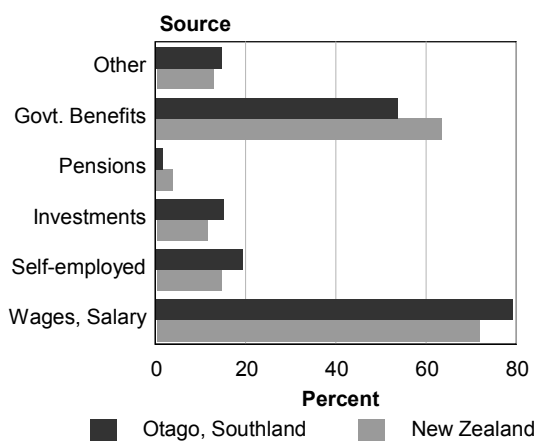


Table 1

Sources of Household Income for Tamariki
Otago and Southland Regions
By household composition, 2001

	One-parent	Two-parent	Multi-family	Total
	Percentage			
Wages, Salary	58	90	83	79
Self-employed	6	27	17	19
Investments	4	21	10	15
Pensions	1	1	5	1
Govt. Benefits	83	35	89	53
Other	11	16	23	14

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).

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