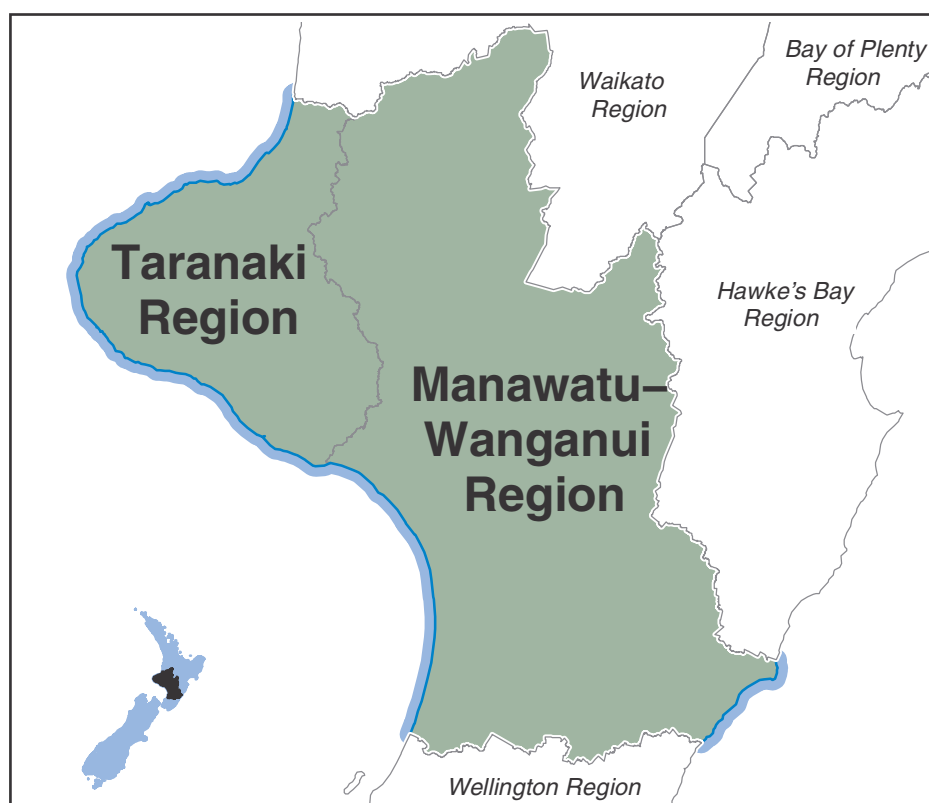


Tamariki

Taranaki and Manawatu- Wanganui 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 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 and small parts of Taupo District and Waitomo District. These regions have been combined in this report due to relatively small Māori populations.

The percentage of children in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui who identified as Māori was similar to the national average. This influenced many other similarities between the region and national figures throughout this report. Eleven percent of all tamariki in New Zealand resided there.

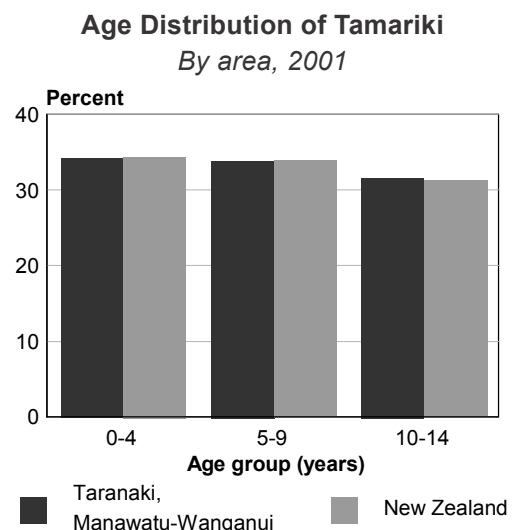
Summary for the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions

- Twenty-eight percent (19,656) of all children in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions were tamariki.
- Forty percent of the Māori ethnic group in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were tamariki, slightly above the national average for all tamariki (37 percent).
- As figure 1 shows, the age distribution for tamariki in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui almost reflects the national pattern for tamariki, the proportion of the population decreasing with increasing age of the child.
- Fifty-six percent (10,923) of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki lived in two-parent families, and 44 percent (8,511) lived in one-parent families.
- Fifty-four percent of tamariki in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui lived in two-parent households, 38 percent were in one-parent households and 7 percent were in multi-family households.
- In 2001, 55 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki were living in rental accommodation, similar to the national average of 56 percent.
- Twenty-two percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki were living in crowded households, lower than the national figure for all tamariki (28 percent).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in two-parent families were more likely to have only one parent (51 percent) identify as Māori than both parents (43 percent).
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were less likely than those in other household compositions to speak te reo Māori.
- Thirty-eight percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki living in two-parent families had at least one parent with a secondary school qualification, and 31 percent had a parent with a

vocational qualification. Nine percent had a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher.

- In 2001, of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in one-parent families, 49 percent were living with a parent who was not in the labour force, 16 percent were living with a parent who was unemployed and actively seeking work and 35 percent of tamariki 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 Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui containing tamariki was \$3,200 lower than the national average for all households containing tamariki.
- Wages and salaries were the most common source of income received by households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui containing tamariki.

Figure 1



Family Type

- In 2001, 56 percent (10,923) of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions lived in two-parent families. This was the same as the national figure of 56 percent (102,048).
- Forty-four percent (8,511) of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki lived in one-parent families, the same as the national figure of 44 percent (80,373).
- Of those tamariki in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui living in one-parent families, 86 percent were in the care of their mother.
- One-parent fathers of tamariki were on average older than one-parent mothers. Nineteen percent of tamariki in one-parent families had fathers aged 45 years and over, while 8 percent had mothers in this age group.
- Tamariki in two-parent families tended to have older mothers than those in one-parent families. Forty-seven percent of two-parent 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, around half (54 percent) of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions lived in two-parent households. Thirty-eight percent were in one-parent households and 7 percent were in multi-family households.
- The distribution of tamariki across different household compositions in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui was similar to the national distribution, as seen in figure 3.

Figure 2

Age of Mother of Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By family type, 2001

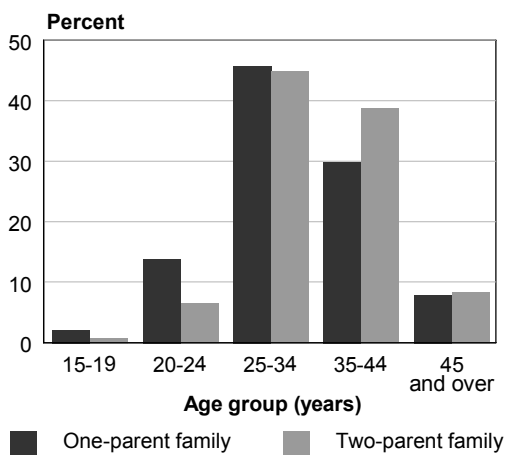
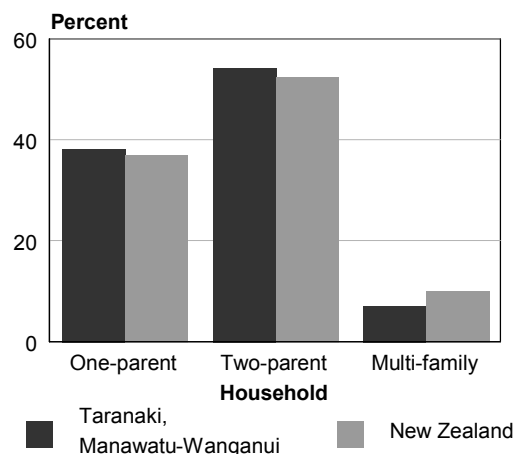


Figure 3

Household Composition for Tamariki
By area, 2001



- 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, 55 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions tamariki were living in rental accommodation, similar to the national proportion (56 percent).
- The proportion of tamariki living in a dwelling owned by a member of the household increased with age of the child, from 38 percent in the 0–4 year age group to 52 percent in the 10–14 years age group.
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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 (57 percent) followed by tamariki in multi-family households (51 percent). Tamariki in one-parent households were the least likely to live in a dwelling owned by a household member (27 percent).

Figure 4

Household Composition for Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By age, 2001

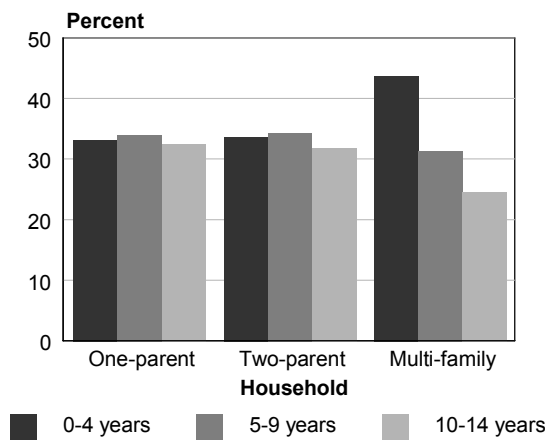
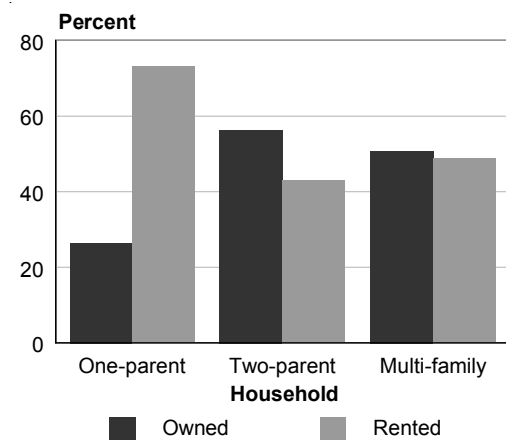


Figure 5

Household Composition for Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By tenure of dwelling, 2001

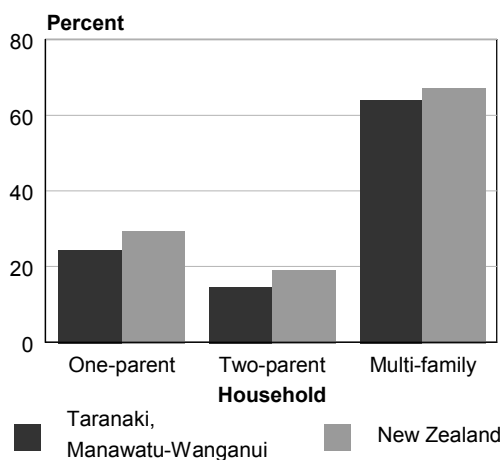


Crowding

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 22 percent of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions were living in crowded households (see Glossary), lower than the national figure for all tamariki (28 percent). This was true across all household compositions.
- Tamariki in multi-family households were the most likely to be living in crowded households (64 percent), followed by those in one-parent households (25 percent). Fifteen percent of tamariki in two-parent households were living in crowded conditions.
- Forty-two percent of tamariki in crowded households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were living in one-parent households, 37 percent were in two-parent households and 21 percent were in multi-family households.

Figure 6

Household Composition for Tamariki in Crowded Households
By area, 2001

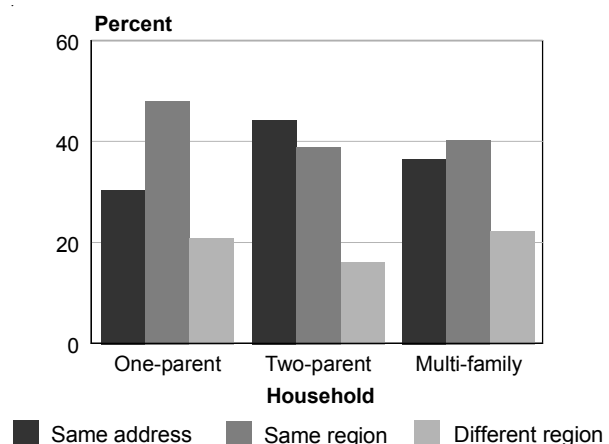


Mobility

- In the 2001 Census, individuals were asked for their usual residence five years ago; therefore allowing for 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-three percent of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions changed address within the regions in the five years preceding the 2001 Census. A further 39 percent remained at the same address and 19 percent moved to Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui from a different region.
- Tamariki in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were more likely (19 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 multi-family households were the most likely of all households to have moved to Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui from a different region between censuses (23 percent), followed by those in one-parent and two-parent households (21 and 16 percent respectively).
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were the most likely of all households to have stayed at the same address between censuses (45 percent), followed by those in multi-family and one-parent households (37 and 31 percent, respectively).
- In 2001, tamariki in one-parent households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were the most likely of all households to have shifted addresses within the same regions (48 percent).

Figure 7

Household Composition for Tamariki Aged 5–14 Years
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions Compared with 1996 usual residence, 2001



Telecommunications Access

- Eighty-seven percent of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions were living in homes that had access to a telephone, the same as the national figure for tamariki.
- Levels of Internet access for tamariki were similar in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui to the national figure (24 and 25 percent, respectively) as shown in figure 8.
- In 2001, Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki aged 10–14 years had the highest levels of household Internet access (28 percent), followed by those aged 5–9 years (24 percent) and 0–4 years (21 percent).
- Tamariki living in two-parent households were more likely to have Internet access in the home (32 percent) than were those in multi-family households (22 percent) and one-parent households (13 percent).
- Tamariki in one-parent households were more likely to be living in households with no access to telecommunications (22 percent) than were those in multi-family and two-parent households (12 and 6 percent, respectively).

Figure 8

Telecommunications Access for Tamariki
By area, 2001

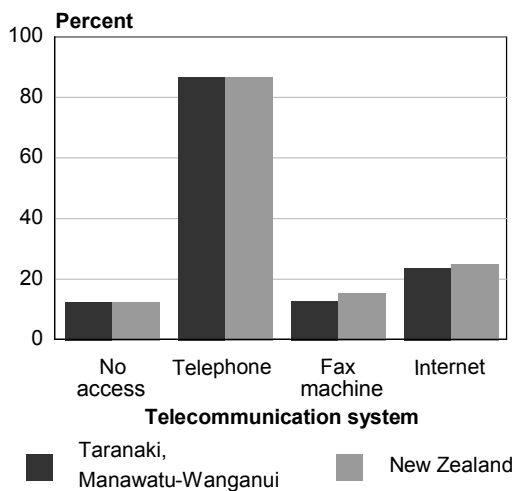
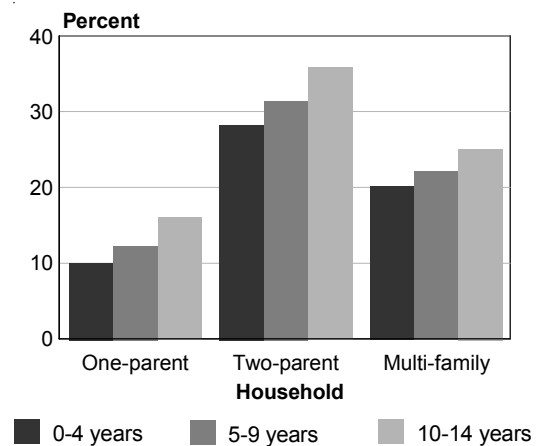


Figure 9

Internet Access for Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By household composition and age, 2001



Motor Vehicle Access

- In 2001, 86 percent of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions were living in households with access to a motor vehicle, the same figure as for tamariki nationally.
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in two-parent households were more likely to be living in a household with access to a motor vehicle (96 percent) than were those in multi-family and one-parent households (87 and 71 percent, respectively).

Ethnicity

One-parent families

- As figure 11 shows, 23 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions lived with a parent who did not identify as Māori. A likely explanation for this is that the non-resident parent identified as Māori.
- The proportion of tamariki in one-parent families in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui whose parent identified as Māori was similar to the proportion for all tamariki nationally (77 and 79 percent, respectively).

Figure 10

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

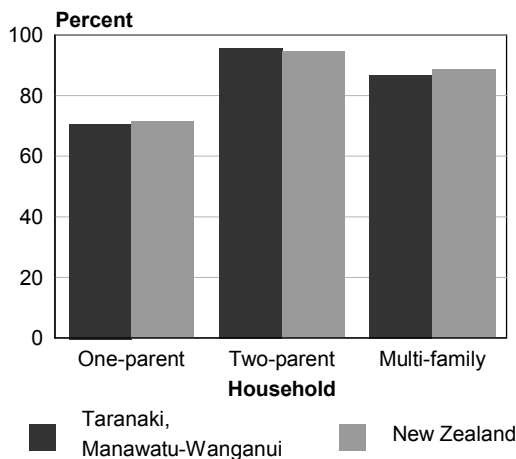
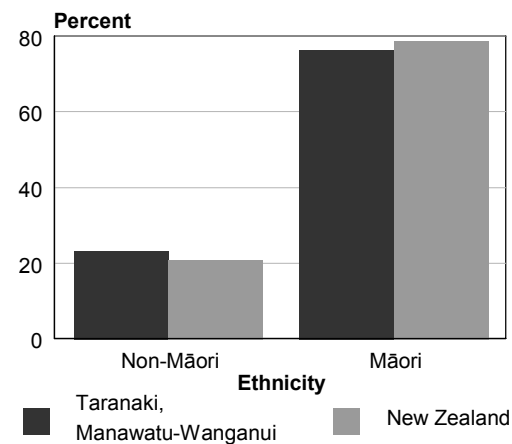


Figure 11

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



Two-parent families

- Tamariki living in two-parent families in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were more likely to have one parent identify as Māori than both parents (51 and 43 percent, respectively).
- Tamariki living in two-parent families in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui had a similar likelihood to those nationally to be in a family where both parents identified as Māori (43 and 45 percent, respectively).
- The proportion of tamariki in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui living in a two-parent family where only one parent identified as Māori was identical to the national figure (51 percent).
- There was a small proportion of tamariki for whom neither parent identified as Māori, both in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui and nationally (5 percent).

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.
- Four out of five tamariki living in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census (80 percent). This was slightly lower than the national figure for all tamariki (84 percent).
- For Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki knowledge of iwi increased slightly with age (figure 13).

One-parent families

- In 2001, 80 percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in one-parent families lived with a parent who had knowledge of their own iwi. This was lower than the national figure (83 percent).

Figure 12

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

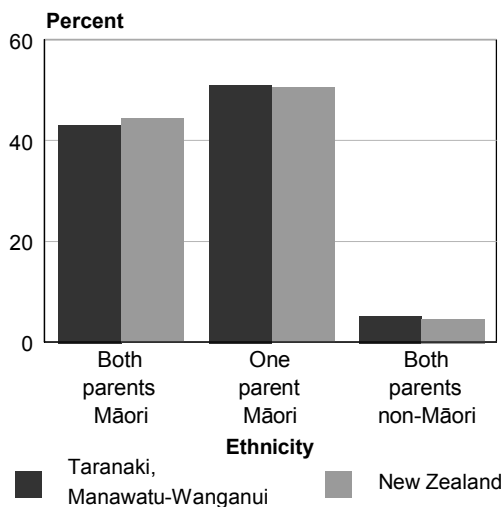
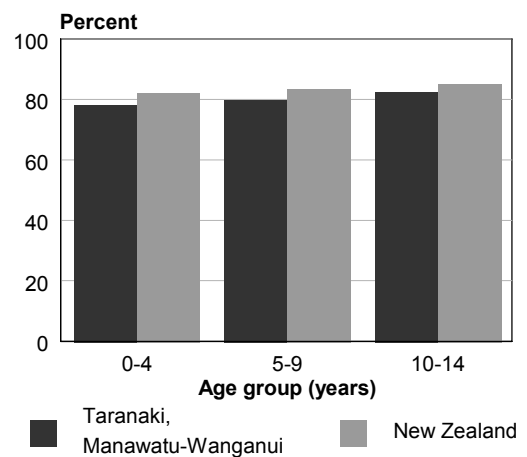


Figure 13

Iwi Knowledge for Tamariki
By area and age, 2001



Two-parent families

- Eighty-one percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in two-parent families had mothers who knew their own iwi. Seventy-nine percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki had fathers who had knowledge of their own iwi (figure 14).
- These figures for Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in two-parent families were slightly lower than the figures for mothers and fathers nationally (85 and 83 percent, respectively).
- Of the tamariki in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui who had two parents with Māori descent, 70 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, 20 percent of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions who were old enough to speak could hold a conversation about everyday things in te reo Māori, the same as the national figure for all tamariki.
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were less likely than those in other households to speak te reo. Twenty-four percent of tamariki living in multi-family households and 23 percent in one-parent households were able to speak te reo, compared with 17 percent of tamariki in two-parent households.
- As figure 15 shows, the ability of tamariki to speak te reo increased with age for most 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

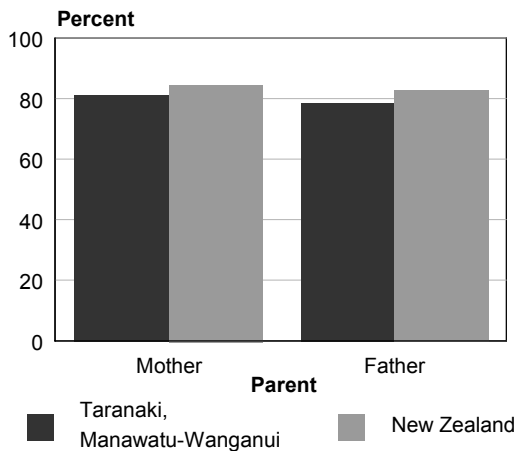
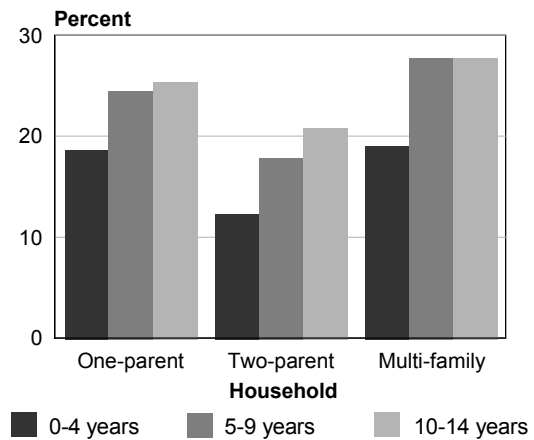


Figure 15

Tamariki Te Reo Māori Speakers
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By household composition and age, 2001



Education

One-parent families

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 50 percent of tamariki in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions in one-parent families were living with a parent who held a formal educational qualification. This was marginally lower than the national figure for tamariki (51 percent).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in one-parent families were most likely to be living with a parent whose highest educational attainment was a secondary school qualification (29 percent), followed by a vocational qualification (17 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 45 percent of tamariki with a parent aged 20–24 years, to 57 percent of those with a parent aged 45 years and over (figure 16).

Two-parent families

- Seventy-eight percent of tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent who held a formal educational qualification; this is similar to the national figure for all tamariki in two-parent families (79 percent).
- Almost four in 10 (38 percent) tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent with a secondary school qualification while about three in 10 (31 percent) had at least one parent with a vocational qualification. Only 9 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 16

Parental Qualification for One-Parent Family Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By age, 2001

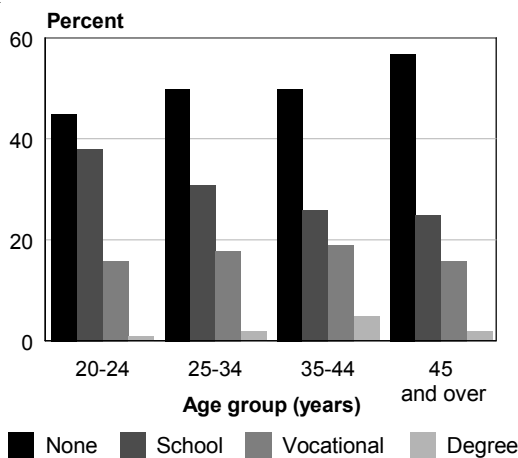
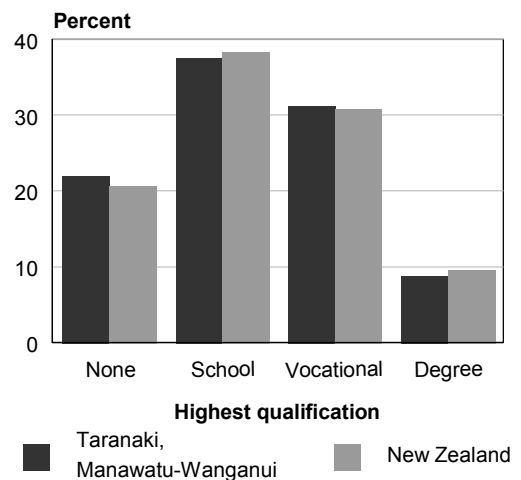


Figure 17

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



Employment

One-parent families

- In 2001, 49 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in the Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions 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. Over a third (35 percent) 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 sole parent who was a member of the labour force. The proportion of tamariki whose parents were not in the labour force dropped from 61 percent for tamariki aged 0–4 years, to 39 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 were those aged 0–4 years (25 and 12 percent, respectively), as seen in figure 18.

Two-parent families

- In Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui, 49 percent of tamariki in two-parent families had both parents employed in either full- or part-time work, the same as the national figure for all tamariki in this family type. Thirty-seven percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in two-parent families had only one parent employed, similar to the national figure (36 percent).
- 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.
- Twelve percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in two-parent families had both parents who were not employed, similar to the national figure (13 percent).

Figure 18

Parental Labour Force Status for One-Parent Family Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By age, 2001

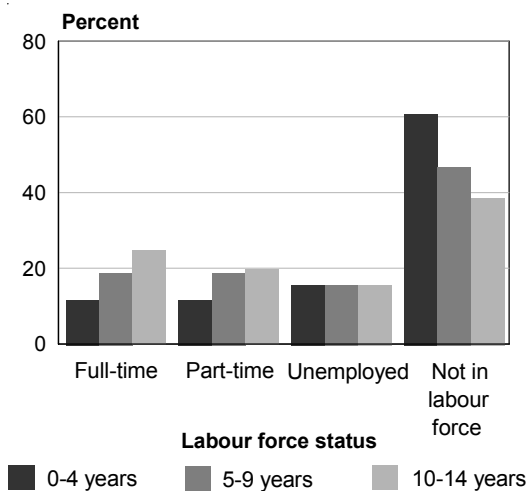
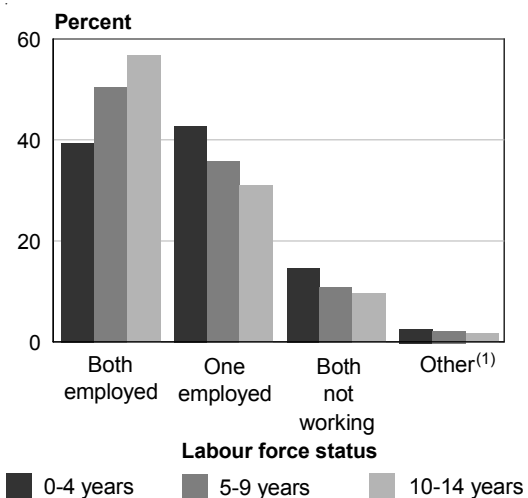


Figure 19

Parental Labour Force Status for Two-Parent Family Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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, tamariki in two-parent families in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were more than twice as likely to have fathers in full-time employment as mothers (74 and 33 percent, respectively).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui 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 (7 percent).
- Tamariki were far more likely to have a mother who was not participating in the labour force than a father (35 and 12 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 Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions containing tamariki was \$32,500 in 2001. This was \$3,200 lower than that for all tamariki in New Zealand.
- As expected, one-parent households containing tamariki had the lowest median annual household income (\$16,500), followed by two-parent households (\$44,700) and multi-family households (\$50,000).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in each household composition lived in households where the median household income was lower than for tamariki nationally (figure 21).

Figure 20

Parental Labour Force Status for Two-Parent Family Tamariki

Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By sex, 2001

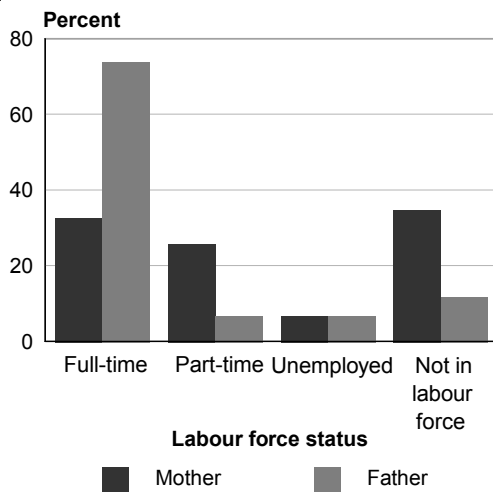
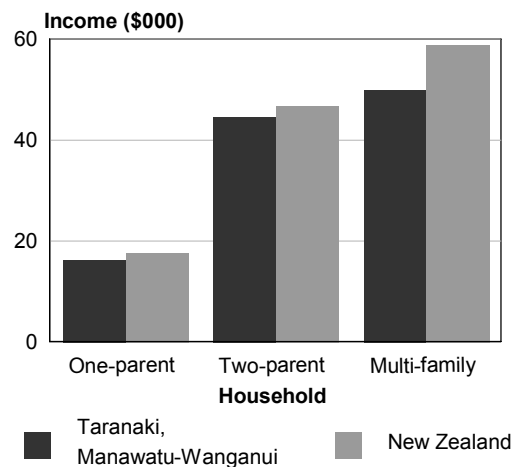


Figure 21

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 from 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.
- Thirty percent of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki in two-parent households lived in households where the sole source of income was wages or salaries, compared to just 9 percent of those in one-parent households.
- The most common source of income for households containing tamariki was wages and salaries. Tamariki in Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui were equally likely to be living in households that received income from this source as were tamariki nationally (71 and 72 percent, respectively).
- Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki were just as likely to live in households receiving income from government benefits as were tamariki nationally (63 percent).
- Eighteen percent of tamariki in two-parent households lived in households which received income from self-employment or business, a higher proportion than multi-family (10 percent) and one-parent households (4 percent).
- Government benefits were a common source of income for one-parent and multi-family households of Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui tamariki. Ninety-two percent of tamariki in multi-family households and 86 percent in one-parent households 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 (44 percent).

Figure 22

Sources of Household Income for Tamariki
By area, 2001

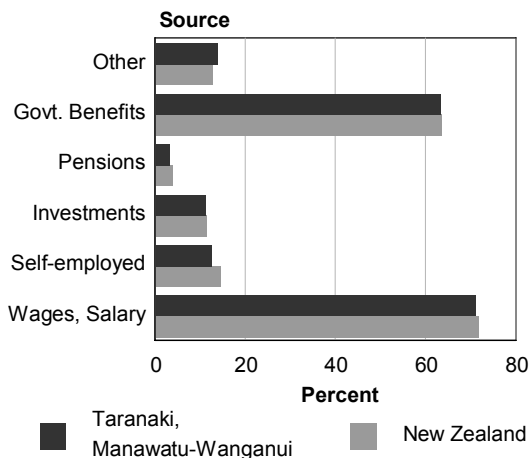


Table 1

Sources of Household Income for Tamariki
Taranaki and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions
By household composition, 2001

	One-parent	Two-parent	Multi-family	Total
	Percentage			
Wages, Salary	48	86	77	71
Self-employed	4	18	10	12
Investments	4	16	10	11
Pensions	3	2	11	3
Govt. Benefits	86	44	92	63
Other	10	15	22	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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