

Tamariki

Wellington Region



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.

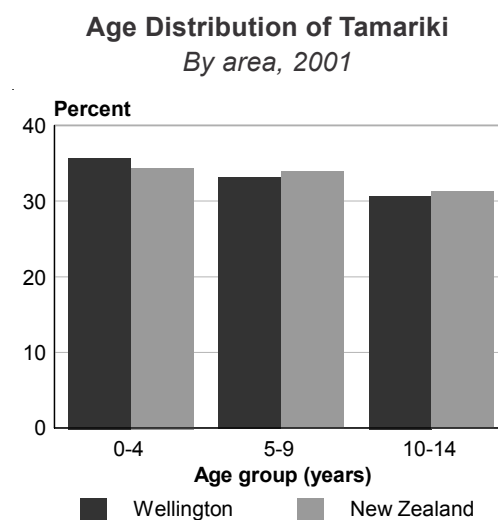
This report focuses on tamariki living in the Wellington Regional Council area, which in 2001 was made up of the following territorial authorities: Kapiti District, Porirua City, Wellington City, Lower Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, South Wairarapa District, Carterton District, Masterton District and a small part of the Tararua District.

The Wellington Region contained one tenth of the total New Zealand tamariki population.

Summary for the Wellington Region

- Twenty percent (17,712) of all children in the Wellington Region were tamariki.
- Thirty-seven percent of the Māori ethnic group in Wellington were tamariki, the same as the national average.
- In general, the age distribution for tamariki in Wellington reflected the national pattern for tamariki, the proportion of the population decreasing with increasing age of the child (figure 1).
- Fifty-seven percent (9,966) of Wellington tamariki lived in two-parent families, and 43 percent (7,476) lived in one-parent families.
- Around half (54 percent) of the tamariki in Wellington lived in two-parent households, 37 percent were in one-parent households and 9 percent were living in multi-family households.
- Forty-five percent of Wellington tamariki over five years old changed address within the region, in the five years preceding the 2001 Census. A further 40 percent remained at the same address and 15 percent moved into Wellington from a different region.
- Wellington tamariki in two-parent families were less likely to have both parents identify as Māori than were tamariki nationally (33 and 45 percent, respectively).
- Tamariki in two-parent households in Wellington were less likely than those in other household compositions to speak te reo Māori.
- Thirty-eight percent of Wellington tamariki in two-parent families had at least one-parent with a secondary school qualification while thirty-two percent had a parent with a vocational qualification. Fifteen percent had a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher, the highest figure for any region in New Zealand.
- In Wellington, 55 percent of tamariki in two-parent families had both parents employed, higher than the national figure (49 percent). Thirty-four percent of Wellington tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent employed in either full- or part-time work, similar to the national figure (36 percent).
- The median annual household income (half the incomes are above this level and half below) for households in Wellington containing tamariki was \$6,100 greater than the national average for all households containing tamariki.
- Wages and salaries were the most common source of income received by households in Wellington containing tamariki.

Figure 1



Family Type

- In 2001, 57 percent (9,966) of tamariki in the Wellington Region lived in two-parent families. This was similar to the national figure of 56 percent (102,048).
- Forty-three percent (7,476) of Wellington tamariki lived in one-parent families, similar to the national figure of 44 percent (80,373).
- Of those tamariki in Wellington 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. Sixteen 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-one percent of two-parent tamariki had mothers aged 35 years and over, compared with 39 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, 54 percent of tamariki in the Wellington Region lived in two-parent households. Thirty-seven percent were living in one-parent households and a further 9 percent were living in multi-family households.
- The distribution of tamariki across different household compositions in Wellington was similar to the national distribution, as seen in figure 3.

Figure 2

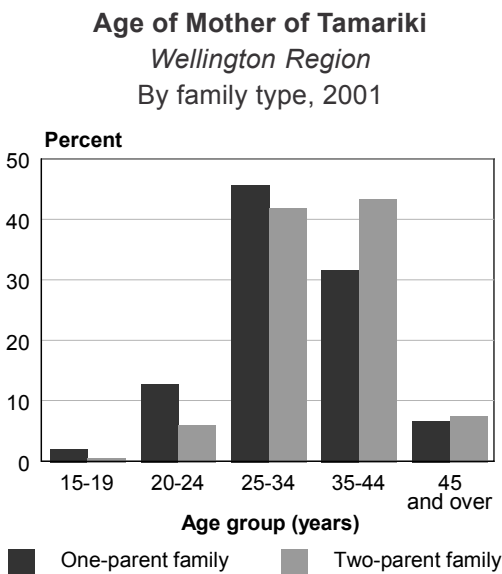
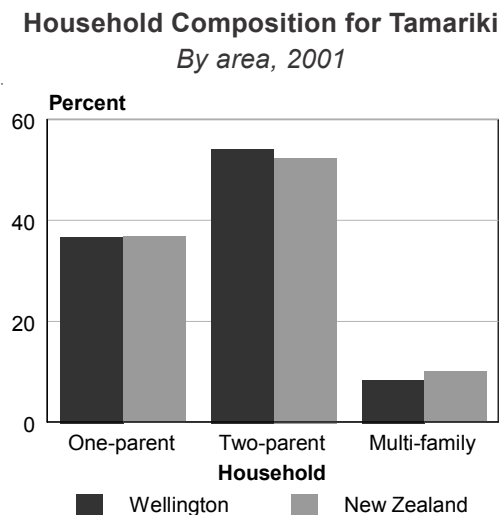


Figure 3



- 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, 56 percent of the Wellington Region tamariki were living in rental accommodation, the same figure as nationally.
- The proportion of tamariki living in a dwelling owned by a member of the household increased with age of the child, from 39 percent in the 0–4 years age group to 50 percent in the 10–14 years age group.
- Wellington tamariki in two-parent households were more likely than those in other household composition, to live in a dwelling owned (with or without a mortgage) by a member of the household (58 percent). Tamariki in one-parent households were the least likely to live in a dwelling owned by a household member (23 percent).

Figure 4

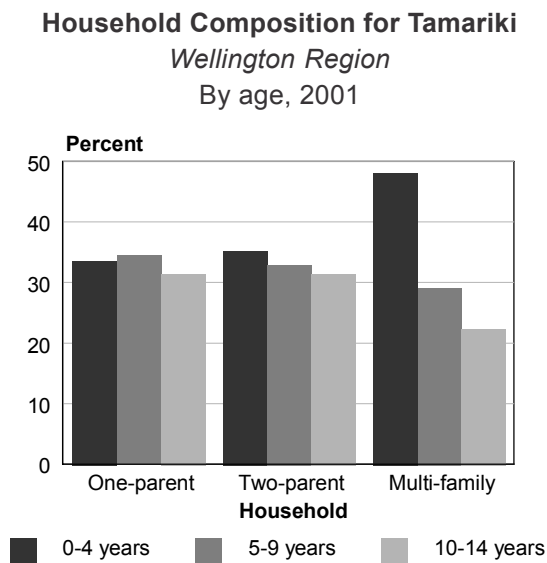
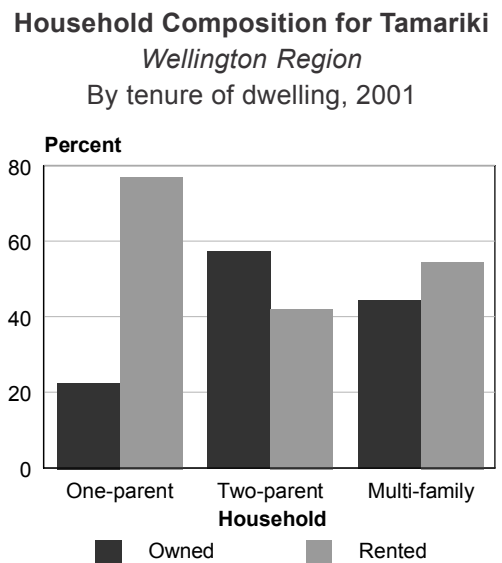


Figure 5

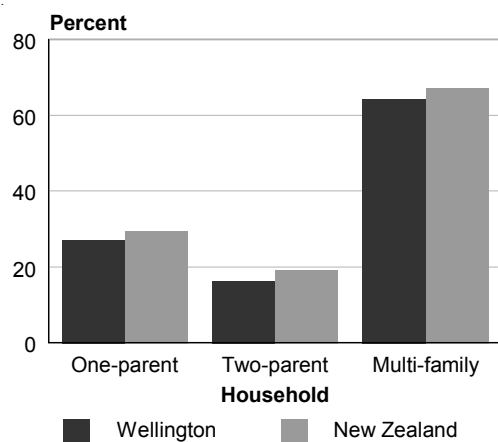


Crowding

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 25 percent of tamariki in the Wellington Region were living in crowded households (see Glossary), slightly lower than the national figure for all tamariki (28 percent).
- Tamariki in multi-family households were the most likely to be living in crowded households (64 percent), followed by those in one-parent households (27 percent). Seventeen percent of tamariki in two-parent households were living in crowded conditions.
- Forty-one percent of tamariki in crowded households in Wellington were living in one-parent households, 37 percent were living in two-parent households, and 22 percent were in multi-family households.

Figure 6

Household Composition for Tamariki in Crowded Households
By area, 2001

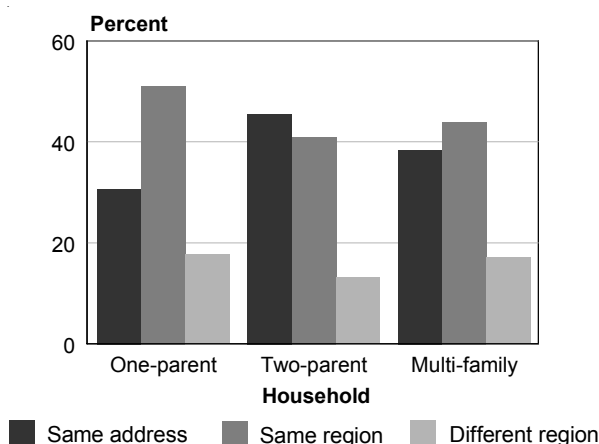


Mobility

- 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-five percent of tamariki in the Wellington Region changed address within the region in the five years preceding the 2001 Census. A further 40 percent remained at the same address and 15 percent moved to Wellington from a different region.
- Tamariki in Wellington were as likely (15 percent) as tamariki nationally (16 percent) to have moved from a different region. They were also just as likely to have stayed in the same address as tamariki nationally (both 40 percent).
- Tamariki in one-parent households were the most likely to have moved to Wellington from a different region between censuses (18 percent), followed by tamariki living in multi-family and two-parent households (17 and 13 percent, respectively).
- Wellington tamariki in two-parent households were the most likely to have stayed at the same address between censuses (46 percent), followed by multi-family households (39 percent). Those in one-parent households were considerably less likely to be living at the same address (31 percent).
- In 2001, tamariki from one-parent households in Wellington were the most likely to have shifted addresses within the same region (51 percent).

Figure 7

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



Telecommunications Access

- Ninety-two percent of tamariki in the Wellington Region were living in homes with access to a telephone, slightly higher than the national figure (87 percent).
- Levels of Internet access for tamariki were higher in Wellington than nationally (32 and 25 percent, respectively) as shown in figure 8.
- In 2001, Wellington tamariki aged 10–14 years had the highest levels of household Internet access (35 percent), followed by those aged 5–9 years (32 percent) and 0–4 years (30 percent).
- Tamariki living in two-parent households were more likely to have Internet access in the home (42 percent) than were those in multi-family households (26 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 (15 percent) than were those living in multi-family or two-parent households (8 and 4 percent, respectively).

Figure 8

Telecommunications Access for Tamariki
By area, 2001

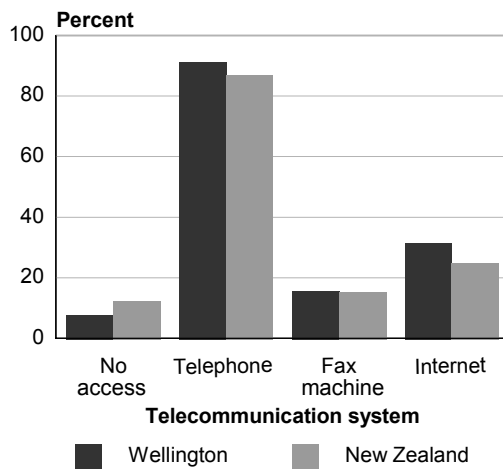
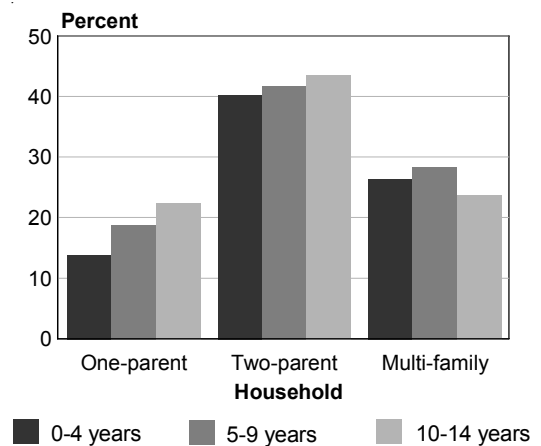


Figure 9

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



Motor Vehicle Access

- In 2001, 84 percent of tamariki in the Wellington Region were living in households with access to a motor vehicle, similar to the national figure (86 percent).
- Wellington 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 living in multi-family or one-parent households (84 and 69 percent, respectively).

Ethnicity

One-parent families

- As figure 11 shows, 26 percent of tamariki in one-parent families in the Wellington 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 Wellington whose parent identified as Māori was slightly lower than the proportion for tamariki nationally (74 and 79 percent, respectively) and the lowest for any region in the North Island.

Figure 10

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

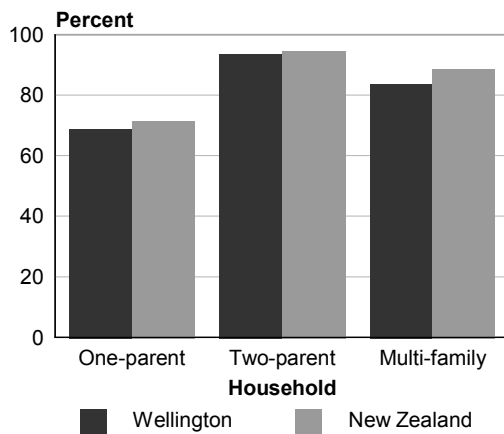
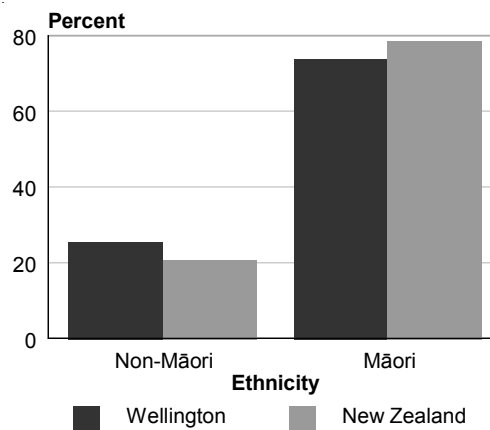


Figure 11

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



Two-parent families

- Tamariki living in two-parent families in Wellington were more likely to have only one parent who identified as Māori than two (62 and 33 percent, respectively). This highlights the large proportion of tamariki who are living in mixed-ethnicity households.
- Wellington tamariki in two-parent families were less likely to have both parents identify as Māori (33 percent) than were tamariki nationally (45 percent), or tamariki in all other regions in the North Island.
- Tamariki in Wellington living in two-parent families were more likely than tamariki nationally to have only one parent who identified as Māori (62 and 51 percent, respectively).
- There was a small proportion of tamariki for whom neither parent identified as Māori, both in Wellington 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.
- Eighty-five percent of tamariki living in the Wellington Region knew their iwi at the time of the 2001 Census. This was similar to the national figure for all tamariki (84 percent).
- For Wellington tamariki, knowledge of iwi increased slightly with age (figure 13).

One-parent families

- In 2001, 85 percent of Wellington 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

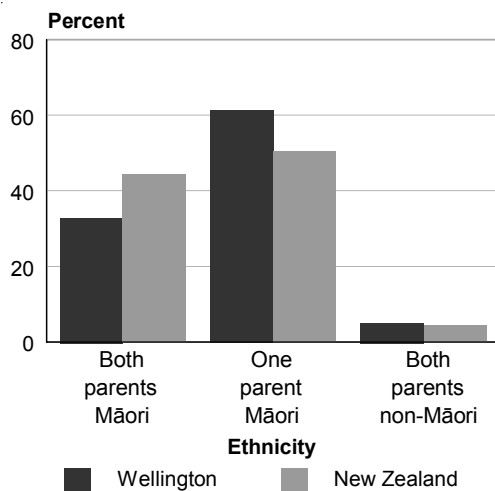
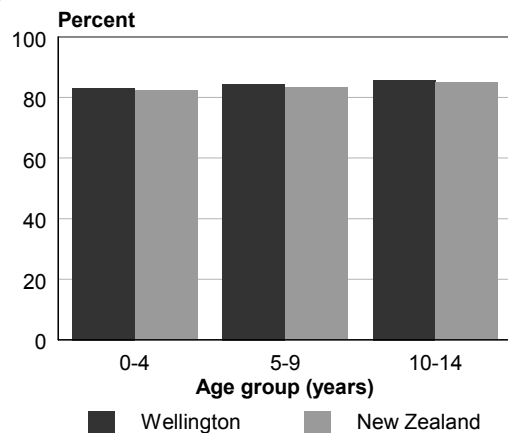


Figure 13

Iwi Knowledge for Tamariki
By area and age, 2001



Two-parent families

- Eighty-six percent of Wellington tamariki in two-parent families had mothers who knew their own iwi. Eighty-five percent of Wellington tamariki in two-parent families had fathers who had knowledge of their own iwi (figure 14).
- These figures for Wellington tamariki in two-parent families were slightly higher than the figures for mothers and fathers nationally (85 and 83 percent, respectively).
- Of tamariki in Wellington who had two parents with Māori descent, 78 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, 20 percent of tamariki in the Wellington Region 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 Wellington were less likely than those in other households to speak te reo Māori. Twenty-four percent of tamariki living in multi-family households and 23 percent living in one-parent households were able to speak te reo Māori, compared with 17 percent of tamariki living in two-parent 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

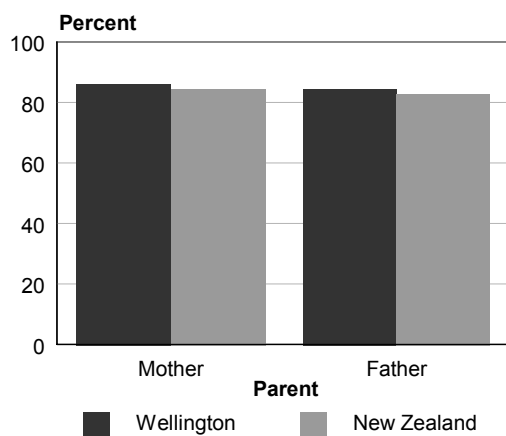
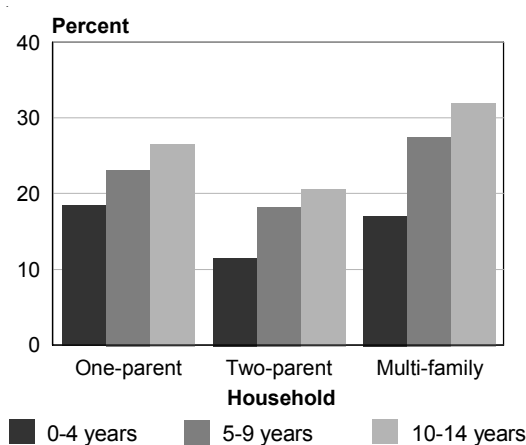


Figure 15

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



Education

One-parent families

- At the time of the 2001 Census, 55 percent of tamariki in the Wellington Region in one-parent families were living with a parent who held a formal educational qualification. This was slightly higher than the national figure for tamariki (51 percent).
- Wellington tamariki in one-parent families were most likely to be with a parent whose highest educational attainment was a secondary school qualification (33 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 the age of the parent, from 41 percent of tamariki with a parent aged 20–24 years, to 53 percent of those with a parent aged 45 years and over (figure 16).

Two-parent families

- Eighty-four percent of tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent who held a formal educational qualification; this was higher than the national figure for all tamariki living in two-parent families (79 percent).
- Over a third (38 percent) of tamariki in two-parent families had at least one parent with a secondary school qualification, while around a third (32 percent) had at least one parent with a vocational qualification. Fifteen percent had a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher, the highest figure for any region in New Zealand.

Figure 16

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

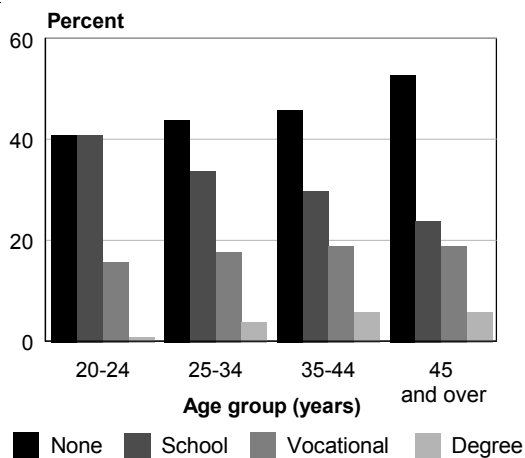
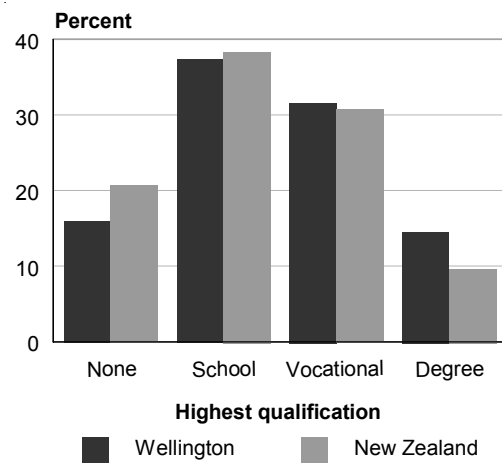


Figure 17

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



Employment

One-parent families

- In 2001, 45 percent of Wellington Region tamariki in one-parent families were living with a parent who was not in the labour force, a slightly lower figure than nationally (49 percent). Fifteen percent of Wellington tamariki in a one-parent family were with a parent who was unemployed and actively seeking work, similar to the national figure (16 percent). Forty percent of Wellington tamariki were with a parent who was employed, a higher figure than for tamariki nationally (35 percent).
- 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 parent was not in the labour force dropped from 56 percent for tamariki aged 0–4 years, to 36 percent for those aged 10–14 years.
- Tamariki aged 10–14 years were almost twice as likely to have a parent in full-time employment as were those aged 0–4 years (32 and 17 percent, respectively), as seen in figure 18.

Two-parent families

- In Wellington, 55 percent of tamariki in two-parent families had both parents employed in either full- or part-time work, higher than the national figure for all tamariki in this family type (49 percent). Thirty-four percent of Wellington 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.
- One in 10 Wellington tamariki 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 Wellington Region
By age, 2001

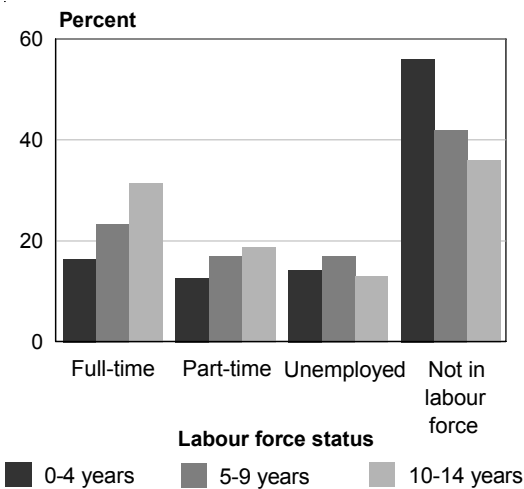
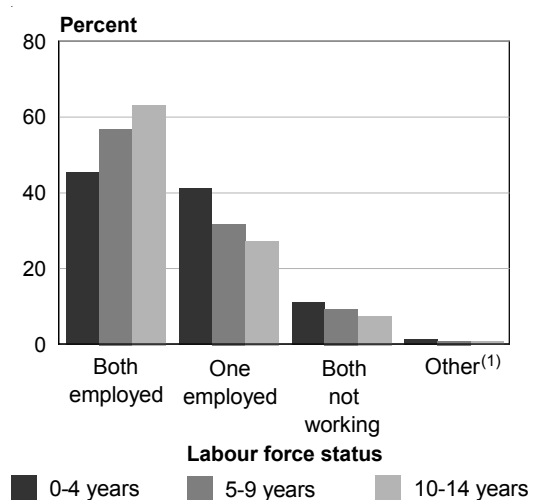


Figure 19

Parental Labour Force Status for Two-Parent Family Tamariki Wellington 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 Wellington were twice as likely to have fathers in full-time employment as mothers (78 and 39 percent, respectively).
- Wellington tamariki living in two-parent families were equally likely to have fathers who were unemployed as mothers at the time of the 2001 Census (7 and 6 percent, respectively).
- Tamariki were far more likely to have a mother who was not participating in the labour force than a father (31 and 10 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 Wellington Region containing tamariki was \$41,800 in 2001. This was \$6,100 higher than that for all tamariki in New Zealand.
- As expected, one-parent households containing tamariki had the lowest median annual household income (\$19,600), followed by two-parent households (\$54,800) and multi-family households (\$66,100).
- Wellington 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 Wellington Region
By sex, 2001

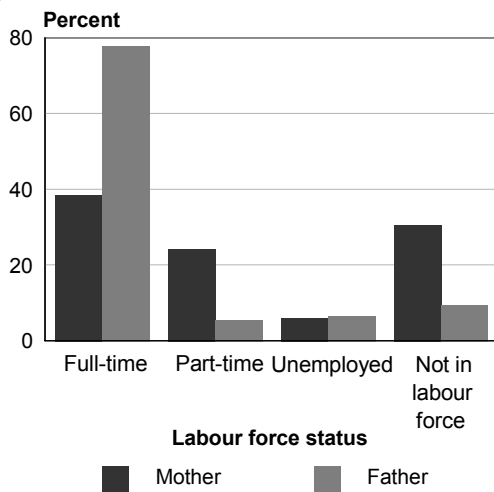
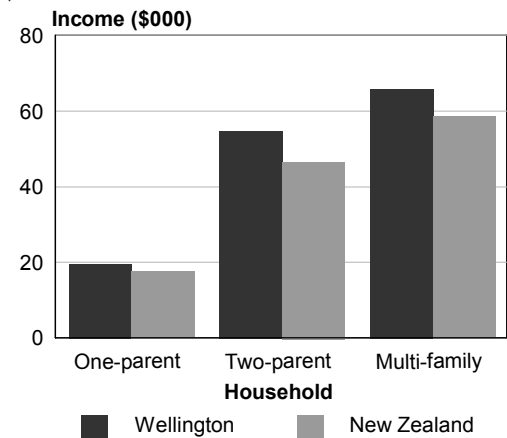


Figure 21

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 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 Wellington tamariki in two-parent households lived in households where the sole source of income was wages or salaries, compared with just 11 percent of those in one-parent households.
- The most common source of income for households containing tamariki was wages and salaries. Tamariki in Wellington were slightly more likely to be living in households that received income from this source than were tamariki nationally (75 and 72 percent, respectively).
- Wellington tamariki were less likely to live in households receiving income from government benefits than were tamariki nationally (57 and 63 percent, respectively).
- Around a quarter (24 percent) of tamariki in two-parent households received income from self-employment or business, a higher proportion than those in multi-family (15 percent) and one-parent households (5 percent).
- Government benefits were a common source of income for one-parent and multi-family households of Wellington tamariki. Eighty-six percent of tamariki living in multi-family households and 83 percent living 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 (36 percent).

Figure 22

Sources of Household Income for Tamariki By area, 2001



Table 1

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

	One-parent	Two-parent	Multi-family	Total
	Percentage			
Wages, Salary	53	89	83	75
Self-employed	5	24	15	17
Investments	5	20	12	14
Pensions	3	3	11	3
Govt. Benefits	83	36	86	57
Other	10	14	19	13

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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