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New Zealand Regions, 1986-2001: Household and Families, and their Dwellings

Pool, I., Baxendine, S., Cochrane, W., Lindop, J.



**University of Waikato
Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato
HAMILTON NEW ZEALAND**

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NEW ZEALAND REGIONS, 1986-2001: HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, AND THEIR DWELLINGS

Pool, I., Baxendine, S., Cochrane, W., Lindop, J.

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Abstract

Household structures and patterns of home ownership can have important implications for the wellbeing of populations. This paper explores regional differences in Household Structure and Home ownership for the period 1986 to 2001. Over this period there have been some major changes in the distribution of different household structures with a move away from the Two-parent household to other household types, such as Couple Only and Single-person households. Over the same period rates of home ownership have dropped. This paper shows that the patterns and trends for household structures and dwelling tenure vary significantly between regions. This reflects both overall national trends and inequalities between regions.

Keywords: Households, Families, Tenure, Regions, New Zealand

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This is part of the FRST-funded New Demographic Directions Programme. The paper will be included in a monograph entitled *Developing Underdevelopment and Geographical Disparities: A Social Demography of New Zealand Regions*. (Hamilton: Population Studies Centre) that will synthesise the results presented in topic-specific discussion papers. For a full list of this specific series, please see at the back of this booklet.

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1. Introduction

This working paper is part of a large project, funded by the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology (FoRST), being undertaken by the Population Studies Centre. This project explores the links between different sorts of population transitions, social transformations of various kinds and changes in the political economy of New Zealand's regions between the 1980s and the dawn of the 21st century. It relates to a period of rapid change at the end of which the regional architecture of the country was dramatically different from the way it had been in 1985, representing a radical departure from the preceding decades.

This particular discussion paper, using data from the five yearly Census of Population and Dwellings collected by Statistics New Zealand, examines the households and families, and their dwellings within regions in New Zealand¹.

2. The Family and the Household: Documenting their Fundamental Societal Role

Much of the demographic, social and economic life of communities and regions revolves around families, making this paper and the following paper (Cochrane et al. forthcoming) essential to an understanding of regional differences. Through family formation the household unit is clearly the driver of population change, it is a unit of consumption, in the New Zealand business context it is a unit of production (the best example is the family owned and operated farm, now giving way to agri-business of different sorts). The household unit is also the social agency charged with socialisation and with ensuring social cohesion. Not surprisingly, therefore, the "health of the family", the prevalence of calls for so-called "family values" and the formulation of "family friendly policies" are all fundamental elements of the political, policy and social lexicon. Several recent papers also discuss the family and the household, at a national-level the context for this has been analysed in a history of the New Zealand family (Pool et al. forthcoming-a), while family formation *per se* has been addressed in another monograph (Dharmalingam et al. 2004), and the more specific question of fertility regulation has also been discussed in a separate Monograph (Pool et al. 1999).

There are inherent complexities involved in any analysis of the family. Simply defining what a family is, reconciling those components of its structure and dynamics that might be captured in a statistical data collection with its complex realities and its seemingly infinite forms, becomes a very difficult issue, particularly where the analysis depends on secondary data sources over the collection of which the downstream analyst has no control (cf. a survey which the analyst also designs, e.g., (Dharmalingam et al. 2004; Pool et al. forthcoming-a; Pool et al. 1999).

Further problems or complexities arise at the macro-level (Pool et al. forthcoming-b). Firstly, the analysis cannot relate to many behavioural, especially social-emotional factors central to family life. These are better measured in special surveys, or qualitative studies. This means that its rich fabric, its patterns of internal interaction and communication, the way family members relate to one another, are beyond the scope of the present study.

¹ Other topics covered in this series of discussion papers are listed in the end piece to this paper. The culmination of this project will be the publishing of a monograph synthesizing the various themes explored in this series of working papers (Pool et al. forthcoming-a).

Secondly, and related to the first point, even the definition of what a family is difficult to capture statistically. Generally, statistical agencies use co-residence; anthropologists and other social scientists use genealogical links; level of interaction with non-resident members, particularly where geographical propinquity strengthens networks, is a critical factor (Cameron 1985; Koopman-Boyden 1975; Koopman-Boyden 1978; Koopman-Boyden et al. 2000), but cannot be pursued in this paper.

Thirdly, working at a macro-level also requires that the unit of reference must be different from that used for surveys. The unit of reference relates to the regional aggregate, to its “stock” of families, so that results relate to the proportion of families of a particular type in any region. Each household’s characteristics are the collective attributes of its members. For some variables this poses problems as its members may have different attributes, indeed in family units of two or more persons it is more than likely that there will be differences in age, gender and other attributes such as ethnicity. But when looking at factors such as age and ethnicity, the characteristics of the “occupier” are used: that is the person who filled out the Dwellings questionnaire in the Census². There can well be anomalies if the person who filled in the household questionnaire is not representative of most of the members of the family/household. This becomes a significant source of error for households of non-related persons, such as a student flat.

While family and household are terms used almost interchangeably in everyday speech, statistically they are conventionally seen as different entities. A family is a group of two or more people who are in some way related. A household is made up of the individuals who reside in a specified dwelling and may comprise two or more “families”.

The statistical enumeration of seeing families as embedded in a single family or multiple family household has analytical value as it allows one to look at multi-generational and other “family units” that do not fit the classical nuclear family mould, yet are functional family units. Moreover, one can also analyse other Non-family forms such as “single-person” (often composed of a widow/er) households. Therefore it can be argued that the unit analysis of ‘household’ rather than ‘family’ offers a rich and more robust analysis (Jackson and Pool 1996; Johnstone and Pool 1996; Pool et al. forthcoming-a).

3. *Household Types*

“Household” refers to a group of persons, whether related or not, who live together and who normally consume at least one meal together per day or who at least share the same cooking facilities. For the purpose of the population census, the building or structure which a household occupies is defined as a dwelling (Department of Statistics 1991). There may be several or many related or unrelated households in the same dwelling (e.g., flats). Appendix Table 1 shows how the household type is grouped using the Statistics New Zealand categories. The category “Not classifiable/Visitors” was not used in the analysis and is excluded from the totals.

² In this paper the results are also standardised by age of the occupier to allow for the different age structures of the regions. This ensures that there can be comparisons across the regions and different years with the household having the same age structure of the occupier. This also assumes that each household type has the same age-structural effects.

3.1 *Distribution of Household Types, 1986-2001*

When looking at household types it is essential to recognise that, to a large degree, the structures are a reflection of the life-cycle stage of occupiers and their families (where two or more people are involved). With the age-structural transition of the population in general (see Pool 2003) there has been an analogous shift in the proportion of households moving into non-parenting household structures (Couple Only “empty-nest” households and single-person). Similarly, delayed parenting, now the New Zealand norm (Pool et al. forthcoming-a), has seen an increase in the number of younger, childless couples. It is for this life-cycle (and thus this age-structure) reason that household data are age-standardised. The life-cycle profiles and age-structures (see Pool et al. 2005b) vary from region to region and this clearly affects the distribution of household types, however, unstandardised data do provide a stocktaking of the actual households in the region. Thus both will be presented in the early part of this paper.

Attention politically and in the media focuses on assumed changes in parenting family forms, particularly a much trumpeted growth of sole parenting (Pool 1996). In reality, however, the situation is much more complex than this suggests. Firstly, the proportion of Two-parent households have definitely decreased, however, this can mostly be attributed to a ‘demographic squeeze’ (Pool et al. forthcoming-a; Pool and Johnstone 1996) on the family rather than the breakdown of the nuclear family. This ‘demographic squeeze’ has occurred through the conjunction of cohorts delaying childbearing, disproportionately composed of Couple Only households. This combined with the movement into the ‘empty-nest’ of Couple Only households of older cohorts who had started their childbearing at a much earlier age than was to become the norm in the 1980s and 1990s³. The inter-regional ranges of percentages in the two-parent household category declined significantly over the period 1986-2001. For all other household types the ranges increased.

In both 1986 and 2001 the dominant household type was that consisting of a couple with or without children as shown in Figure 1 and Table 1⁴ (for 1991 and 1996 see Appendix Table 2). Over the time period there has been a substantial reduction in the percentage of Two-parent households but with a compensatory increase in Couple Only households. The next major group is Single-person Household which has increased rapidly over the same time period. The range in this category seems to have increased rapidly, but if the West Coast is excluded it is less in 2001 than in 1986.

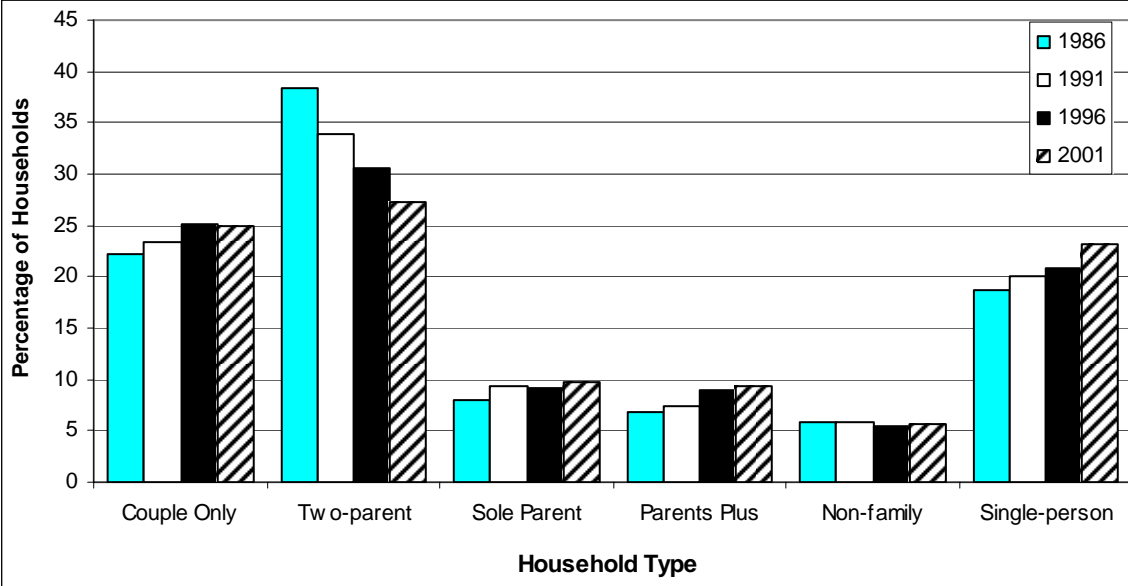
For Couple Only households, the region with the highest percentage for the period 1986 to 2001 was Marlborough. This increased the inter-regional ranges from six to nine percentage points for 1986 and 2001 respectively. In 1986 Waikato, Nelson-Tasman and the Bay of Plenty also had high levels of Couple Only households and in 2001 Nelson-Tasman was high. Gisborne had the lowest percentage of Couple Only households for the 1986 to 2001 period.

³ Or “cluttered nest” families consisting of the couple and their adult non-parenting child(ren) who, theoretically, are no longer “dependent”.

⁴ We analyse 15 regions instead of the usual 16. Nelson and Tasman are combined into one as they operate essentially as one entity other than administratively. As local body reorganisation (1989) was made on the basis of river catchments not communities of social and economic interest, anomalies occur. For example, Nelson urban area has some of its population in the Tasman region.

In 1986 Southland and in 2001 Auckland⁵ both had low percentages of Couple Only households. It is important to note that from 1986 to 2001 there was an increase in all regions in the percentage of Couple Only households. This ranged from a one percentage point increase for Auckland to five percentage points in Southland, Marlborough, Otago and West Coast.

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Household Type Age Standardised¹ for New Zealand, 1986-2001



(1) Age Standardised to the Total Households in 1996 for New Zealand.

Source: In this table and except where otherwise noted data used in this paper comes from published census data, or from Supermap3, or from special tabulations from the Censuses of Population and Dwellings from Statistics New Zealand.

For Two-parent households, the highest percentage was in Southland followed by Marlborough and Taranaki for the entire period 1986 to 2001. The lowest levels were found in Auckland followed by Wellington in 1986 and Otago followed by Gisborne, Hawke’s Bay, the Bay of Plenty⁶ and Wellington⁷ in 2001. However, there was a substantial drop in the proportion of Two-parent households across all regions between 1986 and 2001 (see Table 1), with the highest levels in 2001 all being less than the lowest levels in 1986. The smallest decrease occurred in Auckland, where there was a decrease of eight percentage points, very

⁵ The urban areas of Auckland showed significant variation in 2001. Central Auckland households tended to be less family oriented than was true in the other three urban areas with low percentages in the Two-parent and Sole Parent Family Household categories and higher percentages in Non-family and Single-person households (see Appendix Table 7). South Auckland had higher proportions in Parents Plus households. The North Shore had higher proportions of Couple Only households.

⁶ When comparing Western and Eastern Bay of Plenty and Rotorua District for 2001 there were some sub-regional differences (see Appendix Table 7). Western Bay of Plenty had higher percentages in Couple Only households with lower percentages in Sole Parent and Parents Plus households. Eastern Bay of Plenty had higher percentages of Sole Parent Households and lower percentages of Non-family households. The difference reflects in part the prevalence of Couple Only, young retiree families in the Western Bay of Plenty.

⁷ When comparing the four urban areas of Wellington in 2001, Porirua, Wellington Central, and Upper and Lower Hutt there is some variation (see Appendix Table 7). Wellington Central households tended to be less family oriented than the other three urban areas, with low percentages in Two-parent and Sole Parent Households and higher percentages in Non-family and Single-person households. Porirua had lower percentage in Couple Only and Single-person households and higher percentages in Sole Parent and Parents Plus households.

much reflecting the growing concentration of young adults in that region (Pool et al. 2005b) and the largest decrease of 14 percentage points occurring in Southland, the Bay of Plenty, Northland and Otago. Two-parent households experienced the largest change of all household types. The reduction in the percentage of Two-parent households shows the move away from the “traditional family” to other family types. The range between the highest and lowest region has reduced from eight to three percentage points between 1986 and 2001.

In contrast, Sole Parent, Parents Plus and Non-family households each make up less than 10 per cent of all households.

There have been increases in sole parenting, so that Sole Parent households constitute a higher proportion of parenting households in 2001 than they had in 1986 (Figure 1 and Table 1). The biggest change, however, had occurred between 1986 and 1991. What is disturbing in these figures is the opening up of the inter-regional range between 1986 and 2001. There was also a marked regional differential emerging. The growth of sole parenting was rather modest in some regions, especially in the South Island, while the growth in sole parenting was in contrast high in some North Island peripheral regions. These latter regions were those which by 2001 were also the most marginal economically. This trend shows up in the following scattergrams (Figure 2) where we can see that the female unemployment rate has little relationship to Sole Parent household rates in 1986, however Figure 2 clearly illustrates that the relationship between the female unemployment rate and the Sole Parent household rate becomes somewhat stronger 2001. This trend clearly demonstrates the social consequences of gains in economic inequality.

Figure 2: Scattergram of Percentage of Households which are Sole Parent (All Households) by Percentage of the Female Labour Force Unemployed, by Region, 1986 and 2001

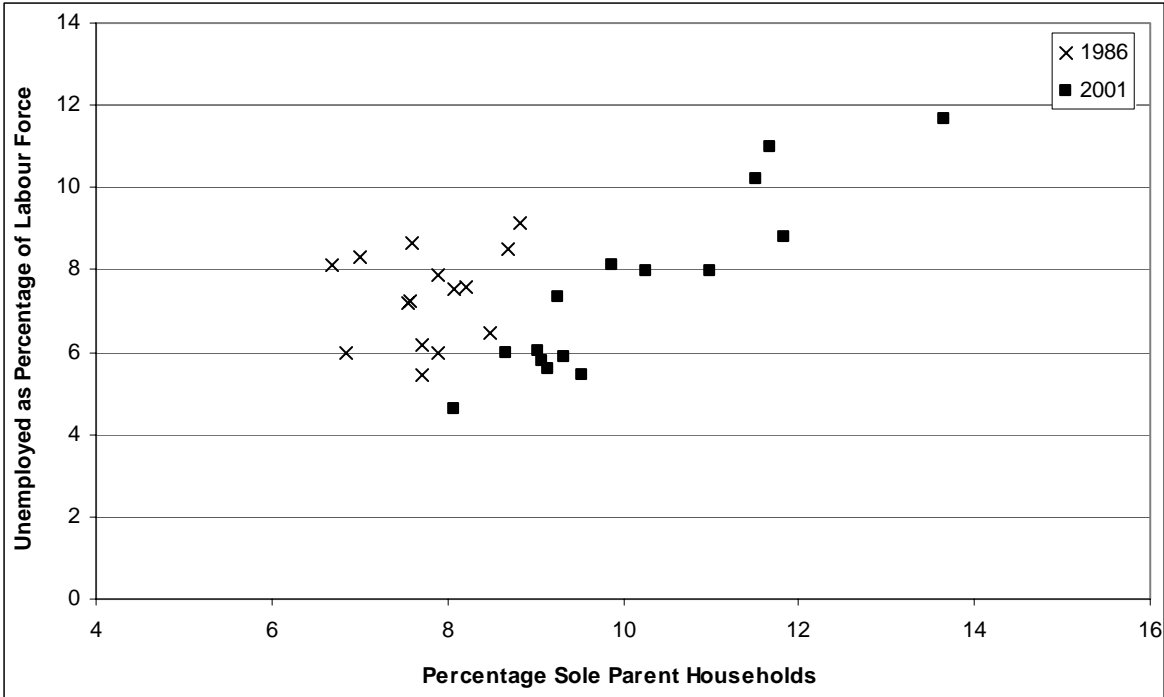


Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Household Type Age Standardised¹ by Region, 1986 and 2001

Regions	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
1986							
Northland	22.9	40.7	7.0	8.4	4.4	16.5	100.0
Auckland	21.8	35.7	8.5	8.8	6.6	18.7	100.0
Waikato	24.1	38.9	7.9	8.1	4.8	16.3	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	23.0	40.6	7.6	7.0	4.8	17.0	100.0
Gisborne	19.5	39.6	8.8	10.0	4.6	17.5	100.0
Hawke's Bay	21.6	39.9	8.7	7.0	4.7	18.1	100.0
Taranaki	22.1	41.7	7.5	5.8	4.8	18.0	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	21.8	40.2	8.1	5.9	5.5	18.5	100.0
Wellington	21.7	36.7	7.7	6.3	6.7	20.9	100.0
West Coast	21.5	40.5	7.9	5.0	5.1	20.0	100.0
Canterbury	22.8	38.7	8.2	4.6	6.0	19.7	100.0
Otago	21.9	40.1	7.6	4.0	6.2	20.2	100.0
Southland	20.8	43.8	7.7	4.6	4.5	18.5	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	24.1	40.5	6.8	5.4	5.3	17.9	100.0
Marlborough	25.1	41.7	6.7	4.7	4.4	17.4	100.0
New Zealand	22.2	38.5	8.0	6.8	5.8	18.7	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	
2001							
Northland	25.0	27.2	11.7	9.2	3.7	23.2	100.0
Auckland	22.6	27.7	9.3	13.0	6.1	21.4	100.0
Waikato	25.6	28.0	9.9	9.2	5.1	22.2	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	26.2	26.9	11.5	9.6	4.3	21.5	100.0
Gisborne	20.9	26.7	13.6	11.3	4.3	23.2	100.0
Hawke's Bay	24.4	26.8	11.8	9.3	4.4	23.2	100.0
Taranaki	26.0	28.9	10.3	6.6	4.1	24.2	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	24.6	27.3	11.0	7.7	5.2	24.2	100.0
Wellington	24.6	26.9	9.0	8.3	6.3	24.9	100.0
West Coast	26.1	27.1	9.1	4.5	4.1	29.0	100.0
Canterbury	26.2	27.1	9.1	6.9	6.2	24.4	100.0
Otago	26.8	26.6	8.7	5.6	7.1	25.3	100.0
Southland	26.4	29.7	9.3	5.1	4.1	25.5	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	27.5	27.2	9.5	7.6	5.3	22.8	100.0
Marlborough	30.2	29.3	8.1	6.9	3.9	21.8	100.0
New Zealand	24.8	27.3	9.7	9.4	5.7	23.1	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>	

(1) Age Standardised to the Total Households in 1996 for New Zealand.

For Sole Parent households, Gisborne followed by Hawke's Bay had the highest percentages in the period 1986 to 2001, with Northland and the Bay of Plenty also high in 2001. These percentages increased for those regions from 1986 to 2001 by between three and five percentage points. The lowest percentages of Sole Parent households were in Marlborough followed by Nelson-Tasman and Northland in 1986 and Marlborough followed by Otago in

2001. What is particularly interesting is the regional shift share in the prevalence of sole-parenting. In 1986 the range between regions was narrow (2.1 percentage points); more regions fell below the overall national rate than were above. Among these which were below were Northland, the Bay of Plenty and Taranaki, those above were Auckland and Canterbury. By 2001 the range had grown to 5.6 percentage points (or 3.7 if the extreme case of Gisborne is excluded). It is of significant importance to note that the regions below the overall national rate were the two largest North Island metropolises, Auckland and Wellington as well as the entire South Island. Northland and Taranaki had joined the high group all which were peripheral North Island regions.

Even more striking is a trend in the increase of Parents Plus households, frequently a multi-generational family most commonly associated with Māori and Pacific Island households. What is interesting is the increase in this category in every region (except the West Coast), not just those where these ethnic groups are concentrated, although the increase in Auckland is particularly notable. An underlying cause may be the effects of the economic downturn shown in other papers in this series (Pool et al. forthcoming-c; Pool et al. forthcoming-d; Pool et al. forthcoming-e). For Parents Plus households in 1986 Gisborne had the highest percentage, while in 2001 Auckland had the highest percentage followed by Gisborne. The lowest percentages for Parent Plus households occur in the South Island regions in both 1986 and 2001.

In 1986 Single-person households were most common in Wellington followed by Otago and the West Coast. Between 1986 and 2001 this trend dramatically changed, in 2001 the West Coast had the highest percentage of Single-person households by a considerable distance of 3.5 percentage points. In 1986 Waikato had the lowest percentage of Single-person households followed by Northland, the Bay of Plenty and Marlborough. In 2001 Auckland had the lowest percentage of Single-person households followed by the Bay of Plenty and Marlborough. All the regions experienced an increase in percentage of Single-person households between 1986 and 2001. The largest increase was on the West Coast with an increase of nine percentage points, and the smallest increase was three percentage points in Auckland.

3.2 Parenting Households: Households with Adult Children

Internationally there has been noted a sociological phenomena of a growing proportion of youth and adults staying at home with their parents or similarly, an increase in those who have “fled the nest” returning home to live with their parents in the so-called “cluttered nest”. In some countries there are even names for these people, in Japan for example, this group are referred to ‘parasite singles’ and elsewhere have been labelled ‘boomerang kids’ elsewhere. Living with a parent/parents may go far beyond mere residence, the degree of dependency between parents and adult children in such households can vary dramatically. It is important to note that along side the growth of this group, there is also a growing phenomenon of young men and women who are couples in every sense except co-residence, this group are often referred to as those “living apart together” especially in Europe (Pool et al. forthcoming-a).

New Zealand has a tradition of children leaving home quite young, often boarding or “flatting” in non-related households. This has continued and intensified at the youth ages (15-24 years). Moreover, this trend is more marked in peripheral regions for reasons that are to do with attraction of young persons to larger centres with tertiary educational institutions, or who as workers, especially those more skilled, migrate to larger urban areas to find work.

Table 2: Parenting¹ Household with One or More Youth and/or Adult Children: Percentage by Age of Offspring, and Percentage Change in Numbers, by Region, 1986 and 2001

Region	1986				2001				Percentage Change in Number			
	16-19	20-24	25+	16+	16-19	20-24	25+	16+	16-19	20-24	25+	16+
Northland	22.1	10.4	7.7	35.3	18.0	6.6	9.3	31.3	-18.1	-36.2	21.0	-11.0
Auckland	25.8	15.7	9.5	42.5	20.1	13.5	11.8	38.2	-0.9	9.1	58.4	14.4
Waikato	23.8	11.2	6.8	36.1	18.6	8.4	8.6	32.1	-20.9	-23.8	28.7	-9.9
Bay of Plenty	24.1	11.2	6.7	36.4	18.6	7.5	8.7	31.7	-10.1	-22.1	49.9	1.6
Gisborne	22.1	10.9	9.1	36.2	17.8	7.6	10.1	31.8	-26.6	-36.7	1.2	-19.9
Hawke's Bay	23.9	11.6	7.5	37.2	18.7	8.3	9.5	33.3	-26.0	-32.2	18.7	-15.7
Taranaki	22.8	10.9	7.7	36.1	19.5	7.4	9.0	33.0	-26.6	-41.4	0.8	-21.4
Manawatu-Wanganui	23.1	11.7	7.7	36.8	18.6	7.9	9.1	32.4	-25.6	-37.3	9.3	-18.7
Wellington	25.0	13.8	8.2	39.7	19.5	11.3	10.7	36.0	-20.5	-16.2	33.7	-7.3
West Coast	22.5	11.6	9.2	37.8	16.4	6.2	8.5	29.2	-43.0	-58.7	-27.8	-39.8
Canterbury	25.5	14.5	9.2	42.0	19.6	10.7	10.2	36.1	-20.4	-23.6	15.5	-11.1
Otago	25.0	13.6	9.1	41.0	19.6	9.0	9.7	34.8	-29.8	-40.6	-5.3	-24.1
Southland	23.4	13.2	8.5	38.5	19.7	8.2	9.5	34.6	-34.9	-51.5	-13.4	-30.4
Nelson/Tasman	25.0	12.0	8.3	39.5	18.1	7.1	8.2	30.7	-17.9	-33.3	11.9	-12.1
Marlborough	23.4	10.9	7.7	36.8	18.3	8.1	8.8	32.4	-19.3	-22.9	17.9	-8.9
New Zealand	24.6	13.4	8.4	39.5	19.3	10.4	10.3	35.2	-16.3	-16.7	29.8	-5.2
<i>Range</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>54.2</i>

(1) Two Parent, Sole Parent and Parent Plus Households.

Note: In Parent Plus household adult children living with their parents that have children of their own so therefore forming a family could be missed.

Table 2 does, however, illustrate that there has been an increase in genuine ‘cluttered nest’ families of young but mature adults, aged 25 years and over. Percentage increases were greatest in Auckland, Wellington and the Bay of Plenty, but in the last case the percentage of household involved was lower. Percentages were highest in Auckland, Wellington and Canterbury, and Gisborne was also relatively high. This last example may well be because of a human capital factor noted elsewhere – the return of discouraged Maori workers from large urban areas to their Iwi home-land may well have influenced this trend.

3.3 Distribution of Household Types by Ethnicity

To analyse the ethnic structure of households, the ethnicity of the occupier was considered as well as the occupier’s age, which was used to age-standardise the rates to adjust for the effect of different age-structures of regions and between ethnic groups (Callister 2004; Jackson and Pool 1994; Pool et al. forthcoming-a). The occupier is the person who fills in the dwelling form on census night, it is assumed that this person is the head of the household. Often his/her ethnicity will bear some reflection of the ethnic make up of the whole household. It is however important to note that in some cases the ethnicity of the occupier may not accurately reflect the ethnicity of individual members of the household. It is also important to note, that Māori have children at earlier ages on average than do Pakeha (Pool et al. 2005a) and this can have an effect on the household types at different stages in their life.

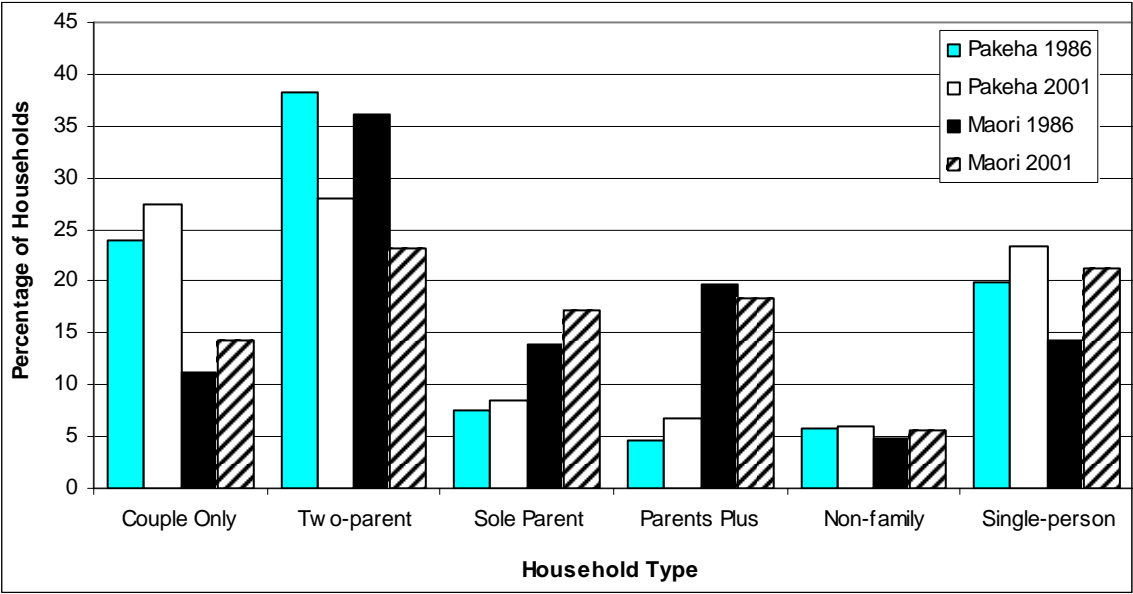
For the total New Zealand population as shown in Figure 3 there are significant ethnic differences in the distribution of household types (see also Appendix Table 3 and 4). A lower percentage of Māori than Pakeha live in Couple Only households, while a notably higher proportion of Māori than Pakeha live in Sole Parent and Parents Plus households. However, between 1986 and 2001 there was an increase⁸ in Pakeha levels of Parent Plus households and a decrease in Māori levels. The levels for Māori are slightly lower than Pakeha for Two-parent, Non-family and Single-person households. There was a notable increase in Māori single-person households, this increase could be seen as is the harbinger of long-term ageing.

For Māori most of the regional differences are a result of very different trends between the North and South Island for some household types. The patterns for Māori in the South Island regions are closer to the Pakeha ones. This is especially so for Couple Only, Sole Parent, and Parents Plus households. The most significant difference occurs for Couple Only households with Māori levels for all the South Island regions being over 17 per cent, whereas for Māori all the North Island regions were under 15 per cent for 2001. The trend is also very significant in Sole Parent households. In 2001 Maori in all the South Island regions were under 15.5 per cent, in contrast, Maori in the North Island regions were above 15.5 per cent.

Figure 4 shows that there was no significant relationship between the percentage of households which are Sole Parent (all households) with the percentage of the population which is Maori in 1986 but by 2001 the relationship becomes more significant. Parents Plus households were more prevalent in the North Island than in the South, although Taranaki had a very similar trend to those regions in the South Island. The difference between the North and South Island produced wide interregional ranges for Māori, in contrast these interregional differences are markedly less for Pakeha because the North-South difference does not exist.

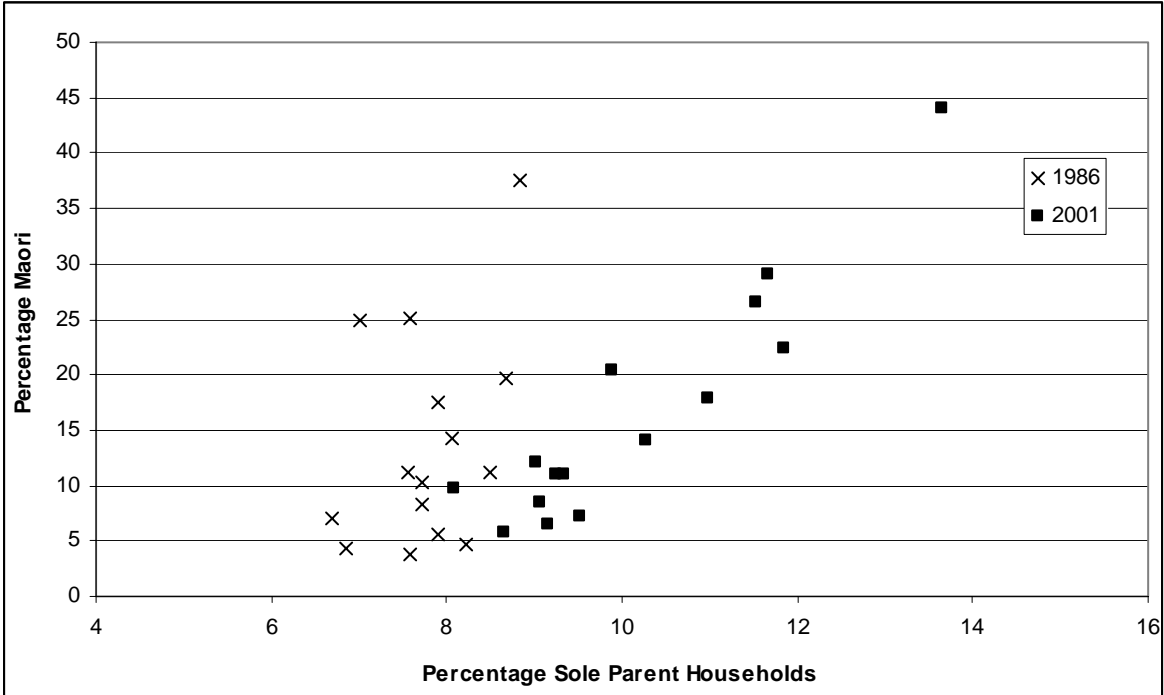
⁸ As suggested above this may be affected by the need to share housing because of the economic downturn.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Household Type Age Standardised¹ by Ethnicity for New Zealand, 1986 and 2001



(1) Age Standardised to the Total Households in 1996 for New Zealand.

Figure 4: Scattergram of Percentage of Households which are Sole Parent (All Households) by Percentage of the Population Maori, by Region, 1986 and 2001



As there is much less interregional variation for Pakeha for all household types, there are only a few noteworthy results. Amongst Pakeha, for Two-parent households in 1986 the lowest level was 36 percent for Auckland and the highest 43 per cent for Southland a range of only seven percentage points. By 2001 the range was even less, only three percentage points from 27 per cent to 30. In 2001 Single-person households were more prevalent on the West Coast than in other regions (29 per cent) as discussed earlier, with the next closest region only 25

per cent. For Pakeha Non-family households in 2001 the regions with the highest proportions were Otago, Wellington⁹ and Auckland¹⁰, this trend could be a function among other things of student flats and could also be further explained by age-structural analysis (Pool et al. 2005b).

3.4 Distribution of Ages of Occupiers by Household Types

As noted earlier some of the shifts in the propensity of household types reflect life-cycle stage effects. To analyse this, the age of the occupier is used to approximate life-cycle stages of the household. For instance when the occupier of a Couple Only household is in the 15-29 years age group it is probable that this household has not yet had children. However, if the occupier of a Couple Only household is in the 50-69 years age group it is likely that the children have left the home or that the couple have never had a family. In this section we use age groups that are slightly different from those used in other papers in this series, as groupings have been chosen that more appropriately reflect the different stages in the family life-cycle (Pool and Crawford 1979; Swain 1985).

The distribution by age of occupiers varied across the different household types, essentially falling into three groups as is shown in Figure 5. We can see that Group one Non-family households tend to cluster at 15-29 years, although they cluster less at this age in 2001 than in 1986. This reflects the growth in separation, divorce and in delayed marriage. Group two is dominated by parenting households (Two-parent, Sole Parent and Parents Plus households) which are concentrated at the child-rearing ages (30-49 years). Group three is composed mainly of those who are without children, either alone or with a partner (Couple Only, Single-person households) and are most prevalent at older ages (50 years and over).

Thus, in Non-family households over half of the households had an occupier under the age of 30 years reflecting the flatting¹¹ situation common for this age group. Couple Only and Single-person households are typically seen at the other end of the age spectrum, with these households being much older than the other types, with over 65 per cent having an occupier aged 50 years and over. Single-person households are, on average, older than Couple Only households, and have a higher proportion of occupiers aged 70 years and over. It is important to note there is a sizable increase in the percentage of 30-44 years in Single-person households. There was a growth between 1986 and 2001 in the proportion of Single-person household and Couple Only, this trend parallels the general shift to later marriage and childbearing.

For the Two-parent households the occupiers are heavily concentrated in the 30-49 years age group. To a lesser extent this is also true for Sole Parent and Parents Plus households. Contrary to popular perception only a small minority of sole parent households are at young ages. Parents Plus households can include older persons plus their adult children and their

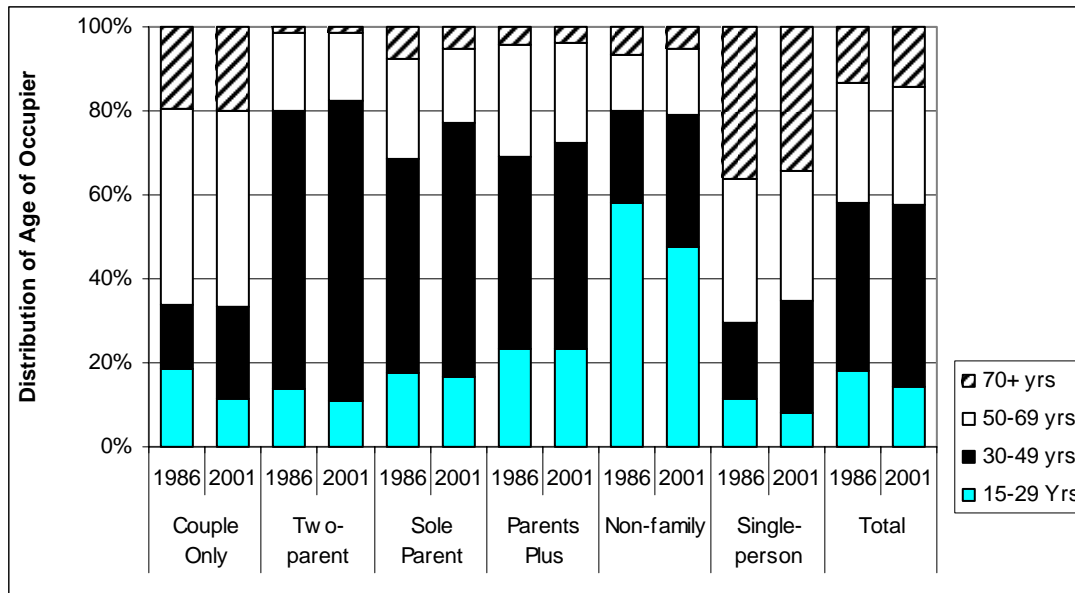
⁹ In 2001 the urban areas in Wellington is very similar for both Pakeha and Māori, even though the levels are very different (see Appendix Table 7). The prevalence of Couple Only households for Pakeha was very similar across the four urban areas. For Pakeha the level of Sole Parent households in Upper Hutt was the highest of the four urban areas.

¹⁰ The four urban areas of Auckland for Pakeha and Māori followed similar rankings to that for the total population even though the levels are very different in 2001 (see Appendix Table 7). The exception was Central Auckland where Pakeha had the lowest proportion in Couple Only and Parents Plus households. For Western Auckland, Parents Plus household rates for Pakeha were almost as high as for South Auckland.

¹¹ Flatting is a New Zealand term that denotes persons sharing the same household for reasons such as accommodation or to save costs, with not intention of intimacy or affinity or kinship.

families. Often this will include a Sole-parent family embedded in a Parents Plus household (see Section 5).

Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Age of the Occupier by Household Type, New Zealand, 1986 and 2001



Variations between regions are limited so that the age of the occupiers is not a very significant differentiating factor (see Appendix Table 5). There were, however some slight differences from the overall national trend, these differences merely confirm what has already been noted about the regions in other papers in this series. Couple Only households in Wellington in 1986 and 2001 and in Auckland in 2001 had more occupiers in 15-29 and 30-49 year age groups and fewer in the 50-69 year age group. This reflects the tendency of these regions to attract professional, more highly skilled couples who have delayed child-bearing (Pool et al. 2005a). For Single-person households Wellington and Auckland had a slightly younger age structure than the other regions and Marlborough had slightly older single-person households in 2001.

For Two-parent households only Auckland and Wellington had age structures which were older in 2001. This was not the case in 1986, instead Gisborne had a lower proportion of Two Parent household occupiers aged under 50 years, and a higher proportion aged 50 years and over than other regions. For Sole Parent households there was more variation in terms of the age structure of the occupier in 1986 than in 2001. For Parents Plus households in 2001 Northland and Marlborough tended to have an older age structure, and in Wellington and Auckland the occupiers were younger.

Non-family households show the largest levels of inter-regional variation in terms of ages of occupiers; this is partially related to this category being the smallest of the household types. The main difference in this household type is at the 15-29 year age group with Manawatu-Wanganui, Otago and Waikato being higher for 1986 than any other region, and Otago being significantly higher in 2001. Waikato, Manawatu-Wanganui, Wellington and Canterbury were also high. This is because these regions have universities and other tertiary educational centres, so that young people are often flatting. Auckland had a high proportion of its Non-family households in the 30-49 years age group which could be because those in this age

group are of the prime working ages and live in Non-family situations to share living costs before marrying or after separation. The concentration of gay populations in Central Auckland (Hughes and Saxton forthcoming) living in what may have been classified as Non-family households in 1986 and 2001 could have added to that effect¹².

3.5 Distribution of Household Types by Age of the Occupier

In the previous section the age structures of the occupier was considered by household type. In this section for each age group of occupiers, the profile of the household types is analysed.

For occupiers aged 15-29 years, Couple Only and Two-parent households are the two most common household types, however, as Table 3 illustrates these levels reduced between 1986 and 2001. Two-parent households dominate for occupiers aged 30-49 years both in 1986 and 2001. For the occupiers aged 50-69 years the Couple Only household is the largest category followed by Single-person and Two-parent households. In both 1986 and 2001 over half of the occupiers aged 70 years and over are in Single-person households followed by Couple Only households with the other household types all being below five per cent.

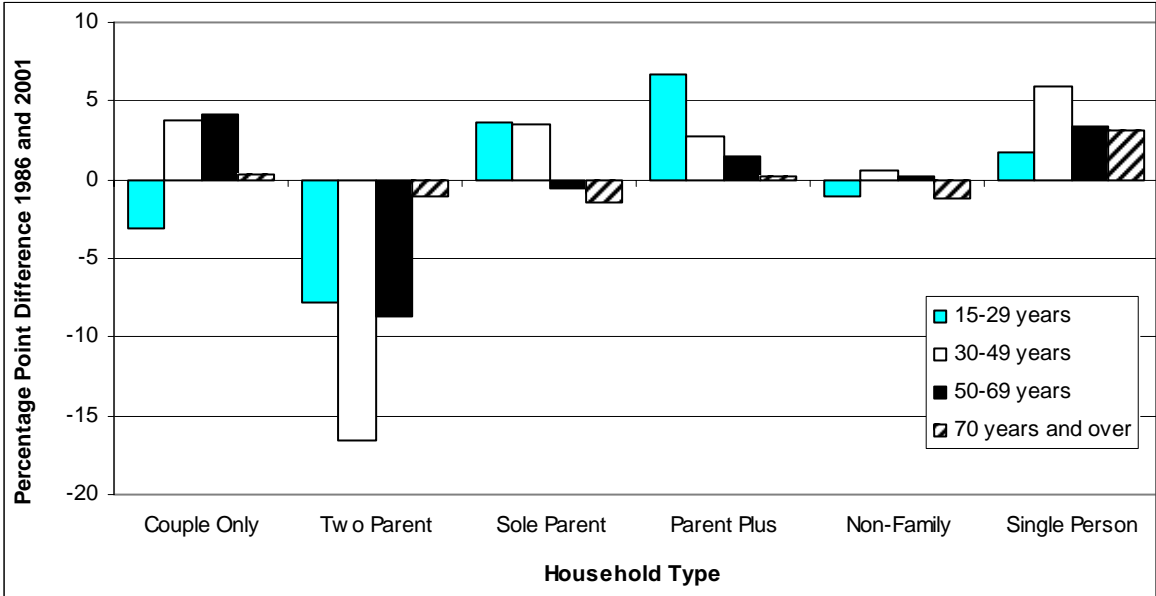
Table 3: Percentage Distribution in Household Type by Age of Occupier, New Zealand, 1986 and 2001

Household Type	1986				2001			
	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+
Couple Only	23.6	8.9	37.4	34.6	20.5	12.7	41.5	34.9
Two-parent	28.7	61.6	24.5	3.4	21.0	45.1	15.9	2.4
Sole Parent	7.8	10.0	6.5	4.7	11.4	13.4	6.0	3.3
Parents Plus	8.7	7.7	6.4	2.1	15.3	10.5	7.8	2.3
Non-family	19.3	3.3	2.7	3.1	18.2	3.9	2.9	2.0
Single-person	11.9	8.5	22.5	52.0	13.6	14.4	25.9	55.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Along with the above trends there was a marked shift in the distribution of household types within each age group between 1986 and 2001. Figure 6 shows that for those occupiers aged 15-29 years there was a large increase in Parents Plus household with Sole Parents also increasing although only at half the level of Parents Plus households. Single-person households also showed an increase for this age group of occupiers. This increment was compensated for by a relative decline in Two-parent households, with Couple Only and Non-family households all decreasing slightly. Two-parent households showed a significant decrease for occupiers aged 30-49 years with all the other household types for this age group increasing to compensate for this, with the largest increase being in the Single-person households. For occupiers aged 50-69 years the largest decline occurred in Two-parent households with Couple Only households having the largest increase and Single-person and Parents Plus households also showing an increase. For occupiers aged 70 years and over the only household type that changed significantly was the Single-person household which showed an increase.

¹² In 2001 some same-sex families were classified a “Couples” but they were less than one per cent of Couple Only families, and those same-sex families with children only about 0.25 per cent of Two Parent families.

Figure 6: Percentage Point Difference in the Distribution in Each Household Type by Age of Occupier, New Zealand, 1986-2001



Amongst the regions, the only patterns that are significantly different from those of New Zealand as a whole are identified below (drawn from Appendix Table 6). Where the distribution within an age group in any region causes the overall percentage of a household type to deviate from the norm across New Zealand this too is highlighted in the following discussion.

For occupiers aged 15-29 years there are some interesting differences in the distribution of household type between the regions. Amongst this age group there are four regions which had low percentages of Two-parent household: Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago in both 1986 and 2001. In contrast, there were higher percentages in Northland, Gisborne, Taranaki, Southland and Marlborough. At this age group, the prevalence of Sole Parent Households was high in 2001 in Northland, Gisborne, Hawke’s Bay and the Bay of Plenty, increased from levels that were similar to New Zealand norms in 1986. There were high percentages of Couple Only households in Canterbury and Marlborough, with Gisborne being low for both 1986 and 2001. There were low percentages of Parents Plus households in Taranaki, West Coast, Canterbury, Otago and Southland. Otago had high percentage of Non-family households, which again can be attributed to the high number of students in this region. There were low percentages of Non-family households in Northland, Gisborne, Hawke’s Bay, West Coast and Marlborough which are predominately provincial areas with limited tertiary facilities. The significant trend for Single-person households was the relatively high proportions on the West Coast.

For occupiers aged 30-49 years, there was little variation in the percentage of Sole Parent households in 1986, however, by 2001 Northland, the Bay of Plenty, Gisborne and Hawke’s Bay proportions significantly increased, with all of these regions having an increase of over six percentage points. There were high percentages in Parents Plus households in Auckland and Gisborne for 1986 and 2001 with low percentages in all the South Island regions as well as Taranaki, Manawatu-Wanganui and Wellington. Gisborne had a low percentage in Couple only households. Wellington and West Coast had high percentage in Single-person households for both 1986 and 2001.

The largest differences between New Zealand as a whole and the regions occurred in Couple Only households for occupiers' aged 50-69 years. Marlborough, Nelson-Tasman and the Bay of Plenty, all regions subject to retirement migration inflows, were well above New Zealand norms for both 1986 and 2001, and Taranaki, West Coast, Otago and Southland were above New Zealand norms in 2001. This latter trend was more a function of "ageing in place" (Rogers and Woodward 1988) than of inflows of retirees. Auckland was below New Zealand for both years, but well below in 2001. The only other two regions which were below New Zealand for both years were Gisborne and Wellington. For Parents Plus household all South Island regions were well below New Zealand norms, whereas Auckland and Gisborne were well above for both 1986 and 2001, and Northland in 1986.

For households with occupiers 70 years and over the two household types with significant proportions are Couple Only and Single-person households. The Bay of Plenty had levels well above New Zealand for Couple Only households in both 1986 and 2001, for reasons noted in the paragraph above, while Waikato was high in 1986 and similarly Marlborough in 2001. There were two regions namely Gisborne and West Coast with more than three percentage points below New Zealand in 2001. The Bay of Plenty was well below New Zealand for Single-person households in 1986 and 2001 with Northland and Waikato being well below in 1986. West Coast and Southland were much higher than New Zealand in 2001 with Otago being high both years.

For the Bay of Plenty the lower than average percentage Single-person households is counterbalanced by the higher than average proportion in Couple Only households. In a retirement region like this, a disproportionate level of Single-person households could be expected. But on reflection these rates can be explained by a combination of two factors: the selective migration of healthier elderly, and the tendency of many in-migrants, even at older ages, being couples rather than individuals, often entering retirement villages rather than normal dispersed housing.

4. *Household Formation: Numerical Changes in Household Types, 1986 to 2001*

As shown in Figure 7 during the period under review New Zealand had a 22 per cent increase in the number of households. The household type with the largest relative increase is the Parents Plus households with Single-person, Sole Parent and Couple Only households also showing a sizeable increase. The only household type to decrease was the Two-parent household.

Figure 8 illustrates the overall number of households increased for all regions although at different levels. The largest increase occurred in the Bay of Plenty (39 per cent) followed by Nelson-Tasman, Auckland and Marlborough. The smallest increment of only two per cent was in Southland. It is important to note Southland was the region with the largest decline in population between 1986 and 2001 of 13 per cent (Pool et al. 2005a), so despite having a declining population, there has been an increase in households. Other regions that had a low increase in the number of households were Gisborne, Taranaki and West Coast.

Figure 7: Percentage Change in the Number of Households by Household Type, New Zealand, 1986-2001

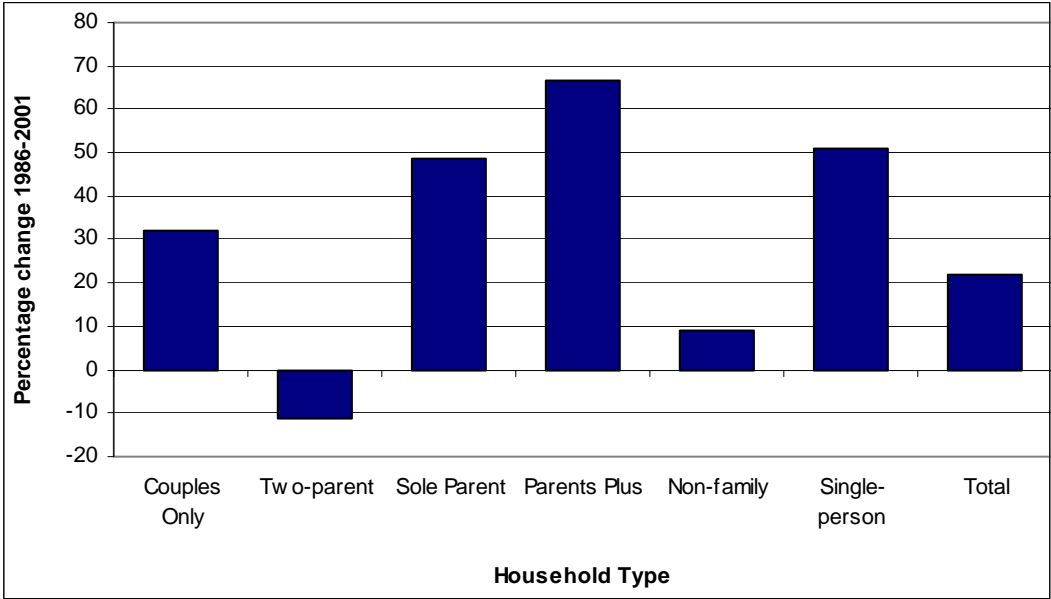
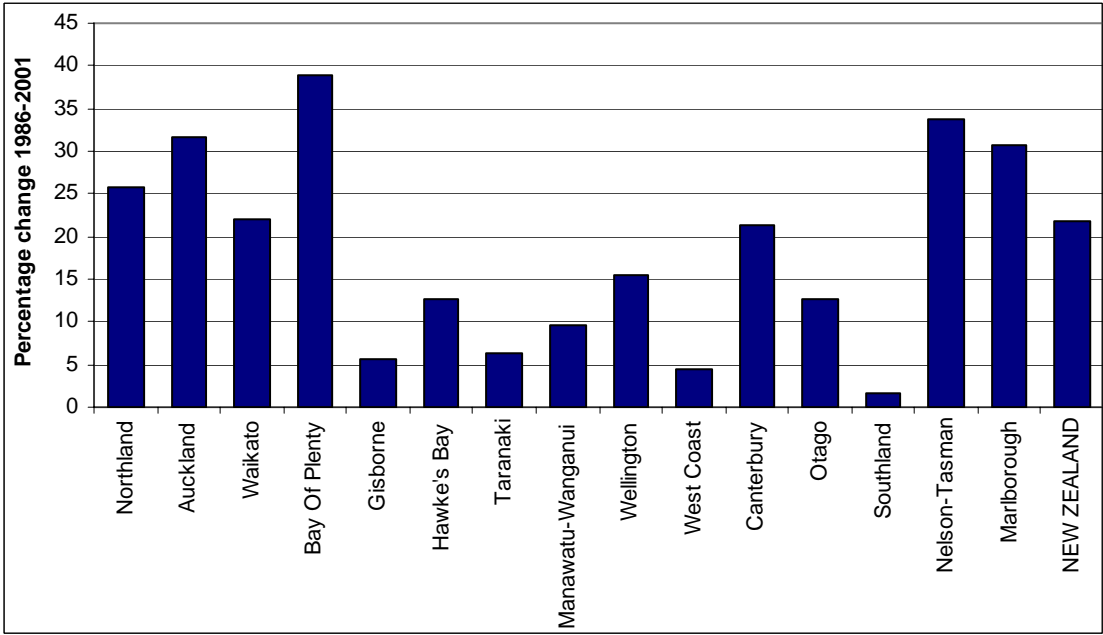


Figure 8: Percentage Change in the Number of Households⁽¹⁾ by Region, 1986-2001



(1) Excluding “Not classifiable/visitors” households.

Table 4 extends the analysis of percentage change in the number of household types to regions. What is immediately obvious is the way that levels of change vary significantly between regions.

Firstly, although percentage growth in the Couple Only household occurs across all the regions it is most extreme in retirement regions. Retirement flows of this sort are also reflected in the growth of Single-person households in exactly the same regions – Northland, the Bay of Plenty, Nelson-Tasman and Marlborough, and to a lesser degree Waikato, which increasingly sees such movements into its Coromandel sub-region as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Percentage Change in the Number of Households, by Household Type and Region, 1986-2001

Regions	Couples Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
Northland	45	-21	98	30	-4	88	26
Auckland	29	8	49	97	22	45	32
Waikato	37	-17	57	58	16	68	22
Bay Of Plenty	53	-6	95	58	13	93	39
Gisborne	12	-29	62	18	-6	44	6
Hawke's Bay	29	-25	47	43	-5	48	13
Taranaki	25	-27	40	16	-24	48	6
Manawatu-Wanganui	21	-25	46	42	-11	45	10
Wellington	26	-12	38	51	-1	39	15
West Coast	28	-31	15	-7	-28	53	4
Canterbury	33	-12	36	79	14	49	21
Otago	33	-24	28	56	21	39	13
Southland	29	-32	19	9	-20	47	2
Nelson-Tasman	49	-7	87	83	20	68	34
Marlborough	59	-11	46	79	-6	69	31
New Zealand	32	-11	49	67	9	51	22
<i>Range</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>37</i>

Secondly, retirement flows can bring with them the migration of people at active ages, often still at parenting ages, who will work in service and other industries that support the retirement community. Thus decreases in the numbers of Two-parent households in the same regions were, below the national figure of decline. Interestingly, Auckland saw growth in this category the only such region to do so. This is a result of the clustering of young adults, aged 25-44 years in the Auckland region (Pool et al. 2005a; Pool et al. 2005b; Pool et al. forthcoming-e). Wellington and Canterbury benefited to a lesser degree from this factor, thus seeing a decline, similar to the national figure. The remaining regions essentially “heartland provincial” New Zealand saw major declines. This was where the Two-parent household showed a real demise more for reasons that were demographic (the ageing of both population and families as well as decreases in reproduction) than social (the break-up of families).

Thirdly, it can be argued that the decline in the Two-parent household was not a product of a shift to Sole Parent households. Increases in this latter category did occur everywhere, but were only significant (above the national figure) in four regions; Northland, Gisborne, the Bay of Plenty and Waikato. Three of these regions were shown in earlier papers in this series to be initially disadvantaged in 1986 and to deteriorate even more in the 1990s (Pool et al. forthcoming-e). All four regions also have significant populations that are Māori. Auckland with larger Pacific Island and Māori populations, and Hawke’s Bay where Māori a significant minority, show increases above the national level. For all other regions rates are much lower, except for Nelson-Tasman and Marlborough, but their increases are more apparent than real. In 1986 their rates of Sole Parenting were the lowest in the country, and, while increases occurred between then and 2001, they still fell below the national rate by 2001.

Fourthly, the same sort of distribution holds true for Parents Plus households whose numbers increased significantly in Auckland despite levels already being high in 1986. They also increased where they had been low in the South Island and remained so in 2001.

Finally, the results for the smallest category, Non-family households, show a different trend. Decreases generally occur across most regions with some increases experienced in regions where large student and young adult populations are found (eg. Auckland).

5. *Interaction between Family Type and Household Type*

Throughout this paper there has been reference to Parents Plus households and of the roles they often perform to nest Sole Parent families into either an extended family, or to allow two or more Sole Parent families to combine for reasons of support and/or cost savings. In New Zealand's current social climate Sole Parents are the family type with the highest negative social profile. In this regard, its stereotype is of a woman (most are headed by a women) and her child(ren) living as social isolates away from other adults and divorced from wider families. Earlier analysis shows that this perception may not fit reality. Findings showed that many Sole Parent families were nested in households that consisted of more than a sole parent and their child/ren (Jackson and Pool 1996).

In this section regional differences in the relationship between Sole Parent families and independent Sole Parent households will be considered. As noted above, a household may be composed of one or more families, where a Sole Parent family may be nested interacting with other families, the analysis in Figure 9 can be shows that a ratio above one indicates that there are more Sole Parent families than Sole Parent households.

As shown in Figure 9 the ratio of Sole Parent families to Sole Parent households between 1986 and 2001 has increased for New Zealand as a whole from 1.37 to 1.44. There was a consistent increase until 1996 when the level reached 1.46, then a small decrease to 2001. The region with the highest ratio in 1986 was Gisborne followed by Northland and the Bay of Plenty¹³. From 1991 to 2001 Gisborne and Auckland¹⁴ had the highest ratios, while in 2001 Waikato, the Bay of Plenty and Hawke's Bay were above New Zealand level. All of these regions have considerably high proportions of Māori and/or Pacific Island. Regions with low ratios were in the southern North Island and South Island, this trend was especially evident for the South Island regions which were all below New Zealand levels for the whole period 1986-2001.

As will be shown in other papers in this series, regions with high ratios of Sole Parent families to Sole Parent households also face higher rates of overcrowding, joblessness and poor health (Pool et al. forthcoming-c; Pool et al. forthcoming-e; Pool et al. forthcoming-f). It is important to stress that a high ratio may well be positive, as the Sole Parent family may have other adults living with them and thus have extra support. But equally well, it could be negative if these families live in overcrowded conditions because they cannot afford to live any other way.

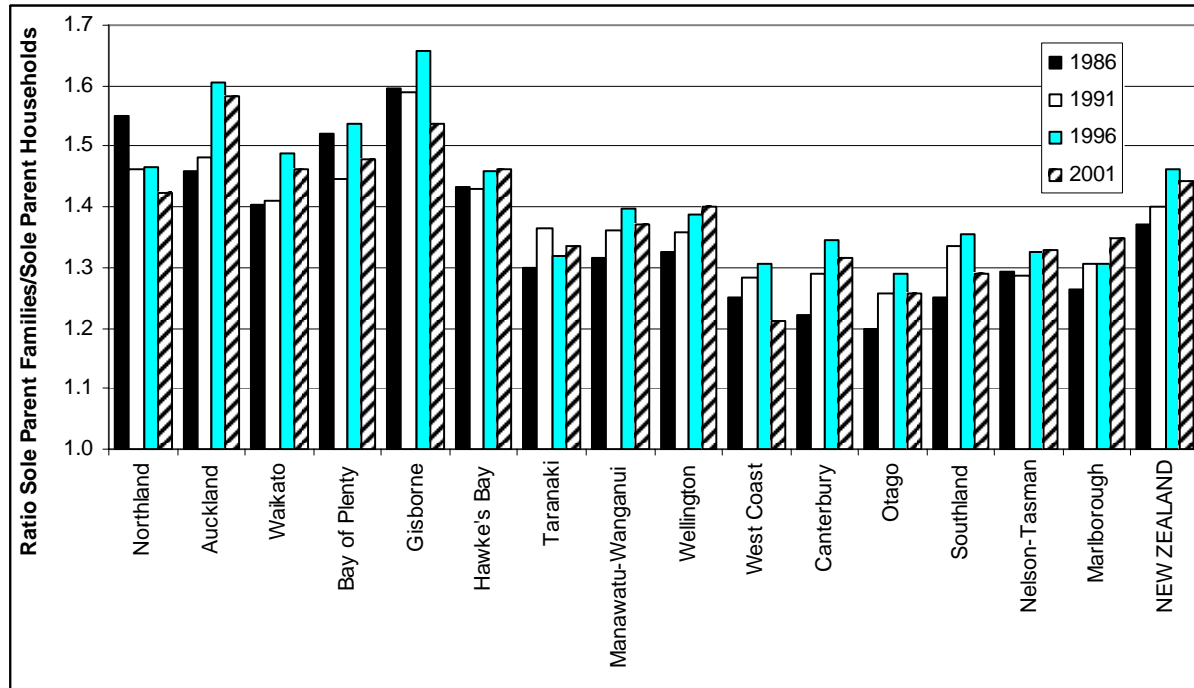
Only four regions had a decrease in the ratio between Sole Parent families and Sole Parent households between 1986 and 2001, with the largest being Northland, with Gisborne, the Bay

¹³ The sub-regions of the Bay of Plenty in 2001 ranged from a ratio of 1.39 in Western Bay of Plenty to 1.58 in Eastern Bay of Plenty with Rotorua District 1.54.

¹⁴ In 2001 the urban areas of Auckland varied from a ratio of 1.35 in the North Shore to 1.84 in Southern Auckland with Western Auckland 1.55 and Central Auckland 1.57.

of Plenty and West Coast also falling. The largest increase occurred in the Auckland region going from 1.46 in 1986 to 1.58 in 2001.

Figure 9: Ratio of Sole Parent Families to each Sole Parent Household, by Region¹, 1986-2001



(1) Wellington region urban zone ranged from 1.29 in Upper Hutt to 1.65 in Porirua with Lower Hutt being 1.44 and Wellington Central 1.37.

Although we were unable to calculate this ratio by ethnic group earlier research has shown that at the national level there is a marked difference between Māori and Pakeha, with Māori having a considerably higher ratio of Sole Parent families to Sole Parent households than Pakeha (Jackson and Pool 1996). This is reflected in the regional rates for the Total population presented above.

6. Household Tenure

Whether a person owns a house, with or without a mortgage, or rents accommodation has an influence on their perceived socio-economic status. In any analysis of tenure using census data it is important to note that the results from the 1986 and 1991 censuses are configured slightly differently from those of 1996 and 2001, as the question in the Census was asked differently. The 1986 and 1991 question was similar and tenure was asked in one question, whereas in 1996 and 2001 the data were obtained by a series of questions asked in different ways in each censuses. Therefore the results presented here are configured differently between the two pairs of censuses.

In Table 5 we can see that in New Zealand in 1986, 73 per cent of households were owner occupied. There was little change between 1986 and 1991, but by 1996 the rate of home ownership had dropped significantly to 68 percent, and decreased even further to 64 per cent in 2001.

Table 5: Age Standardised¹ Percentage of Household Owned and Percentage Point Difference, by Region, 1986-2001

Regions	1986	1991	1996	2001	Percentage Point Difference 1986-2001
Northland	70.8	71.5	66.0	62.1	-8.7
Auckland	72.8	71.4	66.2	60.4	-12.5
Waikato	70.9	71.1	68.2	63.6	-7.3
Bay Of Plenty	73.6	74.6	66.2	62.5	-11.0
Gisborne	66.9	65.6	61.2	58.2	-8.7
Hawke's Bay	72.4	72.3	67.1	62.3	-10.2
Taranaki	74.4	74.2	69.3	67.6	-6.8
Manawatu-Wanganui	71.4	71.8	67.2	63.9	-7.5
Wellington	71.9	71.6	67.7	63.6	-8.4
West Coast	73.5	74.6	69.9	67.1	-6.4
Canterbury	75.9	74.8	70.4	67.4	-8.5
Otago	74.4	74.1	71.4	66.3	-8.1
Southland	79.1	79.1	75.2	71.7	-7.4
Nelson-Tasman	77.4	76.6	71.3	66.6	-10.8
Marlborough	75.7	75.7	69.5	66.9	-8.8
New Zealand	73.2	72.7	68.0	63.5	-9.7
<i>Range</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>

(1) Age Standardised to the age structure of the occupiers for each household type of New Zealand 1996.

Table 5 shows that changes in the variation between regions in the percentage of households which are owner occupied were not high. Nevertheless, levels in the South Island regions were higher than in the North Island, with Southland being especially high. Gisborne stands out as being lower than any other region. What is also interesting is the decline in home ownership between 1986 and 2001. In 1986 the traditional ideal of home ownership had been achieved by seven out of 10 or most households in every region. But by 2001 the level was barely above two-thirds even in the most favoured regions, Taranaki and all South Island regions and in the north of the country fell well below this level. This was true both in Auckland where prices were high, and in regions such as Gisborne where they were relatively low. In Auckland the problem was exacerbated for first home buyers as they had to compete with those seeking dwellings as an investment (mainly as rental properties), and upgrading their equity. The largest declines in home ownership occur in Auckland, the Bay of Plenty, Nelson-Tasman and Hawke's Bay.

Table 6 illustrates that in 1986 26 per cent, and in 2001 32 per cent, of all households were rented (free or paid). Rent-free accommodation made up a smaller proportion of these households and remained static¹⁵. The rise in this category was in those households who paid rent.

¹⁵ The remaining households' tenure was not specified.

The regional variation in the proportions of houses that were rented (paid) was eight percentage points in 1986 and grew to 12 percentage points by 2001. The percentage of rented (paid) accommodation was high in Gisborne, Auckland¹⁶ and Wellington¹⁷ for both years but was relatively low in Southland and Taranaki for both years. In Auckland and Wellington housing is more expensive, and there is greater job mobility which discourages house-buying and makes renting a preferred option for many people.

Table 6: Age Standardised¹ Percentage of Households Provided Free and Rented, and Percentage Point Difference, by Region, 1986-2001

Region	1986 ²			2001 ²				% Point Diff. 1986-01
	Rent Paid	Provided Free	Total	Rent Paid	Provided Free	Not Specified	Total	
Northland	21.9	5.7	27.6	25.3	3.1	1.4	29.8	2.2
Auckland	24.6	1.5	26.1	30.1	2.7	1.0	33.7	7.7
Bay Of Plenty	22.8	5.2	28.0	27.4	3.3	1.1	31.9	3.8
Waikato	21.8	3.7	25.4	28.1	3.2	1.1	32.3	6.9
Gisborne	24.6	7.4	32.0	31.9	3.5	1.4	36.8	4.8
Hawke's Bay	22.9	3.8	26.7	28.6	3.2	1.2	33.0	6.4
Taranaki	19.8	5.0	24.8	23.5	3.5	1.4	28.5	3.7
Manawatu-Wanganui	24.1	3.6	27.7	27.9	3.1	1.1	32.1	4.5
Wellington	25.3	1.6	26.8	29.0	2.6	0.9	32.5	5.7
West Coast	21.1	3.7	24.8	24.0	2.8	1.5	28.3	3.5
Otago	21.1	2.0	23.1	25.9	2.2	1.0	29.2	6.1
Canterbury	22.1	2.4	24.5	26.0	3.2	1.2	30.4	5.9
Southland	17.1	2.9	19.9	20.3	3.3	1.4	24.9	5.0
Nelson-Tasman	18.8	3.0	21.8	25.7	2.4	0.9	29.0	7.2
Marlborough	20.4	2.8	23.2	25.4	2.5	1.0	29.0	5.7
New Zealand	22.9	2.8	25.7	27.9	2.8	1.1	31.8	6.0
<i>Range</i>	8.2	5.9	12.0	11.6	1.3	0.6	11.9	

(1) Age Standardised to the age structure of the occupiers for each household type of New Zealand 1996.

(2) The questions were asked differently for 1986 and 2001 therefore in 1986 there was no "Not Specified".

6.1 Tenure for New Zealand by Age, Ethnicity and Household Type

Ownership of a house can be affected by a number of factors such as age, ethnicity and household type. Before looking at each of the components separately for regional analysis it is important to understand how these components interact with each other. This will be done for New Zealand as a whole because numbers are too small in some regions to provide reasonable numbers for all the components.

¹⁶ The results for the four urban areas of Auckland in 2001 showed wide intra-regional variation which rented, varying from 25 per cent in Western Auckland to 37 per cent in Central Auckland with 29 per cent in Southern Auckland and 27 per cent in the North Shore. Of those who owned their houses the lowest percentage in 2001 occurs in Central Auckland (53 per cent) followed by Southern Auckland (61 per cent), and North Shore and Western Auckland (65 per cent). A small percent of dwellings are provided rent free around three per cent.

¹⁷ When looking at the four urban areas of Wellington in 2001 the percentage renting went from 25 per cent in Upper Hutt to 33 per cent in Porirua with Lower Hutt 29 per cent and Wellington Central 31 per cent. Home ownership varied from 59 per cent in Porirua to 69 per cent in Upper Hutt with Wellington Central 61 per cent and Lower Hutt 64 per cent.

The highest level of home ownership is found in Two-parent and Couple Only households for Pakeha occupiers aged 30 years and over for both 1986 and 2001 (see Appendix Table 8). Home ownership was especially low for occupiers aged 15-29 years reflecting large life-cycle and income differences between this age group and the others (Pool et al. forthcoming-d), with ownership being about 35 percentage points lower than for any other age group. There is also a large difference in household type with Non-family households tending to have low ownership, as might be expected, and with the levels for Sole Parent, Parent Plus and Single Person households above this level for most age groups.

Pakeha have higher levels of ownership than Māori, although there is large difference for different household type and age group. However, adding all three factors together can make a substantial difference with the highest percentage of ownership in 2001 being 88 per cent for Two-parent household occupiers who are Pakeha aged 50-69 years, and the lowest being 11 per cent in Non-family household occupiers who are Māori aged 15-29 years.

Although, home ownership within New Zealand has dropped ten percentage points between 1986 and 2001 some population groups have increased their levels of home ownership. For occupiers who are Māori in Couple Only households under 70 years of age and Two-parent households with occupiers 50 years and over there has been a sizeable improvement. There were also improvements for occupiers who were Pakeha and Māori for Single-person households under 30. Some groups had a sizable decline of over 10 percentage points, notably Sole Parent households whose occupier is a Pakeha in the age groups 15-49 years and Non-family households for occupiers who are Pakeha 30 years and over¹⁸. This trend could be a reflection of the shift in patterns of reproduction towards delayed childbearing.

6.2 Tenure by Household Type

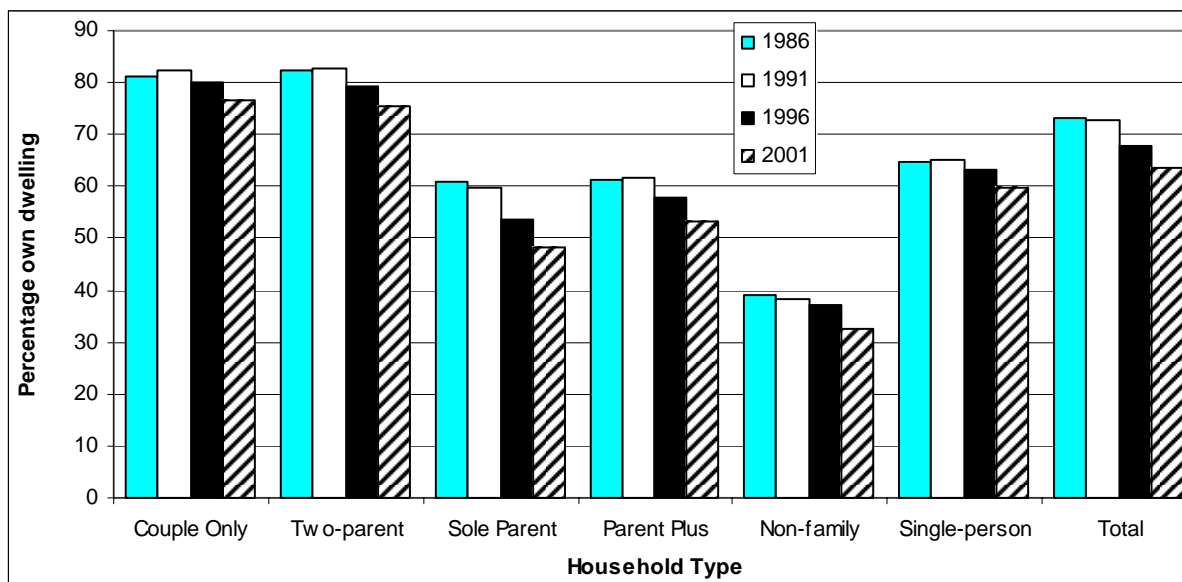
Figure 10 shows that there is high ownership in Couple Only and Two-parent households for New Zealand as a whole. There is low ownership in Non-family households which is relatively insignificant as these usually involve disparate persons flatting together. Other groups with low ownership are Sole Parent, Parents Plus and Single-person households. While ownership for all categories declined over the period 1986 and 2001, the largest decrease was for Sole Parent households, indicating that home ownership is becoming harder to achieve for those on single or limited incomes.

Between 1986 and 2001, Southland had high percentages of ownership in all categories of household type (see Appendix Table 9). Nelson-Tasman had high ownership in Single-person households in 1986 and 2001 (70 and 61 per cent respectively), and Parents Plus, Couple Only and Two-parent household in 1986 (70, 84 and 85 per cent respectively). Gisborne had low levels of ownership in all categories of household type for both years, the only exception being Non-family household in 1986. Northland had low levels of ownership in 1986 for Couple Only, Two-parent and Non-family households (78, 76 and 36 per cent respectively).

¹⁸ This also applies to those in Non-family households who are Māori age groups 50 years and over, although the numbers in this group are quite small.

Auckland¹⁹ had the lowest ownership for Couple Only households in 2001 (74 per cent), and Wellington²⁰ had the lowest for Non-family households (29 per cent).

Figure 10: Percentage of Household Owned, Age Standardised⁽¹⁾, by Household Type, New Zealand, 1986-2001



(1) Age Standardised to the age structure of the occupiers for each household type in New Zealand in 1996.

6.3 Tenure by Age Group

For New Zealand as a whole, occupiers, as shown in Figure 11, aged 15-29 years had lower ownership than did the other age groups, as would be expected. From 1986 to 2001 owner occupiers in this age group declined by 11 percentage points. The largest decline of 12 percentage points, was however, for occupiers aged 30-49 years. It seems that these two age groups are leading the trend towards a decrease in home ownership. This will be in part a function of changing marriage and fertility patterns, but increasingly there are problems faced in raising capital, affordability and obtaining mortgages to purchase a first home.

In all age groups and for both 1986 and 2001 Gisborne had low percentages of home ownership. Waikato and Northland had low levels in 1986 for occupiers aged 15-49 years as shown in Table 7. Wellington and Otago had low rate of home ownership in 2001 for occupiers aged 15-29 years. For the oldest age group, 70 years and over, in 1986 levels in Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui and Wellington were relatively low, and for West Coast the rate was low in 2001. Southland had high levels for all age groups under 70 years for both 1986 and 2001. There was a considerable difference to the other regions in the 15-29 years age group which was seven percentage points higher in 1986 and three percentage points higher in 2001. In Marlborough the level was higher in 1986 for occupiers aged 30 years and over, in Nelson-Tasman the level was high for the 50-69 years age group in 1986 and for both regions the 70 years and over age group for 2001 was higher than the overall New Zealand level.

¹⁹ The four urban areas of Auckland for Couple Only household ranged from 68 per cent in Central Auckland to 79 per cent in Western Auckland with North Shore being 75 per cent and Southern Auckland being 77 per cent.

²⁰ The four urban areas of Wellington for Non-family households ranged from 27 per cent in Wellington Central to 35 per cent in Upper Hutt with Porirua and Lower Hutt being 32 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of Household Owned, by Age Group of Occupier, New Zealand, 1986-2001

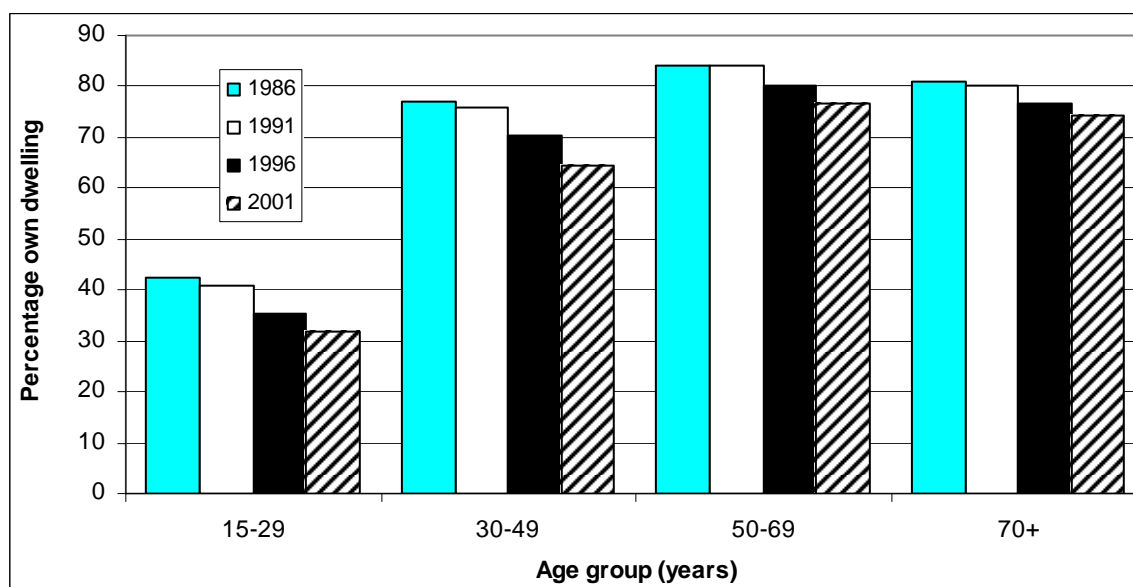


Table 7: Percentage of Households Owner-Occupied, by Age Group of Occupier and Region, 1986-2001

Regions	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+
	1986				2001			
Northland	37.1	72.6	84.9	82.6	32.0	62.6	75.0	74.3
Auckland	42.0	77.0	83.6	80.8	31.4	60.0	73.1	72.5
Waikato	37.0	73.2	83.9	81.8	31.5	64.2	76.7	76.0
Bay Of Plenty	42.2	76.4	85.8	84.3	29.6	62.8	76.6	76.3
Gisborne	37.2	69.7	77.7	78.1	28.7	58.0	72.3	69.5
Hawke's Bay	43.4	76.5	82.3	79.3	31.3	63.3	75.9	72.9
Taranaki	42.2	77.3	85.9	83.3	37.9	69.8	79.6	74.7
Manawatu-Wanganui	39.4	74.5	82.9	79.3	30.8	65.6	77.3	73.2
Wellington	40.8	76.8	81.7	78.8	28.4	65.5	76.6	75.4
West Coast	45.8	76.9	84.8	81.5	38.9	71.0	78.7	68.8
Canterbury	46.9	80.7	85.4	80.6	34.6	70.1	79.7	76.2
Otago	43.4	78.0	86.0	80.6	28.4	70.5	79.1	73.7
Southland	55.6	82.3	88.1	83.7	41.6	76.2	82.5	74.3
Nelson-Tasman	45.3	79.4	87.4	84.4	33.2	68.6	79.8	77.8
Marlborough	48.3	82.1	88.9	86.7	34.1	69.4	79.9	77.8
New Zealand	42.4	77.0	84.2	81.0	31.7	64.6	76.5	74.4
<i>Range</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>

In general, regions which had low ownership are also regions those with a higher percentage Māori and conversely regions with high ownership tend to have lower percentages of Māori. This trend is further explained for New Zealand as a whole in section 6.1.

6.4 Tenure by Ethnicity

The ethnicity of the occupier is an important factor with regard to home ownership as is shown in Table 8. This in part could explain some of the regional disparities in the previous sections. Pakeha home ownership was about 20 percentage points higher than Māori for New Zealand as a whole for 1986 increasing to a difference of 22 percentage points in 2001. Home ownership for Pakeha and Māori decreased by seven and eight percentage points respectively between 1986 and 2001.

Table 8: Age Standardised¹ Percentage of Household Owned, by Ethnicity of Occupier and Region, 1986 and 2001

Regions	1986		2001		% -point difference 1986-2001	
	Pakeha	Māori	Pakeha	Māori	Pakeha	Māori
Northland	73.9	59.8	71.0	50.3	-3.0	-9.6
Auckland	76.6	51.3	67.9	42.1	-8.7	-9.2
Waikato	73.7	53.1	69.5	45.2	-4.2	-7.9
Bay Of Plenty	76.3	62.8	68.3	52.2	-8.0	-10.6
Gisborne	73.4	50.9	69.8	44.9	-3.6	-6.0
Hawke's Bay	75.6	55.8	68.8	44.2	-6.8	-11.6
Taranaki	76.0	58.0	71.7	49.6	-4.3	-8.4
Manawatu-Wanganui	73.9	52.3	68.8	46.5	-5.1	-5.8
Wellington	75.4	48.2	68.6	44.0	-6.7	-4.2
West Coast	74.6	63.6	69.7	57.0	-4.9	-6.6
Canterbury	77.2	55.1	70.0	47.2	-7.2	-7.8
Otago	75.5	54.7	68.4	53.7	-7.1	-1.0
Southland	80.3	64.7	74.3	58.1	-6.0	-6.6
Nelson-Tasman	78.4	54.7	69.4	45.6	-8.9	-9.1
Marlborough	76.6	62.5	69.8	55.0	-6.9	-7.5
New Zealand	75.9	55.0	69.1	46.7	-6.9	-8.3
<i>Range</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>10.5</i>

(1) Age Standardised to the age structure of the occupiers for each household type of New Zealand 1996.

The difference between the regions for Pakeha occupiers is not large, around seven percentage points between the highest and lowest region. Most of the variation results from the high levels in Southland for the whole period (see Table 8). In 2001, excluding that region, the range was only between 68 and 72 per cent. In 1986 the regions with lower levels were Northland, Waikato, Gisborne and Manawatu-Wanganui although they were only two percentage points lower than for New Zealand as a whole.

For occupiers who are Māori the difference between the regions is more substantial with a range of 17 percentage points in 1986 and 16 percentage points in 2001. Wellington²¹, Gisborne and Auckland²² had low levels of home ownership for both 1986 and 2001.

²¹ Comparing the four urban areas of Wellington for occupiers who are Māori, home ownership ranged from 39 per cent in Wellington Central to 50 per cent in Upper Hutt with Lower Hutt 41 per cent and Porirua 43 per cent. For Pakeha the urban areas ranged from 66 per cent in Wellington Central to 73 per cent in Upper Hutt with Lower Hutt being 70 per cent and Porirua 72 per cent.

²² Comparing the four urban areas of Auckland for occupiers who are Māori, home ownership ranged from 34 per cent in Central Auckland to around 48 per cent in North Shore and Western Auckland with Southern

Southland had the highest rate for both years with West Coast being high and Marlborough and the Bay of Plenty being high in 1986.

7. Conclusion

In other papers in this series critical aspects of demographic change (migration and age-structure) of human capital and of income were seen to vary significantly by region. These disparities are seen here, also for families, households and dwelling ownership. The disparities in the collection of family capital clearly parallel economic conditions as was shown in Figure 2.

Household formation, or re-formation has been dominated by the significant shift from Two-parent households to Couple Only households and Single-person Units. Metropoli, especially Auckland, as well as retirement zones, particularly for Pakeha have witnessed some of the more significant changes. Typically those Pakeha who have experienced the most significant changes in household formation are among the older groups who already own, or can purchase, their own home.

Analysis has shown that retirement migration has often been accompanied by inflows of families whose members are in service related industries. Again this group is primarily Pakeha in young adult and middle ages who have the capacity to purchase a home.

At the other end of the spectrum Māori, Pacific Islanders and young people of all ethnicities often lack the ability to purchase their own home. This is particularly true for those groups in disadvantaged, North Island peripheral regions. It is also in these regions that Sole Parenting is most prevalent. It is important to note that, despite public perception, the declines in the proportion of households that are Two-parent families have generally not come from increases in Sole Parenting, but instead result from shifts to Couple Only and Single-person units, a shift that can be explained by the fertility and age-structural transition (Pool et al. 2005a; Pool et al. 2005b). However, in peripheral regions these shifts are more likely to involve significant levels of Sole parenting.

In the north of New Zealand, especially in peripheral regions the Parents Plus households have accommodated many poorer and/or Sole Parent families. The phenomenon of the Sole Parent family nested in a wider household is a common outcome. While this may have positive effects it may also be negative if low incomes (Cochrane et al. forthcoming), co-vary with ethnicity, household type, tenure and region.

Auckland being 42 percent. For Pakeha the urban sub-regions ranged from 61 per cent in Central Auckland to 73 per cent in Western Auckland and Southern Auckland with North Shore 69 per cent.

Appendix Table 1: Household Type Classification, 1986-2001

Household Type	Statistic New Zealand Categories for Household Composition
Couple Only	One Family HH Couple Only
Two-parent	One Family HH Couple with Children
Sole Parent	One Family HH One Parent with Children
Parents Plus	One Family HH Couple Only and Others - Some Related One Family HH Couple Only and Others - All Unrelated One Family HH Couple Only and Others - Relationship Not Classifiable One Family HH Couple with Children and Others - Some Related One Family HH Couple with Children and Others - All Unrelated One Family HH Couple with Children and Others - Relationship Not Classifiable One Family HH One Parent with Children and Others - Some Related One Family HH One Parent with Children and Others - All Unrelated One Family HH One Parent with Children and Others - Relationship Not Classifiable Two Related Two-parent Families Two Unrelated Two-parent Families Two Two-parent Families, Relationship Not Classifiable One Two-parent Family and One Related One Parent Family One Two-parent Family and One Unrelated One Parent Family One Two-parent Family and One One Parent Family, Relationship Not Classifiable Two Related One Parent Families Two Unrelated One Parent Families Two One Parent Families, Relationship Not Classifiable Two Family Household Not Further Classifiable Three or More Family Household (with or without Other People)
Non-family	Household of Related People, Some or All Siblings Household of Related People, Not Siblings Household of Related People, Some or All Siblings, and Unrelated Person(s) Household of Related People, Non Siblings, and Unrelated Person(s) Household of Unrelated People Other Multi-Person Household Not Further Classifiable
Single-person	One-Person Household
Not Classifiable/ Visitors	One Family HH, Not Further Classifiable Visitor-Only Household Household Not Classifiable

Appendix Table 2: Age Standardised¹ Percentage Distribution, Household Type (Total Population) by Region, 1991 and 1996

Regions	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
1991							
Northland	23.7	35.0	10.4	8.0	4.2	18.7	100.0
Auckland	22.3	32.3	9.5	9.8	6.5	19.6	100.0
Waikato	24.1	35.4	9.4	7.3	5.1	18.7	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	25.4	33.6	10.8	7.8	4.4	18.0	100.0
Gisborne	19.8	33.6	12.1	10.2	4.6	19.7	100.0
Hawke's Bay	22.6	34.0	11.4	7.6	4.6	19.8	100.0
Taranaki	23.3	36.8	9.3	6.0	4.6	20.0	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	23.2	35.0	9.6	6.6	5.5	20.2	100.0
Wellington	23.0	32.9	8.6	7.0	6.7	21.8	100.0
West Coast	23.7	35.1	8.8	5.0	4.9	22.5	100.0
Canterbury	24.3	34.1	8.8	5.4	6.3	21.1	100.0
Otago	23.7	34.9	8.3	4.7	6.7	21.6	100.0
Southland	22.7	38.0	8.7	5.1	4.7	20.9	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	26.0	35.2	8.0	5.5	5.5	19.8	100.0
Marlborough	27.3	36.0	7.6	5.3	4.3	19.5	100.0
New Zealand	23.4	33.9	9.4	7.4	5.9	20.1	100.0
<i>Range</i>	7.5	5.7	4.5	5.5	2.5	4.5	
1996							
Northland	26.1	30.5	11.1	8.7	3.7	20.0	100.0
Auckland	22.9	30.7	9.0	12.5	5.6	19.2	100.0
Waikato	26.0	31.3	9.4	8.7	4.8	19.9	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	26.6	30.0	10.8	9.4	4.2	19.0	100.0
Gisborne	21.3	30.9	12.1	11.7	4.2	19.9	100.0
Hawke's Bay	24.6	30.3	11.5	8.4	4.3	20.8	100.0
Taranaki	26.5	32.2	9.7	5.9	4.2	21.4	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	25.0	30.7	10.3	7.5	5.1	21.5	100.0
Wellington	24.5	29.9	8.8	8.0	6.0	22.9	100.0
West Coast	26.3	31.0	8.8	5.5	4.1	24.3	100.0
Canterbury	26.2	30.3	8.6	6.9	6.0	22.0	100.0
Otago	26.7	30.3	7.9	5.5	6.8	22.8	100.0
Southland	25.7	33.6	8.6	5.5	4.4	22.2	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	28.6	30.1	8.6	6.8	5.2	20.7	100.0
Marlborough	30.5	32.4	7.6	5.9	3.8	19.8	100.0
New Zealand	25.1	30.6	9.3	9.0	5.4	20.8	100.0
<i>Range</i>	9.2	3.7	4.5	7.0	3.1	5.3	

(1) Age Standardised to the Total Households in 1996 for New Zealand.

Appendix Table 3: Age Standardised¹ Percentage Distribution, Household Type, for Pakeha by Region, 1986 and 2001

Regions	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
1986							
Northland	26.3	40.3	5.8	5.4	4.4	17.8	100.0
Auckland	24.0	35.9	7.9	5.5	6.6	20.1	100.0
Waikato	27.2	38.3	6.8	4.9	5.0	17.8	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	25.1	40.0	6.7	5.0	4.9	18.2	100.0
Gisborne	23.6	39.8	6.5	5.0	5.0	20.1	100.0
Hawke's Bay	24.0	39.4	7.6	4.6	4.9	19.6	100.0
Taranaki	23.4	41.4	6.8	4.7	4.8	18.9	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	23.4	39.5	7.6	4.4	5.4	19.7	100.0
Wellington	23.4	36.3	7.2	4.3	6.5	22.3	100.0
West Coast	22.4	39.8	7.9	4.2	4.9	20.8	100.0
Canterbury	23.7	38.2	8.0	4.0	5.8	20.3	100.0
Otago	22.6	39.4	7.6	3.5	5.9	21.0	100.0
Southland	21.8	43.4	7.4	3.6	4.3	19.4	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	24.9	40.0	6.6	4.8	5.1	18.6	100.0
Marlborough	26.7	40.7	6.5	3.5	4.2	18.4	100.0
New Zealand	24.0	38.2	7.5	4.7	5.7	20.0	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	
2001							
Northland	28.8	29.2	9.2	6.5	3.8	22.6	100.0
Auckland	26.3	27.9	8.1	8.3	6.9	22.5	100.0
Waikato	28.1	29.3	8.3	6.7	5.3	22.2	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	29.7	28.5	9.2	6.7	4.6	21.3	100.0
Gisborne	26.1	30.0	9.4	6.4	4.5	23.6	100.0
Hawke's Bay	27.1	28.7	9.8	6.7	4.4	23.3	100.0
Taranaki	27.6	29.9	9.1	5.4	4.1	23.8	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	26.4	28.1	9.8	6.1	5.5	24.2	100.0
Wellington	26.9	27.1	8.0	6.1	6.8	25.1	100.0
West Coast	26.9	27.5	8.7	4.3	4.0	28.6	100.0
Canterbury	27.2	27.5	8.7	6.2	6.3	24.2	100.0
Otago	27.4	27.1	8.4	5.2	7.0	24.9	100.0
Southland	27.4	30.3	8.6	4.6	4.0	25.1	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	28.1	28.0	9.2	7.0	5.4	22.3	100.0
Marlborough	31.0	29.9	7.4	6.4	3.9	21.3	100.0
New Zealand	27.3	28.0	8.5	6.7	6.0	23.4	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	

(1) Age Standardised to the Total Households in 1996 for New Zealand.

Appendix Table 4: Age Standardised¹ Percentage Distribution, Household Type, for Māori by Region, 1986 and 2001

Regions	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
1986							
Northland	10.2	39.1	13.0	21.1	3.5	13.0	100.0
Auckland	10.9	31.4	13.9	24.0	5.7	14.1	100.0
Waikato	10.5	39.2	13.7	21.7	3.5	11.3	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	10.5	38.8	13.9	19.3	3.9	13.6	100.0
Gisborne	9.4	37.5	15.1	21.9	3.8	12.3	100.0
Hawke's Bay	9.5	37.1	16.2	20.4	4.0	12.8	100.0
Taranaki	10.8	36.8	15.6	15.5	4.7	16.6	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	11.9	38.3	14.2	16.6	4.0	15.1	100.0
Wellington	12.2	34.0	13.3	16.8	6.5	17.2	100.0
West Coast	14.4	39.6	12.1	10.7	6.0	17.3	100.0
Canterbury	15.1	35.1	12.1	11.3	6.0	20.4	100.0
Otago	17.0	36.3	10.4	8.1	6.5	21.7	100.0
Southland	16.0	37.1	11.3	11.4	5.4	18.8	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	19.3	35.7	9.1	10.4	6.3	19.1	100.0
Marlborough	13.1	40.6	14.2	14.5	3.1	14.5	100.0
New Zealand	11.2	36.1	13.9	19.7	4.8	14.4	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	
2001							
Northland	13.7	24.7	18.8	17.1	4.3	21.3	100.0
Auckland	13.8	21.7	15.8	23.1	6.6	19.0	100.0
Waikato	13.4	23.7	17.4	19.4	5.3	20.8	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	13.1	24.1	19.4	19.5	4.5	19.4	100.0
Gisborne	12.0	23.3	20.6	18.7	5.0	20.4	100.0
Hawke's Bay	12.3	22.8	20.3	19.7	4.8	20.1	100.0
Taranaki	14.3	24.8	18.3	14.5	4.3	24.0	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	14.4	24.4	17.8	15.9	5.3	22.2	100.0
Wellington	15.0	22.7	15.7	16.6	6.7	23.3	100.0
West Coast	17.7	25.8	15.4	9.2	6.2	25.6	100.0
Canterbury	18.6	22.3	14.9	12.6	6.4	25.2	100.0
Otago	21.5	23.3	13.7	9.4	7.1	25.1	100.0
Southland	18.0	26.0	15.0	8.3	4.7	28.0	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	19.0	21.5	13.6	14.8	5.5	25.5	100.0
Marlborough	19.7	28.3	15.4	12.5	4.8	19.3	100.0
New Zealand	14.3	23.2	17.2	18.4	5.7	21.2	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>	

(1) Age Standardised to the Total Households in 1996 for New Zealand.

Appendix Table 5: Percentage Distribution by Age of Occupier for Household Type by Region, 1986 and 2001

Regions	1986					2001				
	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	Total	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	Total
	Couple Only Households									
Northland	15.1	16.1	49.9	18.9	100.0	6.5	18.4	54.4	20.7	100.0
Auckland	18.5	18.1	43.6	19.9	100.0	14.0	25.7	41.7	18.6	100.0
Waikato	18.6	14.2	48.7	18.4	100.0	10.9	19.8	49.5	19.7	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	14.7	13.8	51.1	20.4	100.0	8.2	17.9	49.6	24.2	100.0
Gisborne	16.4	14.1	48.4	21.1	100.0	8.8	19.3	51.5	20.5	100.0
Hawke's Bay	16.0	13.3	49.0	21.7	100.0	8.2	18.4	51.2	22.2	100.0
Taranaki	19.0	12.5	47.9	20.5	100.0	9.7	19.0	49.7	21.6	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	18.8	13.5	47.1	20.7	100.0	10.4	18.9	48.9	21.8	100.0
Wellington	21.4	17.9	43.1	17.5	100.0	14.1	25.1	42.7	18.1	100.0
West Coast	18.6	16.7	45.3	19.4	100.0	8.6	22.4	53.0	16.0	100.0
Canterbury	18.8	14.2	46.9	20.1	100.0	11.9	20.9	46.0	21.2	100.0
Otago	18.4	13.7	47.3	20.6	100.0	10.5	20.4	48.6	20.5	100.0
Southland	20.6	13.1	47.8	18.5	100.0	10.5	20.5	50.8	18.2	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	15.8	14.4	48.6	21.2	100.0	9.4	20.0	49.6	20.9	100.0
Marlborough	15.5	12.9	51.9	19.7	100.0	7.9	18.1	52.2	21.9	100.0
New Zealand	18.4	15.5	46.4	19.7	100.0	11.5	21.8	46.6	20.2	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>		<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>	
	Two-parent Households									
Northland	15.5	66.3	17.0	1.2	100.0	12.1	71.3	15.3	1.3	100.0
Auckland	11.6	66.8	20.2	1.3	100.0	10.0	69.9	18.8	1.3	100.0
Waikato	16.5	65.9	16.6	1.0	100.0	12.7	72.1	14.0	1.1	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	15.5	66.3	17.1	1.1	100.0	12.3	72.3	14.3	1.1	100.0
Gisborne	15.4	64.4	19.1	1.1	100.0	14.0	70.9	13.8	1.3	100.0
Hawke's Bay	14.8	66.4	17.7	1.1	100.0	11.8	71.6	15.5	1.2	100.0
Taranaki	16.7	65.8	16.3	1.2	100.0	12.8	72.3	13.6	1.2	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	16.8	64.2	17.9	1.1	100.0	12.7	71.5	14.3	1.4	100.0
Wellington	12.8	66.4	19.7	1.1	100.0	10.0	70.8	17.9	1.2	100.0
West Coast	15.6	64.9	18.1	1.4	100.0	12.0	74.4	12.3	1.3	100.0
Canterbury	12.3	66.2	20.2	1.3	100.0	9.7	72.0	17.0	1.3	100.0
Otago	14.1	65.4	19.3	1.2	100.0	10.4	73.7	14.7	1.3	100.0
Southland	16.4	64.5	17.8	1.3	100.0	12.1	73.2	13.7	1.0	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	12.6	67.9	18.2	1.3	100.0	10.9	73.8	14.1	1.2	100.0
Marlborough	14.7	67.7	16.6	1.0	100.0	9.9	74.1	14.9	1.0	100.0
New Zealand	13.8	66.1	18.8	1.2	100.0	10.9	71.4	16.5	1.3	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>		<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	

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Appendix Table 5: (continued)

Regions	1986					2001				
	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	Total	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	Total
	Sole Parent Households									
Northland	16.4	48.2	25.4	10.0	100.0	16.6	61.6	17.0	4.8	100.0
Auckland	14.5	53.6	24.4	7.4	100.0	16.1	58.7	20.0	5.1	100.0
Waikato	20.7	51.8	21.4	6.1	100.0	17.9	61.9	15.2	4.9	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	19.3	52.9	21.7	6.0	100.0	17.9	62.8	14.9	4.4	100.0
Gisborne	17.8	43.6	29.7	9.0	100.0	18.8	58.6	16.2	6.4	100.0
Hawke's Bay	21.4	49.7	21.0	8.0	100.0	19.6	59.7	16.2	4.5	100.0
Taranaki	22.2	47.4	21.1	9.3	100.0	18.0	61.9	14.4	5.7	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	22.8	48.1	21.4	7.6	100.0	18.4	61.6	15.3	4.8	100.0
Wellington	17.6	50.2	24.4	7.9	100.0	17.0	59.3	18.9	4.8	100.0
West Coast	23.0	44.3	23.0	9.6	100.0	15.4	65.1	13.9	5.7	100.0
Canterbury	17.0	50.3	24.5	8.2	100.0	15.3	61.2	18.3	5.3	100.0
Otago	16.5	49.4	24.4	9.7	100.0	15.2	61.6	17.4	5.8	100.0
Southland	22.6	43.4	25.1	9.0	100.0	18.8	60.6	15.9	4.7	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	15.2	51.0	24.4	9.4	100.0	15.6	63.4	15.5	5.5	100.0
Marlborough	18.4	48.6	24.5	8.6	100.0	13.1	64.5	16.2	6.1	100.0
New Zealand	17.8	50.7	23.7	7.8	100.0	16.8	60.5	17.6	5.0	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>		<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	
	Parents Plus Households									
Northland	18.2	42.4	33.7	5.7	100.0	19.3	46.1	29.0	5.7	100.0
Auckland	21.7	48.5	26.1	3.6	100.0	22.4	51.2	23.2	3.2	100.0
Waikato	25.7	44.6	25.6	4.1	100.0	24.0	48.3	24.2	3.5	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	21.7	43.4	30.2	4.7	100.0	22.2	47.4	25.4	5.0	100.0
Gisborne	20.3	40.1	33.5	6.2	100.0	21.3	47.2	26.4	5.1	100.0
Hawke's Bay	23.8	43.8	28.0	4.4	100.0	23.7	48.6	23.7	4.0	100.0
Taranaki	25.3	43.4	26.9	4.4	100.0	22.8	47.1	26.2	4.0	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	24.9	44.0	26.7	4.3	100.0	25.1	46.6	24.6	3.7	100.0
Wellington	26.0	45.5	25.1	3.4	100.0	26.6	47.8	22.5	3.1	100.0
West Coast	20.0	44.4	30.0	5.6	100.0	21.7	47.6	24.7	6.0	100.0
Canterbury	23.6	44.8	27.5	4.1	100.0	24.3	47.6	24.3	3.8	100.0
Otago	23.4	45.2	26.7	4.8	100.0	28.1	45.7	22.7	3.6	100.0
Southland	25.8	45.4	25.0	3.8	100.0	25.2	46.3	24.6	3.9	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	24.0	41.1	30.2	4.7	100.0	22.9	49.7	23.4	4.0	100.0
Marlborough	20.8	46.2	28.3	4.6	100.0	19.5	45.6	29.0	5.9	100.0
New Zealand	23.1	45.7	27.1	4.1	100.0	23.4	49.0	23.9	3.6	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>		<i>8.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	

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Appendix Table 5: (continued)

Regions	1986					2001				
	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	Total	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	Total
Non-family Households										
Northland	52.1	21.6	17.4	8.9	100.0	33.7	29.5	28.7	8.1	100.0
Auckland	51.8	27.6	13.9	6.7	100.0	42.8	35.9	16.1	5.2	100.0
Waikato	64.2	17.5	11.9	6.4	100.0	52.1	27.5	14.9	5.5	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	58.3	21.2	13.0	7.5	100.0	41.0	32.0	19.9	7.2	100.0
Gisborne	55.8	22.1	15.2	6.9	100.0	35.1	32.7	23.4	8.8	100.0
Hawke's Bay	55.3	22.1	14.4	8.2	100.0	36.0	34.3	22.5	7.1	100.0
Taranaki	63.1	15.5	14.2	7.2	100.0	44.4	29.5	19.0	7.1	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	65.9	15.5	11.3	7.4	100.0	53.8	24.8	15.7	5.7	100.0
Wellington	60.0	23.5	11.2	5.3	100.0	51.7	32.0	12.4	4.0	100.0
West Coast	53.1	21.4	15.8	9.7	100.0	38.3	30.5	22.7	8.5	100.0
Canterbury	59.7	19.4	13.4	7.5	100.0	51.9	29.8	13.2	5.1	100.0
Otago	65.8	16.5	11.1	6.6	100.0	65.3	21.8	8.9	4.0	100.0
Southland	58.0	18.2	15.0	8.8	100.0	50.7	28.6	13.6	7.1	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	57.0	22.4	12.7	8.0	100.0	38.9	35.2	19.5	6.4	100.0
Marlborough	58.2	20.0	15.8	6.1	100.0	36.5	30.8	25.6	7.1	100.0
New Zealand	58.2	21.9	13.0	6.9	100.0	47.8	31.3	15.4	5.4	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>		<i>31.6</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	
Single-person Household										
Northland	12.0	16.9	36.2	34.9	100.0	7.0	24.6	34.6	33.8	100.0
Auckland	9.7	20.8	34.2	35.4	100.0	8.2	29.1	30.6	32.1	100.0
Waikato	15.3	18.1	33.7	32.9	100.0	9.4	25.4	32.0	33.1	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	12.3	16.6	35.6	35.5	100.0	7.3	23.3	32.8	36.6	100.0
Gisborne	10.9	16.6	35.6	36.9	100.0	7.6	23.9	32.0	36.4	100.0
Hawke's Bay	10.0	15.0	34.6	40.4	100.0	7.0	23.0	32.5	37.6	100.0
Taranaki	12.8	15.1	33.7	38.4	100.0	8.6	24.1	29.9	37.4	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	11.9	14.5	33.8	39.8	100.0	8.0	23.5	31.5	36.9	100.0
Wellington	12.5	21.4	34.3	31.9	100.0	8.3	30.2	31.2	30.2	100.0
West Coast	14.8	18.7	33.8	32.6	100.0	9.0	27.4	33.7	29.9	100.0
Canterbury	10.4	16.9	34.4	38.2	100.0	8.1	26.0	30.2	35.7	100.0
Otago	11.1	15.8	33.0	40.1	100.0	9.1	24.9	30.4	35.6	100.0
Southland	13.0	16.5	34.3	36.2	100.0	9.9	25.2	30.1	34.8	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	11.5	14.3	33.9	40.4	100.0	7.6	24.7	30.5	37.2	100.0
Marlborough	10.2	13.7	33.7	42.4	100.0	5.8	21.8	32.5	40.0	100.0
New Zealand	11.4	18.2	34.2	36.2	100.0	8.2	26.5	31.2	34.1	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>		<i>4.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>

Appendix Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Household Type by Age of Occupier by Region, 1986 and 2001

a) 15-29 years

Regions	1986							2001						
	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
Northland	21.3	37.2	6.8	9.3	13.6	11.7	100.0	15.8	27.5	16.1	15.1	10.1	15.4	100.0
Auckland	24.9	25.0	7.4	11.5	20.3	10.8	100.0	20.9	19.7	10.4	20.1	17.5	11.4	100.0
Waikato	21.2	33.0	7.7	9.0	16.8	12.2	100.0	18.9	23.3	11.6	14.6	17.6	14.0	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	21.0	33.2	8.5	9.9	16.0	11.4	100.0	18.1	24.8	15.4	16.0	12.7	13.1	100.0
Gisborne	19.2	34.3	8.9	11.6	14.8	11.0	100.0	13.9	26.6	18.2	17.2	10.7	13.4	100.0
Hawke's Bay	21.0	32.7	10.6	9.6	15.3	10.8	100.0	16.9	23.9	17.3	16.5	11.6	13.7	100.0
Taranaki	22.1	33.7	8.3	7.4	16.7	11.8	100.0	19.9	26.6	13.3	10.9	12.7	16.6	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	21.4	31.1	8.9	7.1	20.3	11.2	100.0	18.3	22.6	13.2	12.9	18.9	14.1	100.0
Wellington	24.8	24.1	7.0	8.6	22.4	13.2	100.0	22.6	18.2	10.2	14.5	21.0	13.5	100.0
West Coast	22.0	32.4	9.6	5.2	14.9	15.9	100.0	20.0	26.4	11.2	7.9	11.9	22.5	100.0
Canterbury	26.6	25.8	7.9	6.2	21.1	12.5	100.0	23.3	18.6	9.9	11.8	21.5	15.0	100.0
Otago	23.3	28.4	6.5	5.0	24.0	12.8	100.0	18.9	16.8	8.1	9.9	30.8	15.5	100.0
Southland	22.7	36.1	8.9	6.1	14.3	12.0	100.0	20.7	25.1	12.2	9.0	14.0	18.9	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	24.8	29.5	6.2	7.8	18.3	13.4	100.0	22.0	23.2	11.6	13.4	15.0	14.7	100.0
Marlborough	25.3	34.7	7.3	5.8	15.5	11.5	100.0	26.0	26.4	9.6	12.3	11.7	13.9	100.0
New Zealand	23.6	28.7	7.8	8.7	19.3	11.9	100.0	20.5	21.0	11.4	15.3	18.2	13.6	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>		<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>11.1</i>	

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Appendix Table 6: (continued)

b) 30-49 years

Regions	1986							2001						
	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
Northland	9.2	64.9	8.1	8.8	2.3	6.7	100.0	12.3	44.3	16.4	9.9	2.4	14.7	100.0
Auckland	9.5	56.3	10.7	10.1	4.2	9.1	100.0	12.2	43.8	12.0	14.5	4.6	12.9	100.0
Waikato	8.0	65.2	9.6	7.7	2.3	7.2	100.0	12.2	46.7	14.1	10.4	3.3	13.3	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	8.7	62.9	10.3	8.8	2.6	6.8	100.0	12.2	44.8	16.6	10.5	3.0	12.9	100.0
Gisborne	7.3	63.0	9.6	10.1	2.6	7.4	100.0	9.8	43.2	18.2	12.2	3.2	13.5	100.0
Hawke's Bay	7.6	64.2	10.7	7.7	2.7	7.1	100.0	11.7	44.5	16.2	10.4	3.4	13.9	100.0
Taranaki	7.4	67.8	9.1	6.4	2.1	7.1	100.0	12.5	48.1	14.6	7.2	2.7	14.9	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	8.3	64.7	10.2	6.8	2.6	7.5	100.0	12.0	45.6	15.9	8.6	3.1	14.8	100.0
Wellington	9.8	58.9	9.4	7.1	4.1	10.7	100.0	13.8	43.9	12.2	9.0	4.4	16.7	100.0
West Coast	9.4	63.9	8.8	5.5	2.9	9.5	100.0	14.5	45.6	13.3	4.8	2.6	19.2	100.0
Canterbury	9.1	62.9	10.5	5.3	3.1	9.2	100.0	13.6	45.6	13.1	7.6	4.1	15.9	100.0
Otago	8.6	65.0	9.7	4.7	3.0	9.0	100.0	14.2	46.3	12.8	6.2	4.0	16.5	100.0
Southland	7.1	69.6	8.4	5.2	2.2	7.5	100.0	13.3	49.9	13.0	5.4	2.6	15.8	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	9.4	66.3	8.7	5.6	3.0	7.0	100.0	13.6	46.1	13.8	8.5	4.0	14.0	100.0
Marlborough	9.0	68.4	8.2	5.5	2.3	6.6	100.0	15.1	49.9	12.0	7.3	2.5	13.3	100.0
New Zealand	8.9	61.6	10.0	7.7	3.3	8.5	100.0	12.7	45.1	13.4	10.5	3.9	14.4	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>		<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	

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Appendix Table 6: (continued)

c) 50-69 years

Regions	1986							2001						
	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
Northland	39.3	22.9	5.9	9.6	2.5	19.7	100.0	45.6	12.0	5.7	7.8	3.0	26.0	100.0
Auckland	34.1	25.2	7.2	8.0	3.1	22.2	100.0	34.1	20.4	7.1	11.4	3.6	23.5	100.0
Waikato	40.9	24.4	5.9	6.6	2.3	19.8	100.0	45.5	13.6	5.2	7.8	2.7	25.2	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	43.1	21.6	5.6	8.1	2.1	19.4	100.0	46.6	12.3	5.5	7.8	2.6	25.2	100.0
Gisborne	32.7	24.5	8.6	11.1	2.3	20.7	100.0	39.2	12.6	7.5	10.2	3.4	27.0	100.0
Hawke's Bay	38.6	23.5	6.2	6.7	2.4	22.5	100.0	44.2	13.1	6.0	6.9	3.0	26.7	100.0
Taranaki	40.0	23.6	5.7	5.6	2.7	22.3	100.0	47.1	13.0	4.9	5.8	2.5	26.6	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	38.7	24.1	6.0	5.5	2.5	23.1	100.0	44.0	13.0	5.6	6.5	2.8	28.2	100.0
Wellington	34.3	25.5	6.7	5.7	2.9	25.0	100.0	38.1	18.0	6.3	6.8	2.8	28.0	100.0
West Coast	35.9	25.2	6.4	5.2	3.0	24.3	100.0	47.2	10.4	3.9	3.5	2.7	32.4	100.0
Canterbury	38.4	24.5	6.5	4.1	2.7	23.8	100.0	43.4	15.6	5.7	5.7	2.7	26.9	100.0
Otago	38.4	24.8	6.2	3.6	2.6	24.5	100.0	47.3	12.9	5.0	4.3	2.3	28.2	100.0
Southland	36.7	27.3	6.9	4.1	2.6	22.3	100.0	48.0	13.6	5.0	4.2	1.8	27.4	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	42.0	23.3	5.4	5.4	2.2	21.7	100.0	48.5	12.7	4.9	5.8	3.2	25.0	100.0
Marlborough	46.3	21.3	5.3	4.3	2.3	20.5	100.0	52.5	12.1	3.6	5.5	2.5	23.8	100.0
New Zealand	37.4	24.5	6.5	6.4	2.7	22.5	100.0	41.5	15.9	6.0	7.8	2.9	25.9	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>		<i>18.4</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>	

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Appendix Table 6: (continued)

d) 70 years and over

Regions	1986							2001						
	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
Northland	36.6	4.0	5.7	3.9	3.2	46.6	100.0	36.4	2.1	3.4	3.2	1.8	53.2	100.0
Auckland	34.5	3.7	4.9	2.5	3.4	51.1	100.0	33.2	3.1	3.9	3.5	2.5	53.8	100.0
Waikato	38.4	3.8	4.2	2.6	3.1	48.0	100.0	36.9	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.0	53.1	100.0
Bay Of Plenty	41.0	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.9	46.1	100.0	40.7	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	50.3	100.0
Gisborne	33.3	3.3	6.1	4.8	2.5	50.1	100.0	29.0	2.2	5.6	3.7	2.4	57.1	100.0
Hawke's Bay	34.5	3.0	4.8	2.1	2.7	53.0	100.0	35.0	1.8	3.0	2.1	1.7	56.3	100.0
Taranaki	34.9	3.6	5.1	1.9	2.8	51.7	100.0	34.9	2.0	3.3	1.5	1.6	56.7	100.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	33.7	3.0	4.3	1.7	3.3	54.0	100.0	34.0	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.8	57.3	100.0
Wellington	32.5	3.3	5.0	1.8	3.2	54.2	100.0	33.6	2.6	3.4	1.9	1.9	56.6	100.0
West Coast	33.3	4.2	5.8	2.1	4.0	50.7	100.0	30.0	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.1	60.5	100.0
Canterbury	33.8	3.2	4.5	1.3	3.1	54.1	100.0	35.3	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.8	56.2	100.0
Otago	31.8	2.9	4.7	1.2	2.9	56.5	100.0	34.7	1.9	2.9	1.2	1.8	57.5	100.0
Southland	32.1	4.6	5.6	1.4	3.4	53.0	100.0	32.5	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.8	59.8	100.0
Nelson-Tasman	36.5	3.2	4.2	1.7	2.8	51.6	100.0	36.7	2.0	3.1	1.7	1.9	54.6	100.0
Marlborough	36.4	2.7	3.8	1.5	1.8	53.7	100.0	39.9	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.2	52.9	100.0
New Zealand	34.6	3.4	4.7	2.1	3.1	52.0	100.0	34.9	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.0	55.1	100.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>		<i>11.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>10.2</i>	

Appendix Table 7: Age Standardised¹ Percentage Distribution, Household Type by Ethnicity for the Sub-regions of Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Wellington, 2001

Sub-Regions	Couple only	Two-parent	Sole parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
Pakeha							
Auckland Urban							
Northern Auckland	27.3	30.2	8.4	8.0	5.6	20.5	100.0
Western Auckland	25.5	29.7	9.8	9.2	5.0	20.8	100.0
Central Auckland	24.8	22.7	6.8	7.9	10.3	27.5	100.0
Southern Auckland	26.0	31.8	8.7	9.3	4.9	19.2	100.0
Bay of Plenty							
Western Bay of Plenty	30.2	28.2	9.4	6.8	4.9	20.5	100.0
Eastern Bay of Plenty	29.4	30.6	8.4	5.7	3.7	22.2	100.0
Rotorua District	28.4	28.7	8.8	7.2	4.4	22.6	100.0
Wellington Urban							
Porirua	26.9	32.3	9.6	7.3	3.9	20.1	100.0
Wellington Central	25.6	24.3	6.5	6.1	9.5	28.1	100.0
Upper Hutt	25.3	31.3	10.1	5.7	3.8	23.8	100.0
Lower Hutt	25.2	29.4	9.1	6.4	4.7	25.2	100.0
Māori							
Auckland Urban							
Northern Auckland	17.7	24.3	13.7	17.7	7.1	19.5	100.0
Western Auckland	13.0	24.4	17.3	22.6	5.3	17.3	100.0
Central Auckland	13.7	17.5	14.1	19.0	10.4	25.3	100.0
Southern Auckland	12.5	21.9	17.3	28.5	5.1	14.7	100.0
Bay of Plenty							
Western Bay of Plenty	15.5	23.5	18.8	18.6	4.6	19.1	100.0
Eastern Bay of Plenty	11.7	25.7	20.3	19.3	4.0	19.0	100.0
Rotorua District	12.1	23.5	19.1	19.9	5.1	20.3	100.0
Wellington Urban							
Porirua	12.2	24.5	18.7	21.2	6.2	17.3	100.0
Wellington Central	14.8	18.8	12.2	14.0	10.1	30.1	100.0
Upper Hutt	15.9	26.6	14.7	15.3	4.9	22.5	100.0
Lower Hutt	14.0	23.0	17.2	18.9	5.6	21.3	100.0

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Appendix Table 7: (continued)

Sub-Regions	Couple only	Two-parent	Sole parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
	Total						
Auckland Urban							
Northern Auckland	25.5	30.0	8.9	9.8	5.5	20.3	100.0
Western Auckland	22.1	29.3	10.7	13.4	4.6	19.9	100.0
Central Auckland	21.1	23.6	8.1	12.3	9.0	25.9	100.0
Southern Auckland	20.3	30.2	10.5	17.7	4.0	17.1	100.0
Bay of Plenty							
Western Bay of Plenty	28.4	27.2	10.6	8.4	4.6	20.9	100.0
Eastern Bay of Plenty	23.0	27.7	13.3	10.9	3.5	21.7	100.0
Rotorua District	23.8	26.6	11.9	10.9	4.3	22.6	100.0
Wellington Urban							
Porirua	21.5	30.5	12.4	13.1	3.7	18.8	100.0
Wellington Central	23.7	24.6	7.0	7.7	8.9	28.1	100.0
Upper Hutt	24.1	30.3	10.7	7.2	3.9	23.8	100.0
Lower Hutt	22.6	28.9	10.3	9.4	4.4	24.4	100.0

(1) Age Standardised to the Total Households in 1996 for New Zealand.

Appendix Table 8: Percentage of Households Owner-Occupied, by Age and Ethnicity of Occupier, and Household Type, New Zealand, 1986-2001

Household Type	Ethnicity	1986				1991				1996				2001			
		15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+	15-29	30-49	50-69	70+
Couple Only	Pakeha	51.4	78.7	90.9	89.7	53.2	81.6	92.1	90.0	48.7	80.1	90.2	87.5	44.1	76.9	87.2	85.7
	Māori	26.5	53.1	72.8	77.9	30.4	61.1	76.3	76.3	29.5	62.0	77.1	78.0	27.2	59.5	74.3	74.0
	Total	49.0	76.5	90.3	89.4	50.6	79.3	91.4	89.7	45.9	77.5	89.3	87.1	41.2	73.9	86.2	85.0
Two-parent	Pakeha	68.2	86.9	91.2	90.2	69.6	87.6	92.2	89.2	63.2	85.4	90.5	88.7	60.4	82.9	87.8	86.3
	Māori	38.2	64.0	71.7	71.7	49.8	70.7	75.8	78.4	37.5	67.2	75.0	77.4	32.5	61.4	72.1	72.2
	Total	61.6	84.2	89.4	88.7	63.8	84.7	89.9	87.6	56.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	52.7	77.6	84.5	83.8
Sole Parent	Pakeha	41.1	68.2	79.6	84.9	41.4	68.5	79.9	84.6	28.4	63.8	78.7	81.0	25.4	57.2	75.1	78.1
	Māori	20.5	39.6	57.4	68.9	28.0	42.0	57.2	64.9	15.1	37.2	53.2	64.2	11.8	30.1	49.6	58.6
	Total	34.3	63.4	76.3	83.5	34.5	61.6	74.8	82.0	23.8	56.0	72.9	78.8	21.7	49.4	69.3	75.1
Parents Plus	Pakeha	43.1	75.2	85.8	89.6	44.5	74.8	87.0	87.1	33.9	72.2	85.7	84.7	30.8	68.0	81.9	81.8
	Māori	26.8	52.6	68.2	75.4	32.4	54.2	69.3	72.3	23.7	49.3	65.4	69.5	20.6	42.2	58.4	62.6
	Total	36.8	67.0	79.9	86.3	39.1	66.3	80.6	81.6	32.2	62.3	78.1	78.4	29.7	57.1	73.3	74.1
Non-family	Pakeha	20.1	58.5	77.3	85.8	18.7	58.6	75.6	82.8	18.8	56.3	69.4	78.4	15.0	48.3	64.3	74.6
	Māori	11.1	30.9	53.4	69.6	11.5	33.1	49.4	59.5	10.7	28.8	42.5	57.4	11.1	26.4	37.8	55.6
	Total	18.6	51.1	71.0	85.0	17.5	52.2	69.2	78.3	17.6	51.2	65.5	76.2	14.9	43.5	59.5	72.3
Single-person	Pakeha	27.2	58.8	73.3	74.3	28.5	60.9	73.3	74.4	25.6	59.2	72.0	72.7	28.3	55.9	70.2	71.1
	Māori	14.2	32.0	47.7	57.8	15.4	34.5	44.6	52.6	13.9	34.0	46.4	52.4	16.2	31.5	43.0	49.4
	Total	24.9	55.4	71.8	73.8	25.7	57.2	71.1	73.7	23.1	55.2	69.2	71.7	24.7	49.5	65.5	69.3
Total	Pakeha	45.6	80.3	85.7	81.4	44.7	80.1	86.2	81.1	40.0	76.8	84.1	78.7	36.1	72.4	81.3	77.1
	Māori	26.7	54.8	64.9	67.6	31.3	56.9	65.1	63.7	23.4	52.3	63.0	62.3	20.6	45.4	58.0	58.1
	Total	41.7	76.6	83.8	80.8	41.0	75.8	84.0	80.3	35.2	70.3	80.1	76.7	31.7	64.6	76.5	74.4

Appendix Table 9: Aged Standardised¹ Percentage of Households Owner-Occupied, by Household Type and Region, 1986-2001

Regions	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
1986							
Northland	77.8	75.6	59.4	62.4	35.7	65.7	70.8
Auckland	81.4	83.9	59.8	59.7	39.3	64.5	72.8
Waikato	78.6	77.2	58.6	58.8	39.7	64.3	70.9
Bay Of Plenty	80.3	80.3	62.6	63.4	39.3	66.4	73.6
Gisborne	75.9	73.2	54.3	53.4	39.4	61.7	66.9
Hawke's Bay	79.8	81.0	59.1	59.5	41.1	64.5	72.4
Taranaki	81.4	81.7	58.6	62.4	39.1	68.1	74.4
Manawatu-Wanganui	79.4	78.9	59.4	63.0	38.0	62.6	71.4
Wellington	81.3	83.7	57.4	58.3	36.9	62.5	71.9
West Coast	80.6	81.5	62.0	71.6	36.9	64.3	73.5
Canterbury	82.9	86.2	65.1	66.3	41.7	65.8	75.9
Otago	81.9	83.8	63.5	66.1	37.4	65.7	74.4
Southland	84.0	86.6	68.9	71.0	44.0	69.9	79.1
Nelson-Tasman	83.8	85.1	65.4	70.3	38.6	69.5	77.4
Marlborough	81.7	82.9	62.0	65.0	37.3	68.8	75.7
New Zealand	81.2	82.3	60.8	61.3	39.1	64.9	73.2
<i>Range</i>	8.2	13.4	14.6	18.2	8.3	8.2	12.1
1991							
Northland	79.9	80.0	59.3	61.3	33.3	64.6	71.5
Auckland	82.1	82.2	55.8	59.5	38.3	65.2	71.4
Waikato	80.3	79.0	60.9	60.6	36.9	63.9	71.1
Bay Of Plenty	82.5	82.8	65.0	66.4	38.9	66.4	74.6
Gisborne	77.7	75.1	51.3	54.7	32.9	57.7	65.6
Hawke's Bay	81.5	82.4	60.0	63.0	36.5	63.9	72.3
Taranaki	82.9	82.6	60.7	62.8	40.3	67.3	74.2
Manawatu-Wanganui	81.7	80.7	60.0	63.5	37.5	63.2	71.8
Wellington	82.4	84.0	56.7	59.8	36.2	63.2	71.6
West Coast	83.3	84.9	62.3	69.8	41.6	64.5	74.6
Canterbury	84.1	85.9	61.1	65.5	41.9	65.9	74.8
Otago	83.6	85.0	63.0	65.2	36.4	66.0	74.1
Southland	86.3	87.8	71.4	74.4	47.3	69.2	79.1
Nelson-Tasman	84.5	86.0	63.4	67.7	38.8	70.3	76.6
Marlborough	83.1	85.5	59.4	66.4	41.1	67.0	75.7
New Zealand	82.5	82.9	59.6	61.9	38.2	65.1	72.7
<i>Range</i>	8.5	12.6	20.1	19.7	14.3	12.6	13.6

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Appendix Table 9: (continued)

Regions	Couple Only	Two-parent	Sole Parent	Parents Plus	Non-family	Single-person	Total
	1996						
Northland	78.6	76.7	53.0	56.9	36.2	62.7	66.0
Auckland	78.4	76.7	51.3	57.2	37.4	62.6	66.2
Waikato	78.4	75.6	52.3	55.6	35.6	61.5	66.2
Bay Of Plenty	79.7	78.6	53.4	58.7	35.3	63.9	68.2
Gisborne	76.0	71.6	46.6	51.6	33.4	57.1	61.2
Hawke's Bay	79.7	79.4	50.9	54.5	39.4	61.9	67.1
Taranaki	80.6	79.1	54.8	57.1	39.1	64.7	69.3
Manawatu-Wanganui	79.5	78.4	53.8	56.2	35.3	61.0	67.2
Wellington	79.9	81.4	53.4	57.2	34.6	62.2	67.7
West Coast	80.8	83.5	61.2	60.1	39.4	60.9	69.9
Canterbury	82.2	83.2	57.4	61.6	40.4	64.8	71.4
Otago	81.2	83.8	58.4	60.4	34.8	64.0	70.4
Southland	84.8	86.4	63.0	65.5	48.1	66.5	75.2
Nelson-Tasman	82.0	82.7	56.7	63.0	41.1	66.7	71.3
Marlborough	79.6	79.9	54.0	57.8	40.1	64.3	69.5
New Zealand	79.9	79.3	53.7	57.7	37.2	63.0	68.0
<i>Range</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>14.0</i>
	2001						
Northland	77.7	74.3	46.4	54.3	34.7	59.0	62.1
Auckland	73.8	71.3	45.7	51.7	32.9	58.2	60.4
Waikato	77.8	74.4	46.8	51.9	33.4	59.6	63.6
Bay Of Plenty	75.9	73.8	45.4	53.4	30.5	59.7	62.5
Gisborne	75.9	67.9	42.3	47.6	30.9	55.6	58.2
Hawke's Bay	76.3	75.2	45.5	50.6	32.6	58.4	62.3
Taranaki	79.7	79.4	49.4	54.8	37.6	62.7	67.6
Manawatu-Wanganui	77.3	76.1	49.0	52.9	33.9	59.1	63.9
Wellington	75.9	77.0	49.5	53.1	28.9	59.9	63.6
West Coast	79.1	81.3	54.8	62.4	35.9	59.0	67.1
Canterbury	79.3	80.3	51.6	57.5	35.3	61.7	67.4
Otago	77.4	79.7	53.4	56.9	30.9	61.3	66.3
Southland	82.2	83.3	58.6	61.1	42.3	64.5	71.7
Nelson-Tasman	78.8	78.9	49.7	55.4	33.4	63.0	66.6
Marlborough	77.6	77.2	50.6	56.5	35.5	61.5	66.9
New Zealand	76.6	75.4	48.2	53.1	32.6	59.9	63.5
<i>Range</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>

(1) Age Standardised to the age structure of the occupiers for each household type of New Zealand 1996.

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