

Contents

Acknowledgements	2
Disclaimer:	2
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	4
Chapter 2: Background to the selected territorial authorities	5
Chapter 3: Population change in the ten study areas	14
Chapter 4: Age Structure.....	25
Chapter 5: Employment, labour force and occupation.....	29
Chapter 6: Industry.....	38
Chapter 7: Socio-economic status.....	52
Chapter 8: Summary of the rural components of ten territorial authorities	68
Chapter 9: Comparing Taranaki’s territorial authorities with seven others	70
References	72
Abbreviations and definitions	73

Chapter 1: Introduction

This socio-economic profile of rural and minor urban communities in Taranaki and the analysis of trends, changes and differences between Taranaki's rural districts, rural centres and minor urban communities, (see definitions in the next chapter) and rural communities elsewhere in New Zealand, is sponsored by the Bishop's Action Foundation and funded by the TSB Community Trust.

The analysis is presented in three reports. The first was a 'desk' analysis based on census data (Statistics New Zealand's area unit data) for each of the rural districts, rural centres, and minor urban areas which make up the three territorial authorities within Taranaki.

This second report looks at the rural components of ten territorial authorities from a perspective similar to that taken in the first report. Emphasis is on population change, age structure, work force and industry engagement (including comparing the industry engagement of people who work in each area against that of people who reside there), unpaid work, education, income, deprivation, ethnicity, and access to the internet, cell-phones and motor vehicles. This report provides an opportunity to see what these ten territorial authorities convey about rural New Zealand, as well as providing the Bishop's Action Foundation with a comparison of their rural constituents with those in like locations.

The third report will provide an overview and rapid appraisal of current work available on rural New Zealand from a social science perspective, undertaken since the Ministry of Primary Industry (the then Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) ceased sponsoring social science research on rural New Zealand around 2000. It draws on a research seminar sponsored by the New Zealand Geographic Society and the School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University, Palmerston North, which was held at Massey University on 2 February 2017. The seminar aimed to bring together current research practitioners with an interest in studying rural areas from a social perspective.

Chapter 2: Background to the selected territorial authorities

In this, the second report, the rural districts, rural centres and minor urban areas of Taranaki (Maps 2.1 and 2.2) are compared with similar locations across New Zealand. The areas selected for comparison are Waitomo, Central Hawkes Bay (CHB) and South Wairarapa Territorial Authorities (TAs) in the North Island, and in the South Island: Hurunui and Waimakariri TAs (North Canterbury); Gore and Southland TAs (see Map 2.1).

Definitions and data issues

As Statistics NZ points out there is no internationally recognised definition of a 'rural' area. Statistics NZ (2013) defines rural areas as those that are not specifically designated as 'urban', which means rural areas are defined as places outside centres of population with 1,000 or more people. Defining rural New Zealand in this way locates 14% of the population in rural areas, and 23% of businesses in rural areas. However, when rural is defined as places outside centres of population of 10,000 or more people (which is also the Australian definition), so including minor urban areas within the rural sector, 22% of the population is rural.

Statistics NZ defines minor urban areas as centres of population of 1,000 to 9,999 people. As at the 2013 census there were 103 minor urban areas. In this study 23, or 22 percent, of New Zealand's minor urban areas are analysed.

Rural centres have no administrative or legal status, but are statistical units. They were created by Statistics NZ to enable the separation of rural dwellers living in open countryside from those living in small settlements or villages (Statistics NZ, 2013). They are defined as centres of population with between 300 and 999 people. There are approximately 133 rural centres in New Zealand. For various reasons¹ some of these are recorded as rural districts in this report. This study looks at 27, or 20 percent, of them. As noted in Report One, some rural centres are smaller than the target size of a minimum of 300 people.

As noted above, there is no common definition for 'rural'. Rural areas have traditionally been residual areas not included in the urban definition. They are often dubbed rural centres and 'other rural'. Statistics NZ (n.d.) notes: 'Other rural' is the urban area classification residual category and includes all area units not in urban areas or rural centres. This category includes inlets, islands, inland waters, and oceanic waters outside urban areas'. In this study, areas outside centres of 300 or more people are designated rural districts. There are approximately 358 rural districts, and this study looks at 73, or around 20 percent of them. Inlets, waterways and other places with few or no people are excluded (see below).

Life is given to these three categories by the fact that Statistics NZ has mapped over 2,000 area units across New Zealand and provides a large range of census data for these units. The critical point is that a defined statistical boundary is provided for each area unit. 'Area units are aggregations of meshblocks. They are non-administrative geographic areas that are in between meshblocks and territorial authorities in size' (Statistics NZ, 2013). By mapping all the area units in each of the ten territorial authorities selected for this study it is possible to allocate them to the correct level of analysis, and exclude settlements larger than minor urban areas. (Territorial authorities are defined under the Local Government Act, 2002 as city or district councils).

In the 1990s, Statistics NZ began a series of projects to better understand the populations of rural New Zealand. As part of this work a decision was made to define distinct rural communities by using workplace

¹ Due to the Kaikoura earthquakes which resulted in Statistics NZ message centre staff being out of contact, it was not possible to access this information at the point at which decisions were made on whether area units should be allocated to rural centres or rural districts.

compared with address of usual residence as a proxy for both distance from, and the need to travel to, an urban area for employment. Statistics NZ (n.d.) states:

Using workplace area, meshblocks in rural areas are allocated to one of four categories, based on their dependence on urban areas. Again, employment location is the defining variable. The allocation is based on a weighted percentage of resident employed adults of a rural meshblock who work in the three standard categories of urban area (for simplicity the methodology uses main, secondary and minor urban area). The percentages working in each urban area were weighted through the use of multipliers. The multipliers allowed for the increasing urbanisation of different sized urban areas. For example, the percentage of rural people working in a main urban area had double the impact of the same percentage working in a minor urban area. This weighting acknowledges the impact that a large urban centre has on its surrounding area. It is also consistent with other methodology, such as the Ministry of Education's isolation index. The weighting ensures that, for example, rural areas surrounding the secondary [sic: see box below] urban area of Gore are acknowledged as being very different from rural areas outside the main urban area of Christchurch (the latter would be included in the category rural area with high urban influence).

This schema produced four categories of rural areas:

- Rural area with high urban influence
- Rural area with moderate urban influence
- Rural area with low urban influence
- High rural/remote area.

The problem with using this schema is that while maps for the 2001 census are available for all regions showing which areas are in which category, it is not possible to allocate data to the mapped areas (as can be done by simply using area units). Also, Statistics NZ's own analysis is for the whole of New Zealand and is not available for territorial authorities or other data aggregations. Nor has the data been updated since 2001.

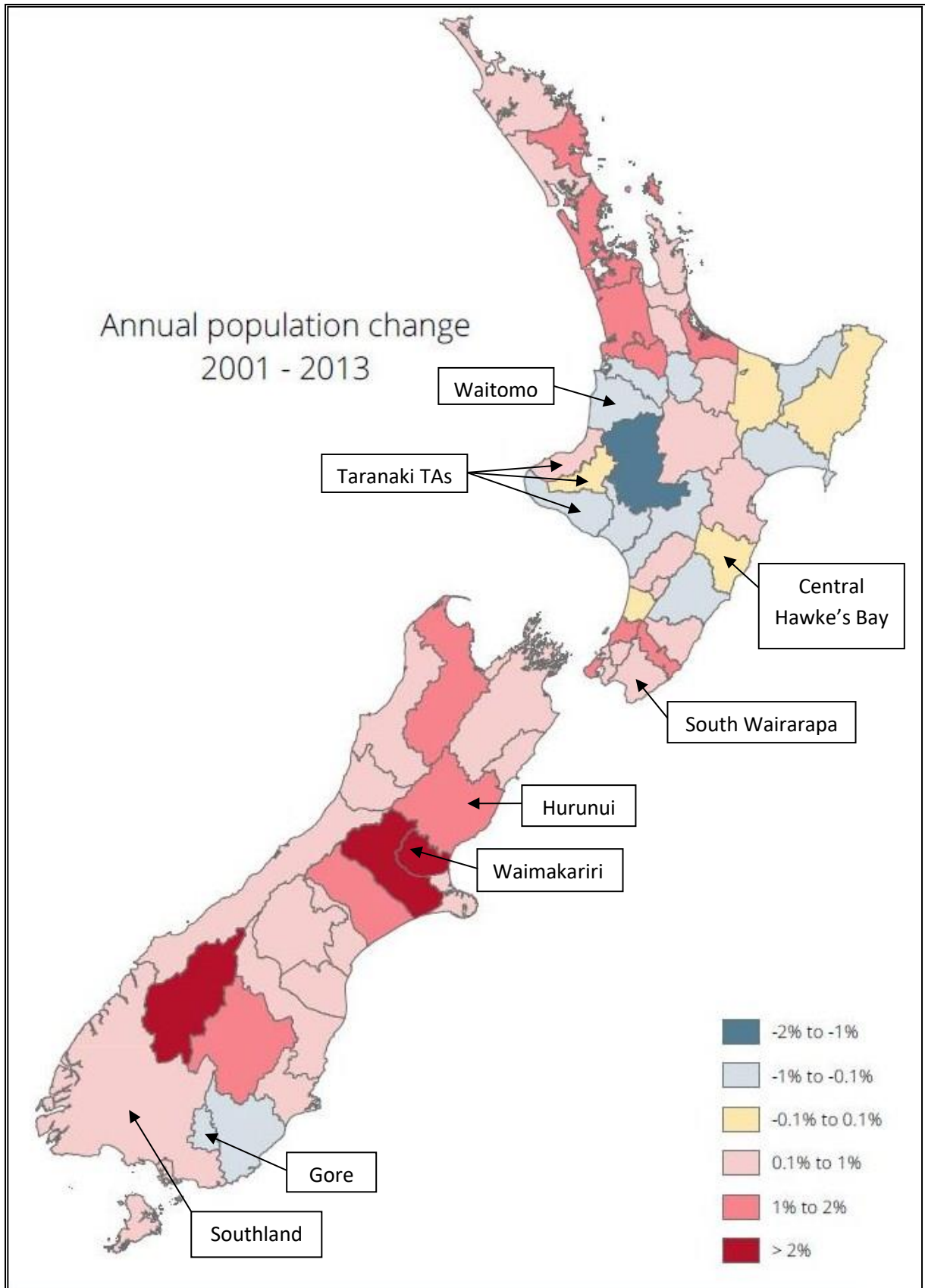
CAVEAT

Numbers and proportions are very inexact when dealing with small data sets. Not only are many data sets incomplete due to people not filling in their census questionnaires, or only partially or inaccurately filling in their questionnaires (for whatever reason), but the data may not be included in tables for confidentiality reasons. In addition, all census data is rounded by up to + or – 3. This means that depending on which data set is used to extract census information, there may be discrepancies between the numbers by +/- 6. For example, in one table an area may be said to have 78 people over the age of 65 years, while a different table may give the figure as 84 people in this age bracket. While this is not an issue in large centres, in small area units it can make an appreciable difference to the perception of a trend. For this reason, decimal points are not used, and data sets must be read and seen only as broad indications of trends.

A further issue is that where Statistics NZ defines locations based on meshblock data, the count may be different from that when area units are used. For example, in the 1990s Gore would have been a secondary urban area on meshblock data, but not in terms of the five area units used in this analysis. (As at the 2013 census, Gore had 9,552 people according to the Statistics NZ meshblock count, but only 7,353 people when the five area units are aggregated).

Map 2.1 shows the locations of the ten study areas, and changes in population size of all New Zealand territorial authorities between the 2001 and 2013 censuses.

MAP 2.1: Population change territorial authorities 2001-2013 (Source: Garden and Nel 2016)
with the locations of the territorial authorities



The advantage of using area units rather than meshblock data, is that for the most part area units are large enough to overcome data confidentiality issues (see box above). It is also relatively simple to aggregate the area units which make up minor urban areas, and to extract those which make up secondary or larger urban areas. In addition, Statistics NZ provides easily accessed maps of the area units in each territorial authority enabling a visual understanding of their locations relative to each level of settlement.

Unless otherwise referenced, the data used in this study is derived through Statistics New Zealand's table building tool NZ.Stat (<http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx>) for the 2013 census, using 2013 census boundaries for the area units.

Data in each graph is presented in order of population size, from the smallest at the top, to the largest at the base. Taranaki locations are capitalised (in the graphs).

Area unit location maps

Maps of the area units of the ten territorial authorities have been extracted from Statistics NZ's *Geographic Boundary Viewer 2013* <http://www.stats.govt.nz/StatsMaps/Home/Boundaries.aspx> (see maps 2.2 to 2.9). Names of minor urban area units are in bold font and underlined, while rural centres are in bold. Named settlements that are larger than minor urban areas are in bold font and capitalised.

- Waitomo (Map 2.3) is more or less equidistant from two major centres. Its northern border is around an hour by car to Hamilton, and its southern border around one hour from New Plymouth (which means Te Kuiti is about two hours north of New Plymouth).
- Central Hawke's Bay (CHB)'s (Map 2.4) northern border is about half an hour by car south of Hastings, and it is a further hour or so to the southern end of the district. The southern part of the district (Porangahau) is two hours from Palmerston North to the south-west.
- While South Wairarapa (Map 2.5) is around one hour north-west of Wellington, its access is across the Rimutaka mountain range (the road is narrow and subject to high winds), or via a commuter train. Its east and south coast settlements are two or more hours away from Wellington city.
- Amberley, at the southern edge of Hurunui (Map 2.6), is about half an hour north of Christchurch, while Hanmer Springs is a further hour north of Amberley. Lake Sumner (within the Southern Alps) is two and a half hours north-west of Christchurch.
- Waimakariri (Map 2.7) borders Christchurch but is accessed via bridges across the Waimakariri River: two on the coast, and one inland (north of Sheffield). The area units which make up the minor urban areas of Kaiapoi and Woodend are very close to the coastal bridges and are effectively suburbs of Christchurch.

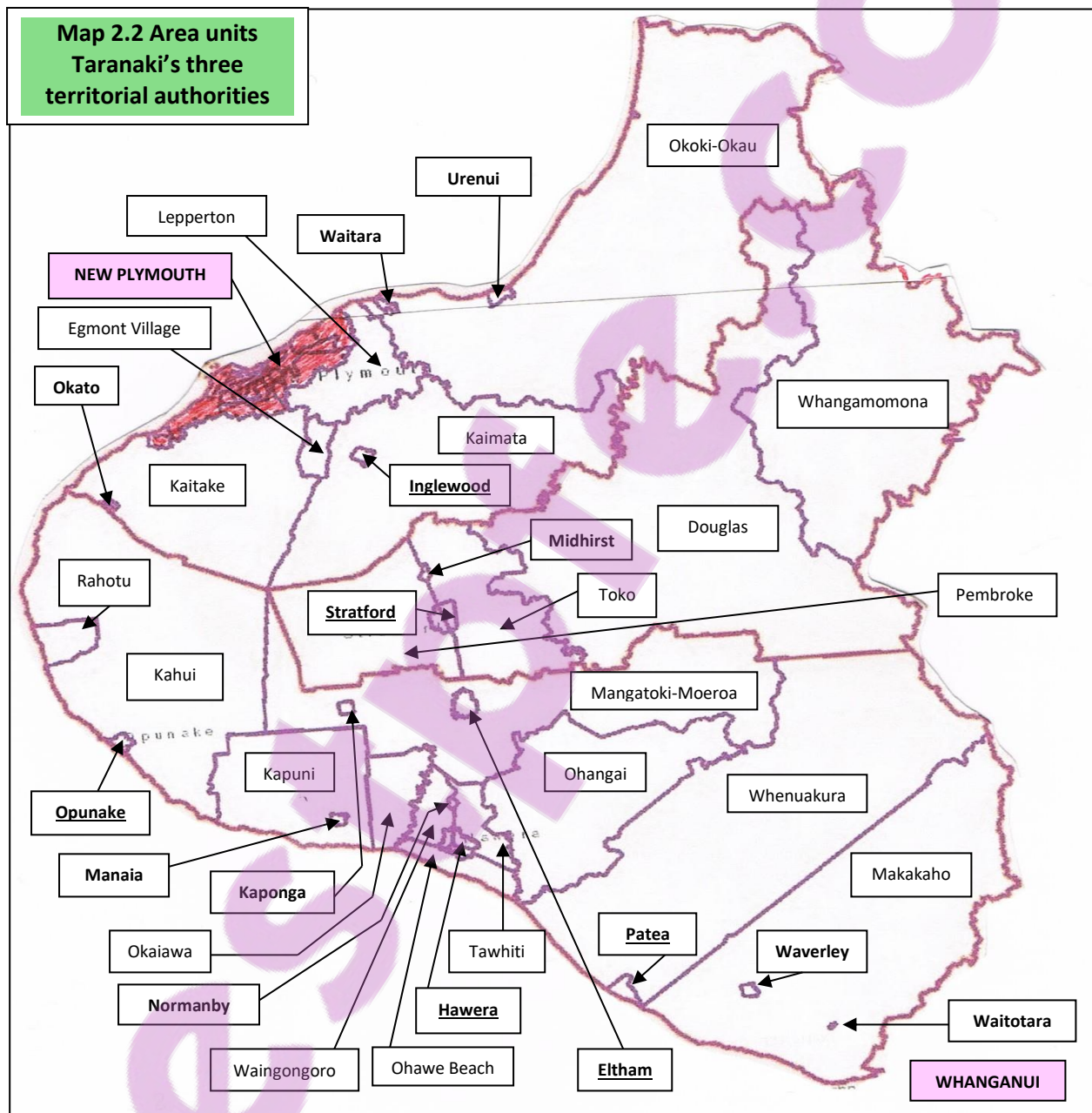
Woodend consists of three area units: Ravenswood, Woodend and Woodend West.

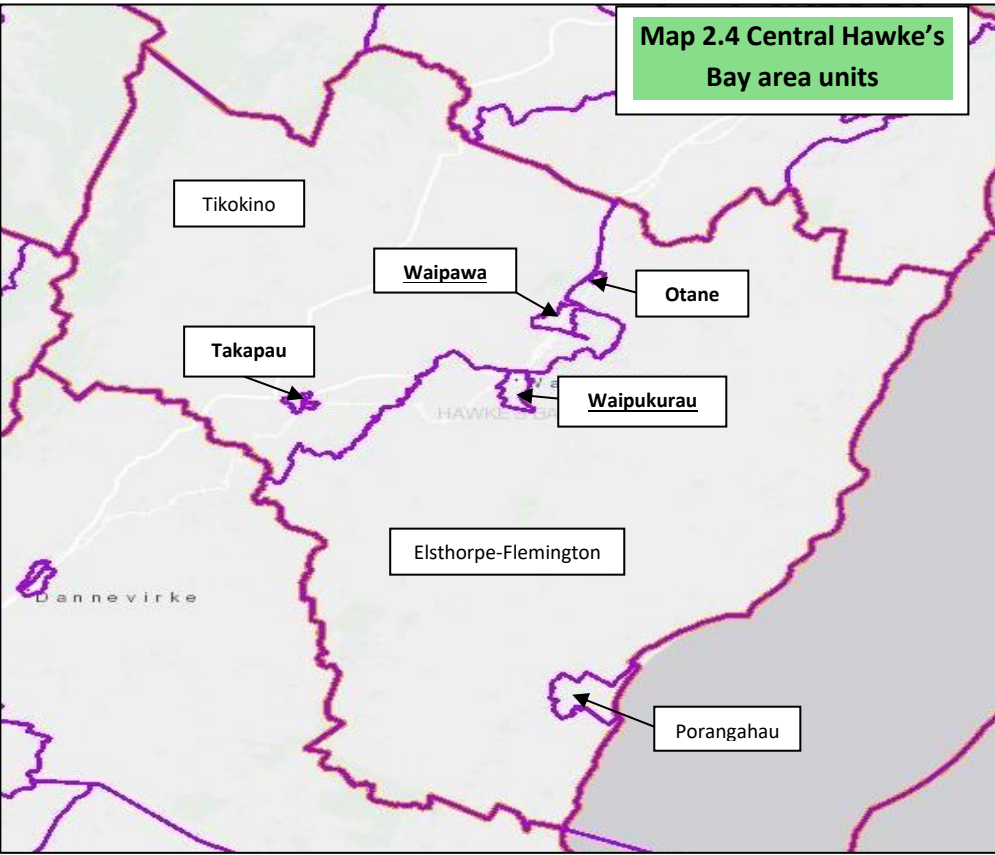
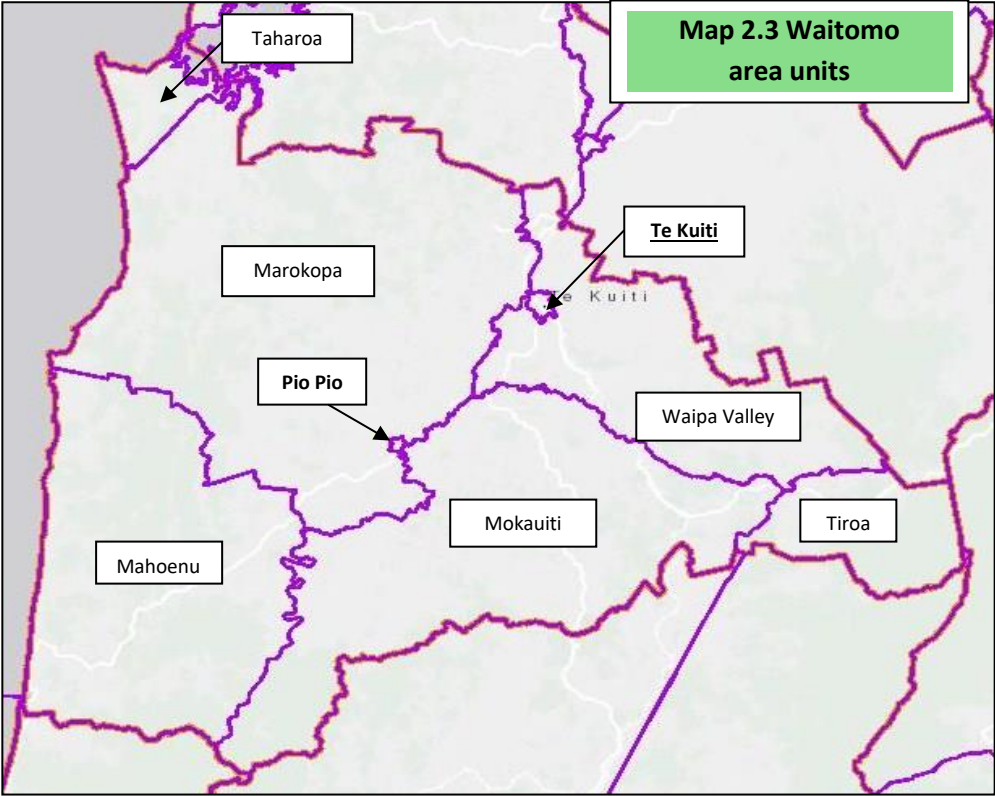
Located 17 kilometres north of the centre of Christchurch city, Kaiapoi consists of eight area units: Silverstream, Kaiapoi North West, Kaiapoi North East, Kaiapoi West, Kaiapoi East, Kaiapoi South, Mansfield and Courtney. In 2013 Kaiapoi had a population of 9,252 down from its 2006 population of 10,437 due to the 2010 earthquake which necessitated demolition of many houses and the out-migration of people from Kaiapoi East and Courtney. Although the area units in the northern part of Kaiapoi have grown, this has not matched the halving of the Kaiapoi East and Courtney populations. Because Statistics NZ regards Kaiapoi as a satellite town of Christchurch, it includes Kaiapoi as part of Christchurch urban area for statistical purposes (despite correctly listing it within Waimakariri Territorial Authority's dataset), so it is not included in Statistics NZ's list of minor urban areas.

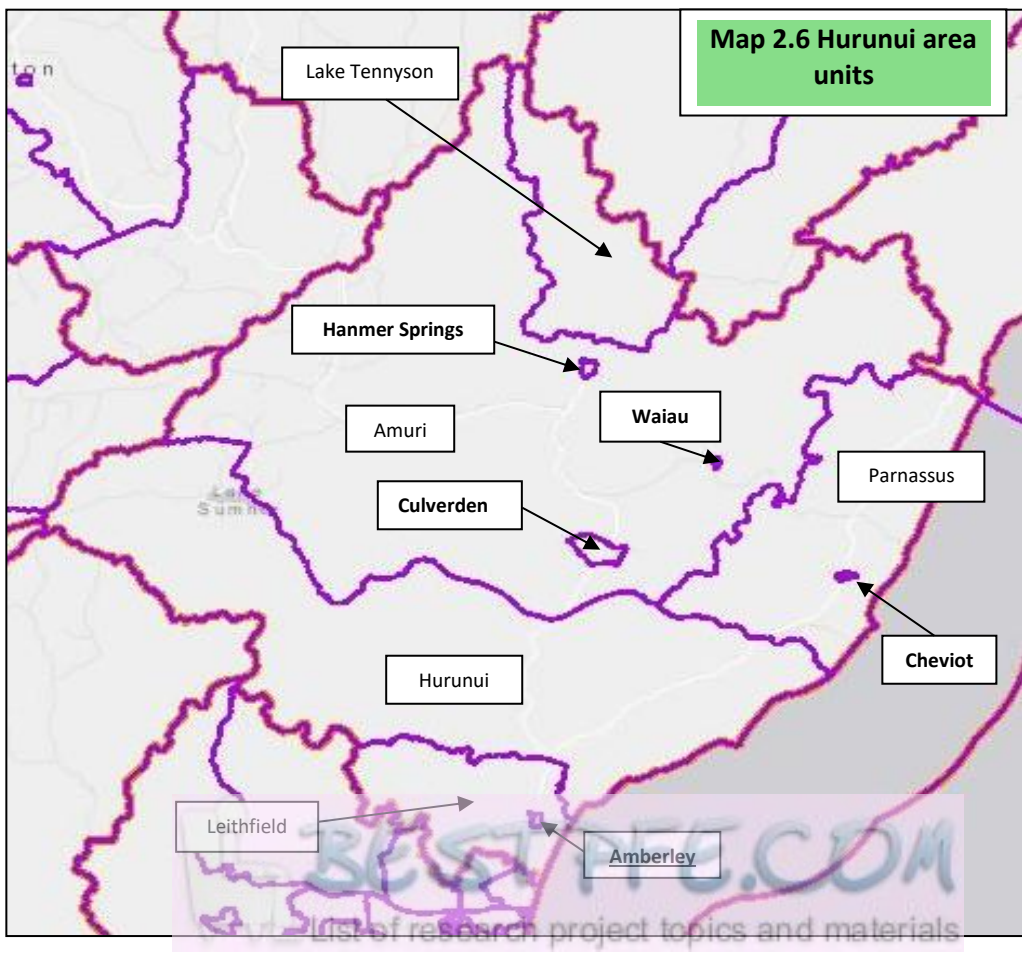
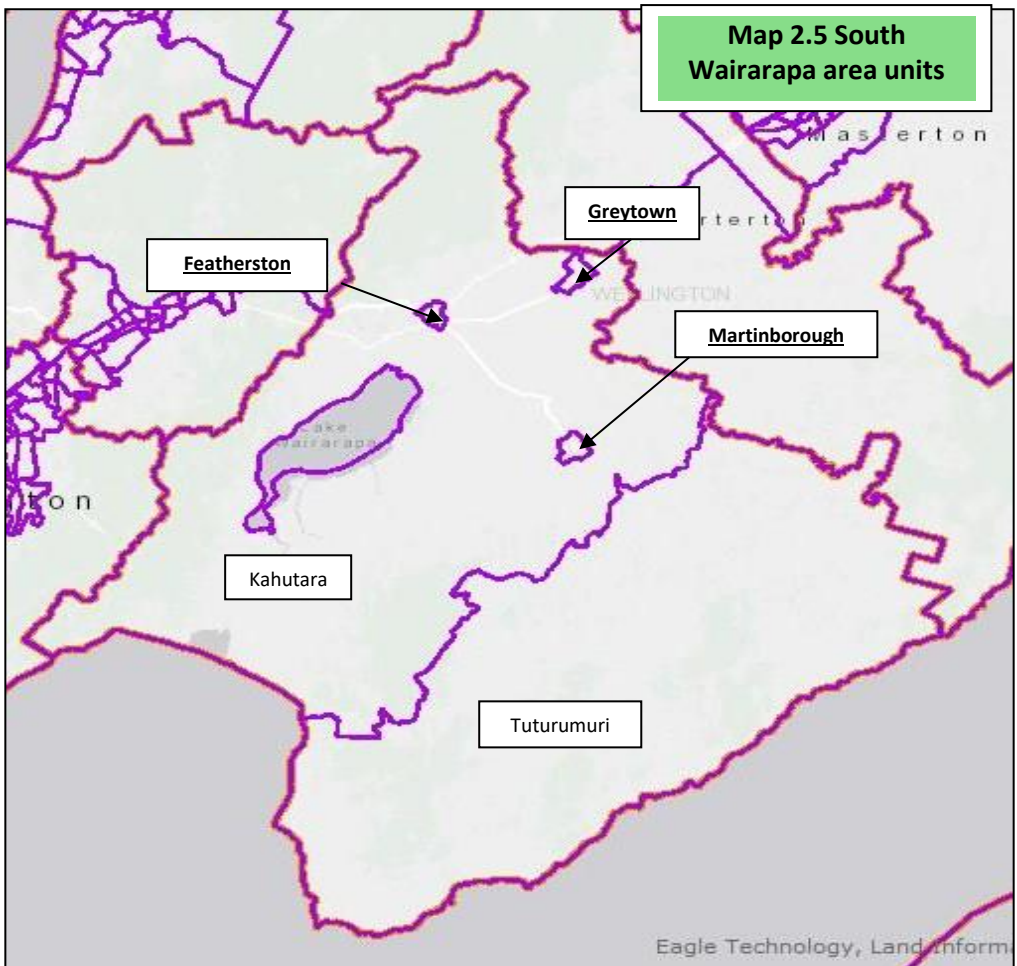
Meanwhile, Pegasus district has profited from the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes and has shot up from 33 people in 2006 to 1050 people in 2013, placing it in the minor urban category in 2013.

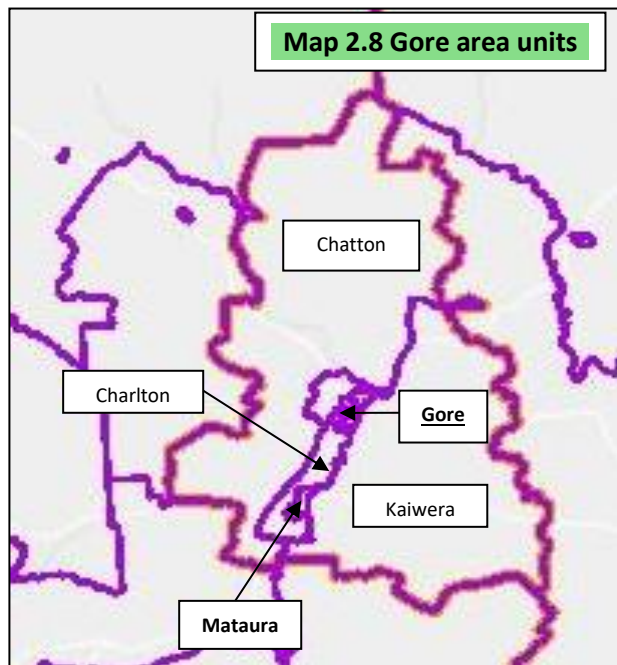
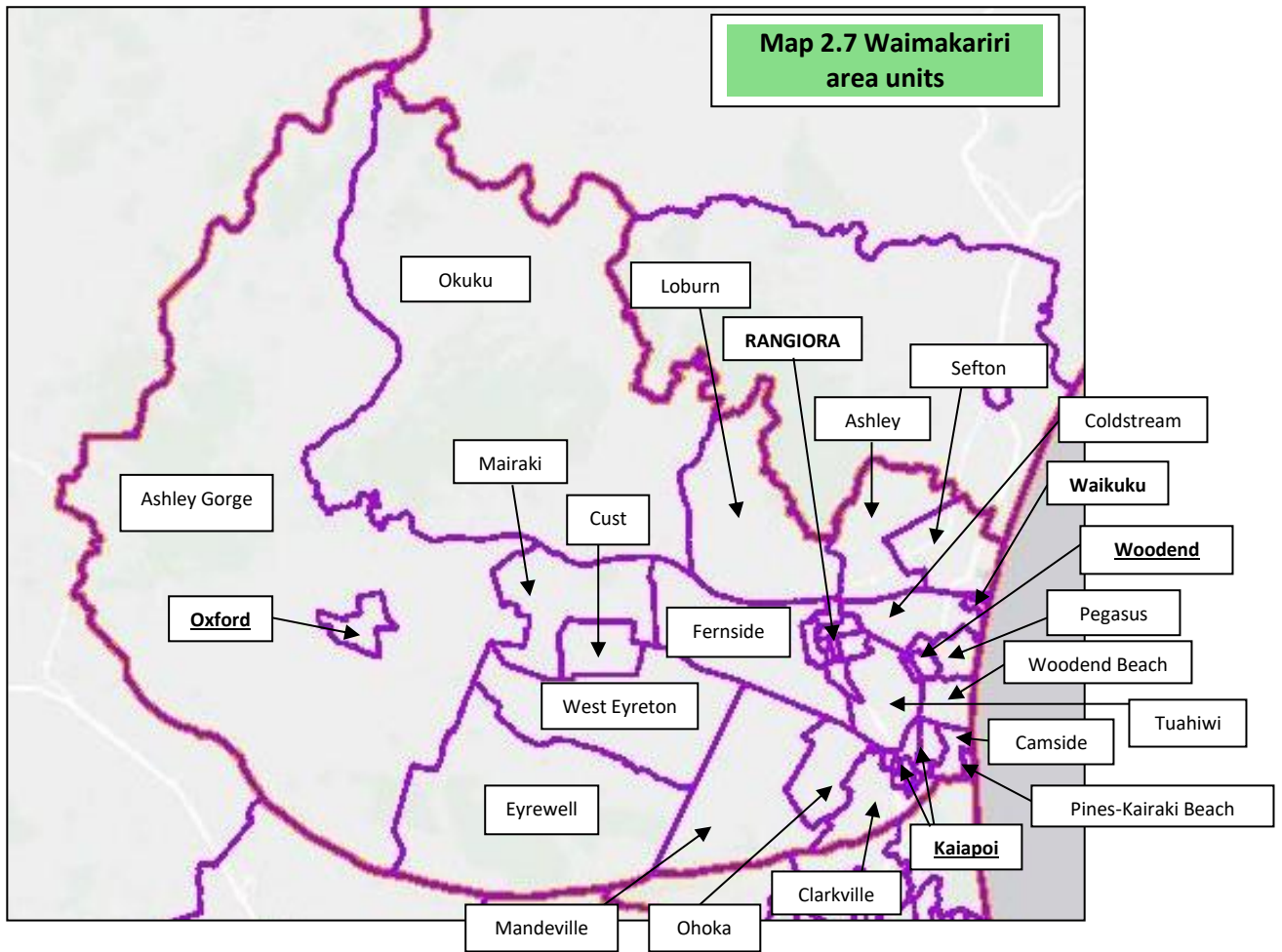
Lake Pearson, a tiny settlement to the north-west in Okuku, is just over one and a half hours from Christchurch.

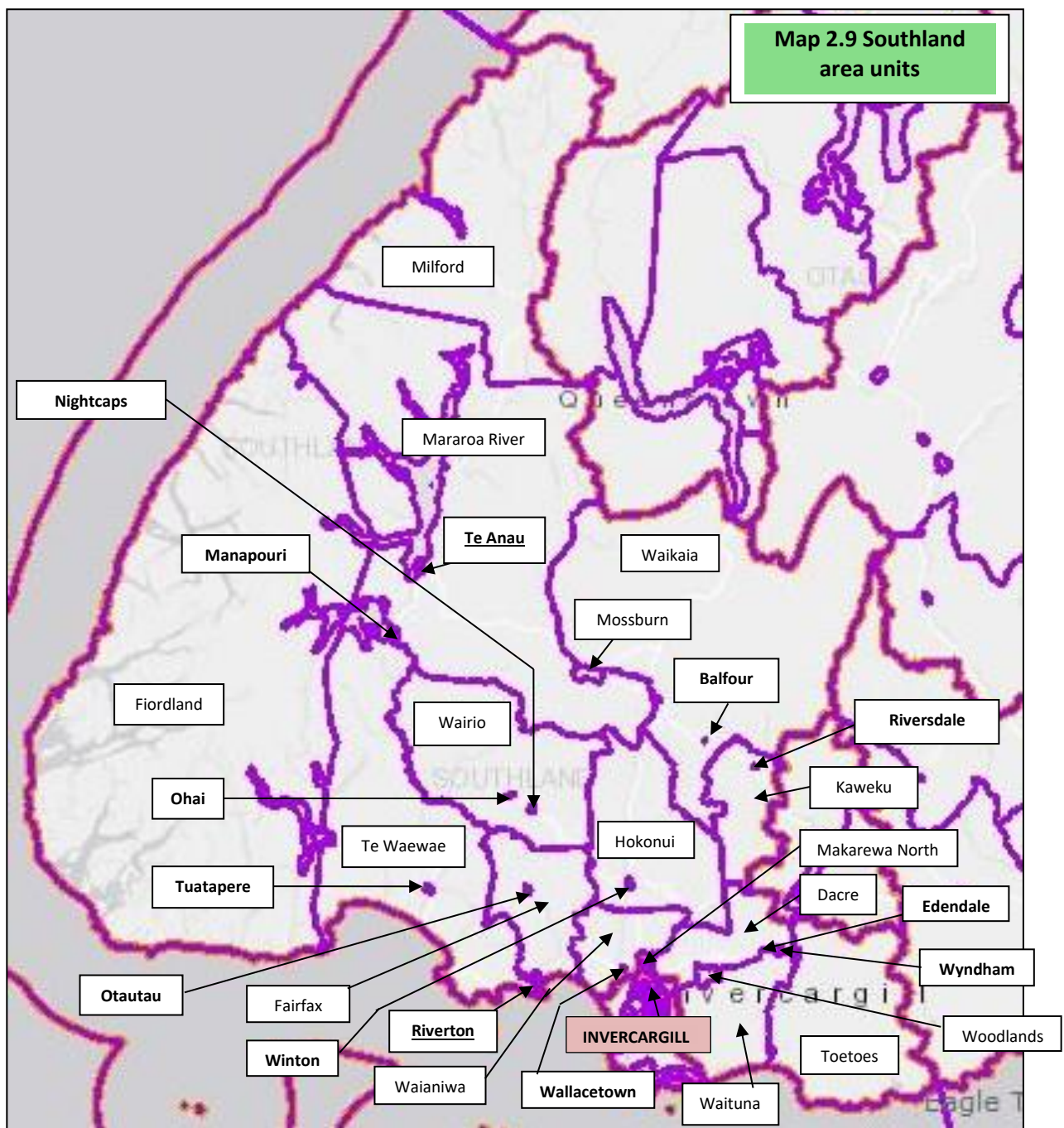
- Gore (Map 2.8): Gore MUA (which is larger than Waitara but smaller than Hawera) is made up of five area units: North, East, Central, West and South. Gore MUA is just under an hour from Invercargill (a city of around the same size as New Plymouth).









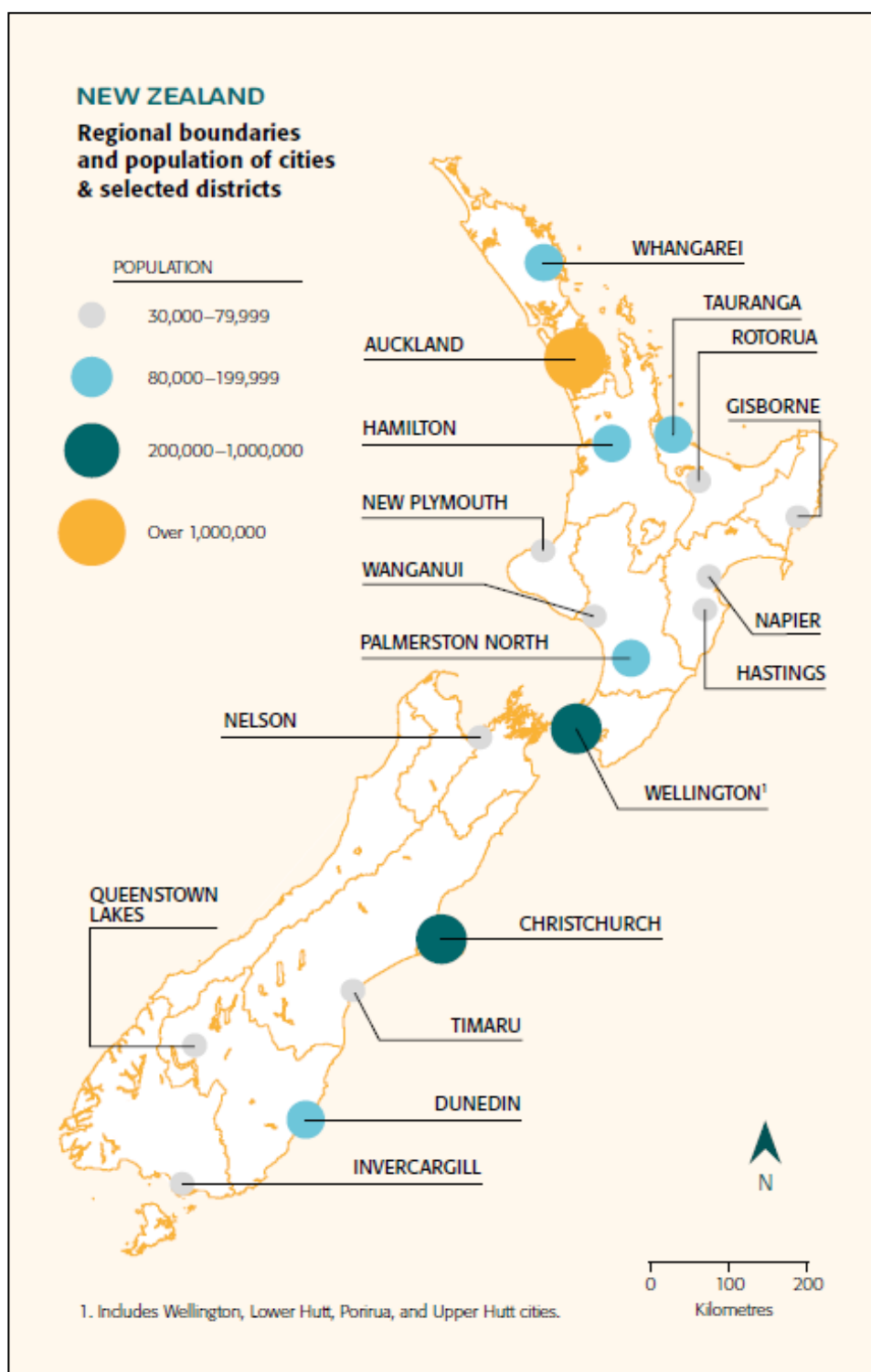


- Southland (Map 2.9) surrounds Invercargill territorial authority and city. Its most distant area unit is Milford to the north-west, three and a half hours from Invercargill by car. Riverton minor urban area is made up of two area units: Riverton East and Riverton West. Because they are only accessible by sea or air, offshore islands such as Stewart Island (while part of Southland) have also been excluded from this analysis. While Makarewa North is effectively a suburb of Invercargill, it closely resembles Mandeville in Waimakariri TA with its myriad small lifestyle blocks. The area units of Fordland (Southland, Map 2.9), Ravenswood (north of Woodend, Waimakariri, Map 2.7), Camside (east of Kaiapoi, Waimakariri, Map 2.7), and Lake Tennyson (Hurunui, Map 2.6) have generally been excluded due to their tiny usually resident populations (12, 12, 27 and 0 respectively in 2013). For privacy reasons, Statistics NZ rightly does not provide data, other than population counts, for such small area units. Inlets and inland waterways are also excluded for this reason.

Chapter 3: Population change in the ten study areas

As background to the ten areas studied in this report, Map 3.1 shows provides an overview of the location and size of New Zealand's urban centres. These strongly impact on the employment opportunities of, and service delivery to, the people living in their rural catchments.

MAP 3.1: Location of New Zealand's main urban centres

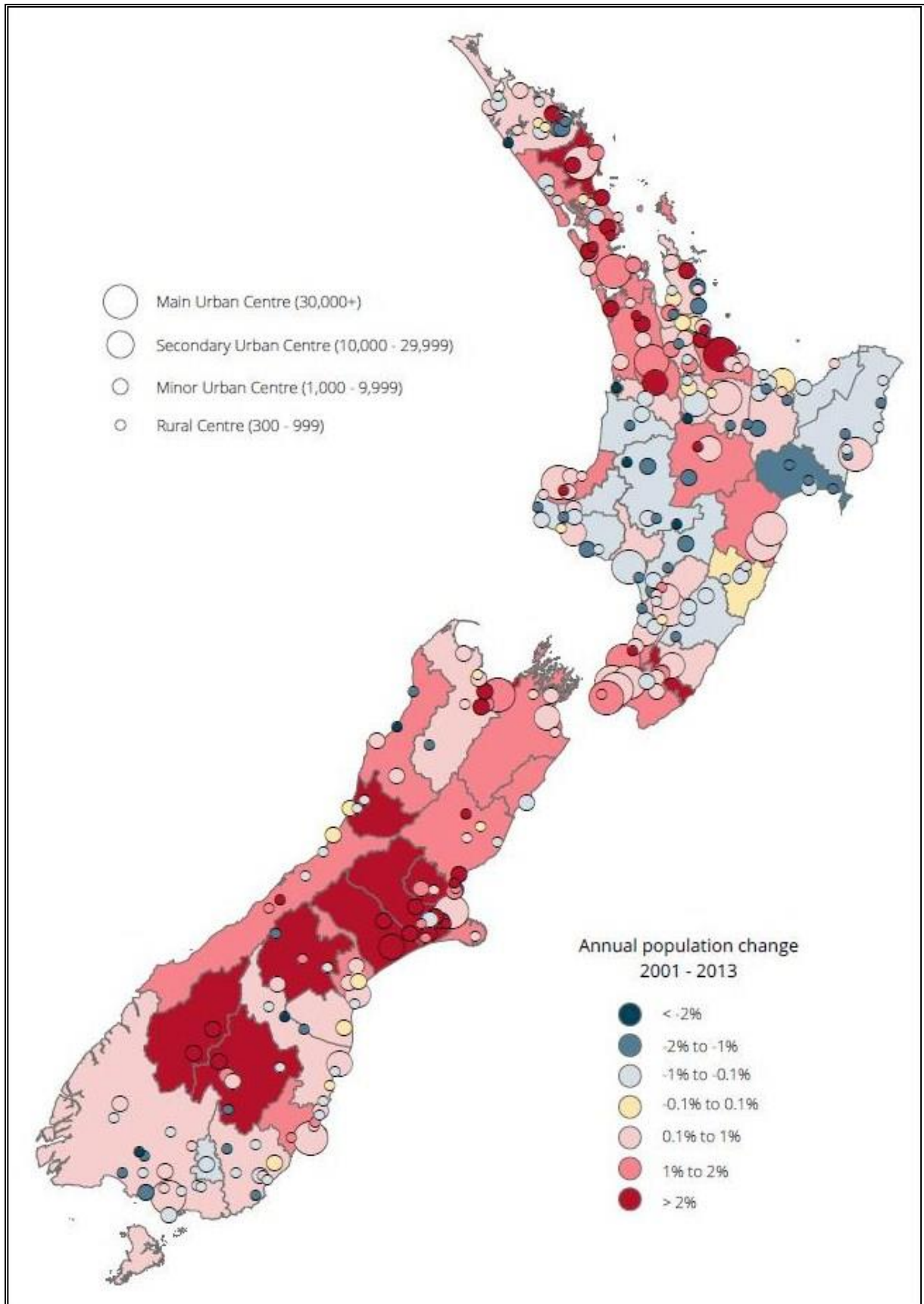


From *New Zealand in profile: 2015* http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-in-profile-2015/population.aspx

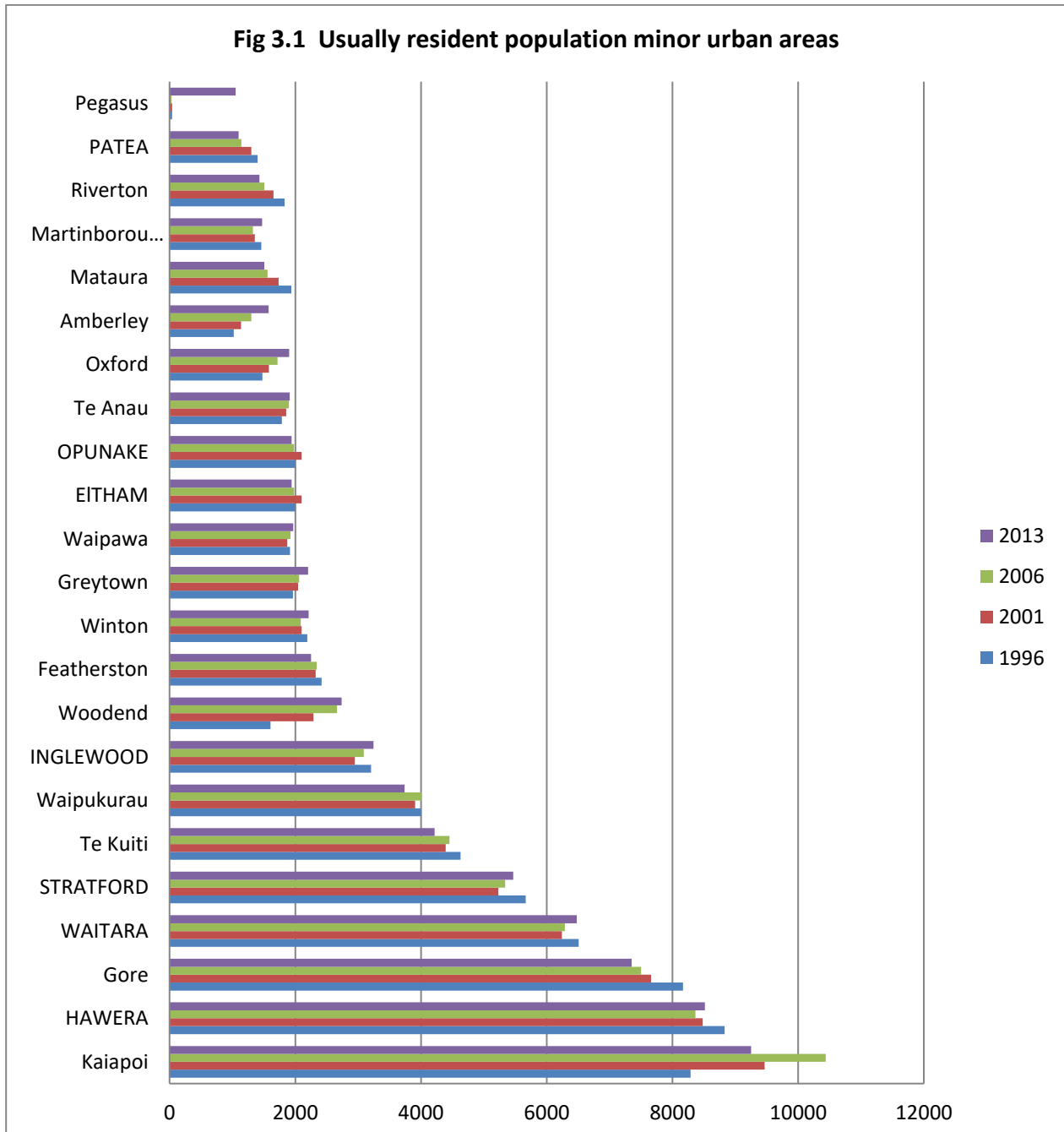
Map 3.2 summarises the change in population which has occurred across all settlement types between the 2001 and 2013 censuses.

Map 3.2: Population change in urban and rural centres and territorial authorities 2001-13

(Source: Garden and Nel, 2016)



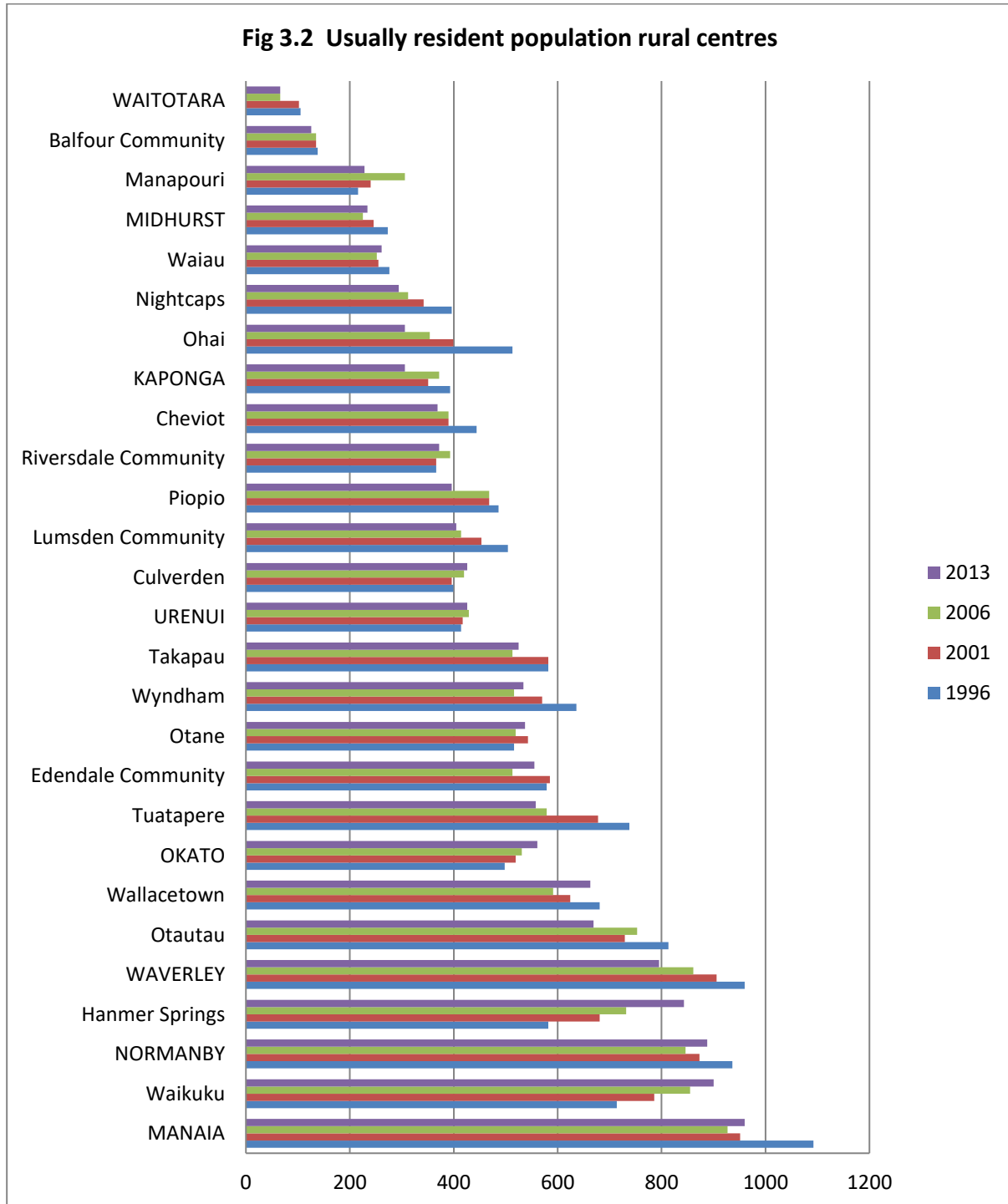
MINOR URBAN AREAS (MUAs)



The minor urban areas in each graph are ordered from the smallest to largest. In 2013, Taranaki’s minor urban areas (listed in capital letters, Fig 3.1) were of similar (variable) size compared to those from other territorial authorities in this study. Around 40% of the minor urban areas in this study were around 2,000 people. Kaiapoi, Hawera and Gore were the largest with over 7,000 people each. Kaiapoi’s former growth was cut off by the 2010 earthquake, when people either chose, or had, to move elsewhere. Eleven (48%) of the 23 minor urban areas in this study had fewer people than in 1996 (but several while still below their 1996 level, had gained population since 2001). Two were static and ten grew (including Pegasus which experienced exponential growth due to the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes). Four of the growing minor urban areas are in North Canterbury, part of Christchurch’s commuter-belt.

RURAL CENTRES

The population of several of the rural centres analysed here (Fig 3.2) fall below the threshold of 300 people. These include Midhurst and Waitotara in Taranaki, Waiau in North Canterbury (Hurunui), and Manapouri and Balfour in Southland. They are included here because they are small discrete area units made up of houses, some commercial and public premises (schools, shops, pubs), but very little open countryside (and probably historically met the threshold definition).



Around 63 percent of the 27 rural centres in this study had a population of 400 or more people in 2013. (Less than half of the centres had a population over 500 people). Nineteen (70%) of the rural centres lost people after 1996 (though two of these grew after 2001, but are not yet back to 1996 numbers).

Taranaki’s industrial rural centres had the largest population in the rural centre range, followed by the Southland rural centres which were former industrial centres. The tourist town of Hanmer Springs, followed by Waikuku (coastal Waimakariri) had the strongest consistent growth since the 1996 census.

RURAL DISTRICTS

Rural districts are area units outside centres of 300 or more population. They are predominantly open countryside, although some have small population settlements (e.g. Egmont Village, Porangahau, Cust). Of the 71 districts in this study, 38 (54%) grew and 33 (46%) declined between 1996 and 2013.

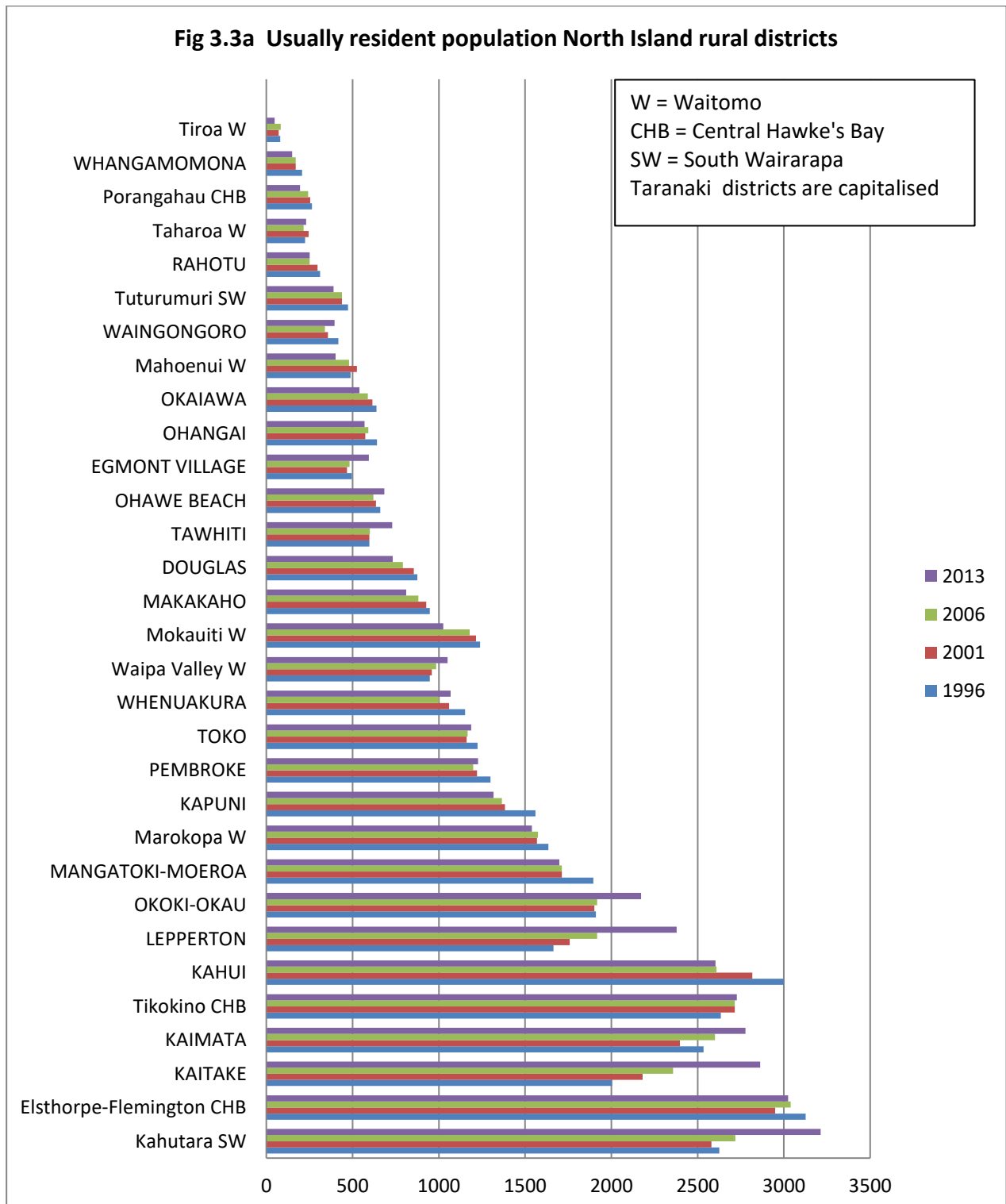
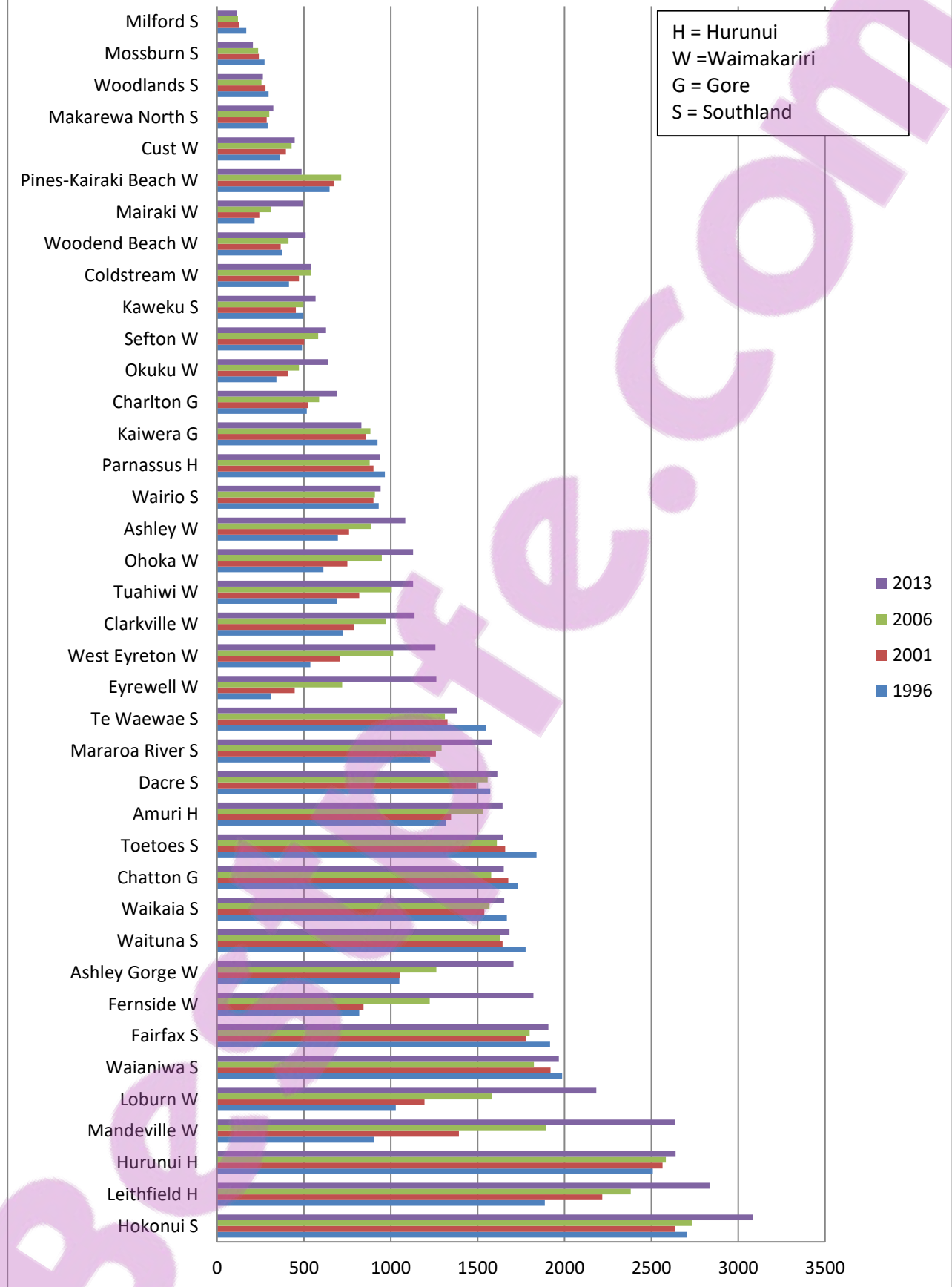
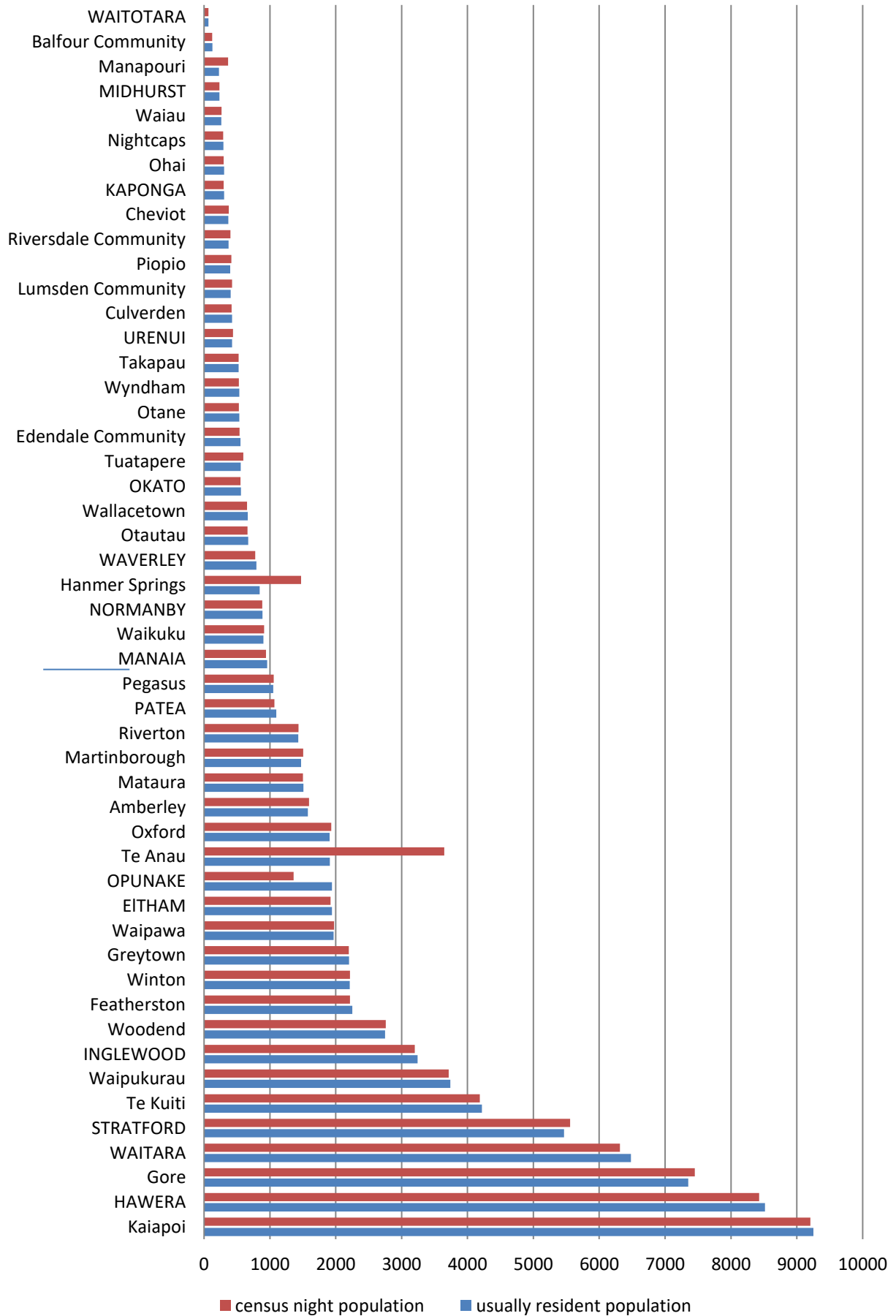


Fig 3.3b Usually resident population South Island rural districts

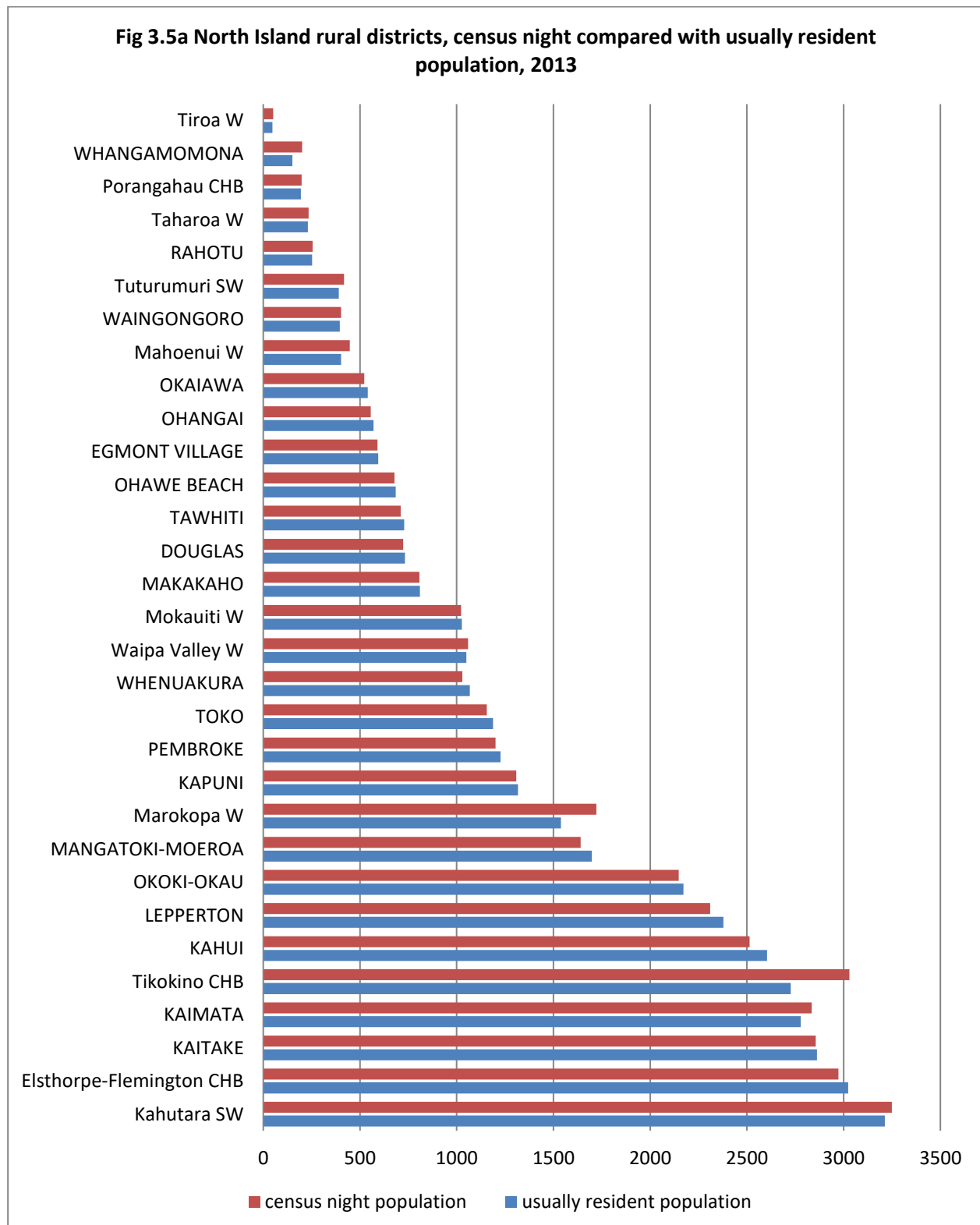


Figures 3.4 and 3.5a & b show the impact of tourism. In these snap shot pictures, comparing a March census night population with those usually resident, Hanmer Springs, Te Anau and Milford are supporting very much larger populations than that suggested by their rating-base.

Fig 3.4 Usually resident compared with census night populations in the study area's rural centres and minor urban areas, 2013



While the March census date may not be the best indicator of tourist numbers the population structure of tourist hot spots may be somewhat different to that suggested by the resident population structure. Tourist hot spots are obvious among the minor urban areas and rural centres, but are less so in rural districts.



With the exception of Milford (which, while covering a very large area, has its population predominantly located at the head of the fjord, and is to all intents and purposes a rural centre), it is not obvious why there were large transient populations at the March census date in some of the rural districts such as Tikokino (Central Hawkes Bay) and Marokopa (Waitomo) in the North Island or, in the South Island, Mararoa River (Southland) and Amuri (Huronui). Mararoa River does attract tourists who are keen fishers. Fiordland had

a usually resident population of 12 in 2013, but some 87 people worked there, and the area also attracts tourists (as can be seen in Fig 3.5b. Its numbers were too small to be graphed in Fig 3.8b).

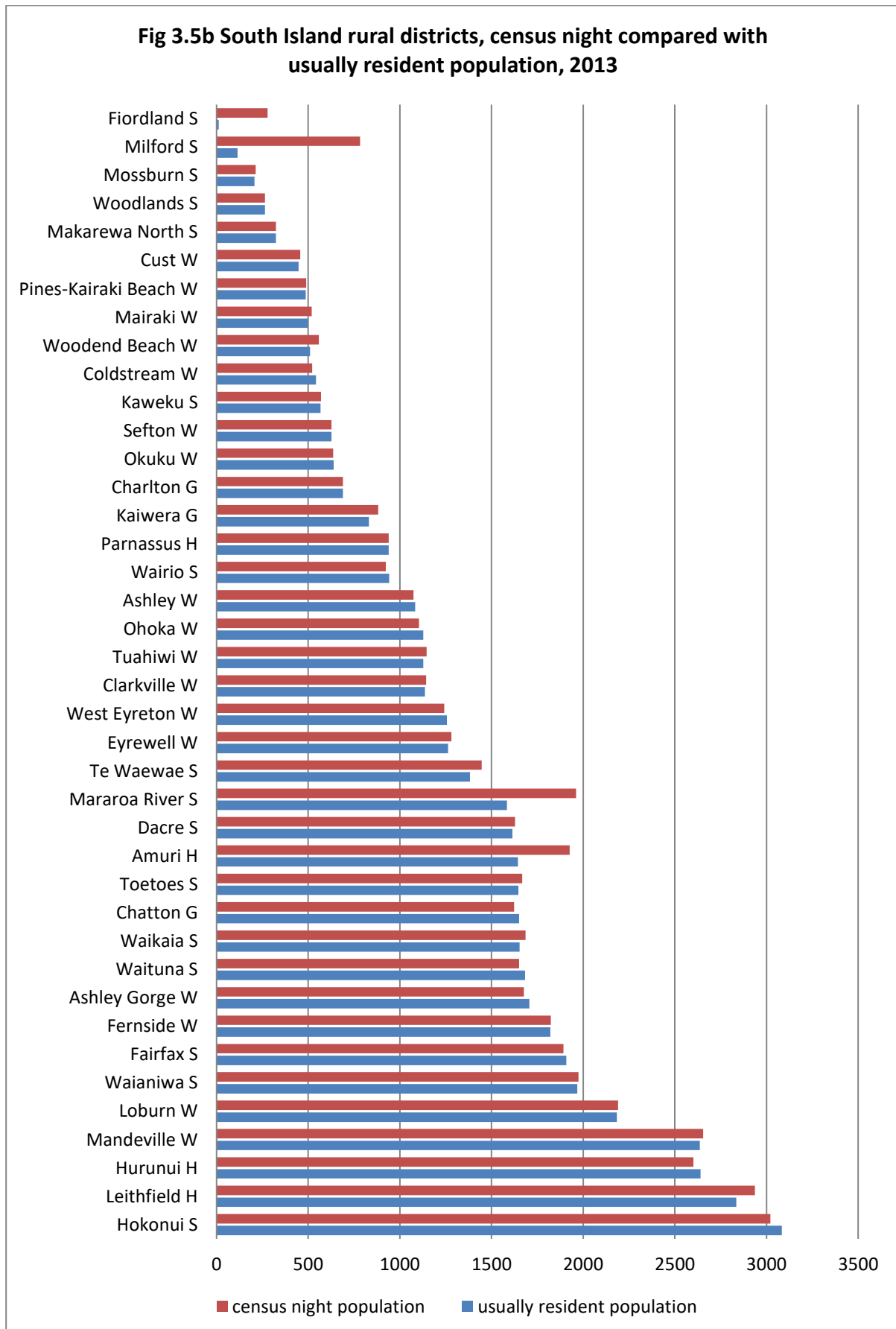


Fig 3.6 Number of employed people resident in minor urban areas compared to the number of people working there, 2013

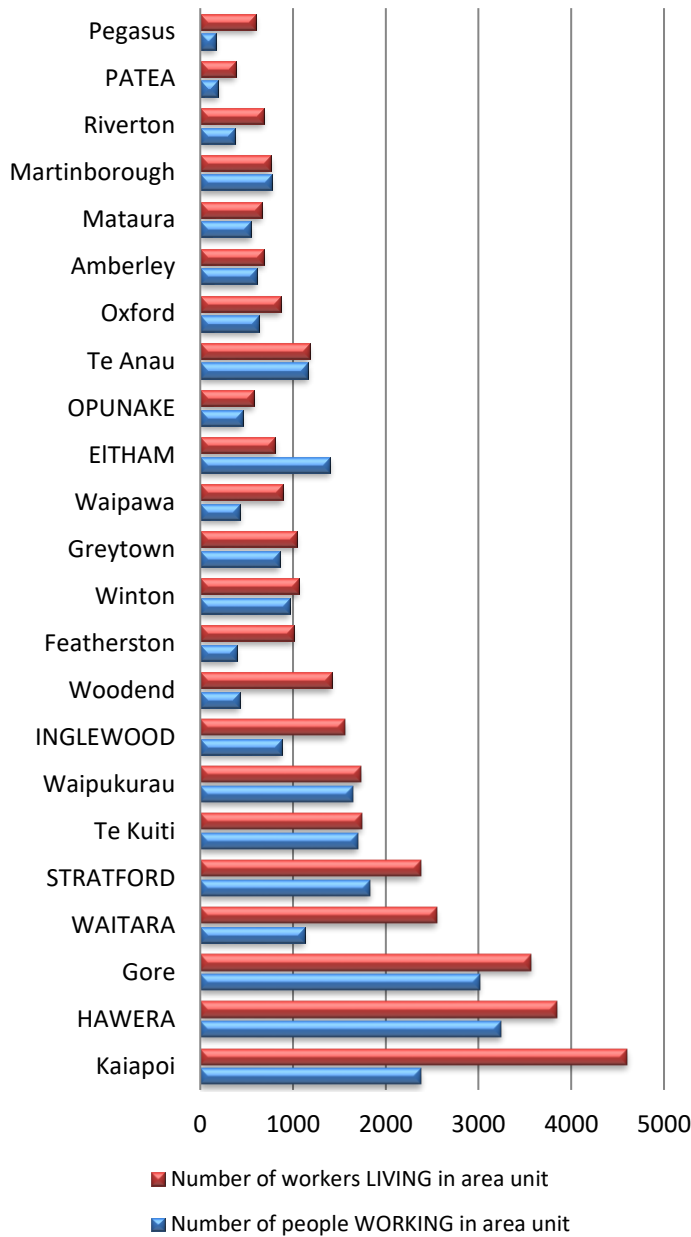
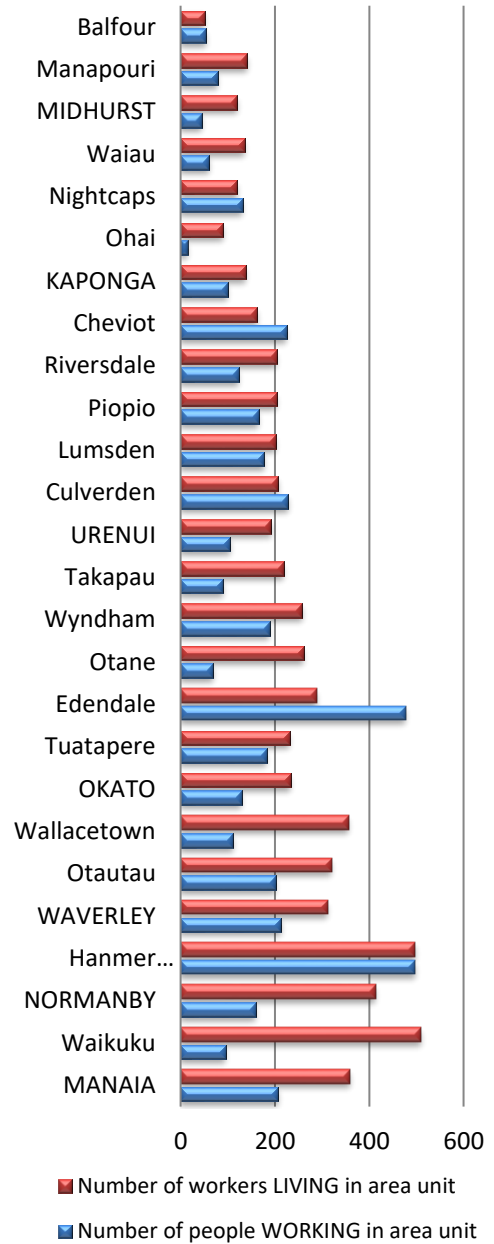


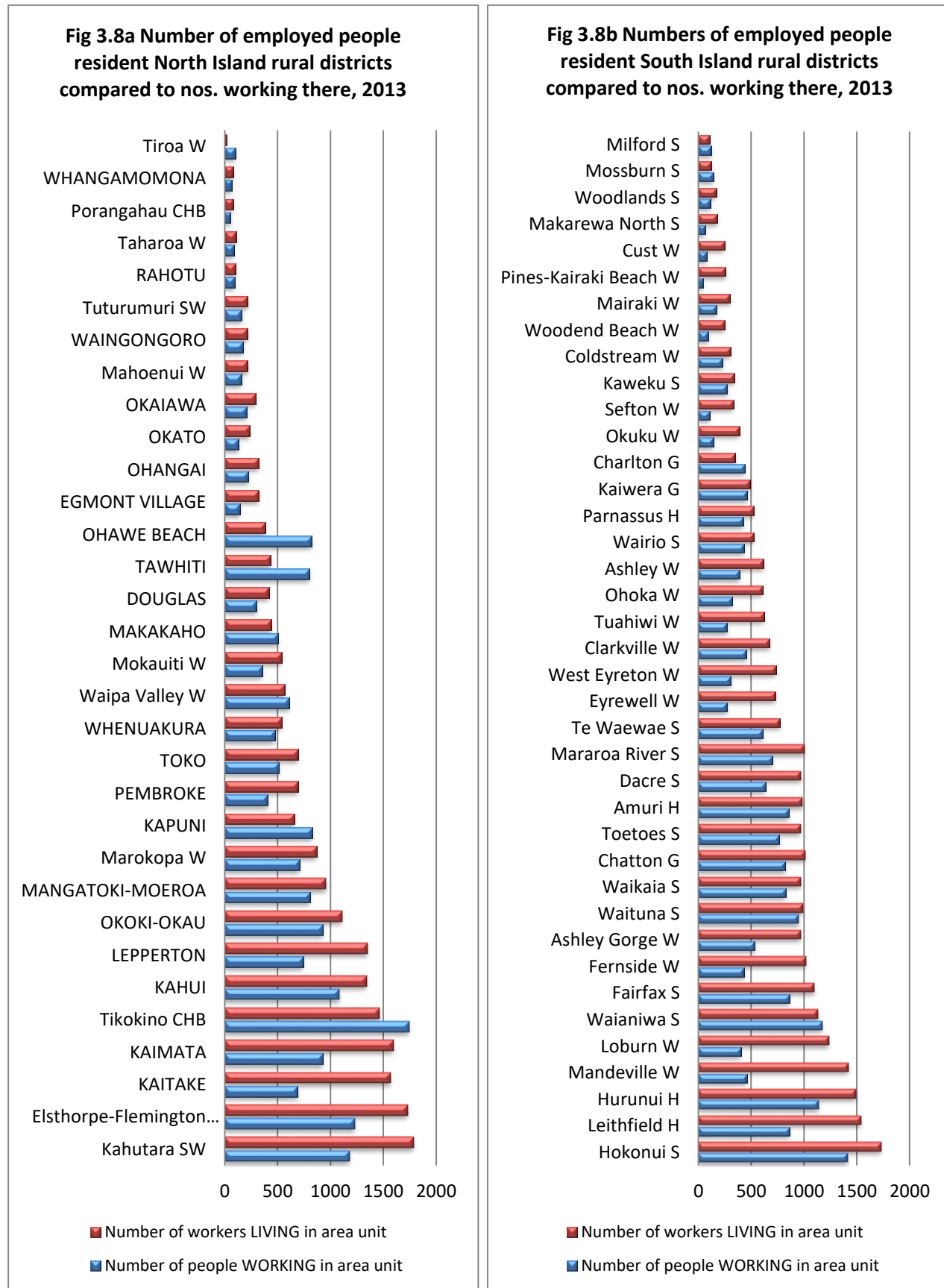
Fig 3.7 Number employed people resident in rural centres compared to nos. working there, 2013



The set of graphs at Fig 3.6, 3.7, 3.8a & b show marked discrepancies between the numbers of employed people who live in each rural area unit and the numbers who work there. For the most part, more people leave the minor urban and rural centres to work elsewhere, than work in these centres. Of the 49 centres, 39 centres (80%) can be regarded as commuter towns with 15 of these having over half their workers going elsewhere to work (usually to a nearby main urban area). Three minor urban areas and two rural centres had the same numbers of people working in the area as lived there, while four centres and one minor urban area attracted workers. These were Eltham (cheese factory, South Taranaki), Cheviot and Culverden (small tourist/ State Highway food stops in Hurunui), Edendale (milk processing and cheese factory, Southland) and Nightcaps (a former coal mining centre now a State Highway food stop, also in Southland).

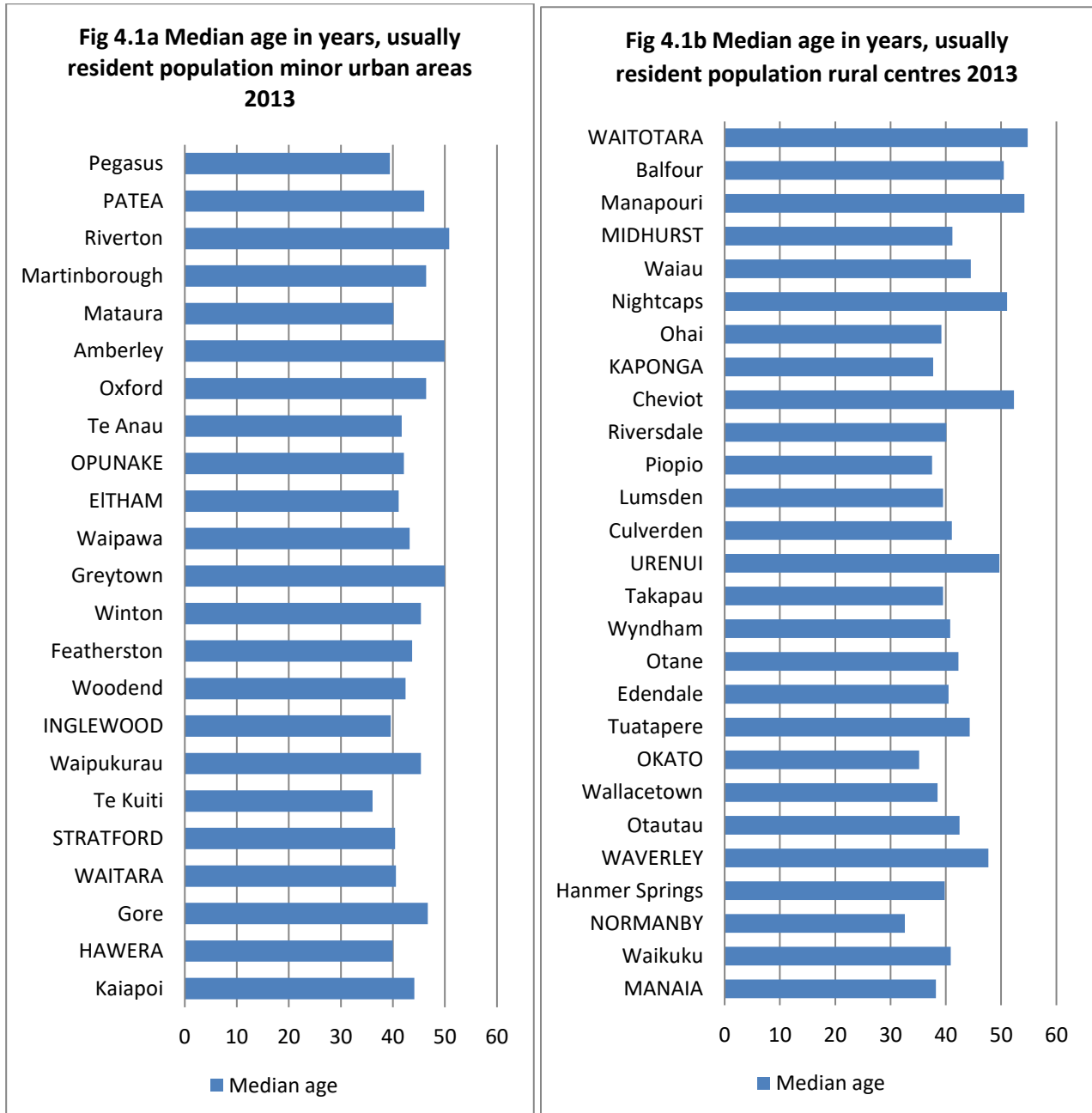
Figures 3.8a & b show that residents of many rural districts also commute elsewhere to work. Almost 80% of the 71 districts have more employed people living in the area unit than work there, which means a lot of people are commuting to work elsewhere. Nine districts attracted workers. These are (in Taranaki) Ohawe Beach (Fonterra,

milk processing plant), Tawhiti (which has a strong manufacturing and utilities base), Kapuni (on-shore oil and gas industry) and Makakaho (logging/tourism?); also, Tikokino in CHB, Tiroa and Waipa Valley in Waitomo, Charlton in Gore district, and Waianiwa in Southland. Around six districts are in equilibrium with more or less equivalent numbers working in the area as are resident. They include Milford and Mossburn (Southland), Taharoa (Waitomo), Porangahau (CHB), Rahotu and Whangamomona in Taranaki.



Chapter 4: Age Structure

Except for Te Kuiti (which had a, comparatively, very youthful median age of 36 years), the median age of people living in minor urban areas was over 39 years in 2013. The median of all the median ages of the minor urban areas was 43.2 years. The median age of the rural centres was also predominantly over 39 years (78% of centres), while the median of all rural centres' median ages was 40.9 years (Figures 4.1a and b).



The median age of those living in rural districts was younger than the centres, with 51 percent of the districts having a median age under 40 years (the median of the district medians was 39.8 years). Figure 4.1 c. and d. shows that despite the relative youthfulness of the rural districts, two had medians over 50 years: Clarkville in Waimakariri and Porangahau in Central Hawke's Bay. The latter has characteristics of a rural centre whilst the former is in the overspill area of Kaiapoi.

Figure 4.2a shows Cheviot and Amberley in Hurunui territorial authority have the highest proportion of people in the 65+ years age group, followed by Greytown (South Wairarapa) and Winton (Southland).

Fig 4.1c Median age in years, usually resident pop North Island rural districts, 2013

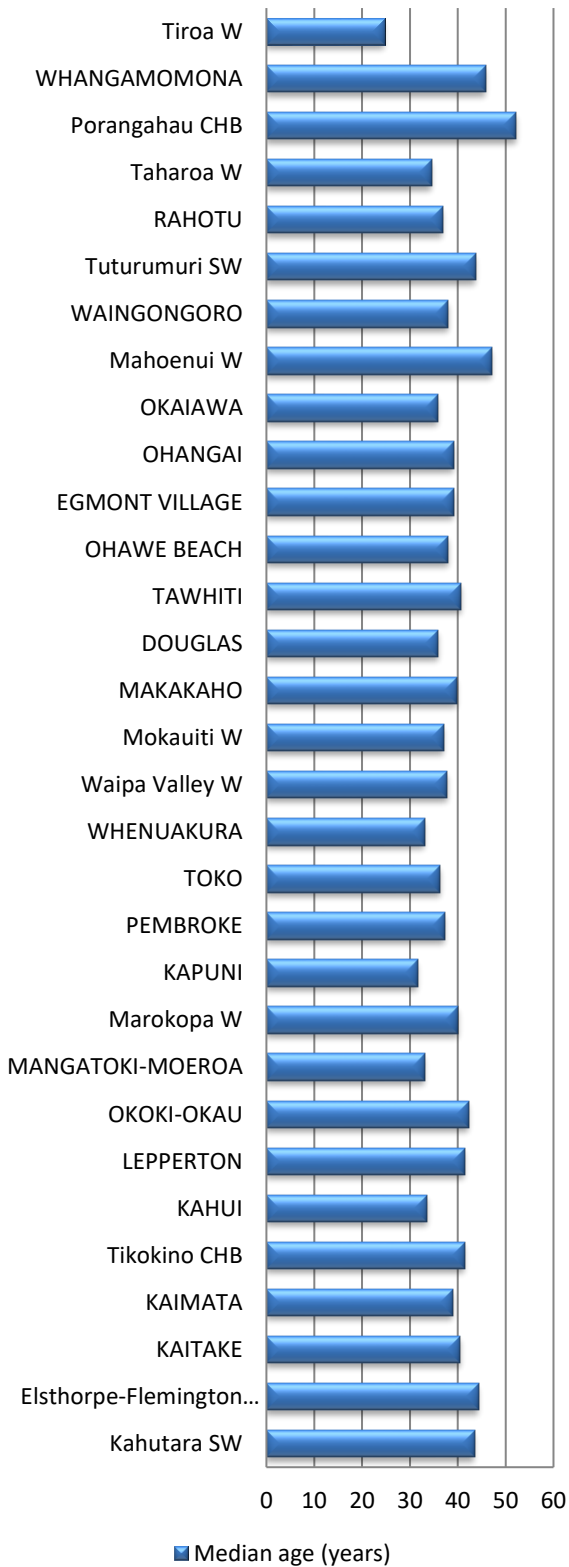
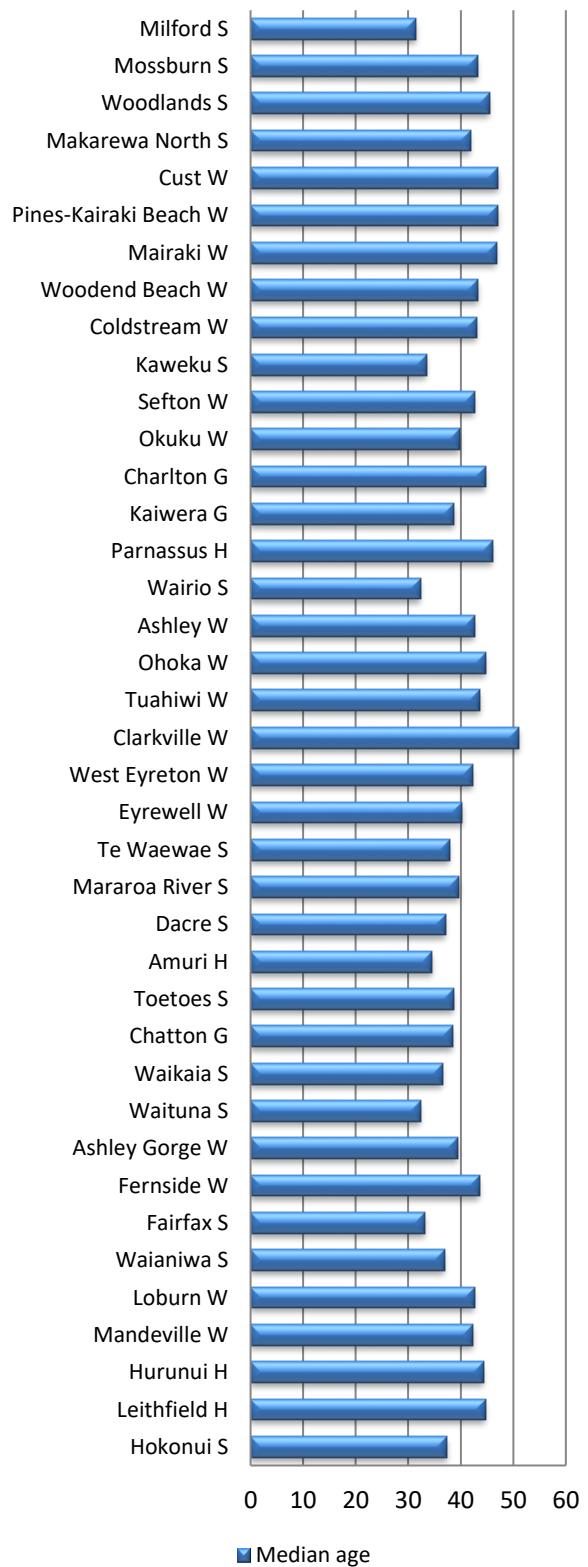
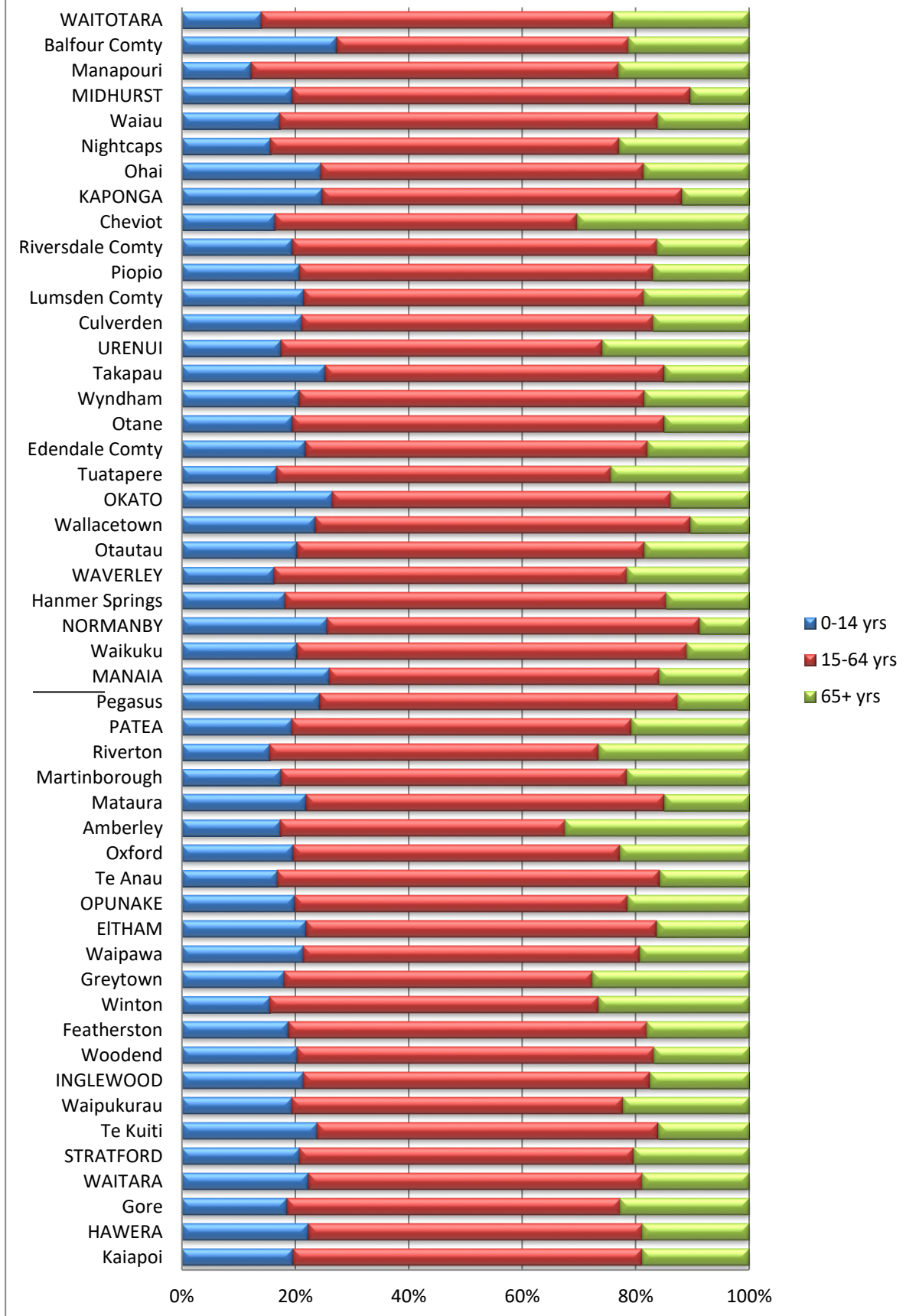


Fig 4.1d Median age in years, usually resident pop South Island rural districts, 2013



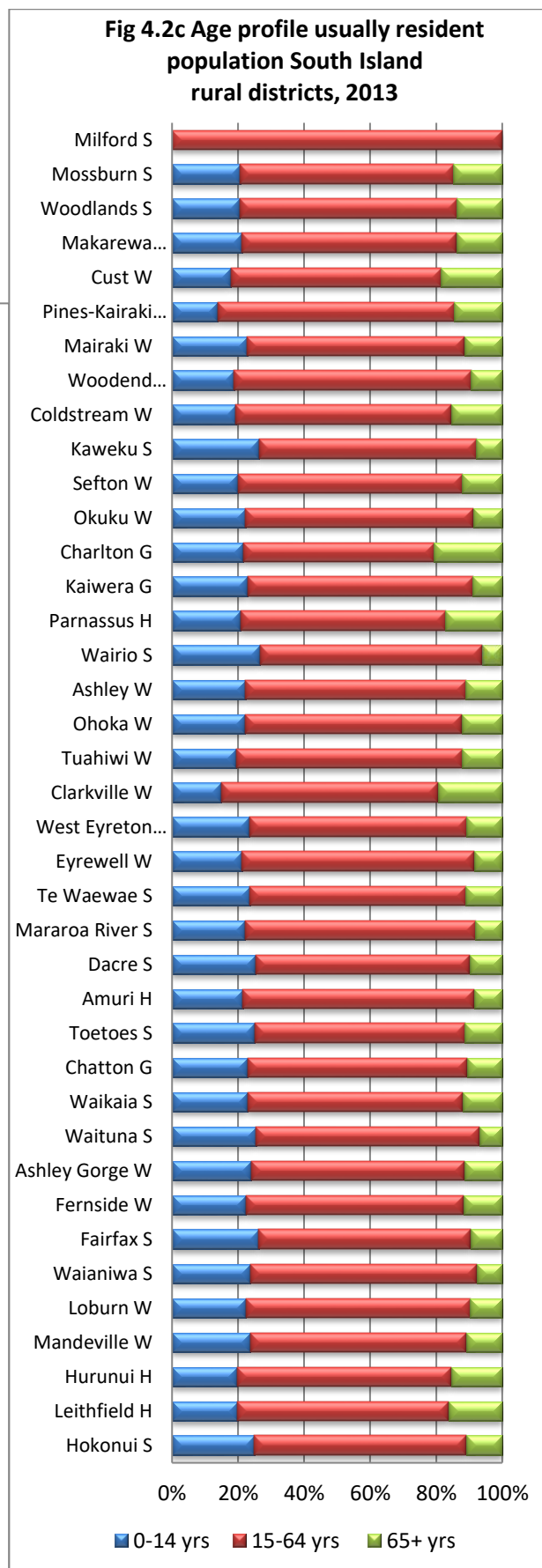
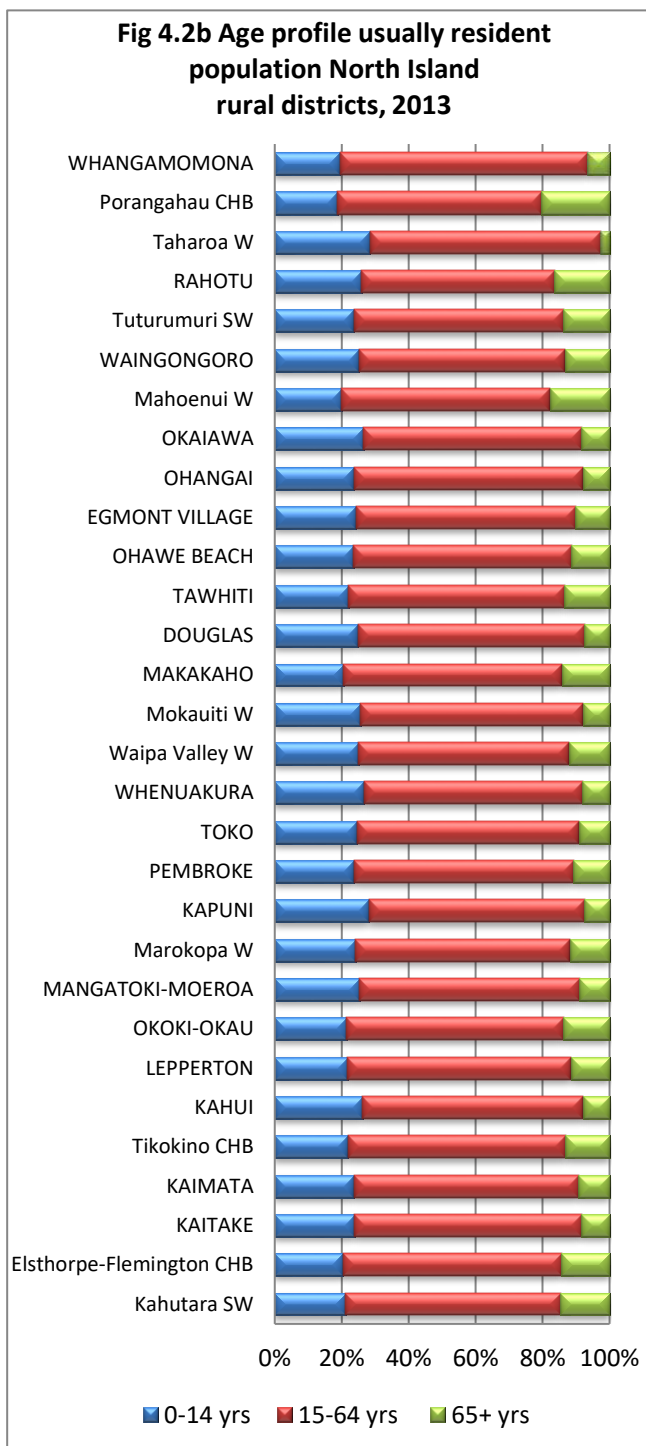
Minor urban areas and centres with a high proportion of children include Balfour and Ohai (Southland), Okato, Normanby, Manaia, and Kaponga (Taranaki), Takapau (Central Hawke’s Bay), Pegasus (Waimakariri), and Te Kuiti (Waitomo) (Fig 4.2a).

Fig 4.2a Age profile usually resident population rural centres and minor urban areas, 2013



As would be expected from the median age data, a consistent key difference in the age profile between centres and districts is the proportion of people in the 65+ year's age group. Centres have more, while rural districts fewer, people in this group.

Likewise while the minor urban areas and rural centres tend to have relatively few children 0-14 years (only 44% of the MUAs and rural centres have more than 20% of their population in the age group 0-14 years), most districts have a high proportion of children (72% of rural districts). Interestingly, 80 percent of the North Island districts have over 20 percent of their population in the 0-14 years'

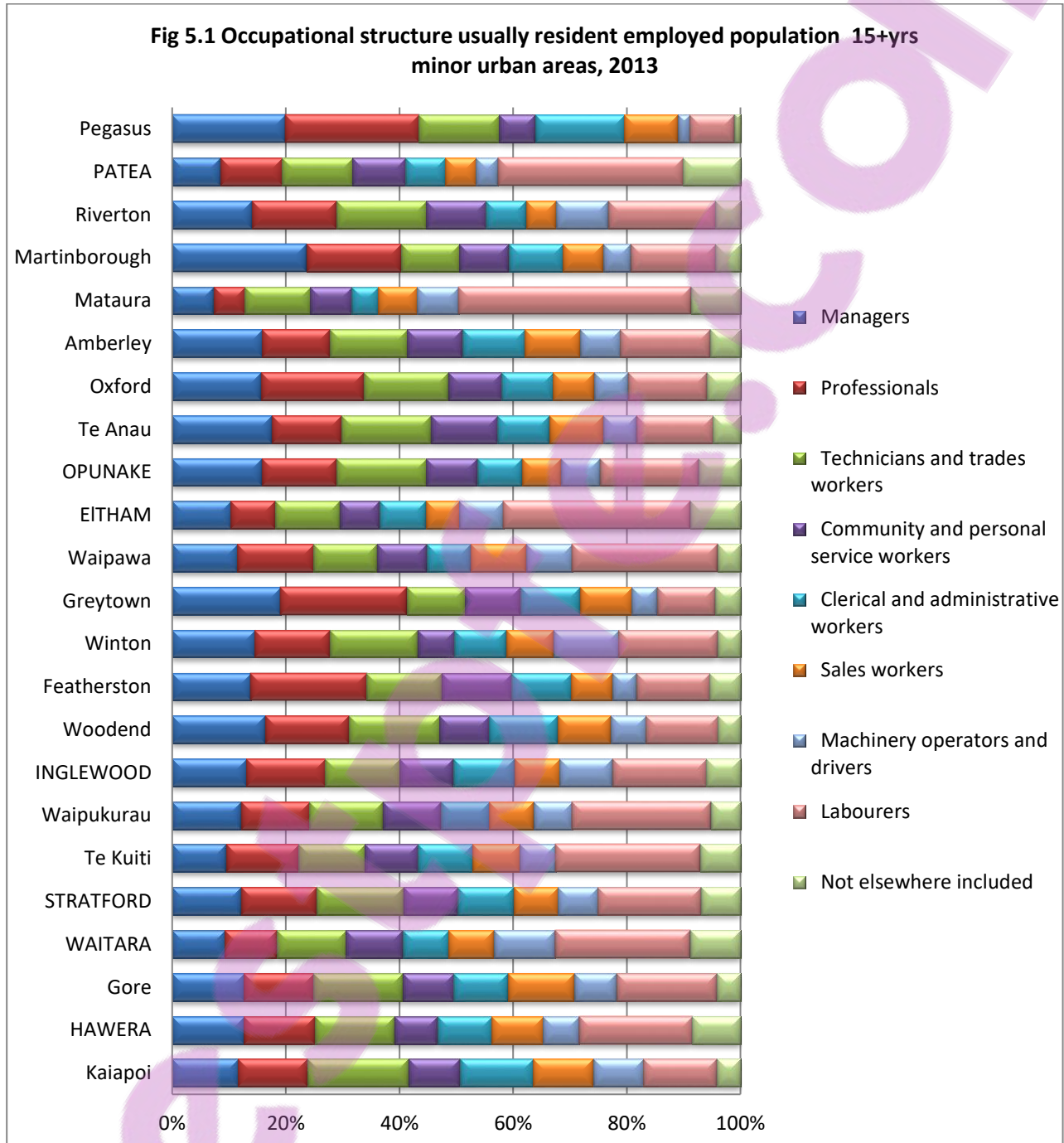


category (Fig 4.2b. and c.). The proportion of children falls below 20% in the same places where there are more elderly people: Porangahau (CHB) and Clarkville, but also Pines-Kairaki Beach (mostly red-zoned post the 2010 earthquake), Woodend Beach and Cust (all in Waimakariri), while Milford has only working age people.

Chapter 5: Employment, labour force and occupation

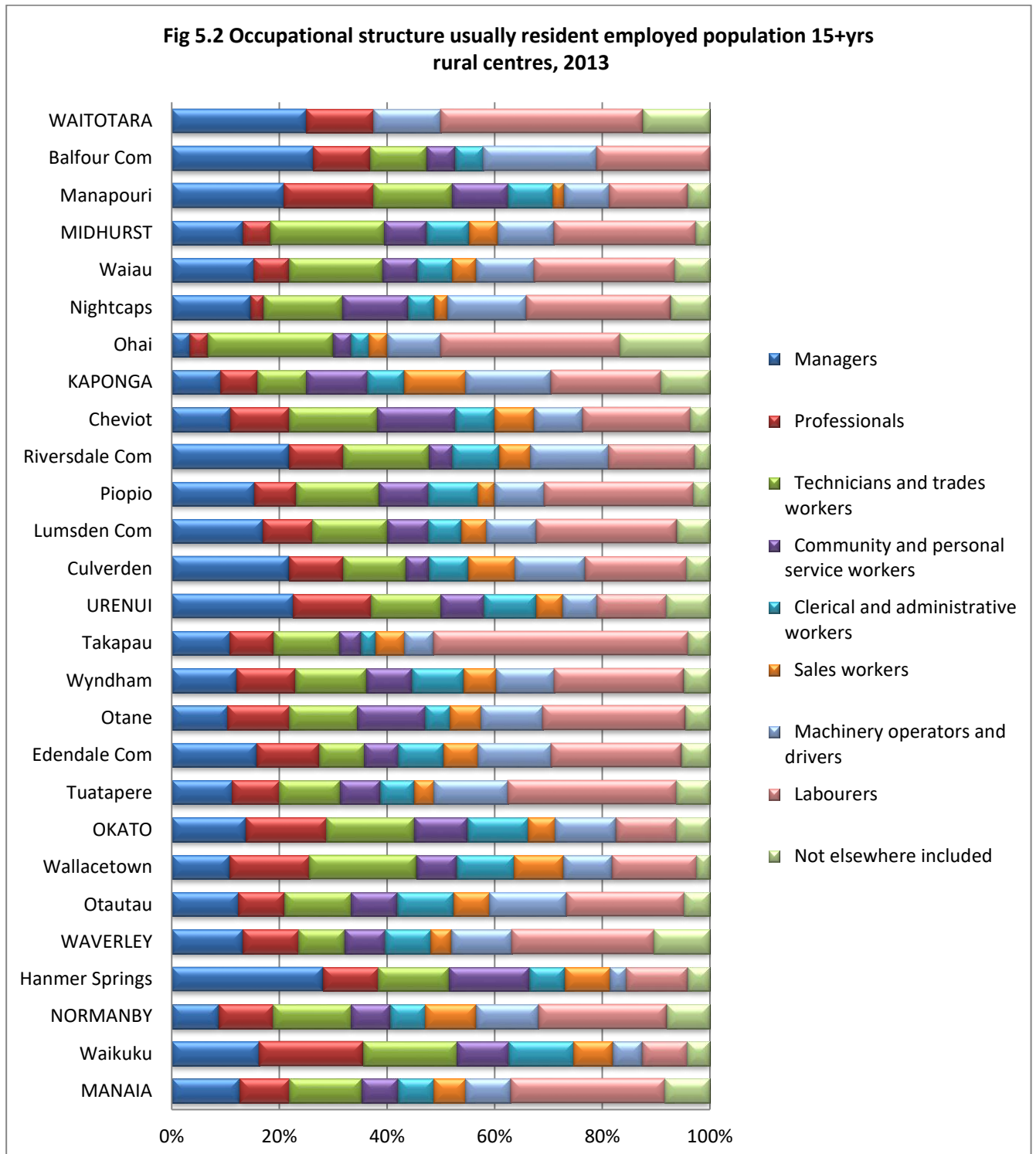
Occupational structure

Figure 5.1 shows labourers form the largest single group within the various occupations of people living in minor urban areas (MUAs), followed by technicians/trade workers, professionals and managers.



The occupational structure of the rural centres (Fig 5.2) is similar to that of the MUAs (Fig 5.1), with labourers dominating. This occupation is even more important in rural centres than MUAs reflecting the dominance of manufacturing in rural centres (see Chapter 6 below). Other key occupations in the rural centres are managers, technicians/trade workers and then professionals. The smallest proportion of workers in the rural centres is in sales, whereas the smallest group in MUAs is machinery operators and drivers. This is most clearly presented in the summary of occupations by settlement type, Figure 5.4.

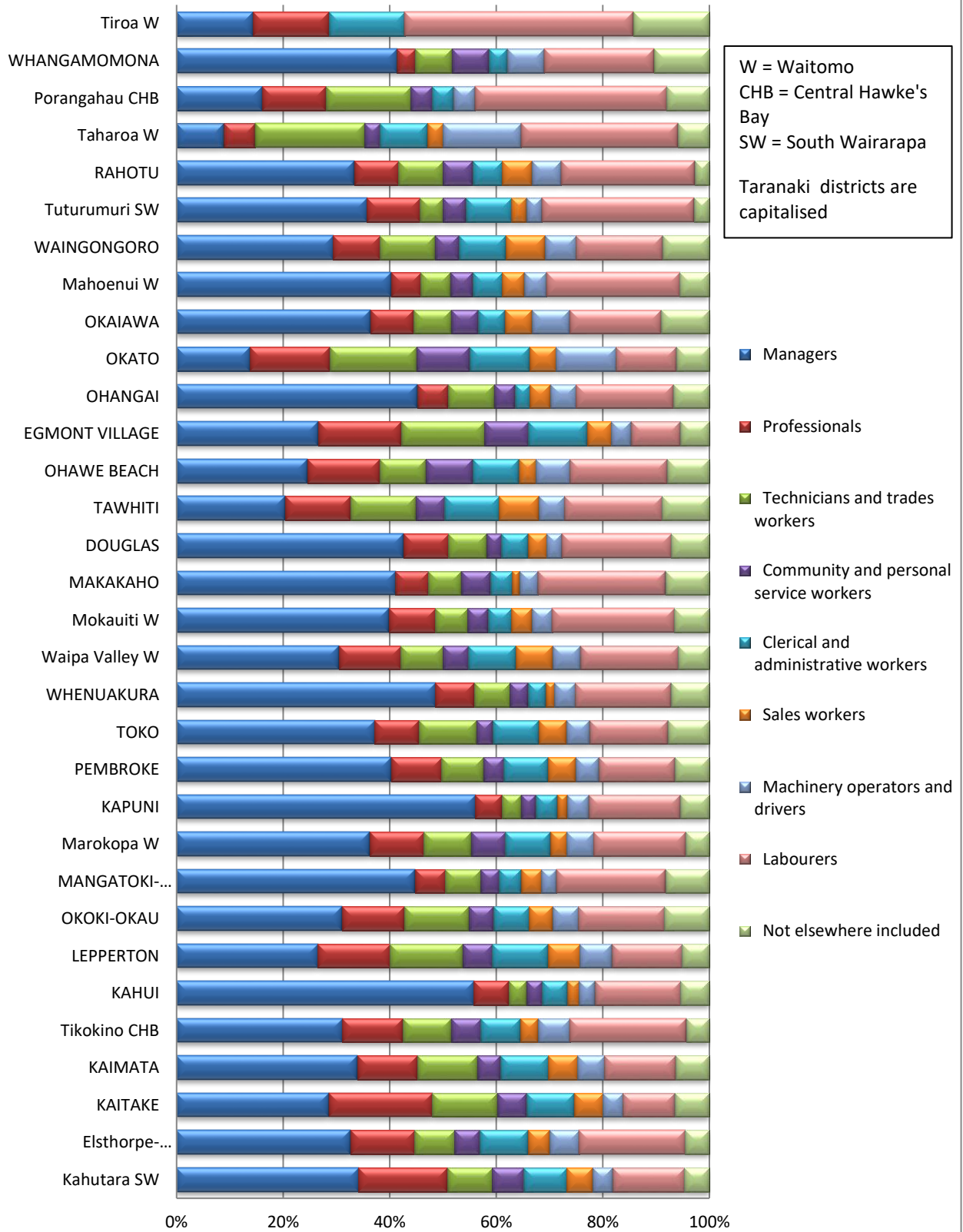
Figures 5.2 and 5.4 show that machinery operators and drivers tend to live in the rural centres, a reflection both of the location of industries which employ those workers as well as being the residence of self employed heavy equipment operators and freight haulers (such as sheep truck drivers) who provide services in the rural districts.



In contrast to MUAs and centres, the dominant occupation of people living in rural districts (Figures 5.3a and b, and also Fig 5.4) is manager. This category includes farmers and farm managers. The next major occupational grouping is labourers, then professionals and technicians/trades workers.

The smallest occupational groupings in rural districts are: sales workers, machinery operators and drivers, and community and personal service workers (see also Fig 5.4).

**Fig 5.3a Occupational structure usually resident employed population 15+yrs,
North Island rural districts, 2013**



**Fig 5.3b Occupational structure usually resident employed population 15+yrs,
South Island rural districts, 2013**

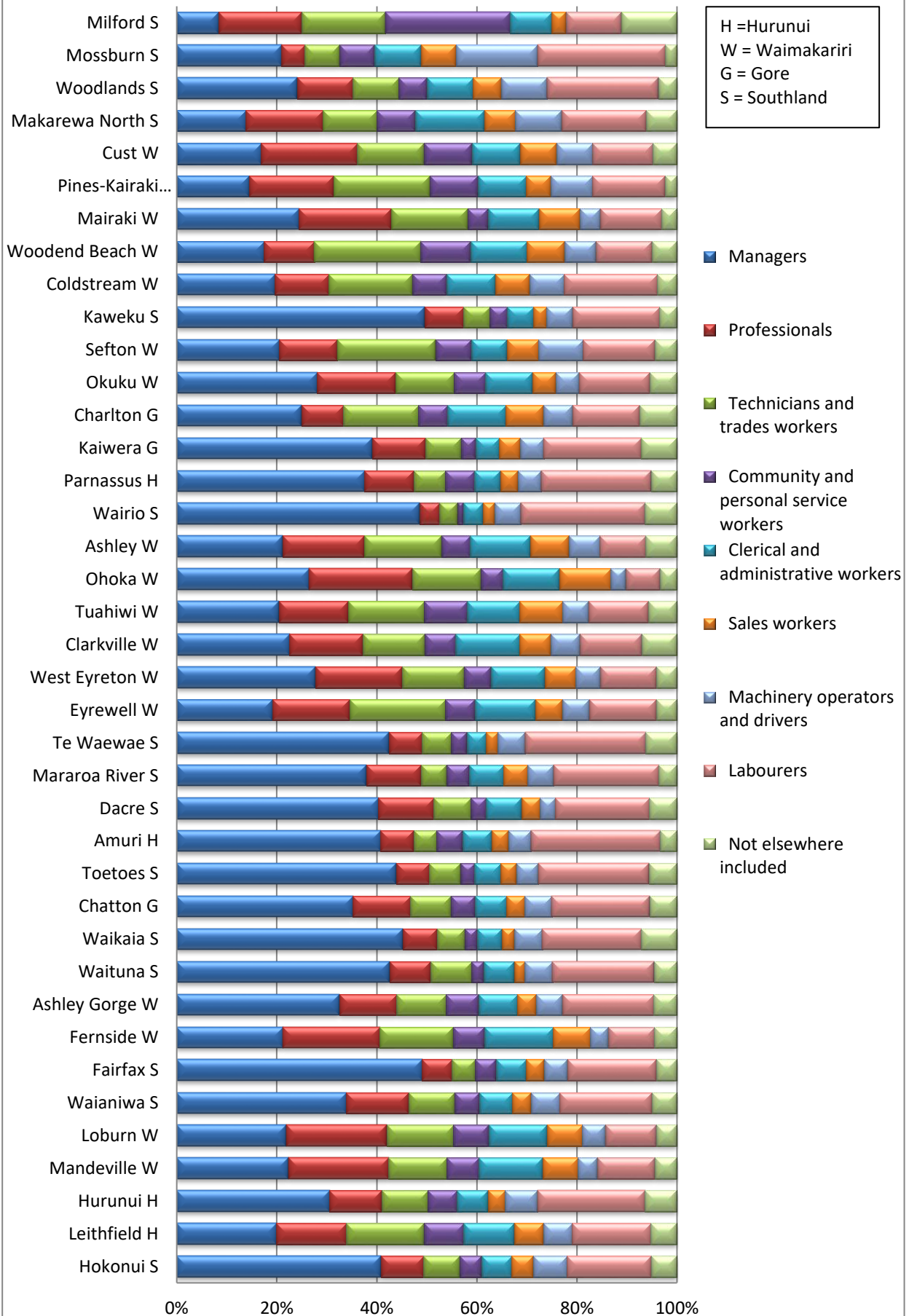


Fig 5.4 Comparison of occupational distribution 10 TAs by settlement type, 2013

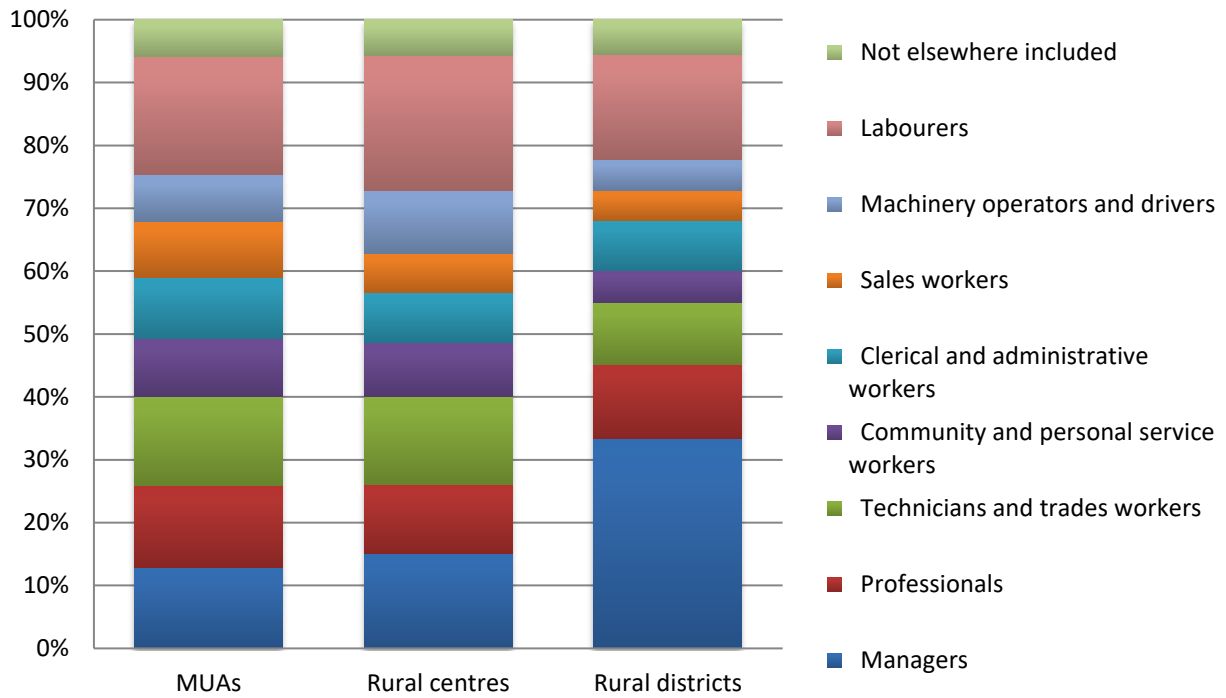


Fig 5.5 Comparison of employment status by settlement type, 2013

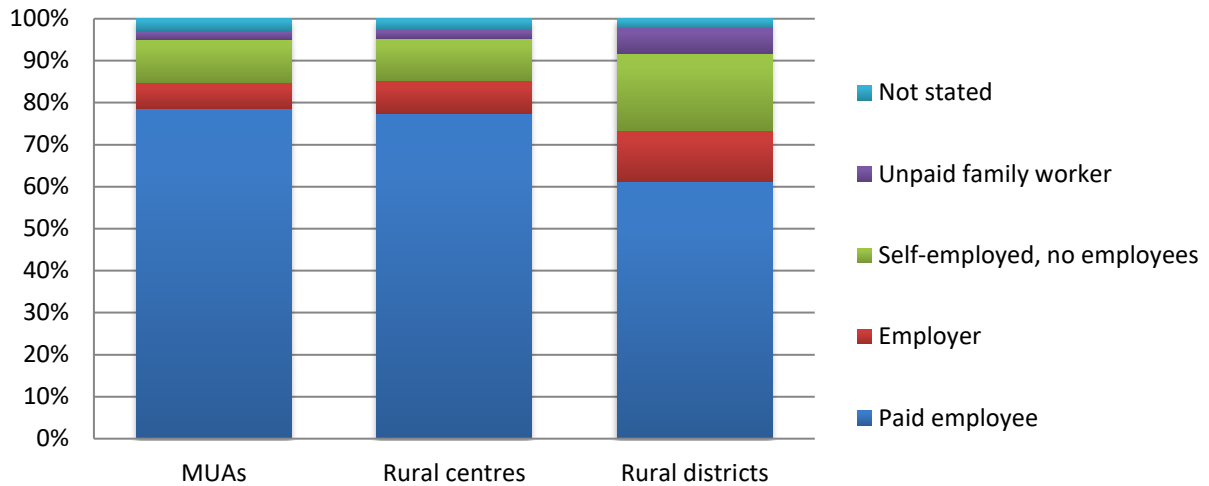
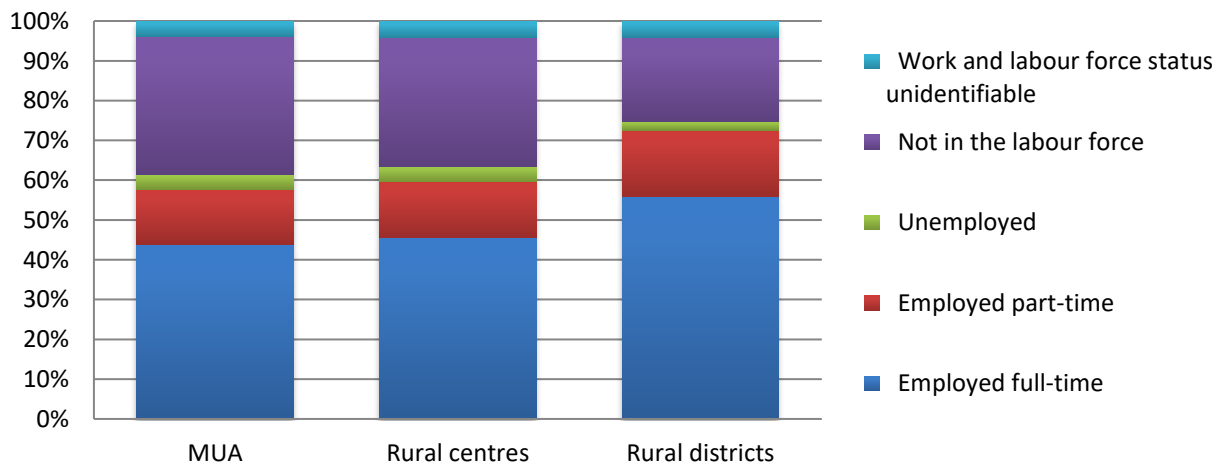
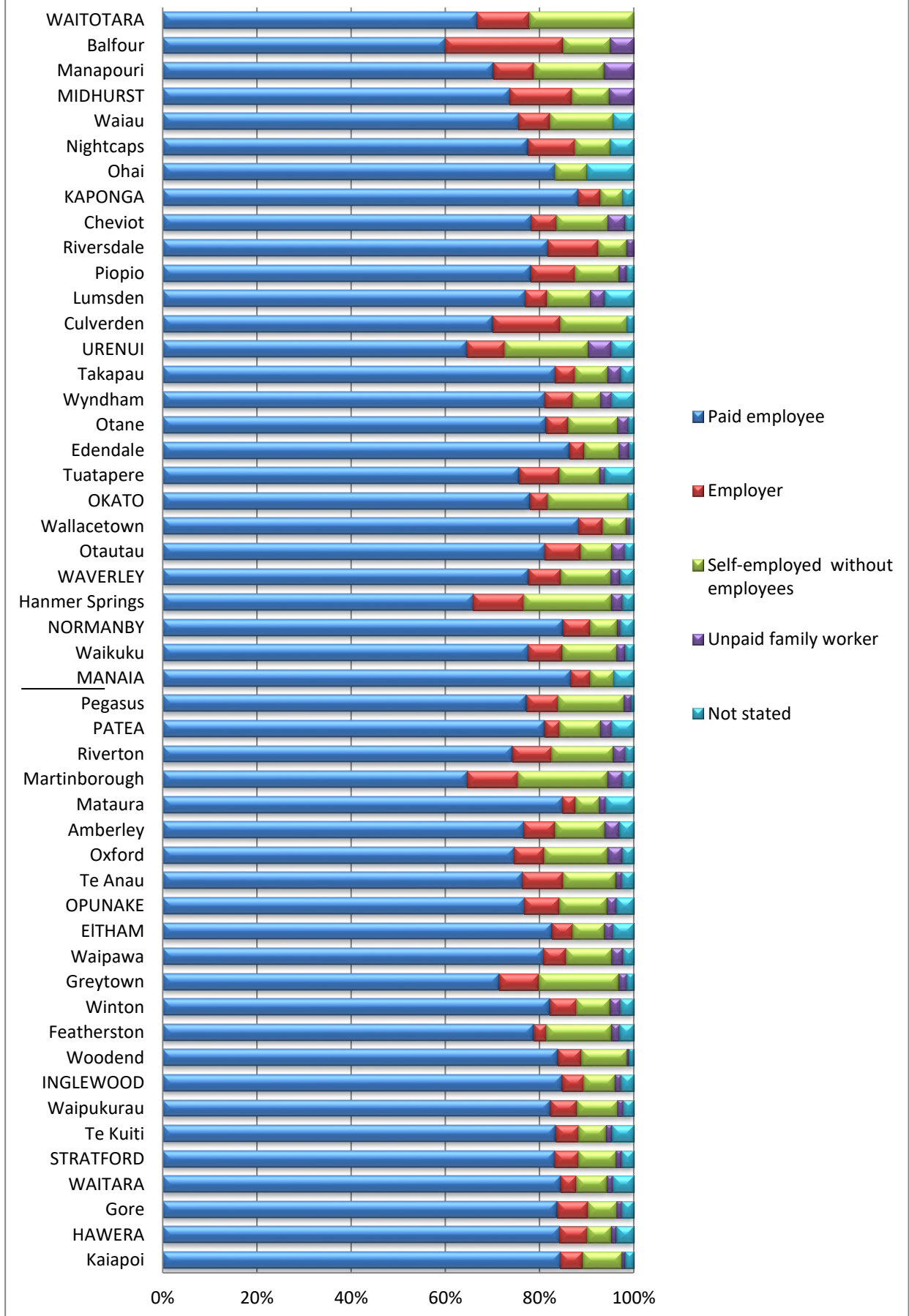


Fig 5.6 Comparison of labour force status 10 TAs by settlement type, 2013

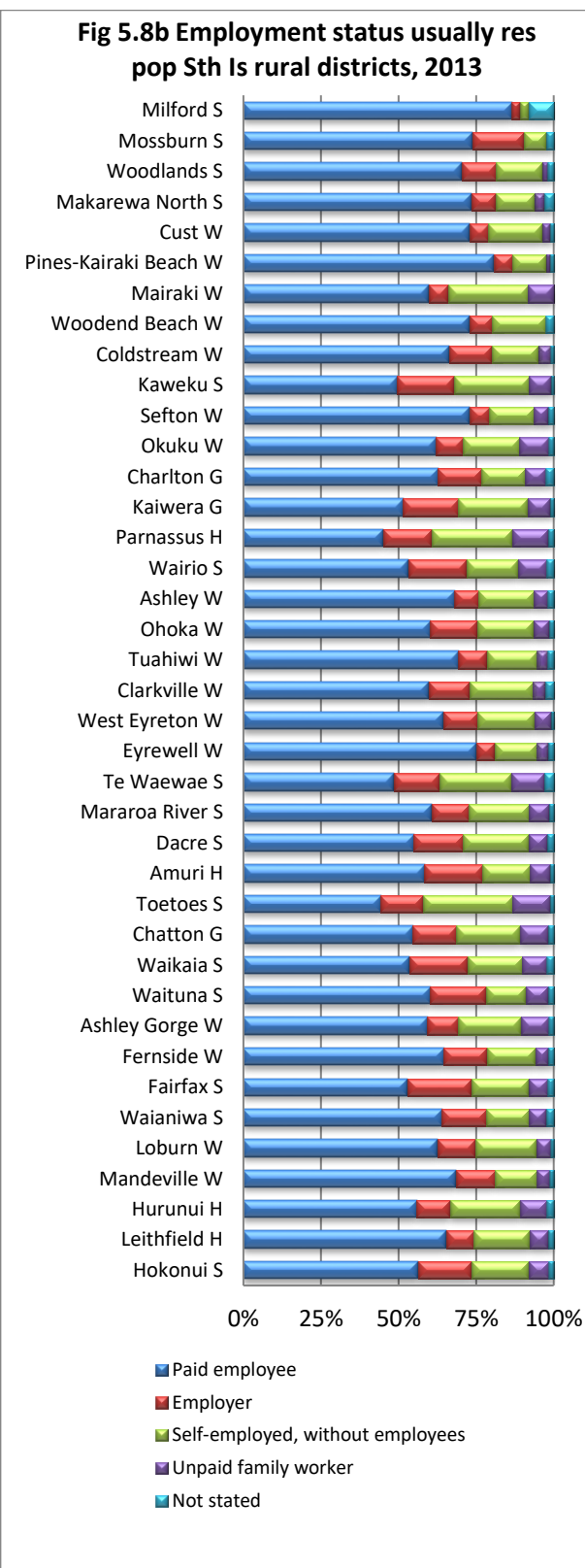
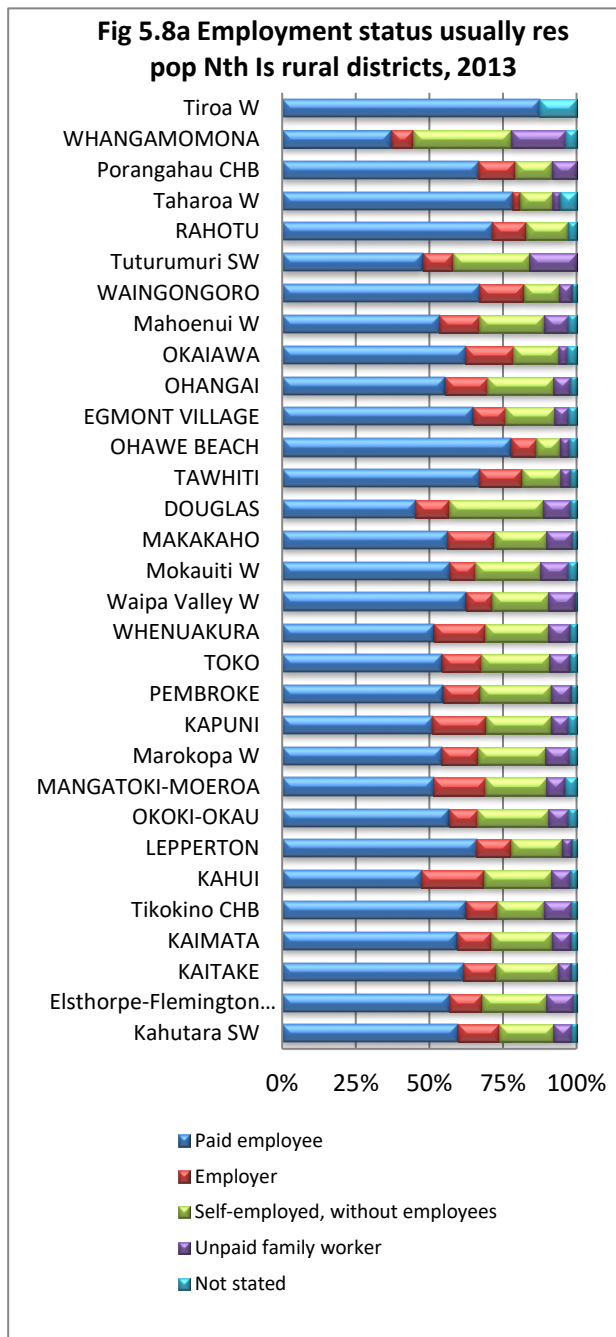


Employment Status

Fig 5.7 Employment status usually resident population, 15+ yrs rural centres and minor urban areas, 2013



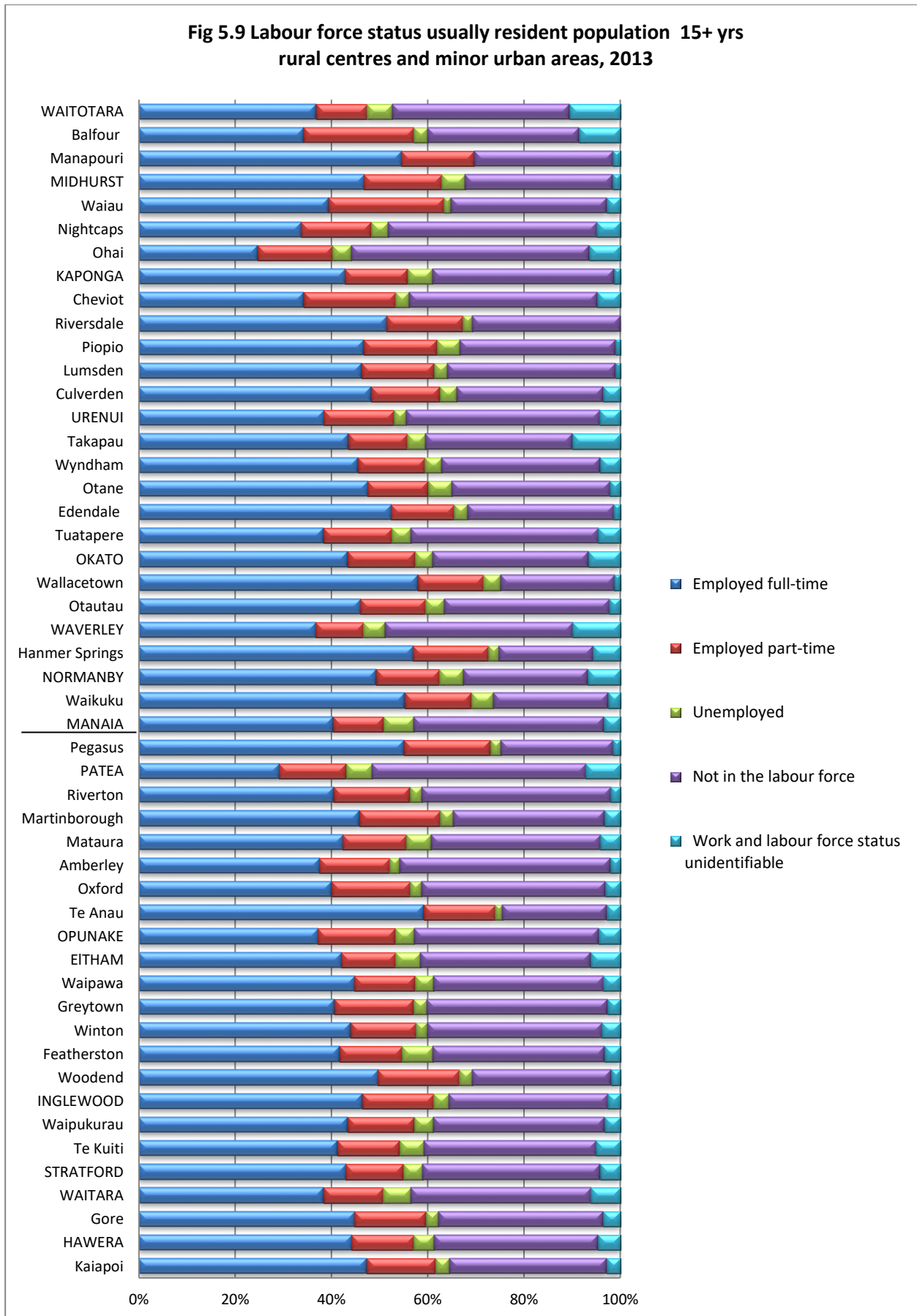
There is little difference in the employment status of those living in MUAs compared to those living in rural centres (Fig 5.7): between 60% and 80% of working residents over 15 years living in MUA and rural centres of the ten TAs are employees. The exceptions are the work-forces of Greytown, Martinborough, Hanmer Springs, Culverden,



Urenui, Balfour and Waitotara, which have a high proportion of employers/self-employed (between 25-35%). (See discussion in Chapter 6 for possible reasons for this).

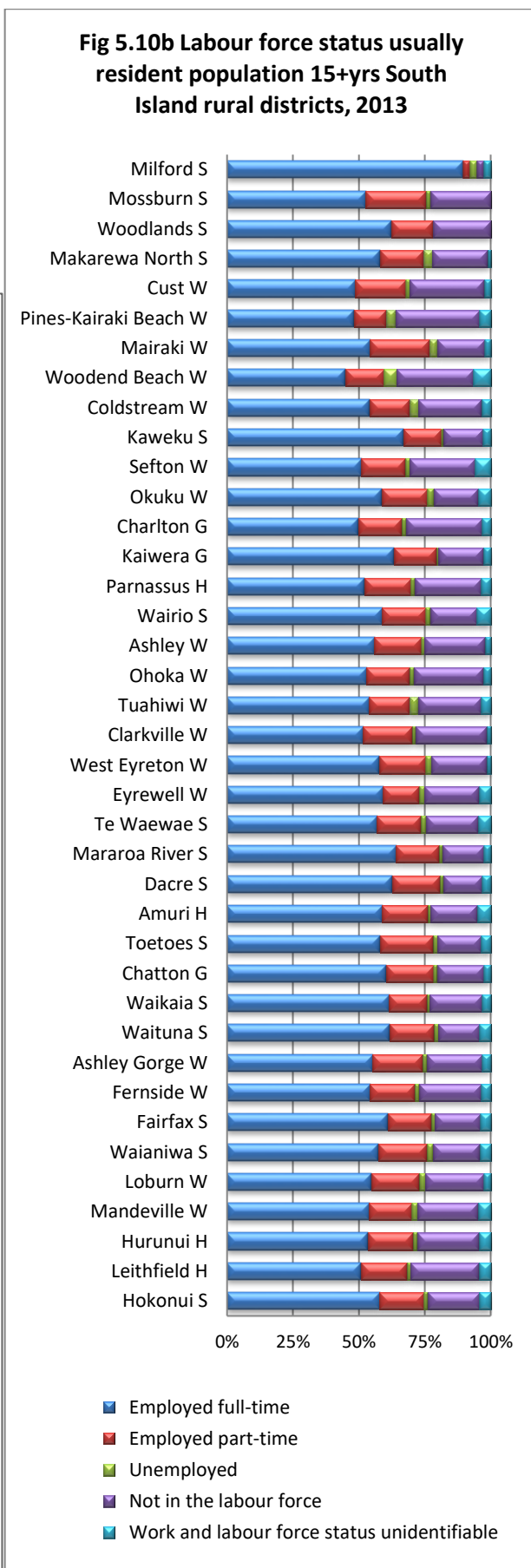
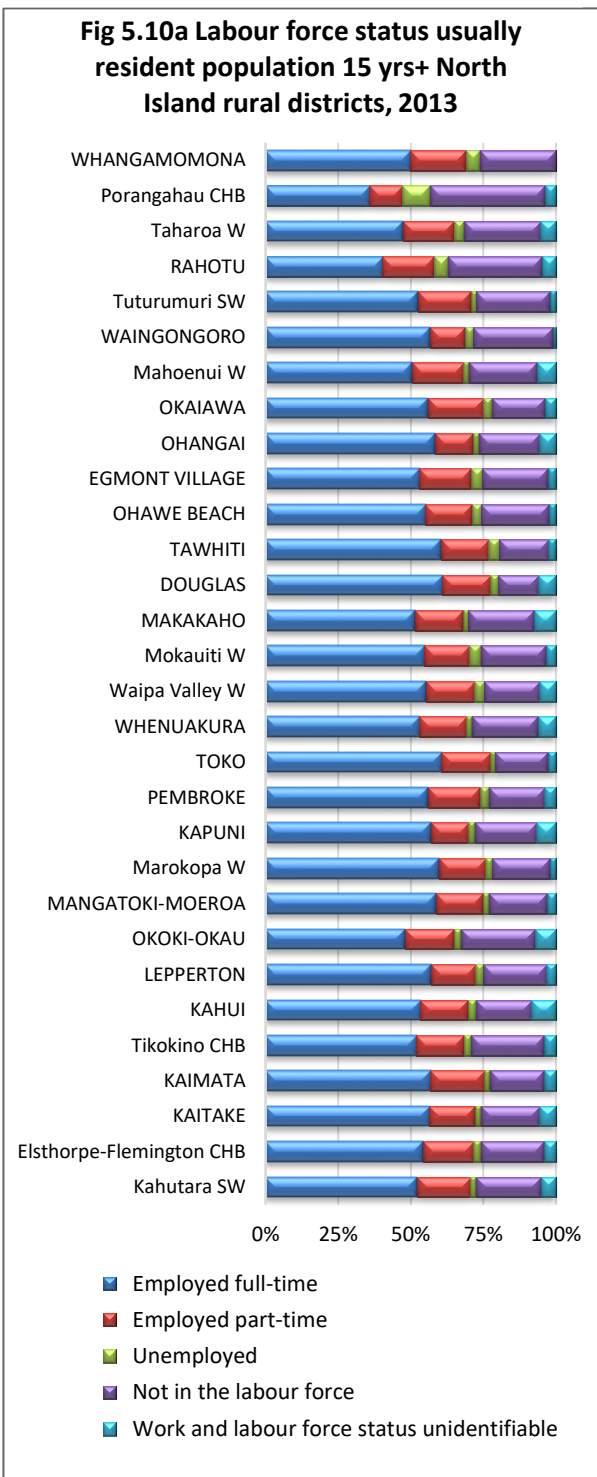
Rural districts have comparatively few employees (most have under 60% of their working residents over 15 years in this category), and more employers/self-employed (23% to 44%)(Fig 5.8a and b). The exceptions are districts adjacent to urban areas: Makarewa North (Invercargill), Pines-Kairaki Beach (Kaiapoi/Christchurch), Ohawe Beach (Hawera). Milford is itself effectively a rural centre, while workers from the small, remote Tiroa district (Waitomo) mostly commute elsewhere for work (see Fig 3.8a).

Labour force status



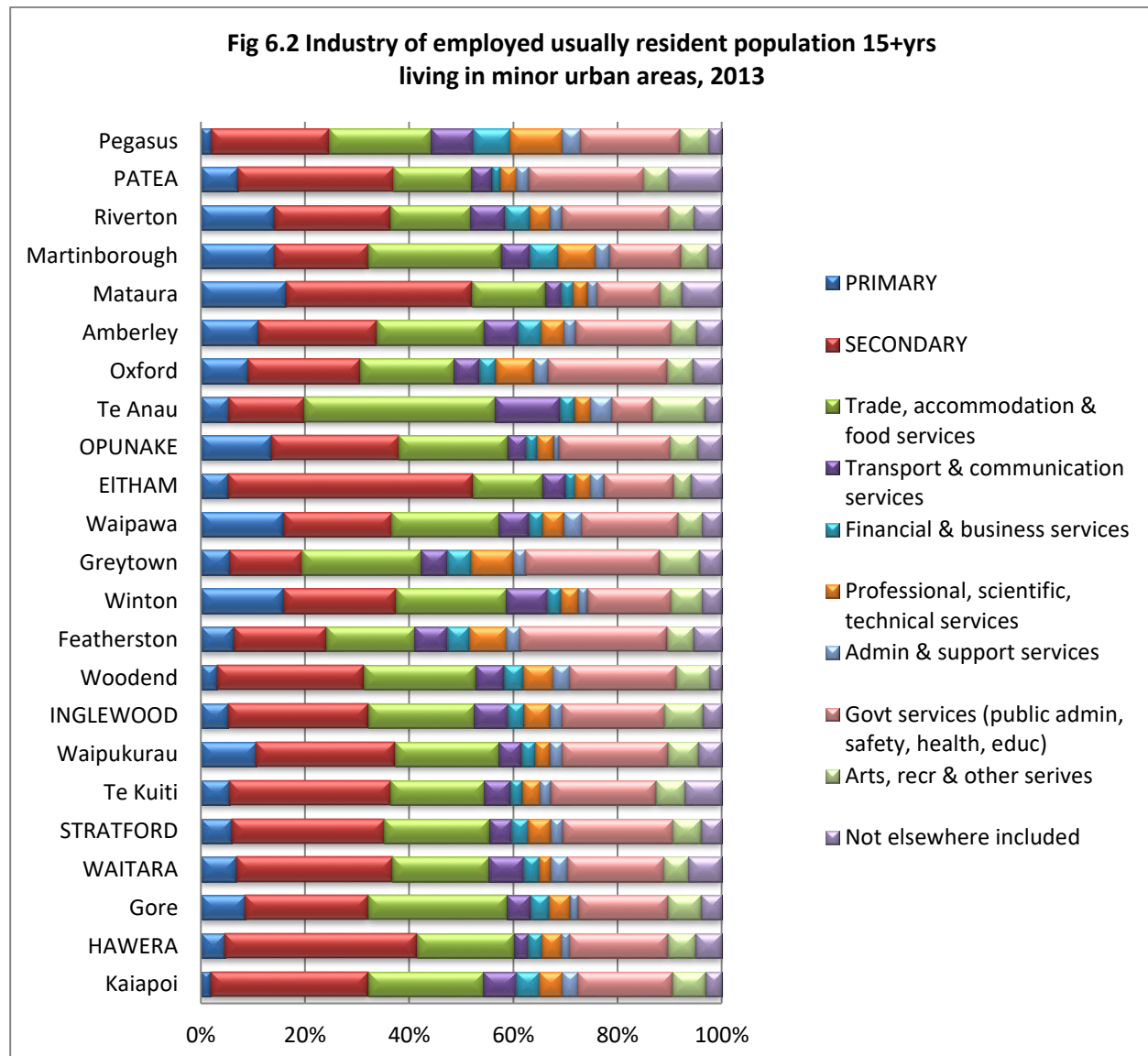
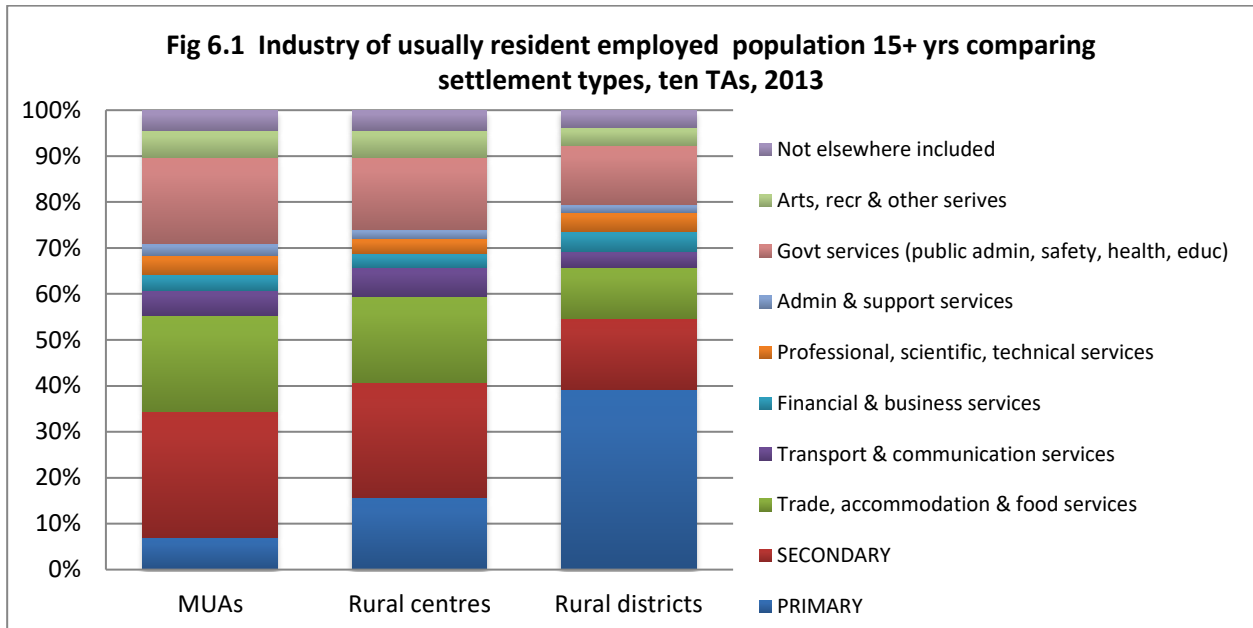
The labour force status of people over 15 years living in minor urban areas and rural centres are very similar - but not identical (Figs 5.6 and 5.9). Most people are employed full time, but MUAs have slightly fewer

full-time workers compared to rural centres, and more people in the category 'Not in the labour force'. Rural districts (Figs 5.6, 5.10a and b) have the highest proportion of full-time workers (predominantly over 50% of employed residents over 15 years) and the fewest 'not in the labour force' (mostly below 25%). Porangahau (Central Hawke's Bay) and

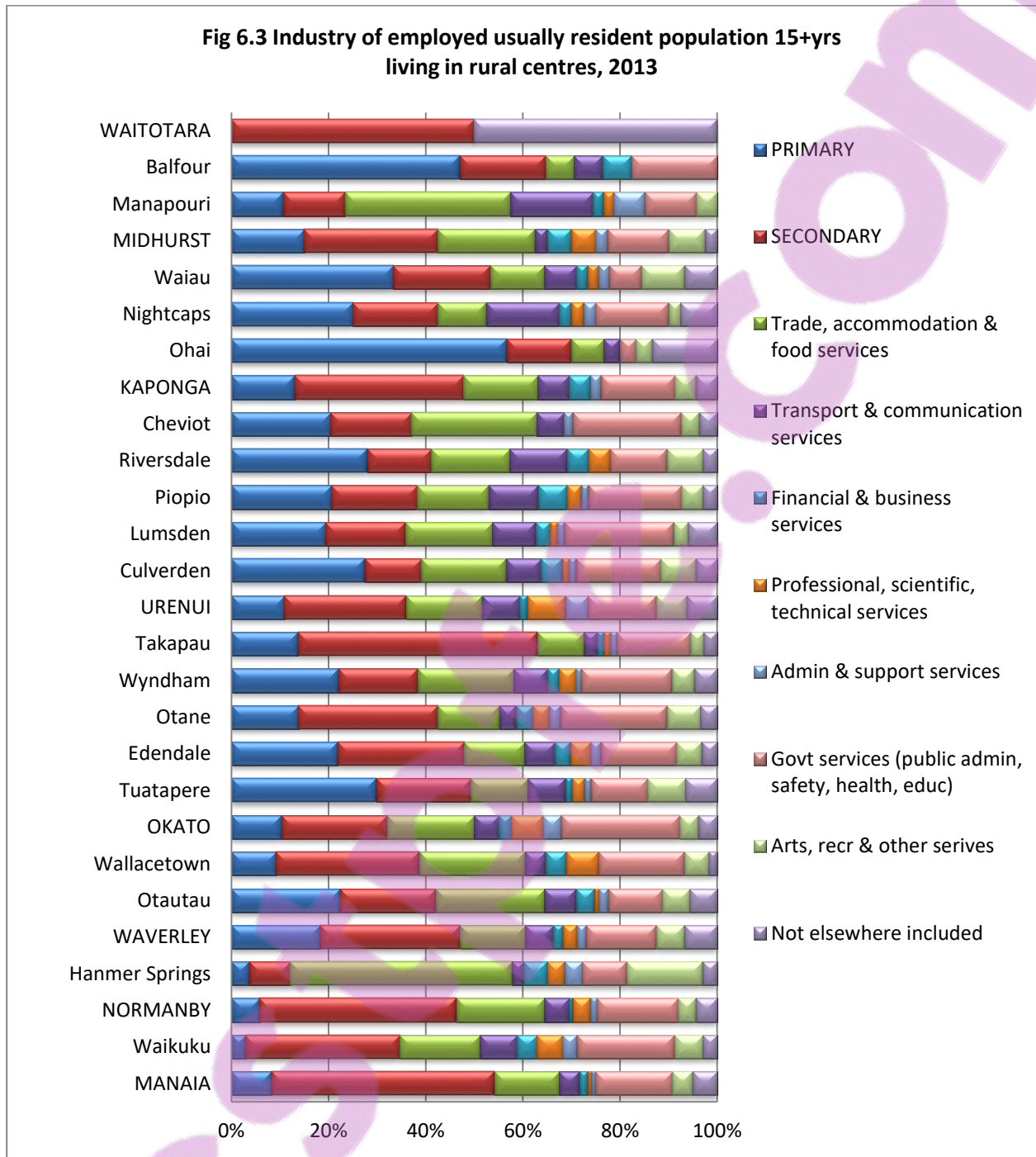


Rahotu (South Taranaki) both have larger proportions of their resident populations who are not in the labour force. As noted previously, this is because these area units are small and contain village-like communities which have many of the characteristics of rural centres.

Chapter 6: Industry



Figures 6.1 and 6.2 show that primary industry is of little significance for people living in the minor urban areas of the ten territorial authorities, and is only important for people living in a few of the rural centres: Ohai, Balfour and to a lesser extent Waiau, Tuatapere, Culverden and Riversdale (Fig 6.3).

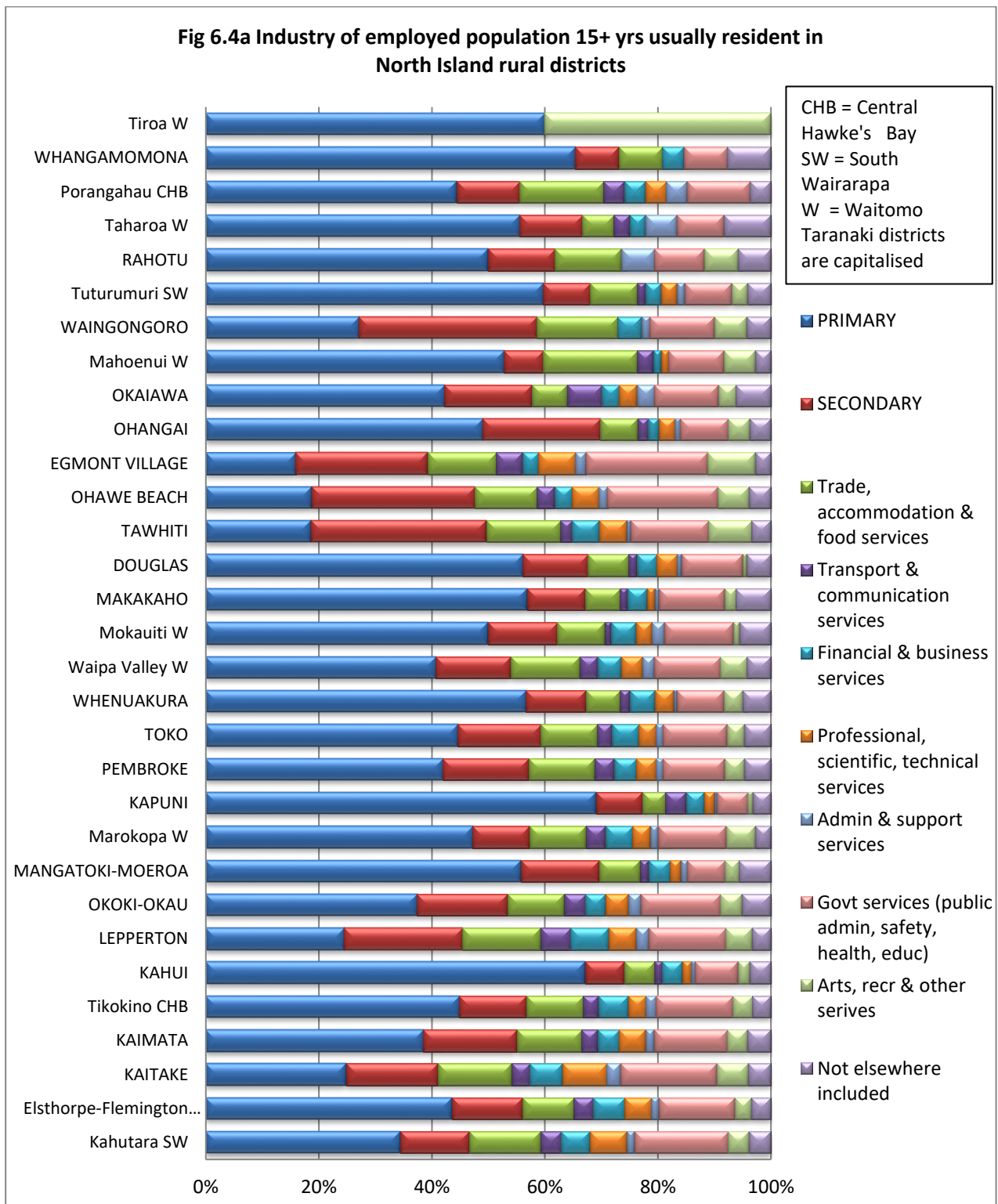


Instead, residents of minor urban and rural centres are predominantly engaged in secondary industry, trade accommodation and food services, and government services. Secondary industry, is however, predominantly manufacturing based on primary production. It is especially critical (over 40% of the employed usually resident population) in Eltham, South Taranaki (dairy and meat processing); Matura, Gore (meat processing and fibreboard manufacture); Takapau, Central Hawke’s Bay (meat processing); Manaia, South Taranaki (export bakery); and Waitotara, South Taranaki (meat processing).

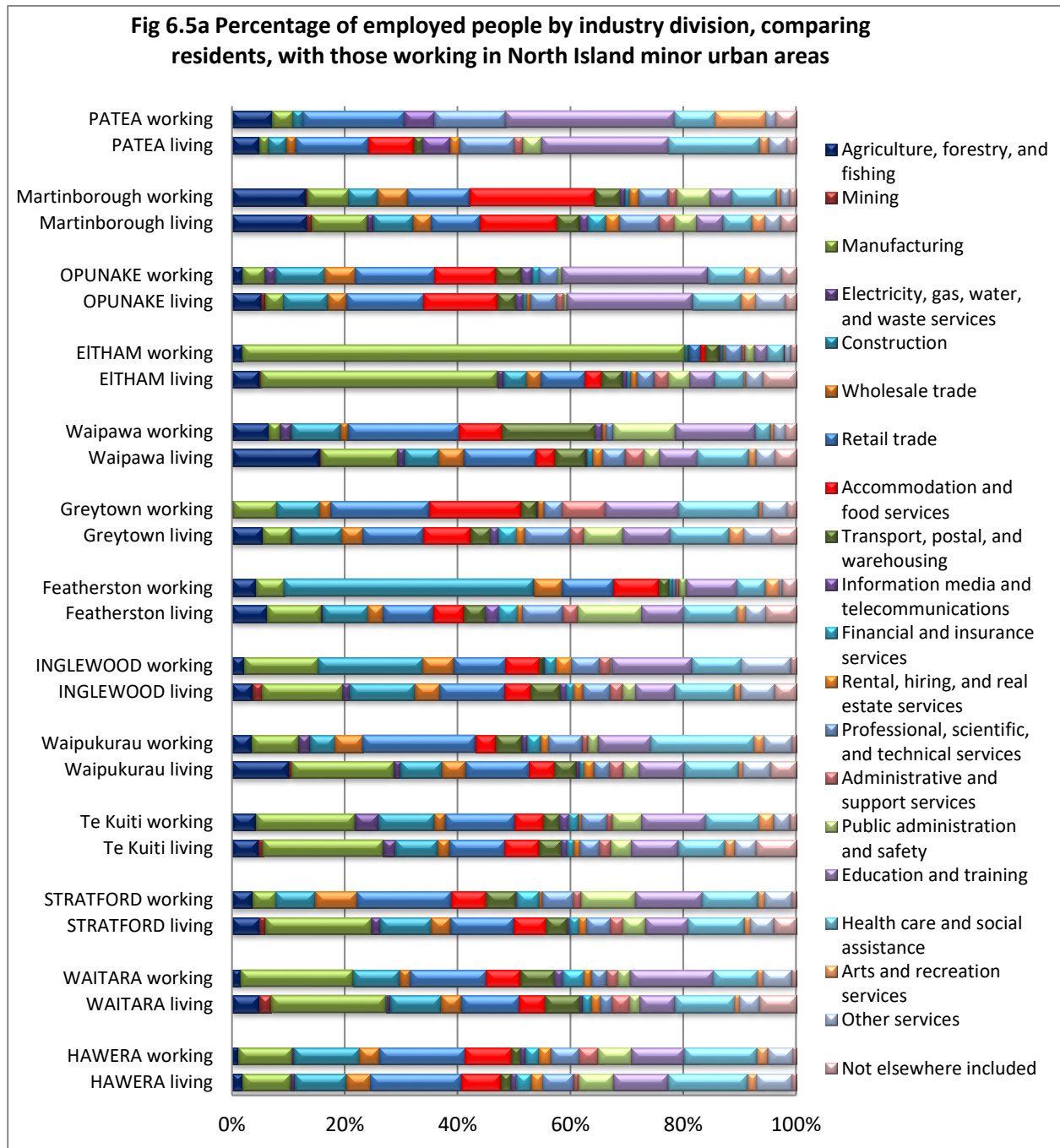
Those currently engaged in agriculture in Ohai (a former coal mining town) are likely to be involved in shearing or dairy farming. Balfour community is based on agriculture: sheep, beef, deer and dairying.

While the food and accommodation sector is particularly important in Te Anau, Manapouri and Hanmer Springs, the sector features in all minor urban and rural centres. Government services are also important with most of those working in this sector (and living in minor urban and rural centres) engaged in health and educational services.

Surprisingly, Figures 6.4a and b show that even in some rural districts fewer than half of the usually resident employed population is engaged in primary industry. Proximity to an urban location has a significant impact on the industry participation of employed people living in rural districts. Primary industry predominates in the districts that are furthest from urban areas. Secondary industries, followed by the service industries, are strong in rural districts neighbouring (or within commuting distance) of urban centres. Thus, districts

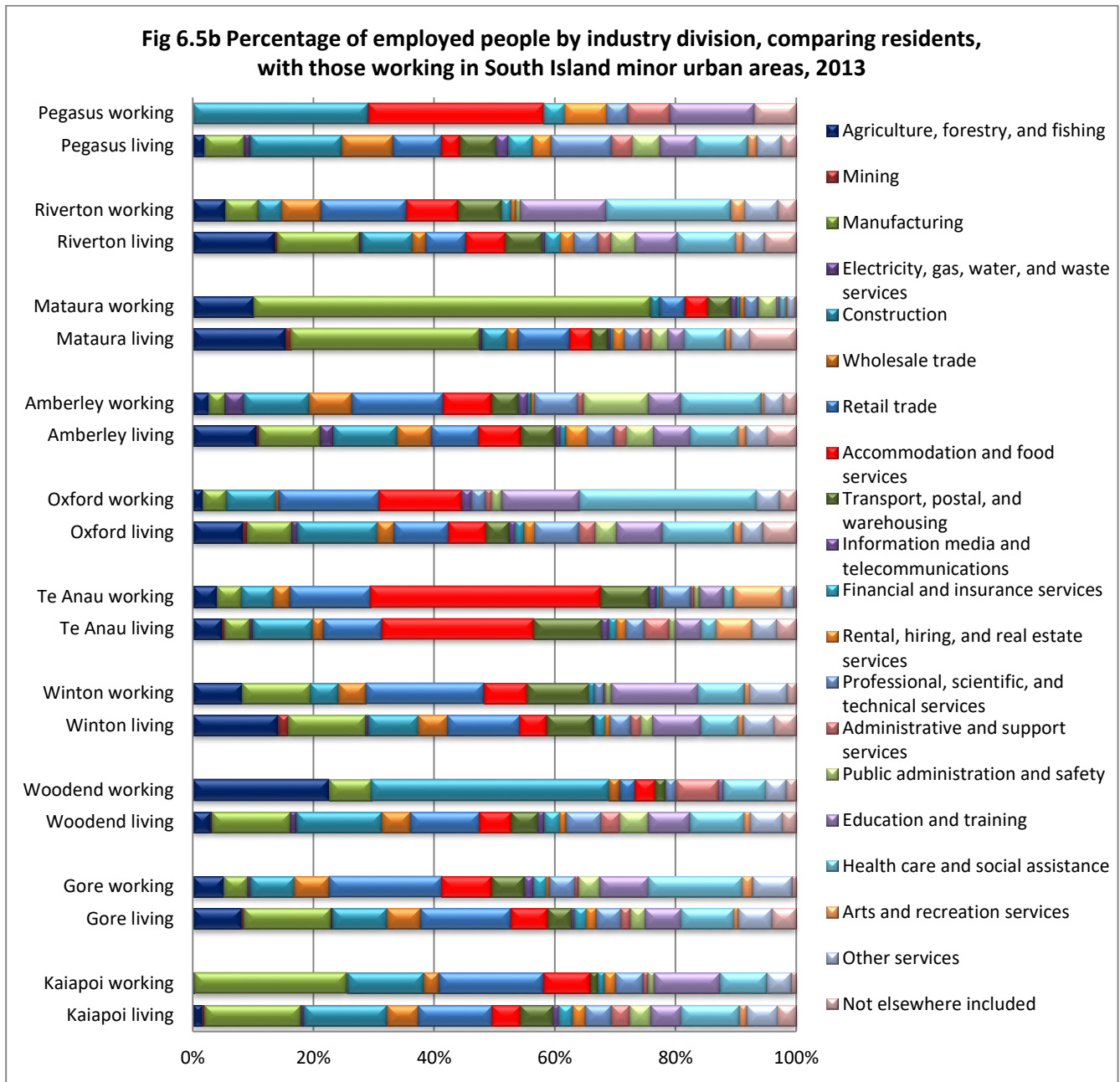


To give an indication of the amount of commuting which is occurring in rural New Zealand, Figures 6.5 through to 6.7 provide a comparison between the proportions of people in each industry sector who *live* in each area unit (or territorial authority in the case of the rural districts) with those who *work* in those places. The ten graphs in Figure 6.8 compare the numbers of people working, versus those usually resident, in each territorial authority's combined rural districts.



Whether the locations are minor urban areas, rural centres or rural districts, there are considerable differences between the range of industries residents work in, and the range of industries available in their places of residence. For example, while 44% of the people working in Featherston are engaged in construction, only 8% of those living there work in that sector. Similarly, many people come to Eltham to work in the manufacturing sector (78% of Eltham's workers), but only 42% of Eltham's employed residents engage in manufacturing. Tourist centres like Martinborough, Greytown, Pegasus and Te Anau also attract more people to work in their accommodation and food services than live in those MUAs. Since Canterbury's 2010-11 earthquakes, Woodend and Pegasus have both attracted many construction workers (Woodend

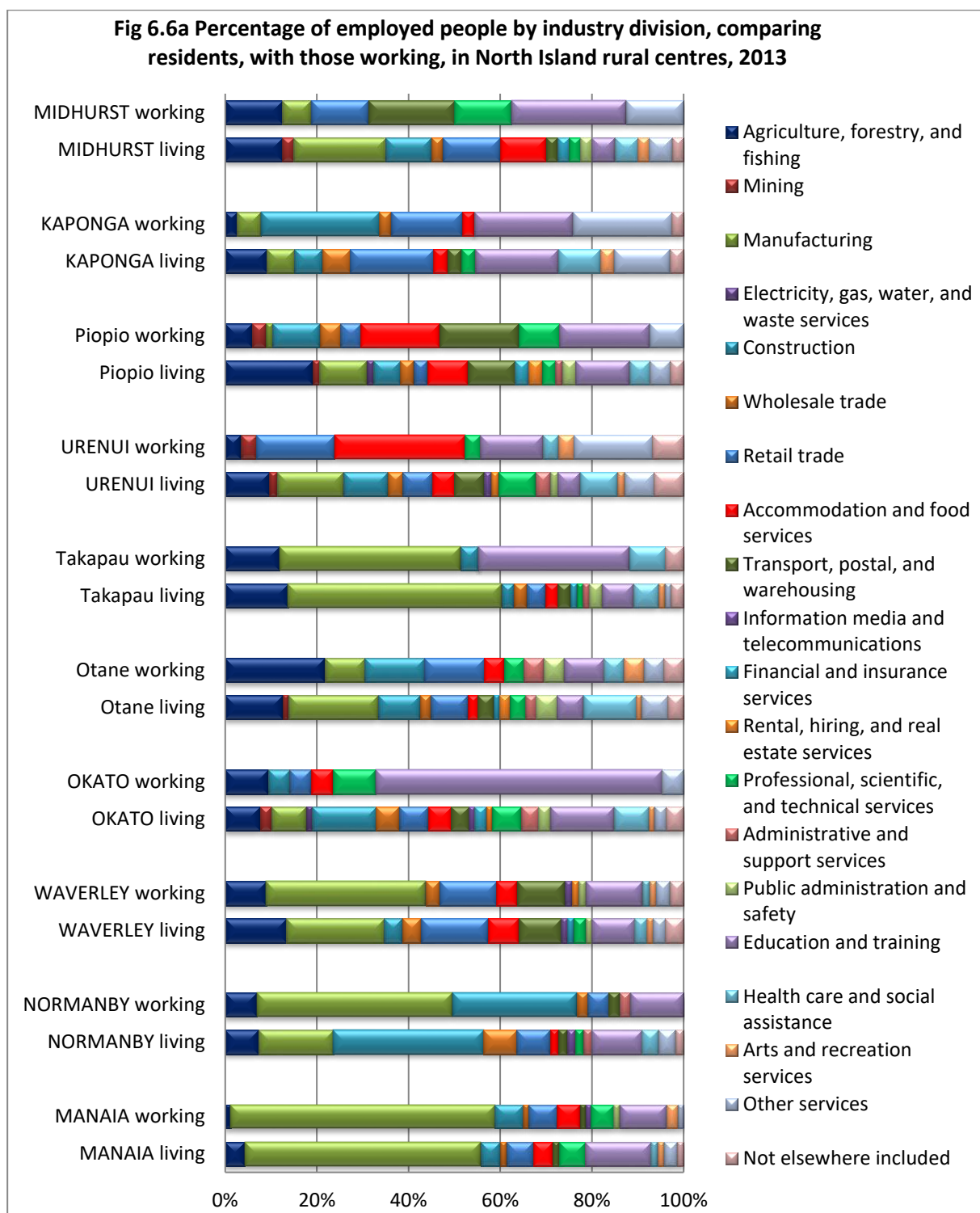
for the rebuild and Pegasus as a new town providing accommodation for Christchurch’s earthquake ‘refugees’), as is Featherston. A good proportion of people engaged in health care services in Waipukurau, Oxford and Riverton are likely to be commuting from Napier/Hastings, Christchurch and Invercargill respectively.



The wide range of industries in which the usually resident populations of the minor urban areas engage suggests that many people leave their place of residence and commute elsewhere for work. This is particularly so for those living in Pegasus, Woodend, Kaiapoi (Waimakariri); Featherston (South Wairarapa); Waitara, and Inglewood (Taranaki).

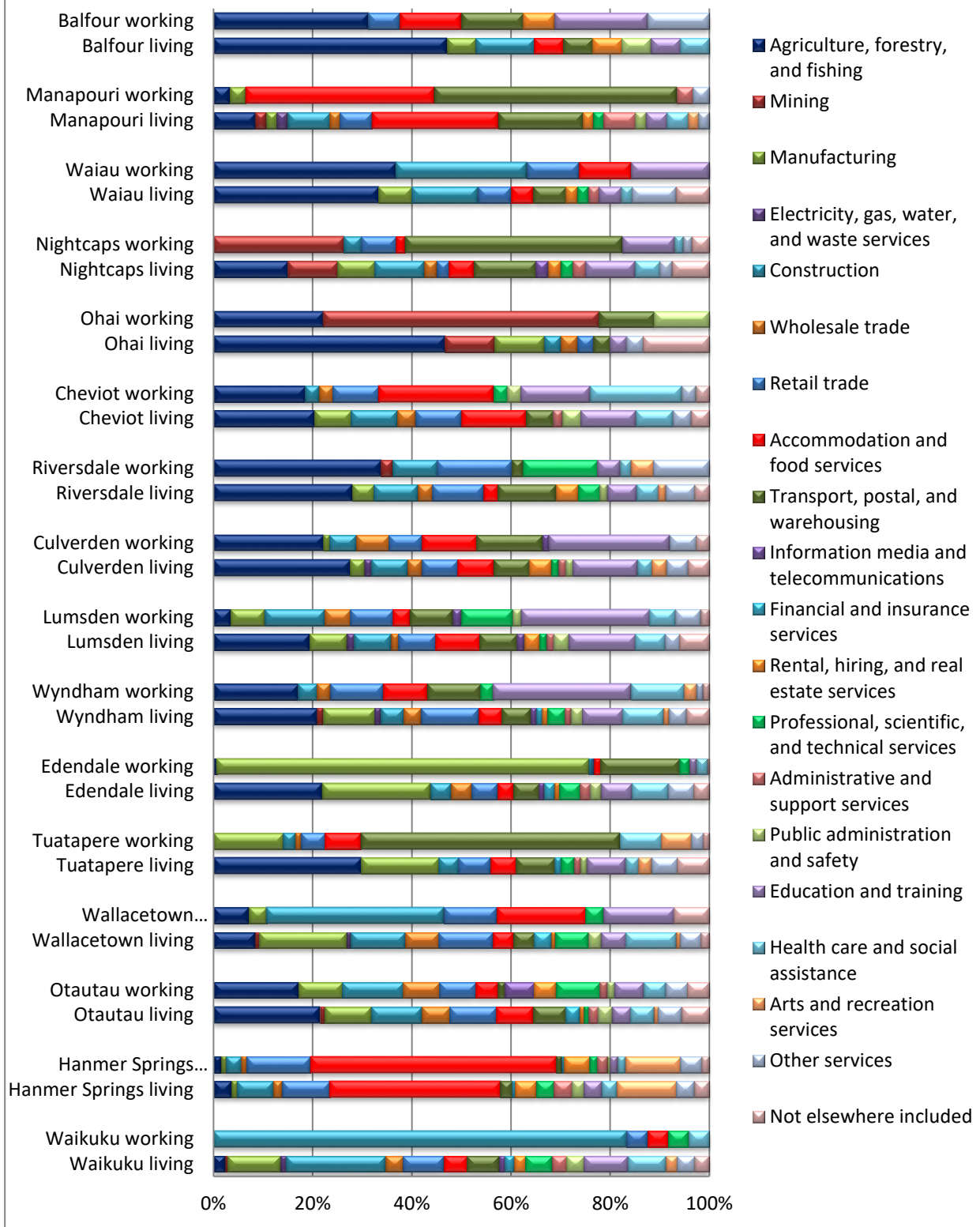
The key industries for which locals commute elsewhere to work are: manufacturing (74% of the MUAs), construction (78%), retail services (30%), and health care services (35%). People also commute to work in the agricultural sector from Amberley, Waipukurau and Waipawa, Oxford, Greytown and Featherston, Waitara, Riverton and Winton. (These make up 39% of the MUAs). On the other hand, while people commute away from their MUA to work in retail, elsewhere people are commuting to various MUAs (57%) to work in retail, and (as noted above) a few MUAs also attract health care service workers.

As noted previously, Matura and Eltham both buck the general trend of outward commuting for engagement in manufacturing. These two towns each attract several hundred commuting workers daily.



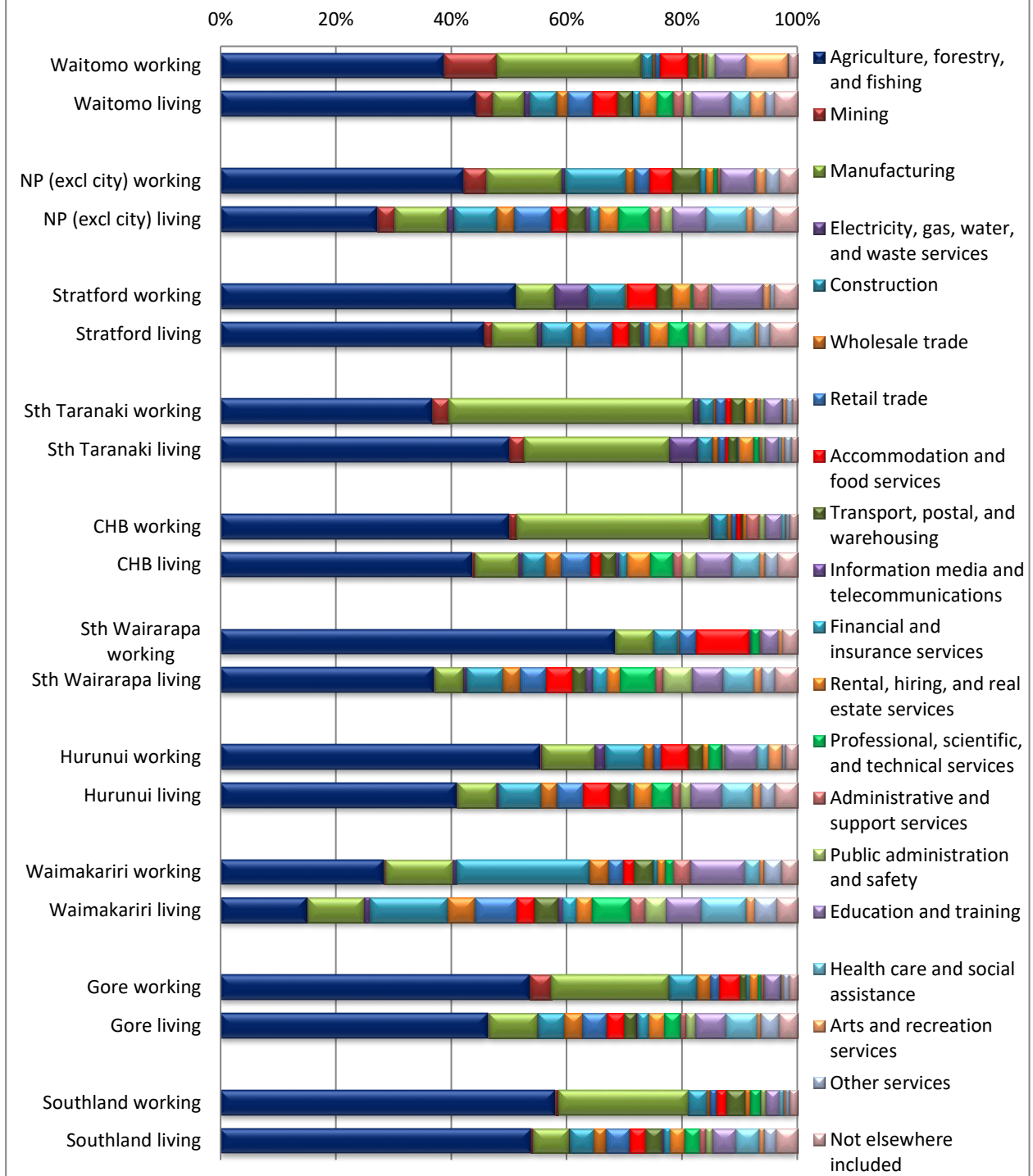
Most of the rural centres, like the MUAs, experience considerable commuting. For the most part people living in rural centres are engaged in almost all the industry groups, but not in their home location. The centres are different in terms of the industries which attract people. People come to Midhurst, Piopio Takapau, Okato, Balfour, Waiau, Culverden, Lumsden, Wyndham and Wallacetown to teach; to Waikuku, Waiau, Wallacetown and Kaponga for construction work; to Ohau and Nightcaps for mining; to Normanby and Edendale for manufacturing; to Manapouri for transportation, and to Hanmer Springs and Urenui for accommodation and food services. (Manapouri is a terminus for workers and tourists travelling across Lake Manapouri to the Manapouri Power Station – there is no road access, and tourists going to Doubtful Sound).

Fig 6.6b Percentage of employed people by industry division, comparing residents, with those working, in South Island rural centres, 2013



As is to be expected, agriculture, forestry and fishing is the dominant industry in which working age people resident in all rural districts, apart from Waimakariri, engage (Fig 6.7). Of interest is the number of people who commute into these rural districts to work in this industry sector compared to those already living there. This is reflected in the next set of graphs (Fig 6.8a-j) which shows actual numbers for the combined rural districts of each territorial authority. Many lifestyle and small-holders who do not principally work in the primary industry sector live in Waimakariri's rural districts.

Fig 6.7 Percentage employed people each industry division comparing those who live, with those who work, in the rural districts of the ten TAs, 2013



Mining (which includes oil and gas), appears in Waitomo, New Plymouth, South Taranaki and Gore rural districts. This industry attracts people who commute from elsewhere.

The location of meat and dairy processing plants in rural districts attracts commuters, and this is particularly evident in Waitomo, South Taranaki, Central Hawkes Bay, Gore and Southland (and see also Figs 6.8a, d, e, i, and j respectively).

Alongside South Wairarapa’s wine industry is a small but significant food and accommodation industry. This attracts commuters to South Wairarapa’s rural districts to work alongside residents in this industry.

Fig 6.8a Comparison by industry division of employed people who live in Waitomo's rural districts versus those who work there, 2013

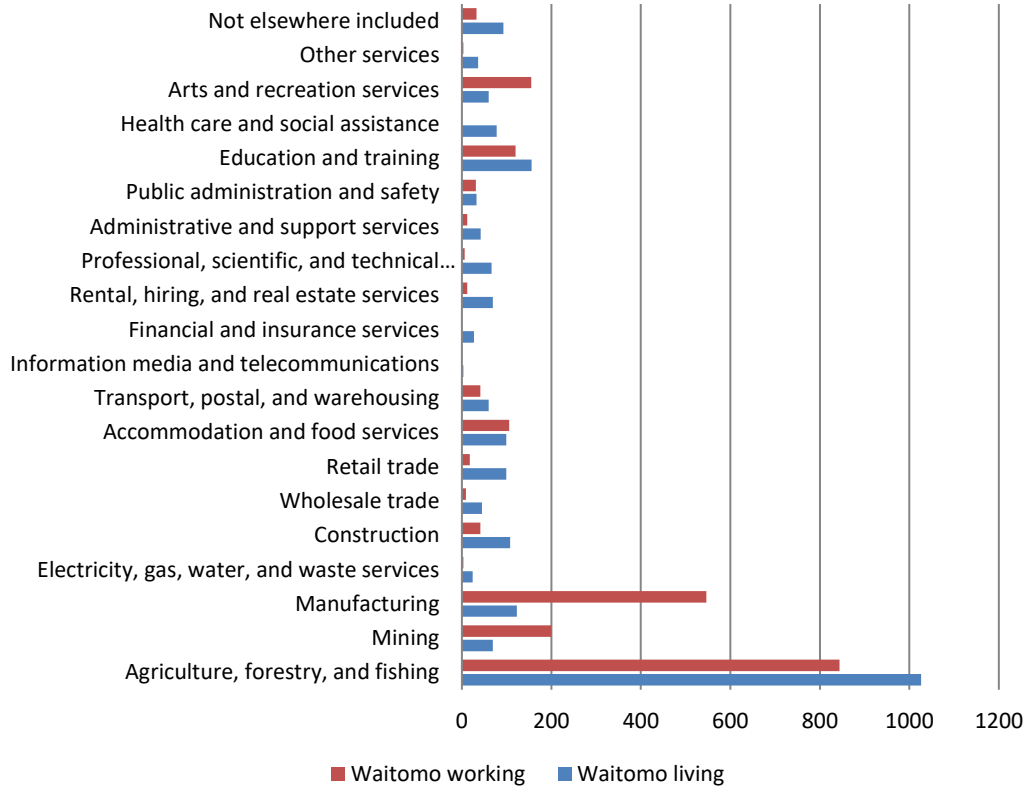


Fig 6.8b Comparison by industry division of employed people living in New Plymouth's rural districts with those working there, 2013

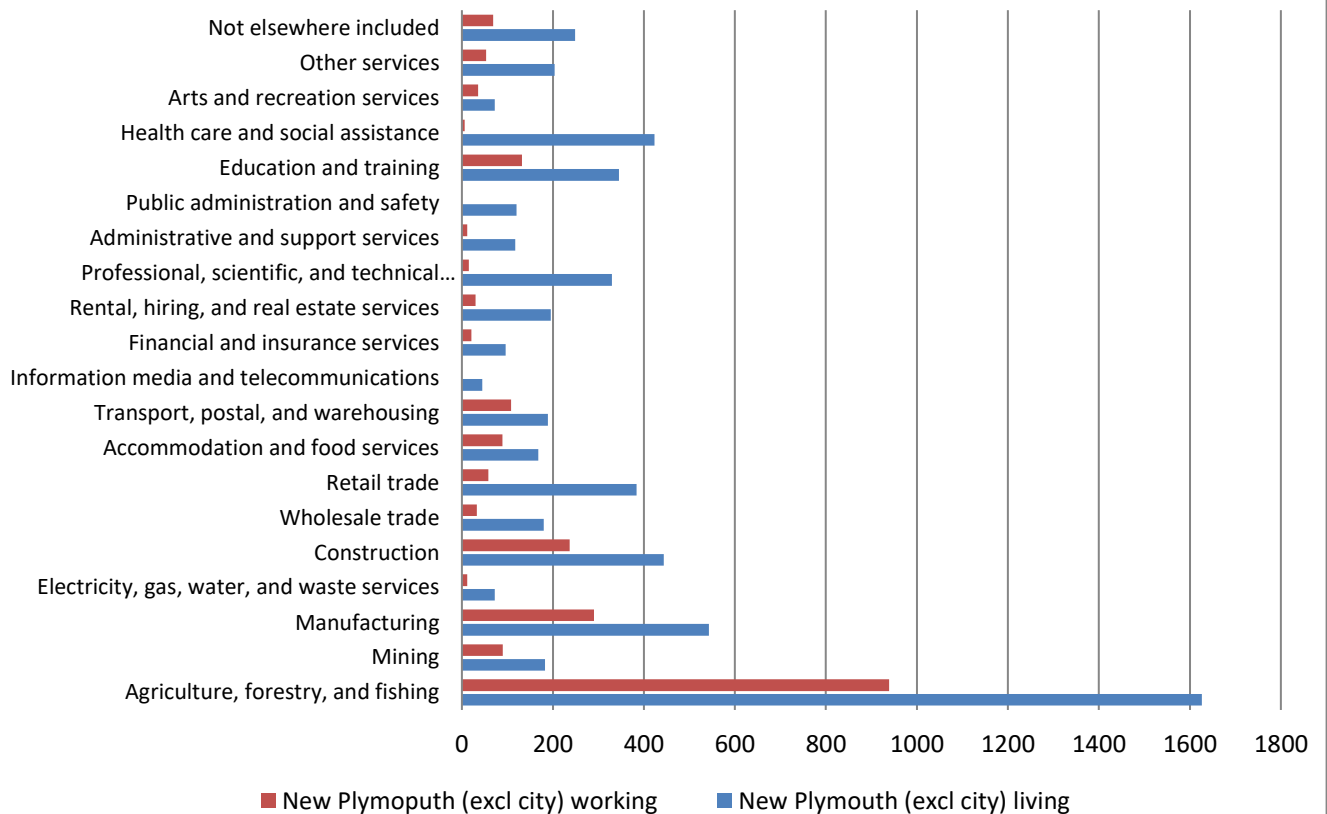


Fig 6.8c Comparison by industry division of employed people living in Stratford's rural districts with those working there, 2013

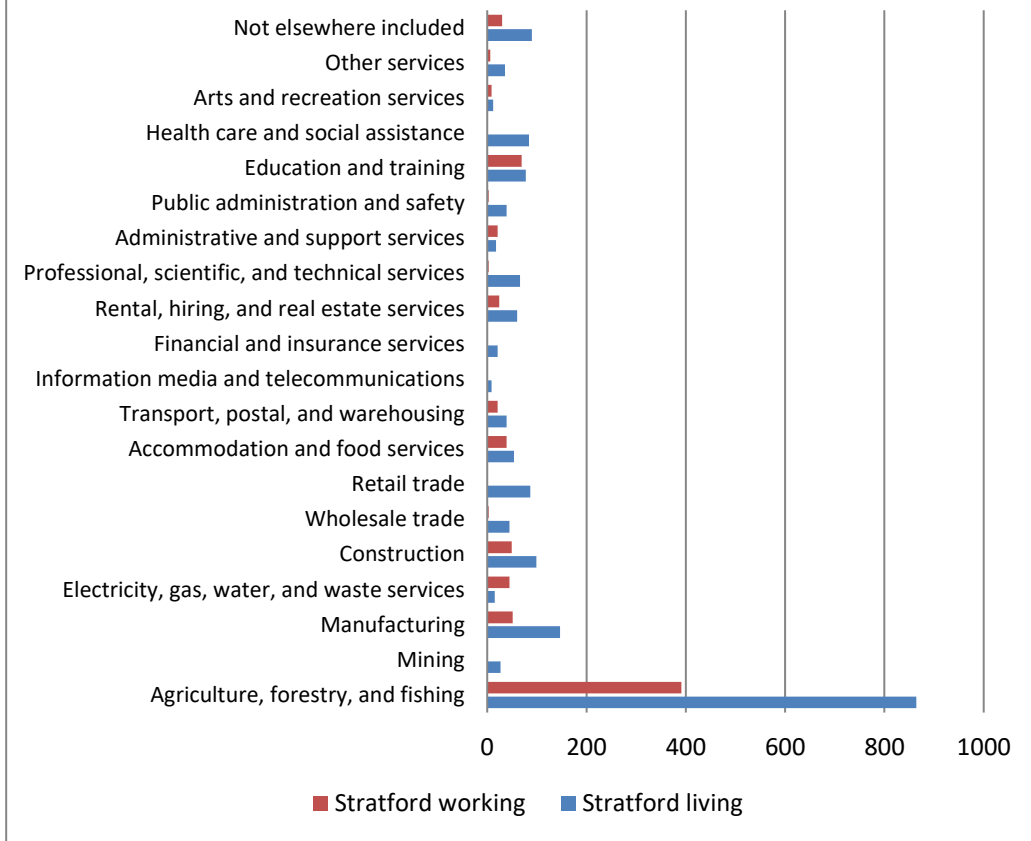


Fig 6.8d Comparison by industry division of employed people living in South Taranaki's rural districts with those working there, 2013

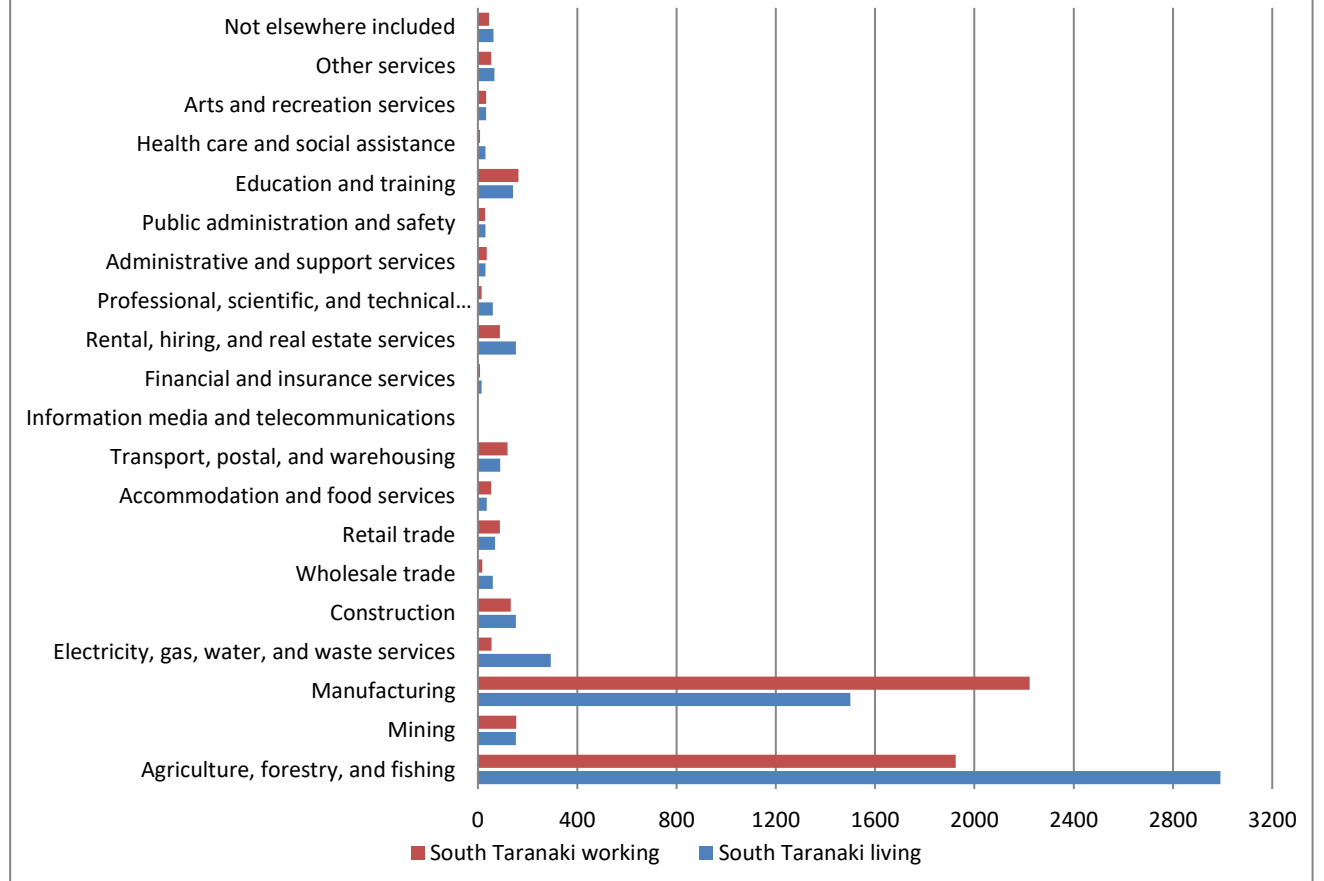


Fig 6.8e Comparison by industry division of employed residents, CHB's rural districts, with those working there, 2013

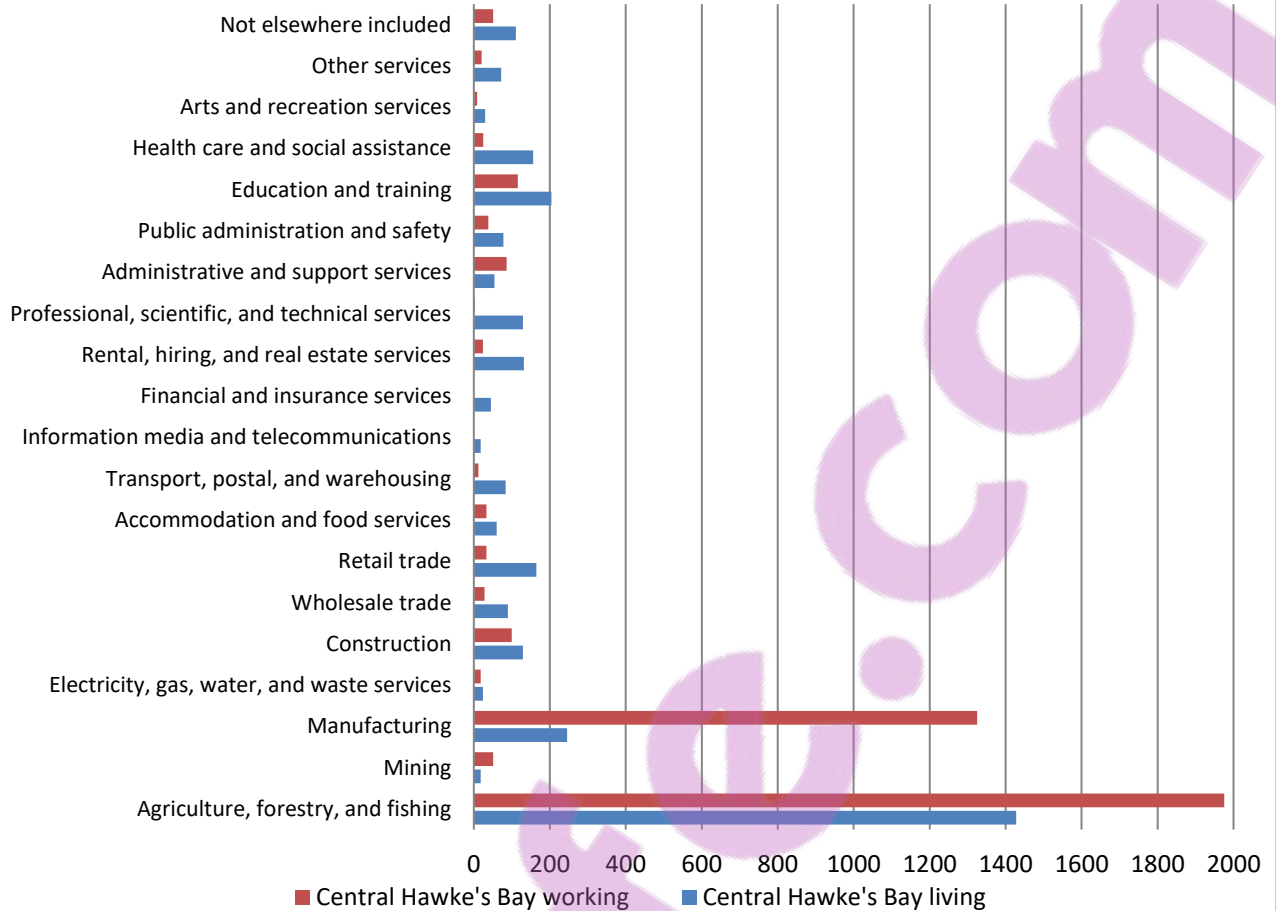


Fig 6.8f Cf. by industry division employed residents South Wairarapa rural districts, with those working there, 2013

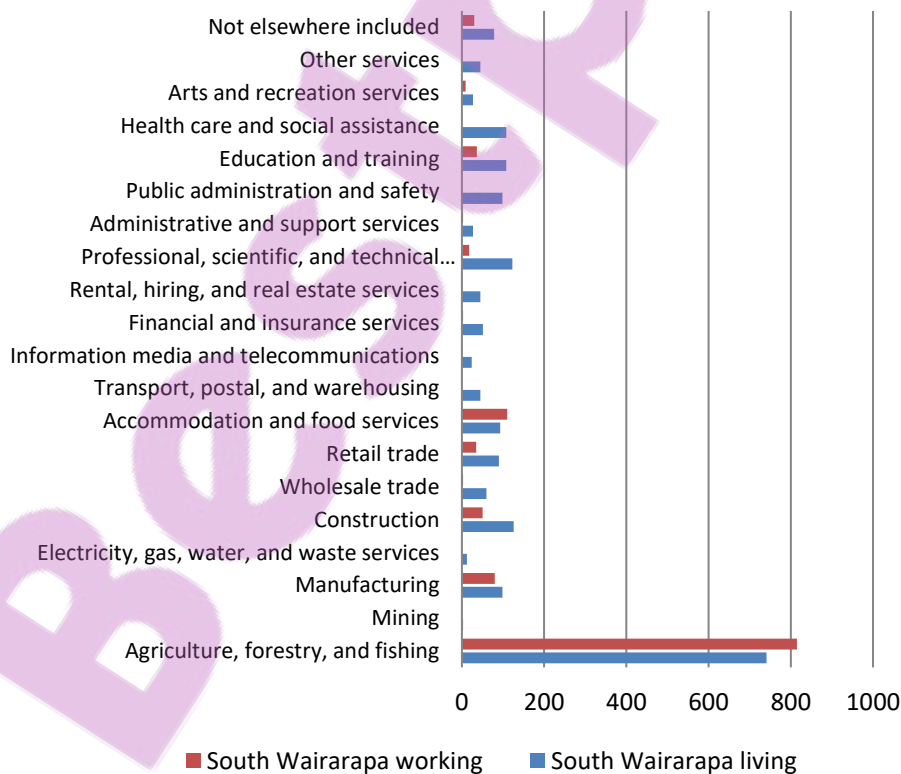


Fig 6.8g Comparison by industry division of employed residents of Hurunui's rural districts, with those working there, 2013

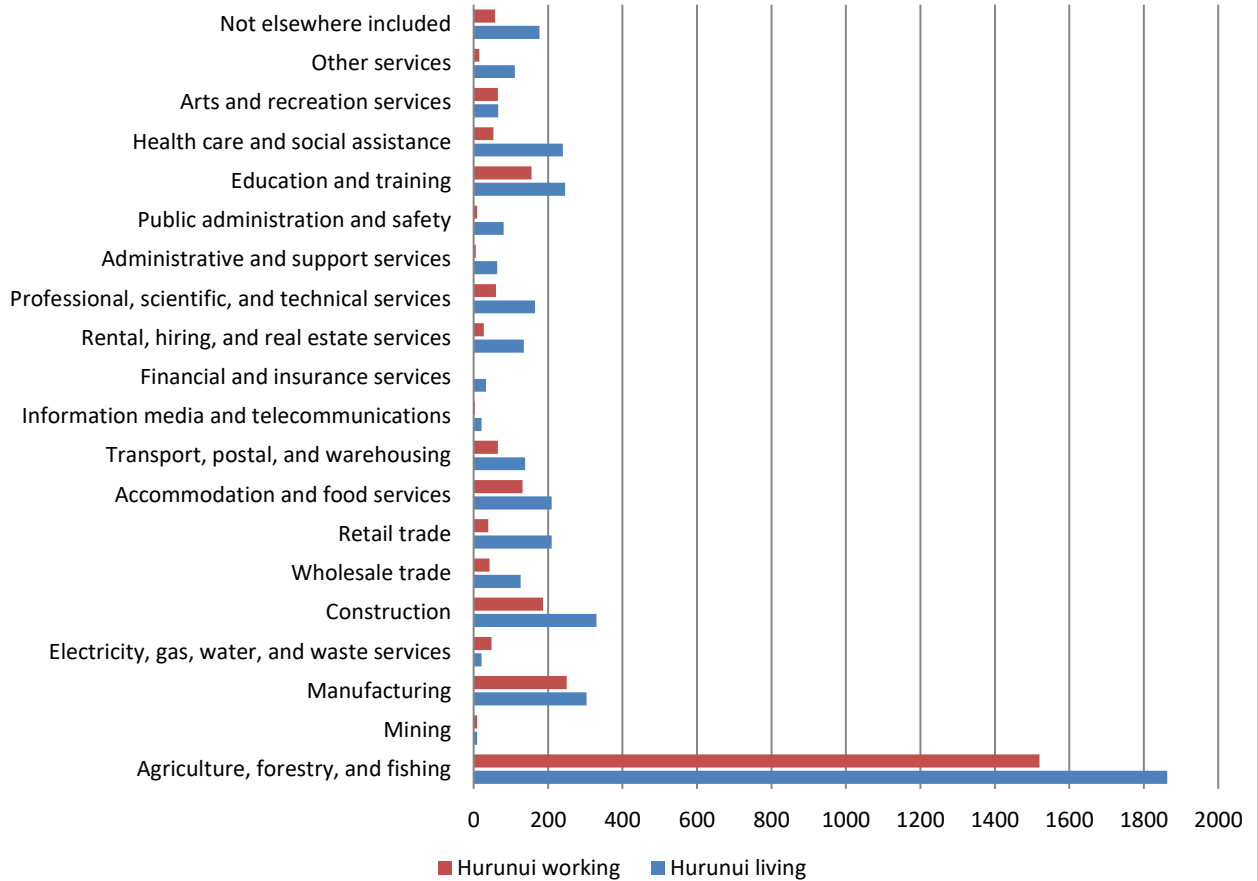
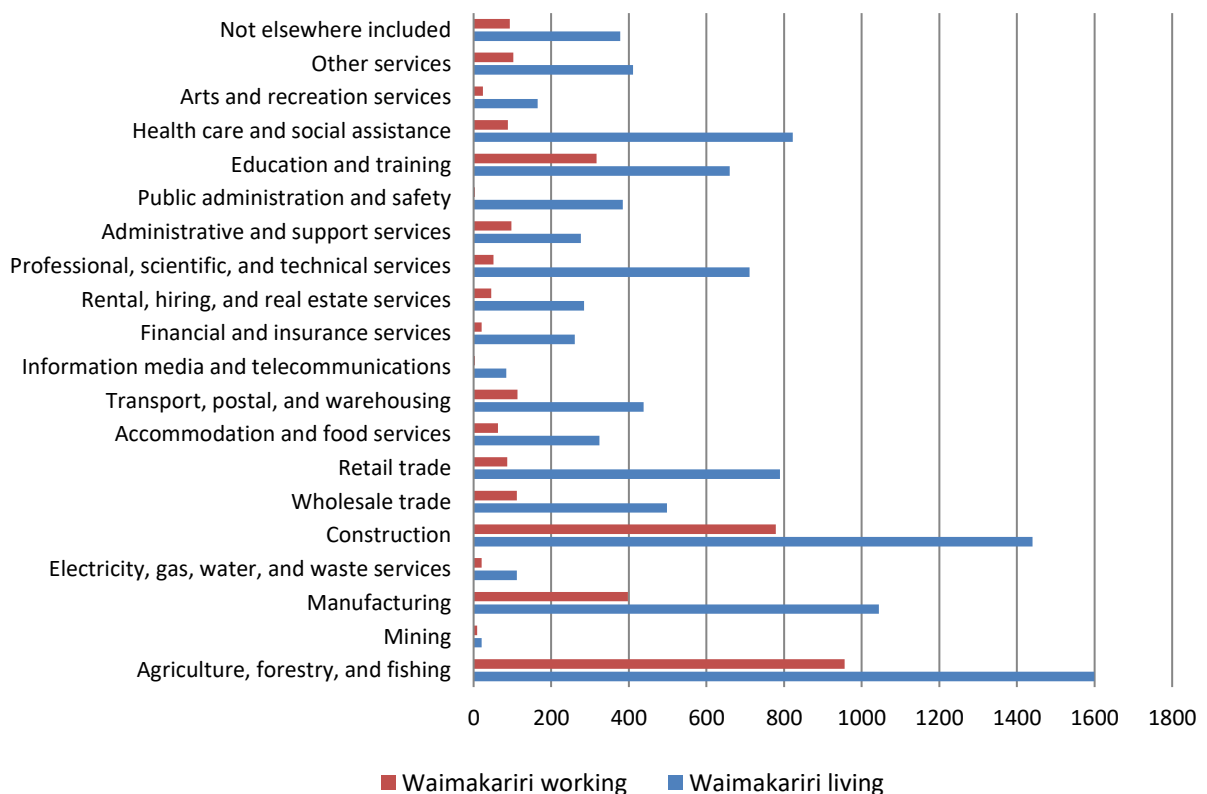
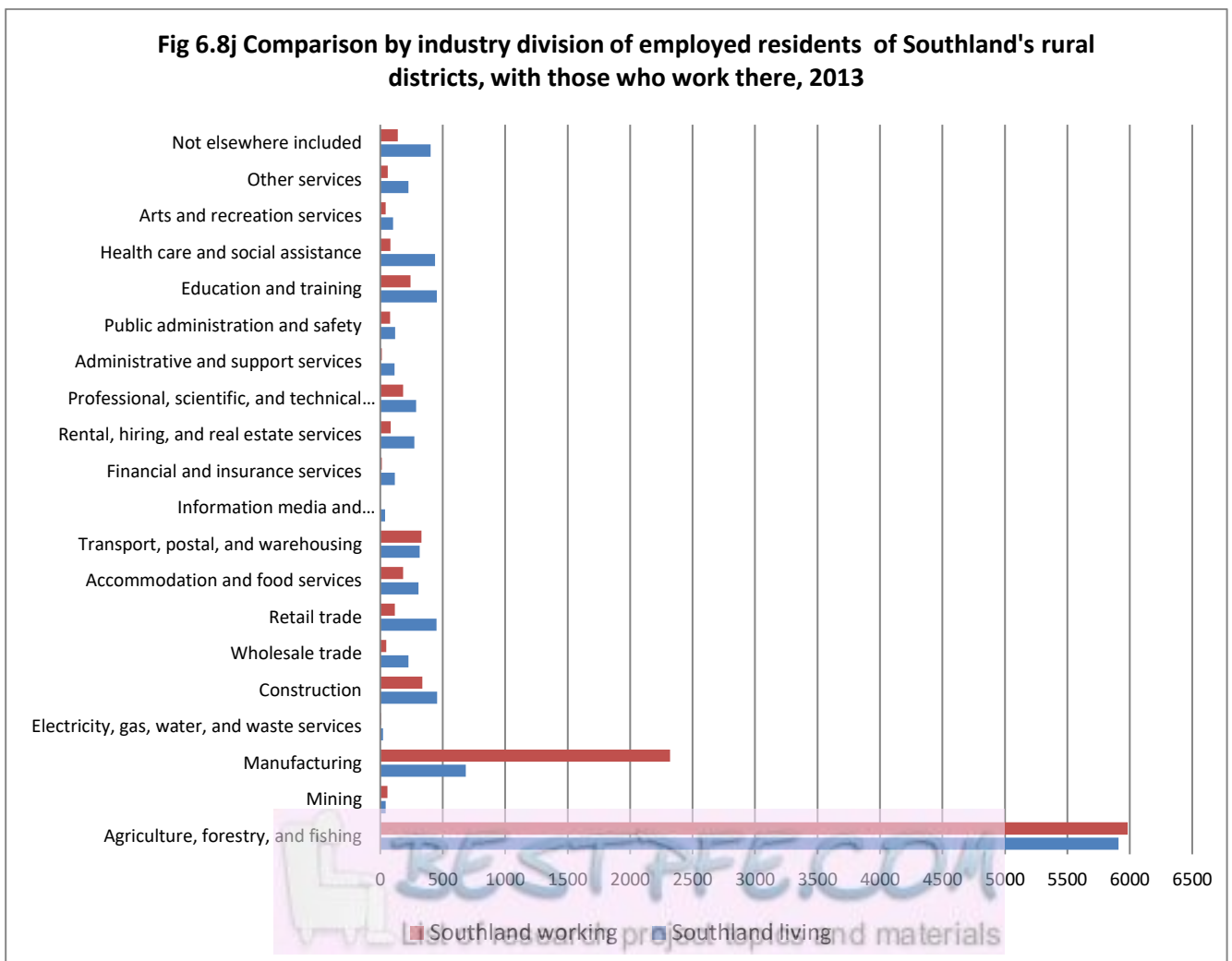
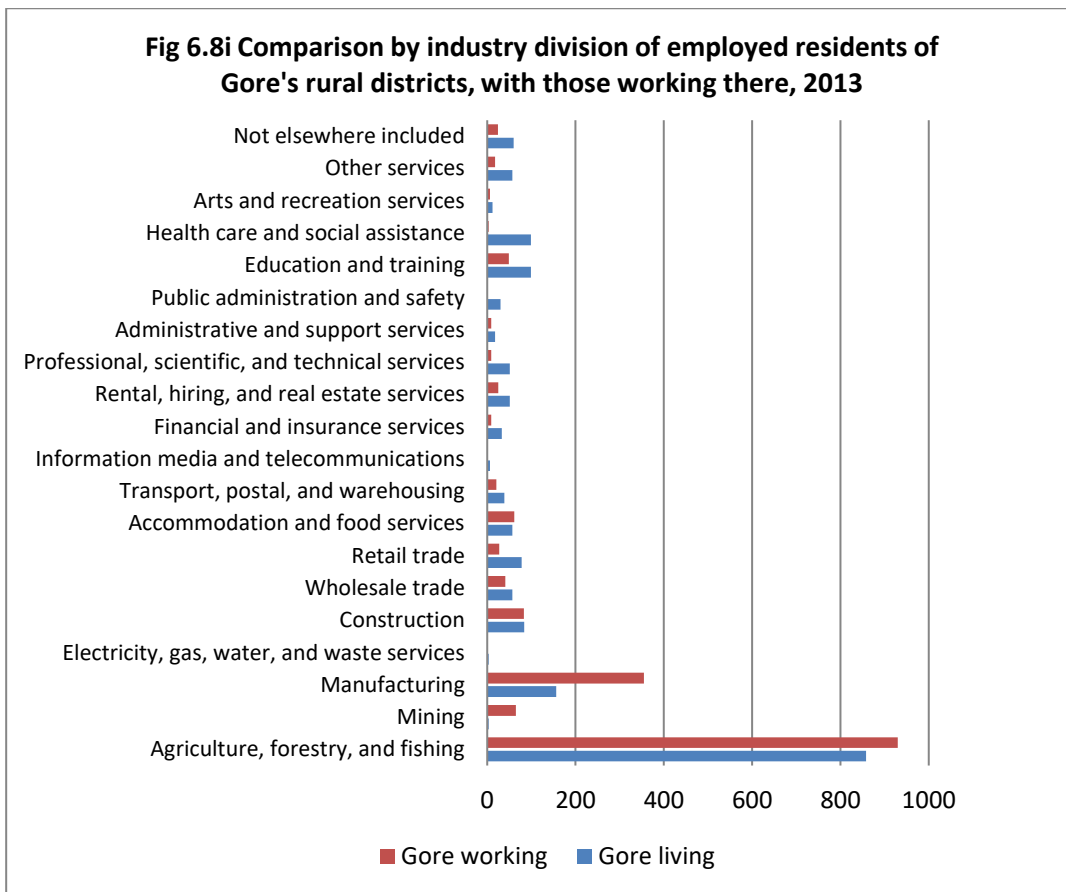


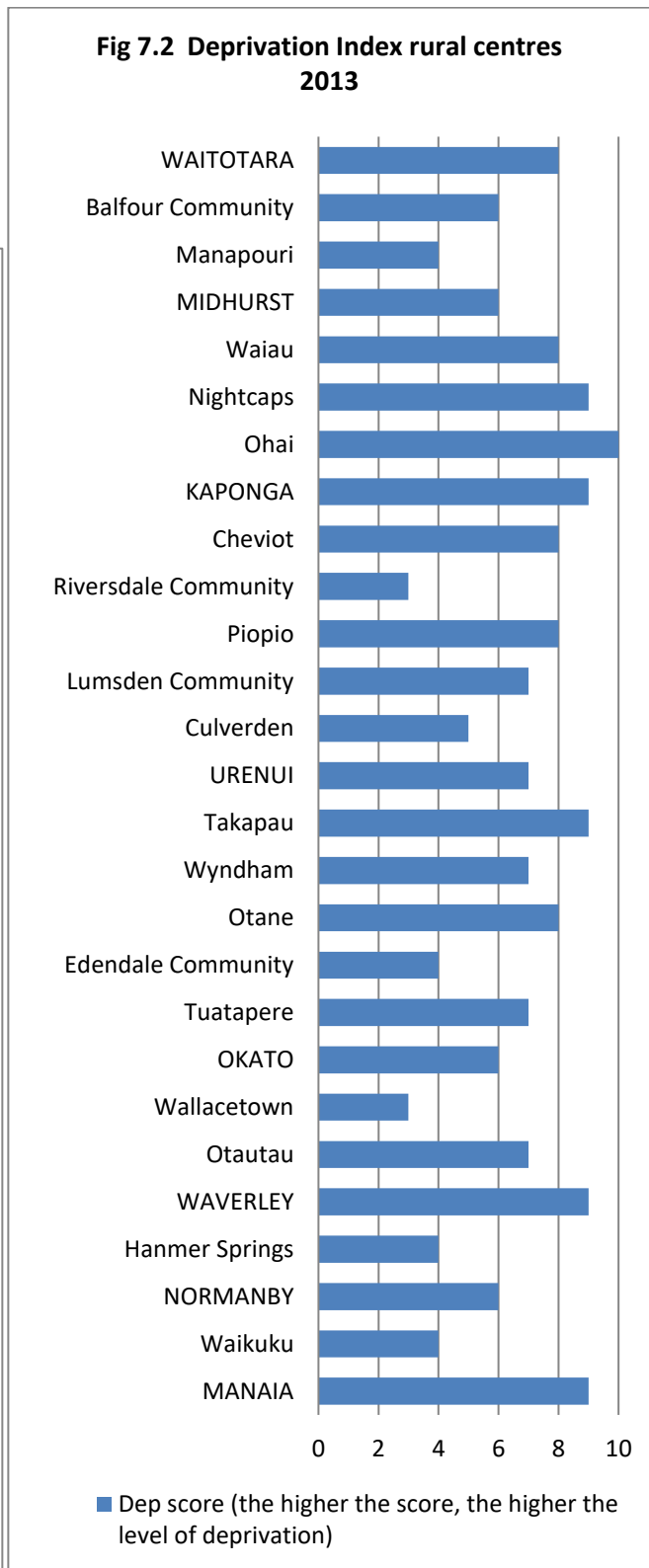
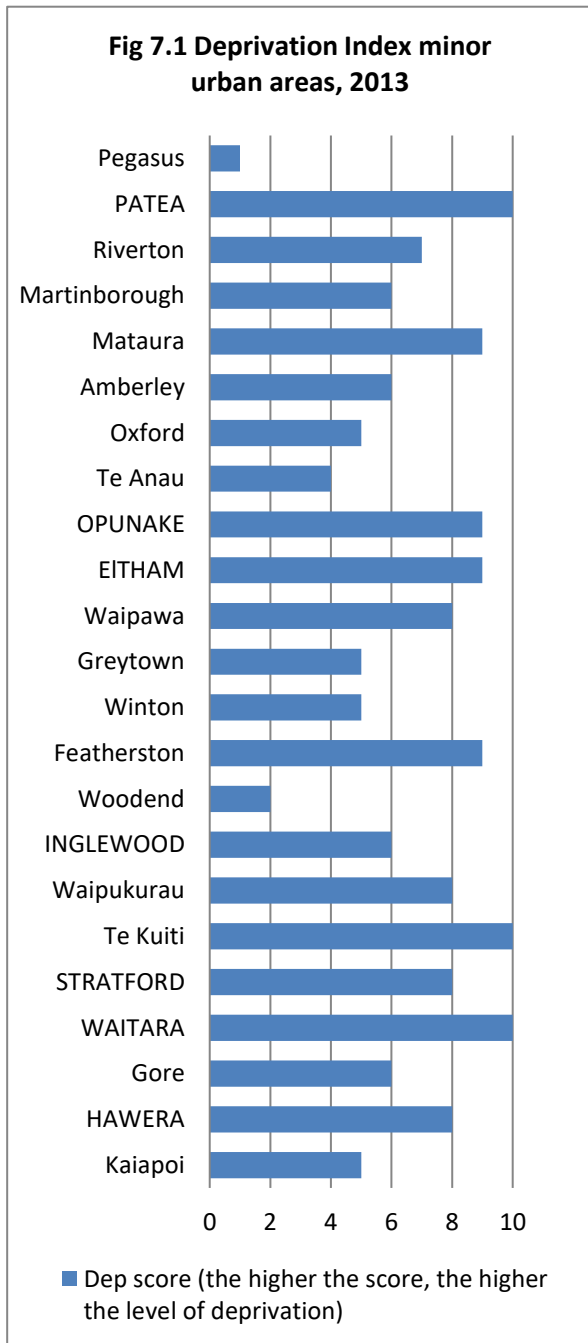
Fig 6.8h Comparison by industry division employed residents Waimakariri's rural districts, with those working there, 2013





Chapter 7: Socio-economic status

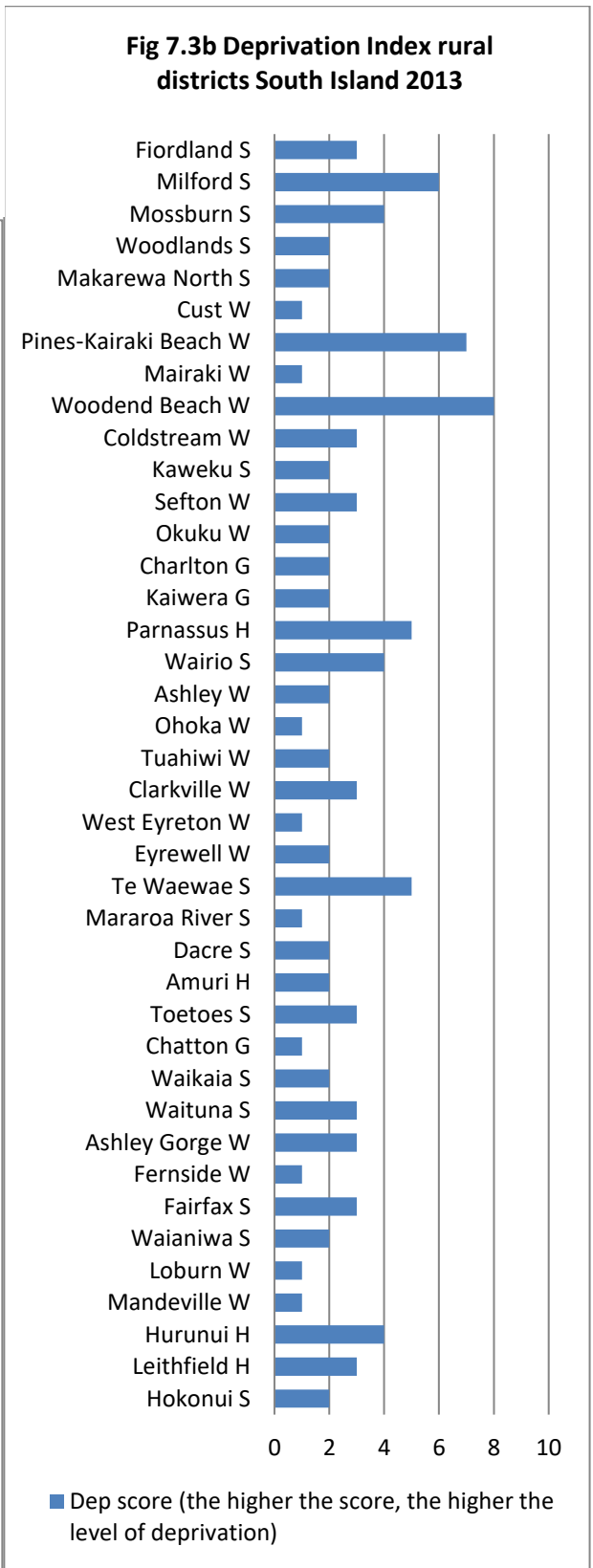
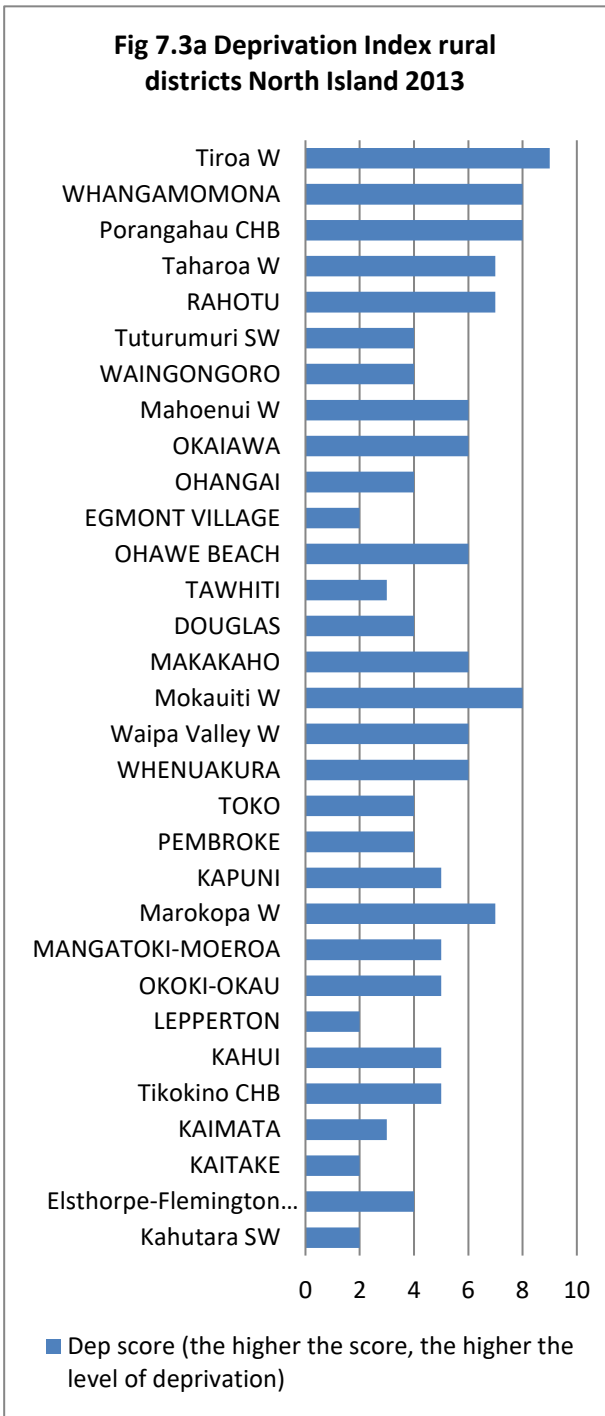
The level of deprivation is taken from the New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep2013). The higher the score, the greater the level of deprivation. There is considerable variation between MUAs (Fig 7.1) in terms of level of deprivation, but 70% have a deprivation score



above five. Similarly, 74% of the rural centres have deprivation scores above five. Amongst the MUAs the most deprived are Patea, Waitara and Te Kuiti, followed by Mataura, Opunake, Eltham and Featherston. Ohai is the most deprived of the rural centres, followed by Nightcaps, Kaponga, Takapau, Waverley and Manaia. These places tend to be places where manufacturing or mining dominate.

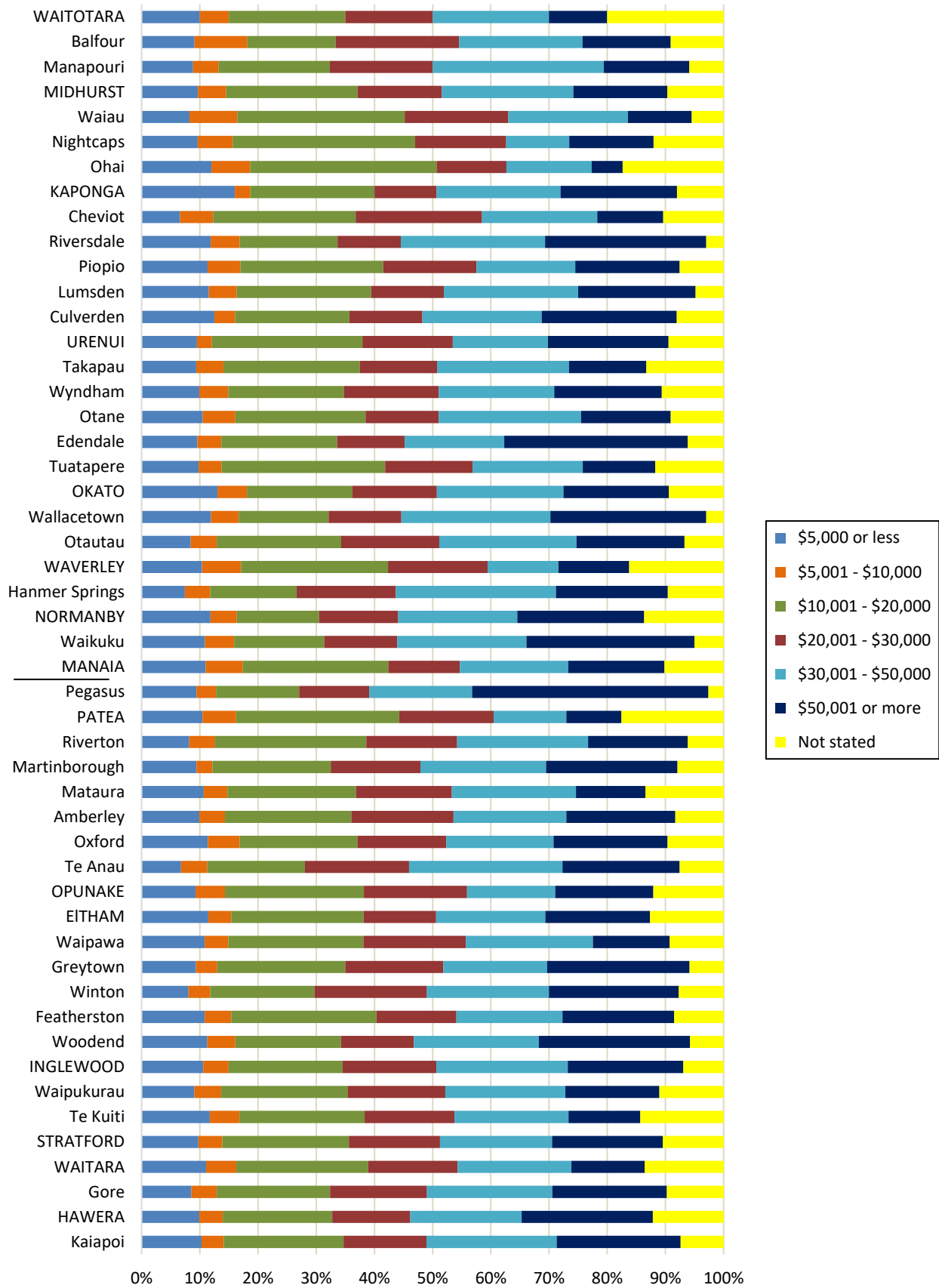
In contrast, the rural districts have low deprivation scores. Only 23% have scores over five. Intriguingly, the South Island's rural districts have very low deprivation scores: 93% have a score between one and five.

Districts with the lowest deprivation are: Cust, Mairaki, Ohoka, West Eyreton, Fernside, Loburn and Mandeville (all in Waimakariri); Mararoa River (Southland) and Chatton (Gore). This is probably due to employment opportunities



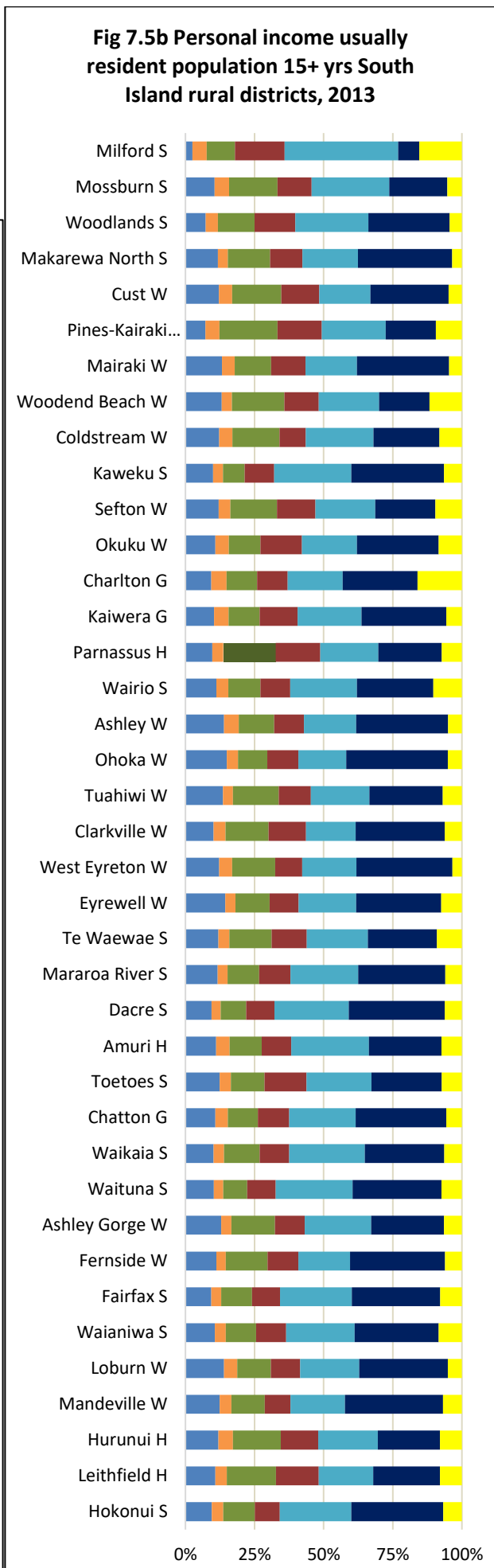
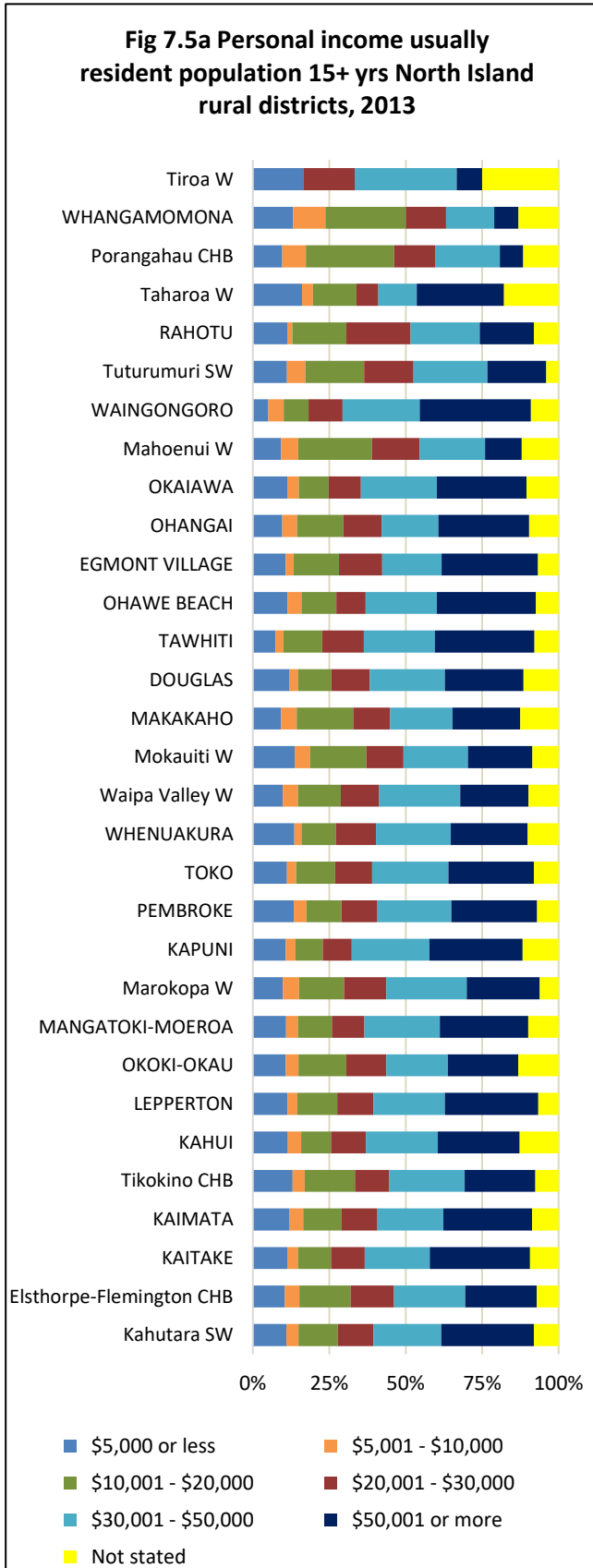
in nearby urban areas: Christchurch for the Waimakariri districts, and in Gore for Chatton residents. While Mararoa River is remote and dependent on primary industry, 50% of its employed population are managers or professionals. It is likely that tourism brings extra income into this area. Certainly, deprivation scores and income levels (Figs 7.4 and 7.5) are closely associated. The MUAs and rural centres with their high levels of deprivation have, unsurprisingly, few people in the top personal income category. Pegasus has the highest proportion of people with a high level of personal income, followed by Edendale (Fig 7.4). Ohai and Patea have the lowest proportion of people in this top category. Only Pegasus, Wallacetown,

Fig 7.4 Personal income usually resident population 15+ yrs rural centres and minor urban areas, 2013

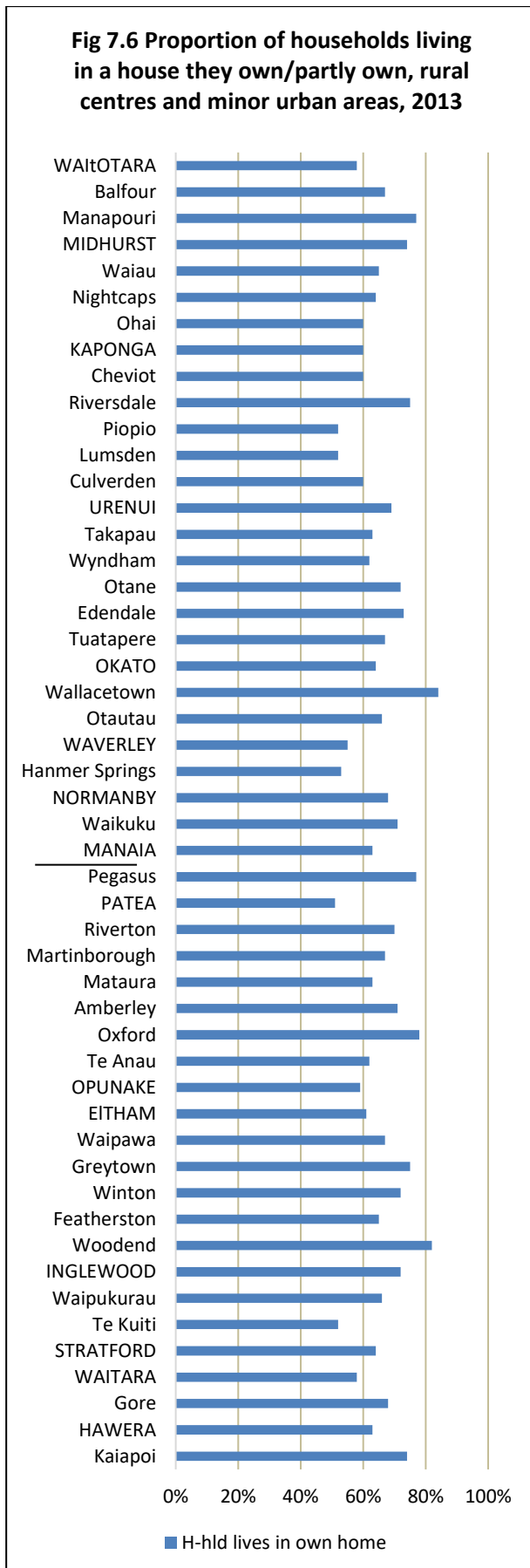


Riversdale and Waikuku have half or more of their populations with personal incomes over \$30,000. Altogether, only 50 percent of the MUAs and rural centres have at least 40 percent of their people with a personal income over \$30,000.

Personal incomes are much higher in the rural districts. All but three have at least 40% of their people with personal incomes over \$30,000. Those that didn't were Whangamomona (Taranaki), Porangahau (CHB) and Mahoenui (Waitomo), all North Island districts.



Home ownership



Some 61 percent of New Zealand households live in a home which they either own outright, partly own or which is owned by a family trust.

While households may not have fully paid their mortgages, the majority of households in rural New Zealand live in their 'own' home (or a home owned by the family trust). In 82 percent of minor urban areas and rural centres, at least 60 percent of households lived in their own homes. In a few locations, the proportion of households in this category is over 75 percent. These are (in Southland) Wallacetown (84%), Manapouri (77%) and Riversdale (75%); and (in Waimakariri) Woodend (82%), Oxford (78%), and Pegasus (77%).

Two-thirds of rural districts have 60 percent or more of their households living in their own home. However, in almost half of these districts more than three-quarters of the households owned their own home. The two districts in the North Island are both in Taranaki: Egmont Village (79%) and Tawhiti (78%). The South Island districts with more than 75 percent home ownership are in Waimakariri (13 districts), two each in Southland and Gore, and one in Hurunui (Fig 7.7b).

Because a proportion of households in rural districts receive accommodation as part of their employment package (this is particularly the case for farm workers) some rural districts have a very low proportion of their households who own the house they live in. Nevertheless, two districts stand out. These districts are: Milford (Southland) where only nine percent of households own their own home (Fig 7.7b), and Taharoa (in remote Waitomo) where a quarter of households own their own home (Fig 7.7a).

Fig 7.7a Proportion of households living in a house they own/partly own, North Island rural districts, 2013

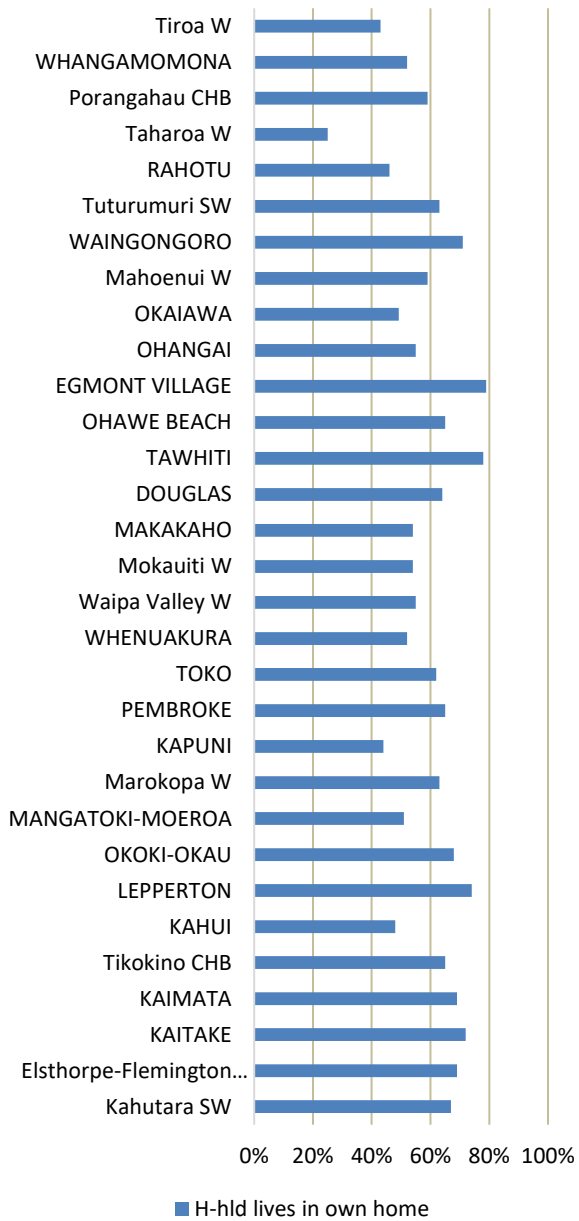
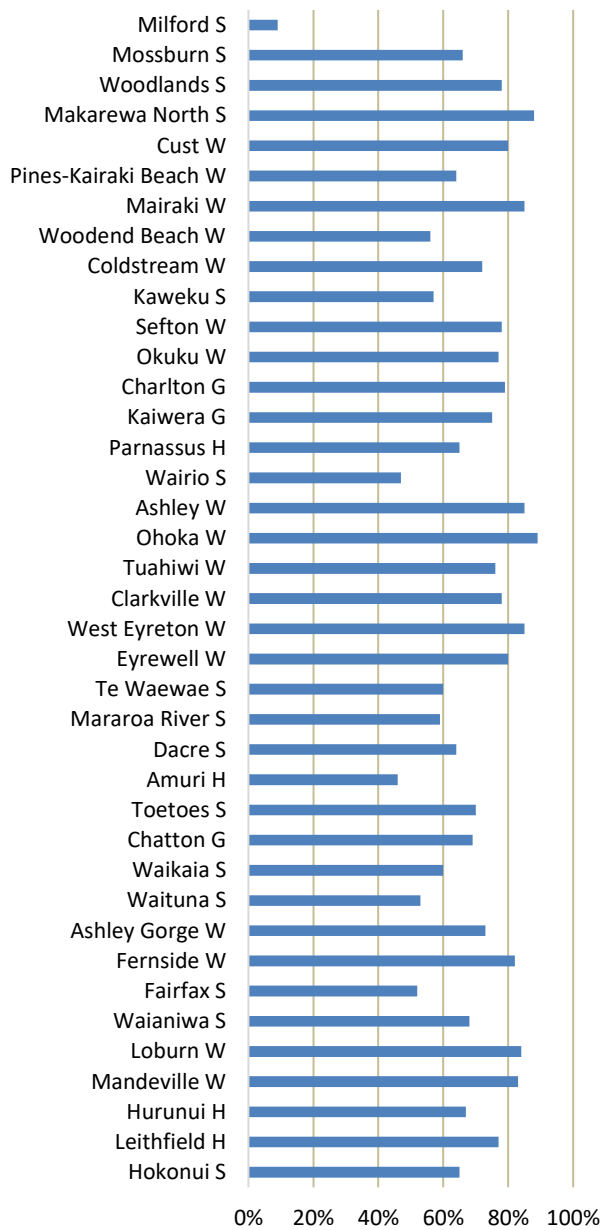
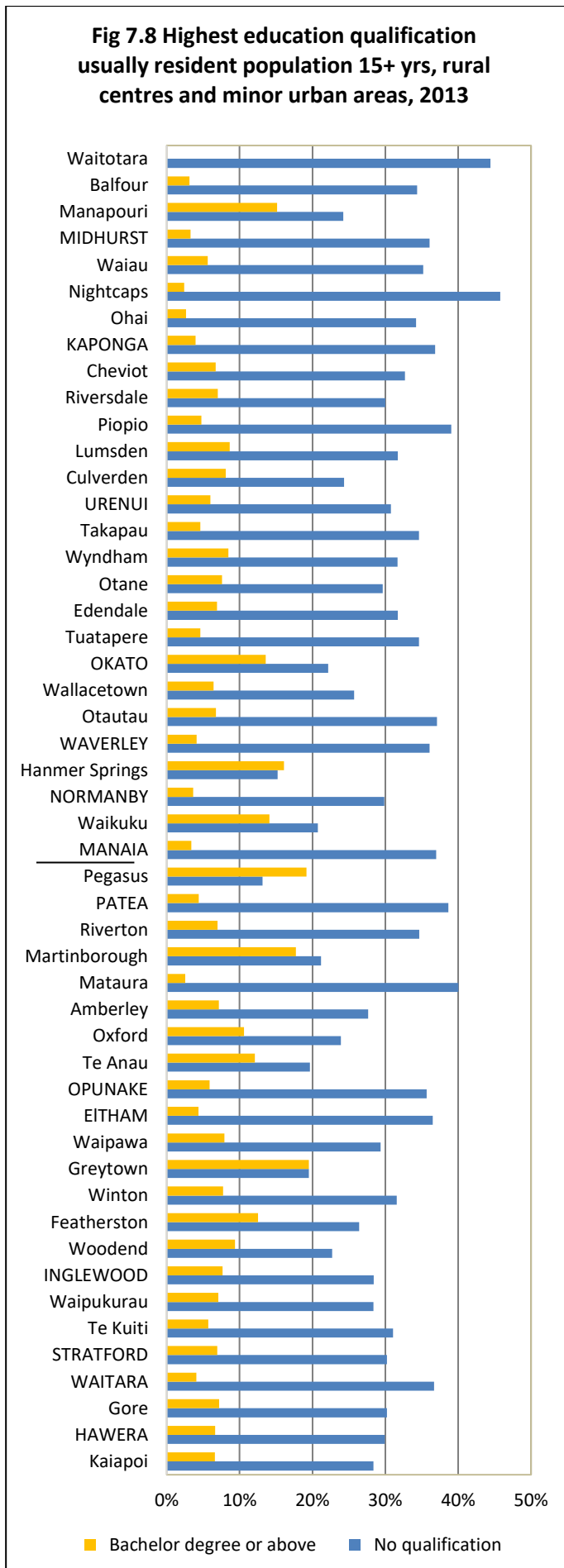


Fig 7.7b Proportion of households living in a house they own/partly own, South Island rural districts, 2013



Education



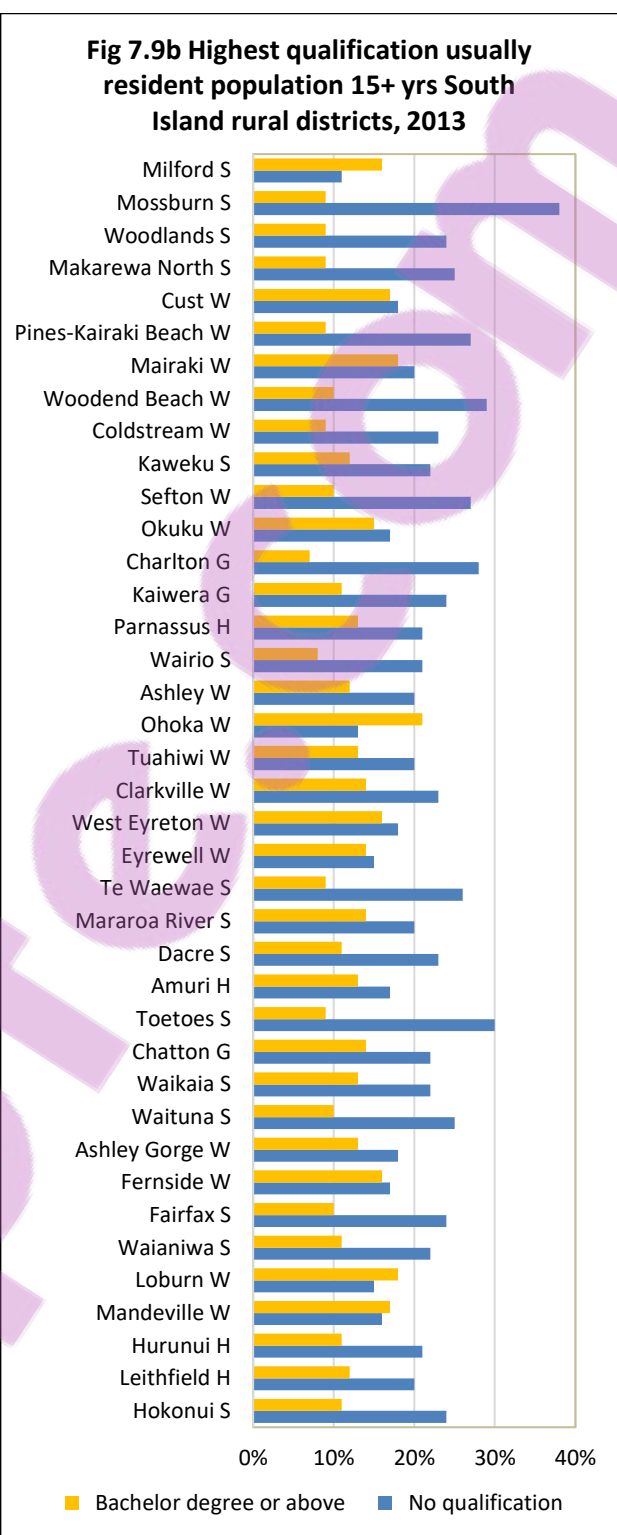
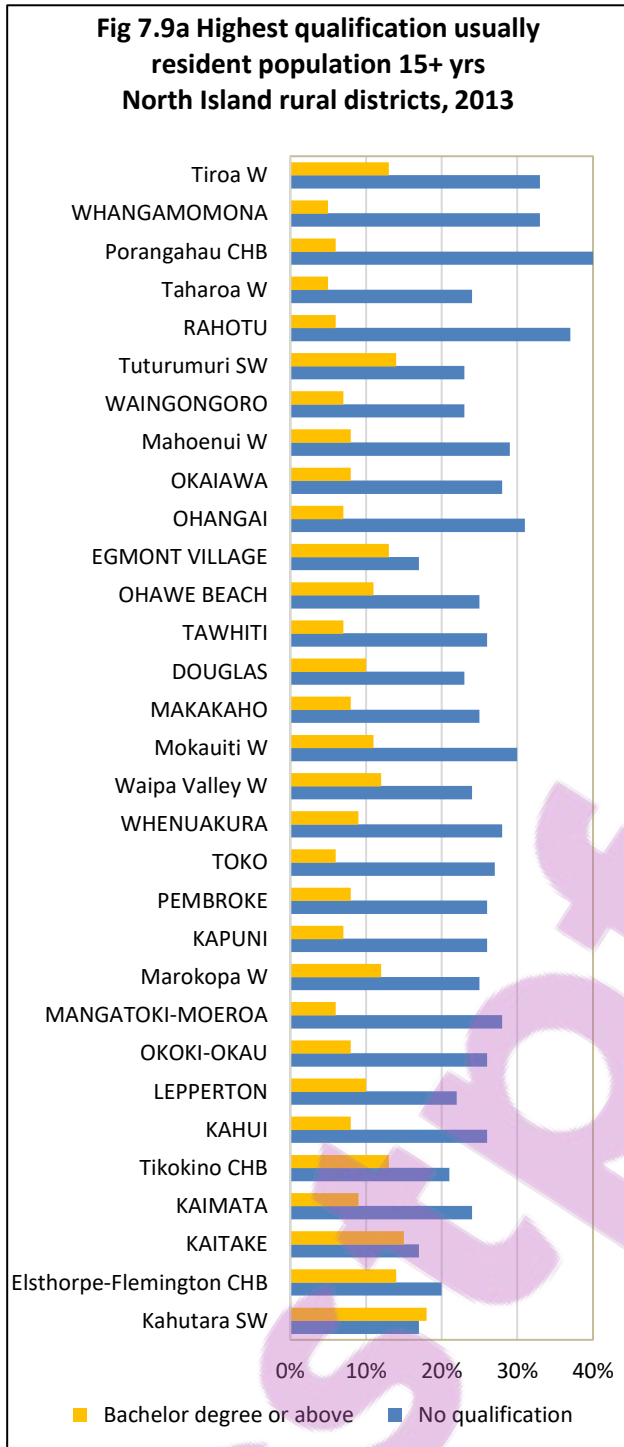
There is often an association between educational qualifications, level of income and median age. Today's very elderly (those in their eighties or older) did not have the opportunities to acquire educational qualifications which are available today, and this was particularly true of those living in rural locations. Given that rural centres and minor urban areas tend to have higher median ages and higher proportions of their populations in retirement ages than the rural districts, it is unsurprising that these population centres generally had more people without qualifications in 2013 compared to the districts.

All but four minor urban areas (Pegasus, Greytown, Te Anau and Martinborough), and three rural centres (Hanmer Springs, Waikuku and Okato) have a very poor record in terms of numbers of people with qualifications (Figure 7.8). In comparison to the national benchmark of 21 percent of the population having no qualifications, the worst records of centres in the study were held by Mataura (40%), Nightcaps (46%), Waitotara (44%), and Piopio (39%).

Pegasus and Hanmer Springs have only a small proportion of their populations lacking qualifications (13% and 15% respectively). Pegasus has a high proportion of people with degrees (19%), as do Greytown (20%) and Martinborough (18%). These centres either match or are close to the national benchmark (20% of New Zealanders had a Bachelor or higher degree in 2013).

Figure 7.9a shows that while only five North Island districts have fewer than 21 percent of their populations with no qualifications, most districts are close to this national benchmark. Almost half of the South Island districts (Figure 7.9b) have fewer unqualified people than occur nationally.

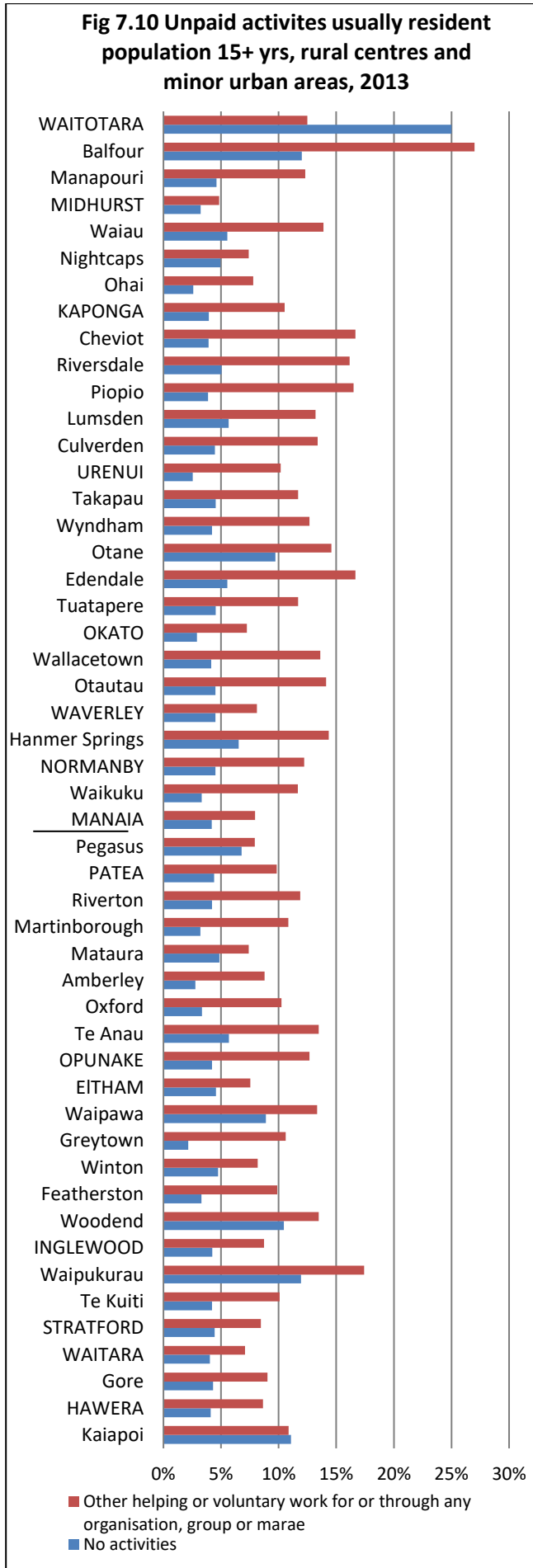
The North Island districts with a high proportion of unqualified people are: Porangahau (40%) and



Rahotu (37%), and in the South, Mossburn (38%). Porangahau has the highest median age of the North Island rural districts (Fig 4.1c). Mossburn too has a high median age although not the highest of the South Island districts, and Rahotu's median age is somewhat on the young-side (though it has a relatively high proportion of its population over 65 years). Nevertheless, there does seem to be some correlation between age structure and formal qualifications.

Rural districts with tertiary qualified populations at or close to the national benchmark include: Ohoka (21%), Loburn (18%), Mairaki (18%) and Mandeville (17%) in Waimakariri; and Kahutara in South Wairarapa (18%).

Unpaid work



Most people living in MUAs, rural centres and rural districts participate in voluntary work (Figures 7.10 and 7.11a and b). Nationally, 14% of us undertake voluntary work for an organisation, group or marae. In comparison, among the MUAs only Waipukurau in Central Hawke’s Bay has a higher proportion than the national benchmark of people working unpaid in the voluntary sector.

Waitotara has the highest median age of all the centres and districts, so the high proportion of it’s usually resident population over 15 years who do not undertake unpaid work is likely to be age related. Despite this, Waitotara people do engage in voluntary work in the same proportions as the rest of New Zealand.

Rural centres where there is a very strong engagement in voluntary work were, in 2013: Balfour Community, Riversdale Community, Edendale Community (all Southland), Cheviot in North Canterbury, and Piopio in Waitomo.

Compared to New Zealand levels of unpaid work activity, people living in rural districts are highly active. Figure 7.11a and b shows that in one third of the rural districts, many more people undertake voluntary work for an organisation, group or marae than do so nationally. This is voluntary work which is over and above the caring work people do in their own homes or in other people’s homes.

In the North Island, it’s the people living in more remote districts such as Taharoa and Tiroa in Waitomo, Porangahau (Central Hawke’s Bay) and Whangamomona (Stratford), who have a high proportion of volunteers (Fig 7.11a). People engage in voluntary activity alongside other unpaid work for their own and other households in most South Island districts (especially Southland, Gore and Hurunui) (Fig 7.11b).

Fig 7.11a Unpaid activities usually resident population 15+ yrs, North Island rural districts, 2013

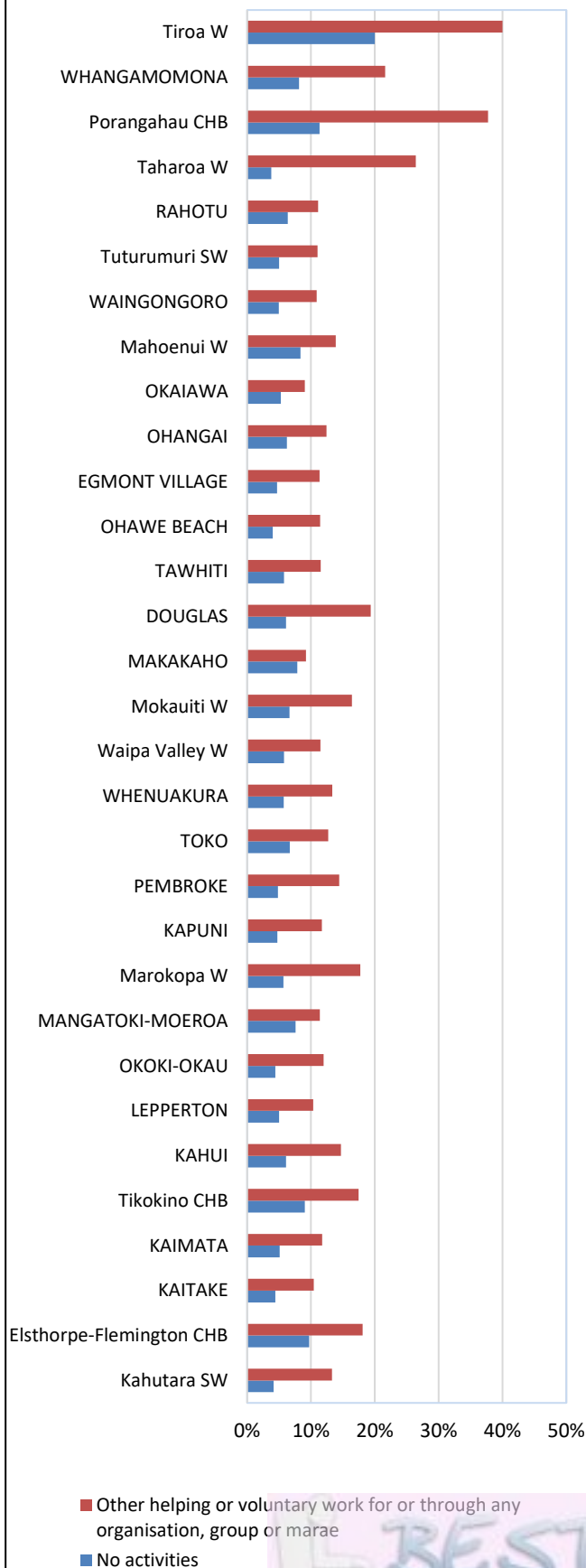
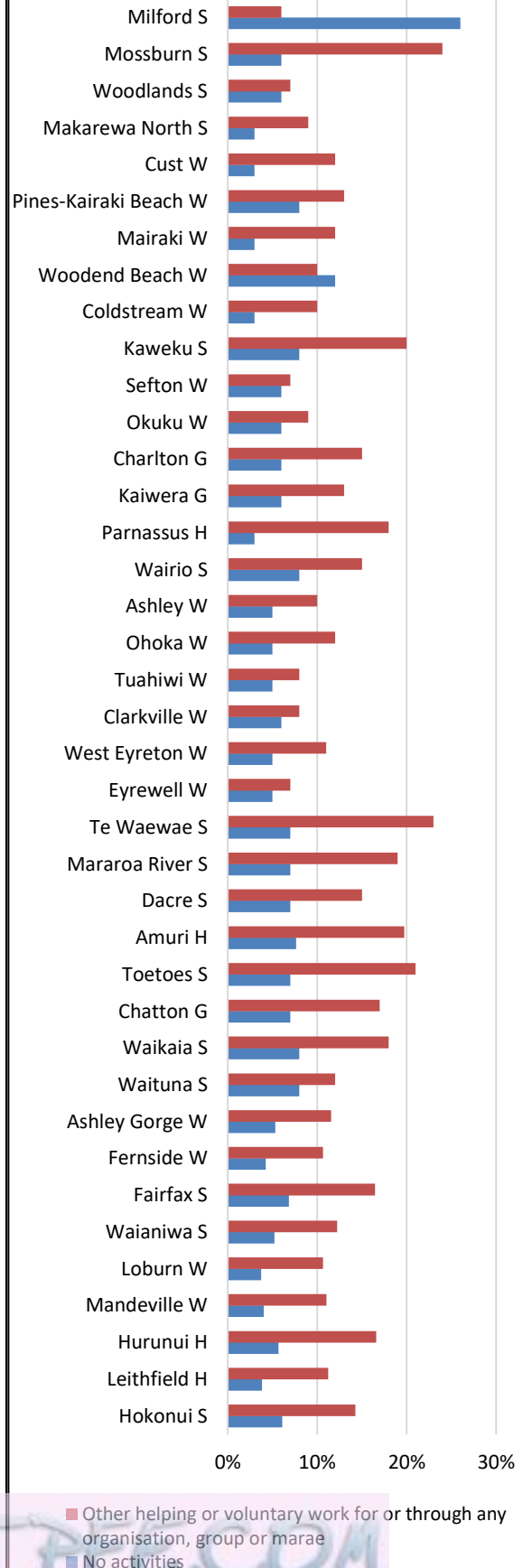
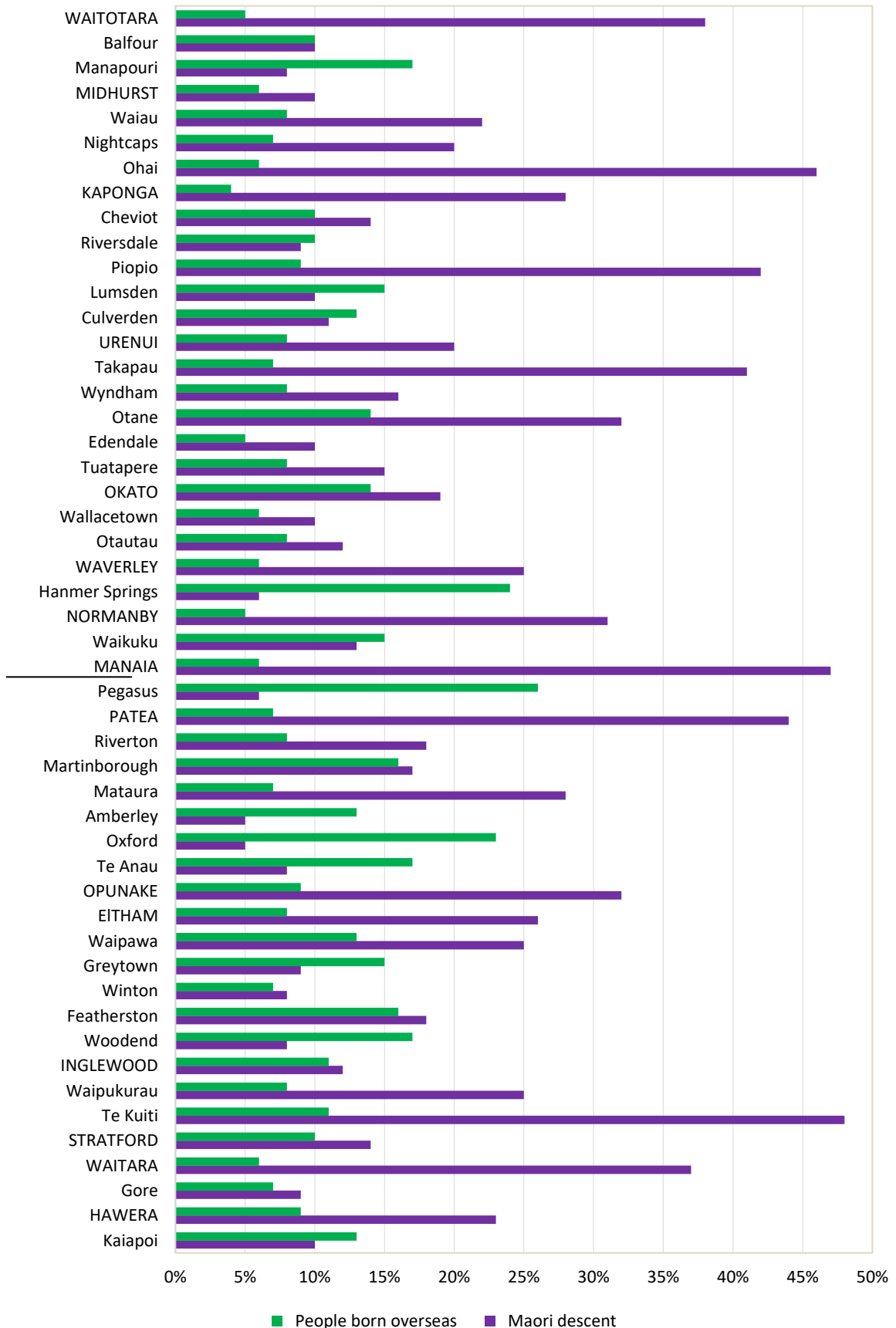


Fig 7.11b Unpaid activities usually resident population 15+ yrs, South Island rural districts, 2013



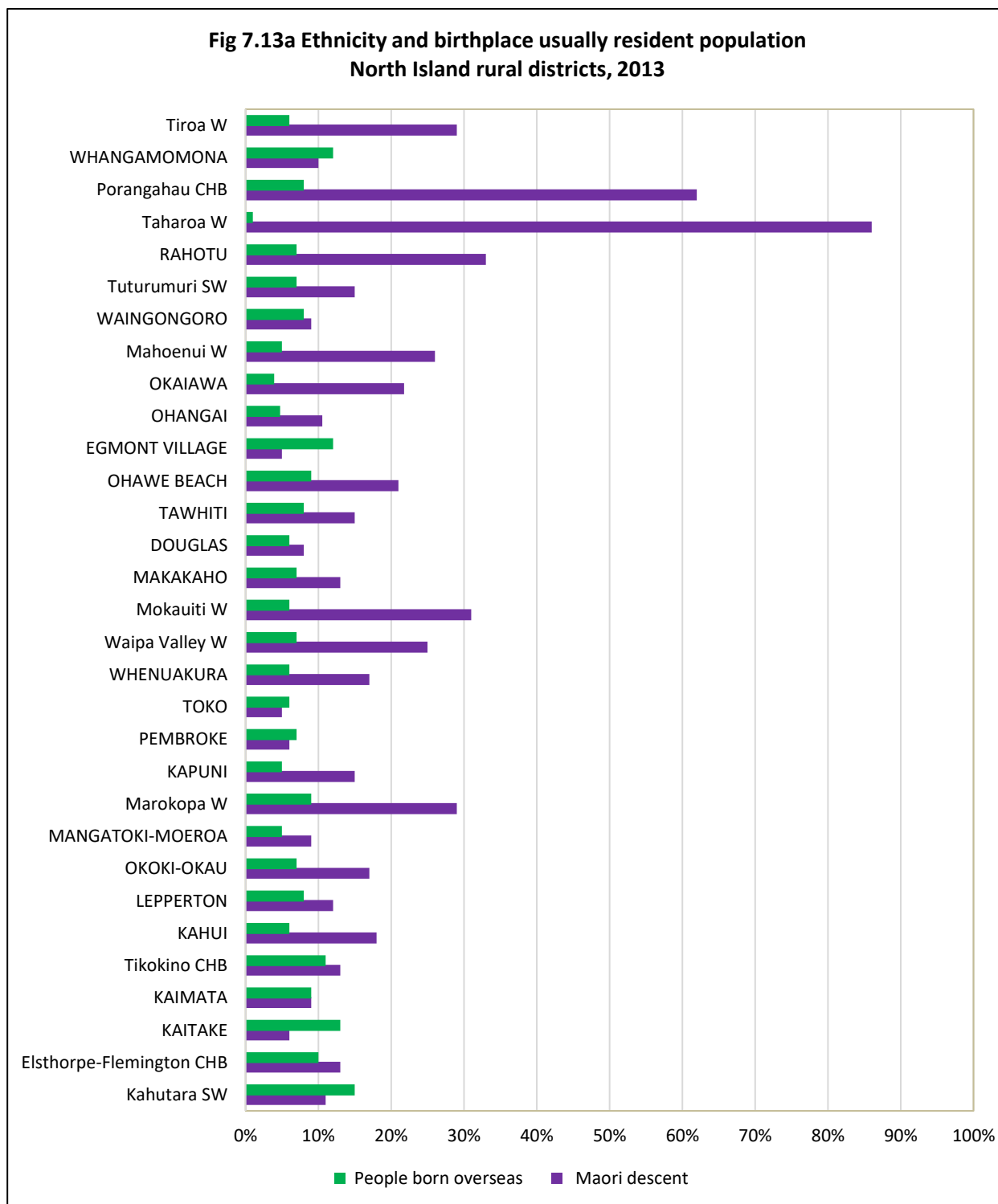
Ethnicity and birthplace

Fig 7.12 Ethnicity and birthplace usually resident population rural centres and minor urban areas, 2013



While there is a strong Māori presence in many minor urban areas and rural centres (Māori comprise over 15% of more than half of these settlements' populations) (Fig 7.12) and in some North Island rural districts (Figs 7.13a), they are not all necessarily mana whenua (i.e. not all are the traditional owners of the land they are living on, but have moved from elsewhere in New Zealand for work opportunities).

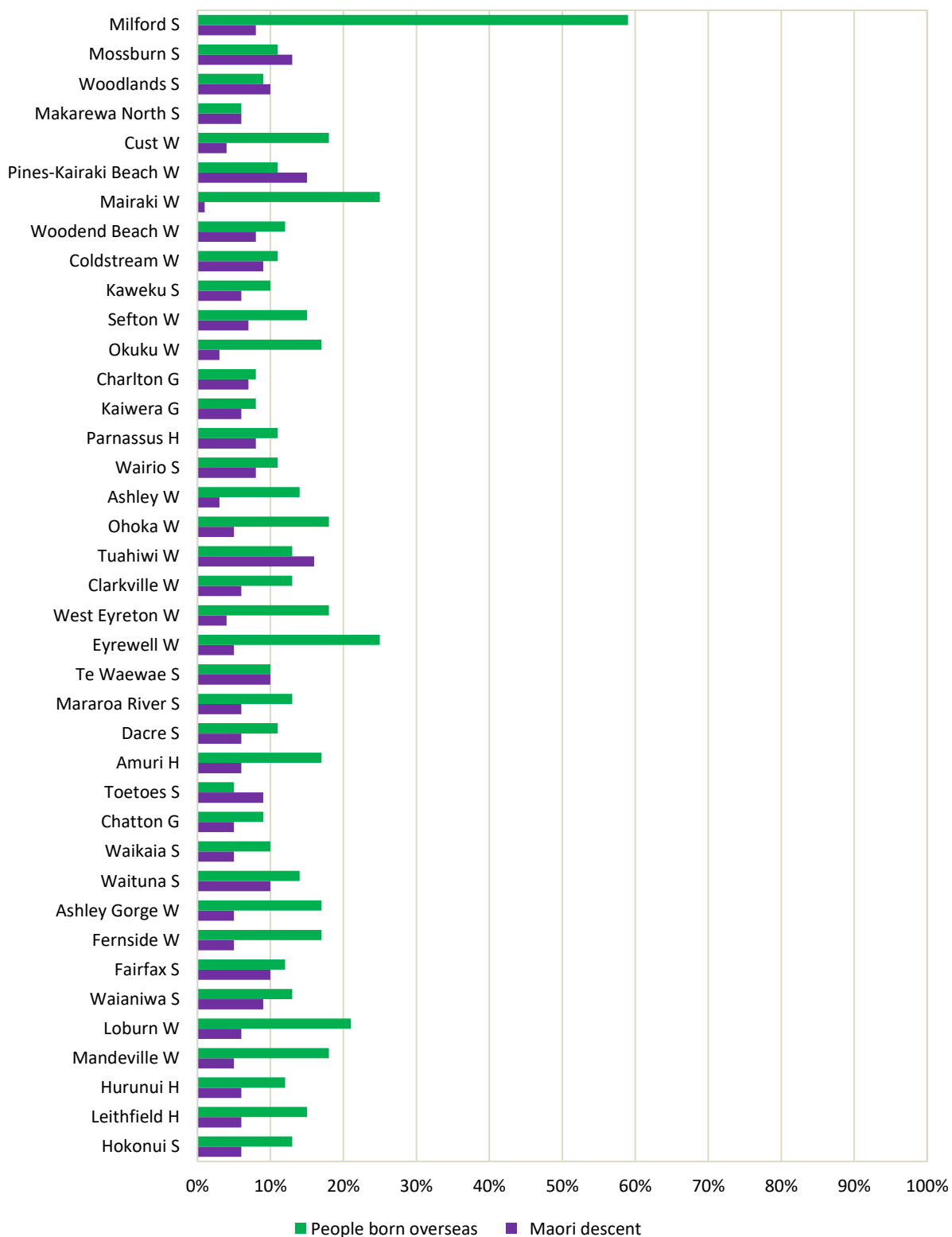
Few South Island rural districts are the home of people of Māori descent (Fig 7.13b). In South Island rural districts, Māori are generally strongly outnumbered by people who were born overseas. This is the reverse of the North Island situation (Fig 7.13a).



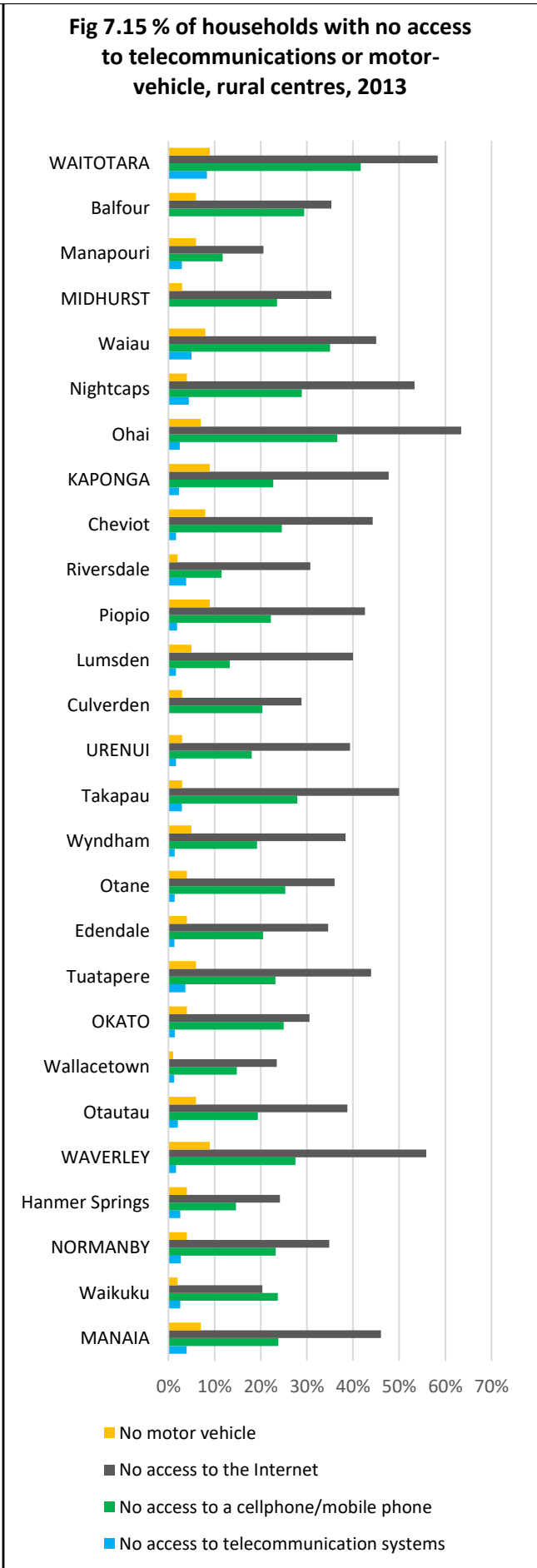
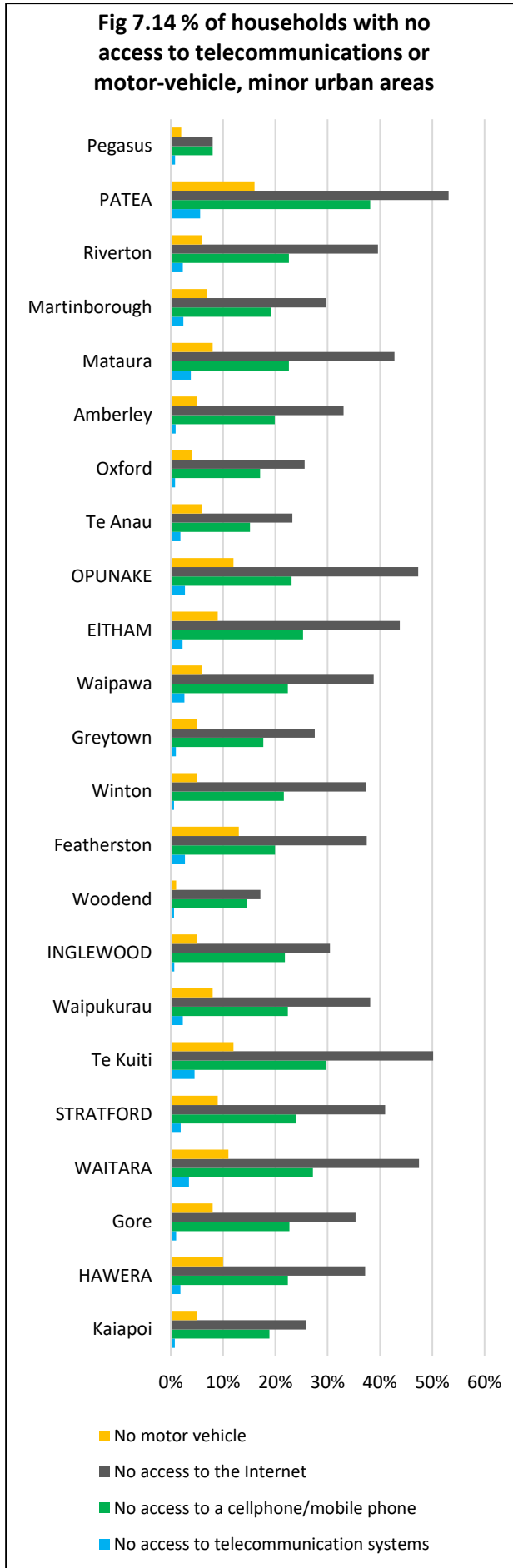
People born overseas are more likely to locate in minor urban and rural centres than the rural districts. The exception is Milford. Almost 60 percent of the people living in the tourist district of Milford are from

overseas. While a quarter of New Zealand’s population is overseas-born, Pegasus is the only other centre with 25 percent or more of its people from offshore. There are comparatively large contingents of overseas born people living in the tourist centres of Hanmer Springs, Te Anau and Oxford, and in the South Island rural districts of Eyrewell and Mairaki (both in Waimakariri). North Island districts have few overseas born residents.

**Fig 7.13b Ethnicity and birthplace usually resident population
South Island rural districts, 2013**



Telecommunications and internet access



Some 27 percent of New Zealand households living in private dwellings do not have access to the internet. Households living in most minor urban areas, rural centres and rural districts have an even worse connectivity issue (Figs 7.14-16). Pegasus is an outlier having only eight percent of its households without access, whilst 83 percent of people in Tiroa (Waitomo) do not have access to the internet (or cell-phones). Milford has no cell-phone access. In 78 percent of minor urban areas and 85 percent of rural centres more than 27 percent of the households have no internet access. More than half the households in Patea, Te Kuiti, Waverley, Waitotara, Takapau, Ohai and Nightcaps have no internet access. Because families running their own business in the rural districts often access the internet via expensive satellite systems, only 46 percent of the districts have more households than the national benchmark without internet access. Nevertheless, in all but seven districts (one North Island and six South Island) one or more out of five households has no internet.

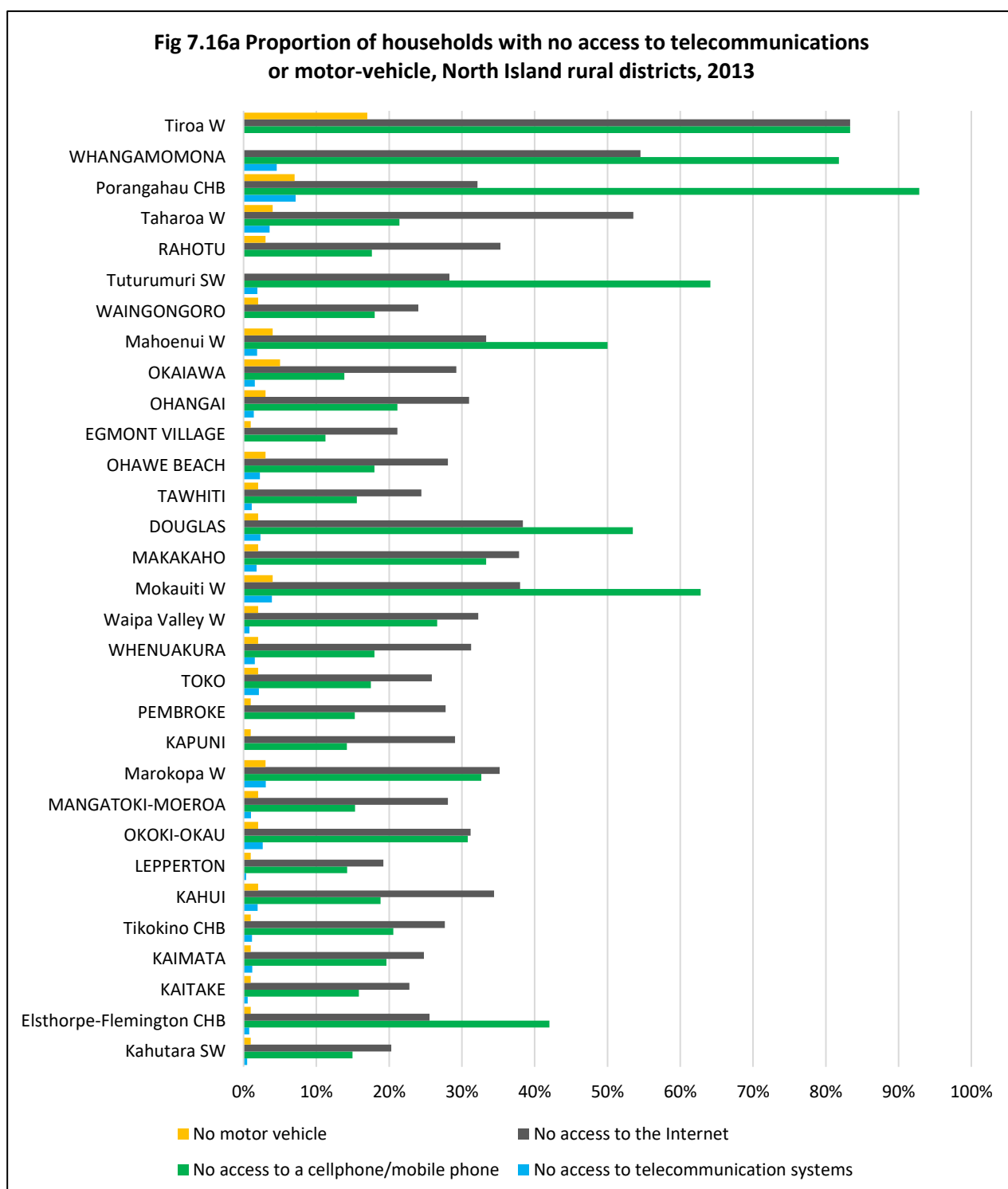
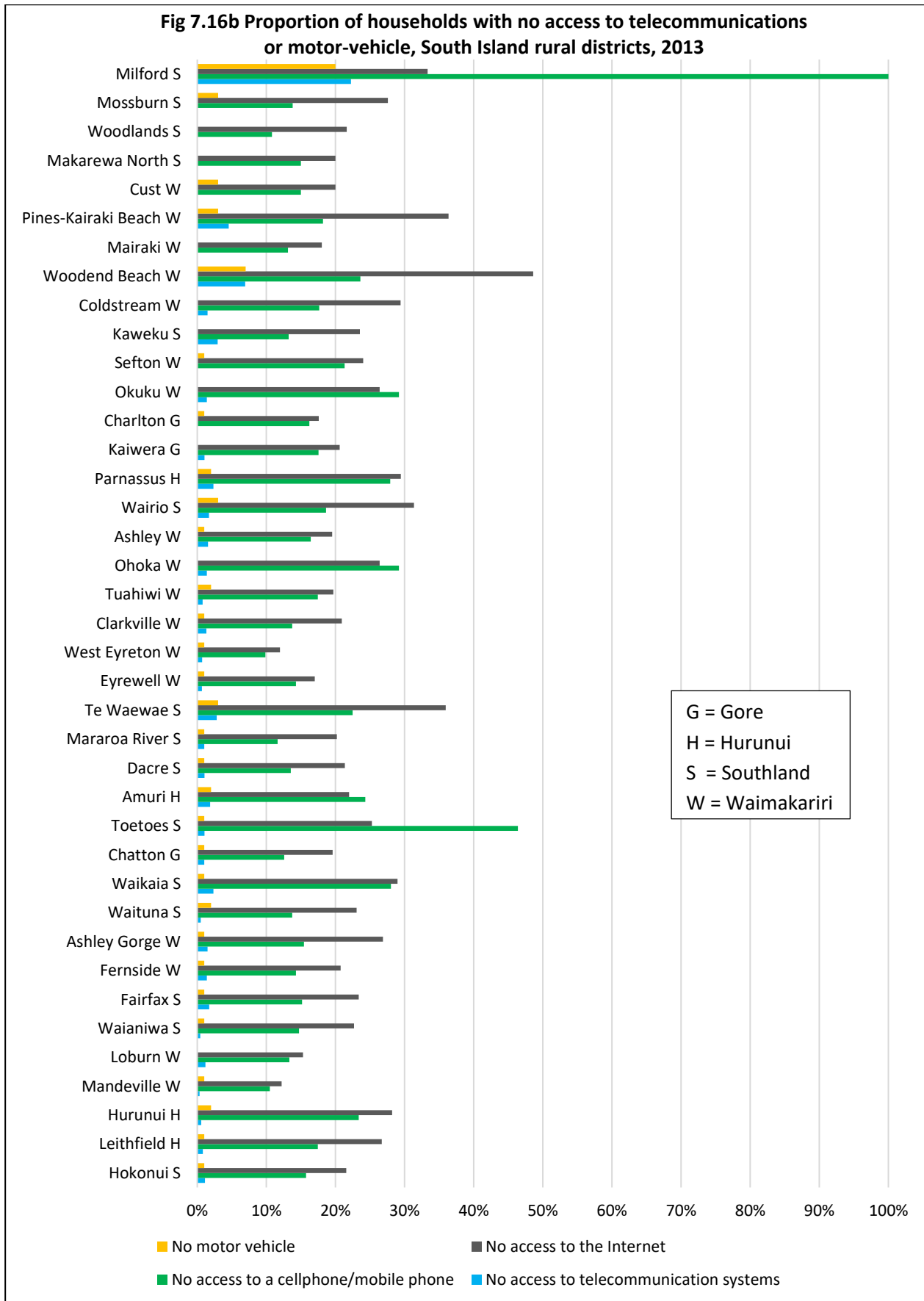


Fig 7.16b Proportion of households with no access to telecommunications or motor-vehicle, South Island rural districts, 2013



A small but significant set of households in Milford, Waitotara, Porangahau, Woodend Beach, Pines-Kairaki Beach have no telecommunications systems (landline, cell-phone or internet). While most households have a motor vehicle (especially in the rural districts), Milford and Tiroa have a relatively high proportion of households without. Altogether, 34 percent of minor urban areas and rural centres have more than eight percent of households (the national benchmark) lacking a motor vehicle.

Chapter 8: Summary of the rural components of ten territorial authorities

There is marked variation between the size of the rural settlements in the ten territorial authorities in this study, whether minor urban areas, rural centres or rural districts, and considerable variation in the pattern of growth and/or decline between the area units in each settlement type. Nevertheless, over half of the minor urban areas and rural districts grew (or held steady) between 1996 and 2013 (52 and 54 percent respectively), while 70 percent of the rural centres declined in numbers.

The median age of the New Zealand population was 38 years in 2013. While the median age in the study areas' rural locations was older than the New Zealand median, people living in the rural districts were younger than those living in minor urban areas and rural centres (and similarly have fewer people in the 65+ years age group). The median of the median ages of rural districts was 39.8 whilst that of rural centres was 40.9 and minor urban areas 43.2 years. Minor urban areas' and rural centres' age medians are raised by the retirement to these centres of older people from the districts. The exceptions are the districts of Porangahau and Clarkville which both had median ages over 50 years.

There is considerable variation in the numbers of employed people who were usually resident in the rural districts and settlements compared to those who worked there. Large proportions of people commuted elsewhere for work: sometimes from a centre to a rural district, but usually to larger settlements. Some key locations attract people. These were predominantly the location of meat or dairy processing plants. The dominant occupation of people living in minor urban areas and rural centres was labourer due to the dominance of manufacturing in those locations. Managers (a group which includes farmers and farm managers) dominate in rural districts. Rural districts had fewer paid employees and more employers/self-employed than the minor urban areas and rural centres. Unsurprisingly, given their higher proportion of retired people, minor urban areas and rural centres had more people who were not in the labour force, compared to rural districts.

Residents of minor urban areas and rural centres were predominantly engaged in secondary industry (mostly processing primary products), trade accommodation and food services, and government services (especially educational services). For those living in rural districts proximity to an urban location/population centre has a significant impact on the range of industries in which people engage. In all territorial authorities except Southland less than half of the usually resident rural district populations over 15 years engaged in primary industry. The more remote a rural district, the greater the importance of primary sector industries. The primary industry workforces of districts closer to urban or rural centres was augmented by people from those centres. People commuted from minor urban areas to work in construction, retail and health care (in both other urban centres and rural districts and centres). People commuted to rural centres to teach, for construction work and to specific centres to provide transportation, accommodation and food services. Because there is no industry specification for people engaged in tourism it is difficult to determine the impact of engagement in this industry sector, other than by inference.

The series of graphs (Figures 6.8a-j) comparing the industry engagement of the usually resident population with that of people working in the rural districts is instructive in terms of showing the differences in the size of each territorial authorities' rural district workforce. Southland had the largest rural workforce with around 10,300 people working in the rural districts (6,000 of whom were engaged in 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'), compared to 11,000 employed people who were usually resident in Southland's rural districts. While Waimakariri is the next largest in terms of usually resident employed people (10,700), it had a workforce of only 3,400 people (implying a very large commuter population). While there was considerable variation in the industries people actually engaged in, the usually resident employed population and the numbers of workers match reasonably closely in Southland, Gore, Waitomo, Central Hawke's Bay, and

South Taranaki. The greatest mismatches occur in Waimakariri, New Plymouth, Stratford, Hurunui, and South Wairarapa. Stratford had the smallest number of workers (just under 800 people), while Central Hawke's Bay was unusual in that it had more people working in its rural districts (almost 4,000) than employed people usually resident there (3,300).

Most rural districts and some rural centres had a high proportion of people who undertook unpaid voluntary work.

People living in rural districts had relatively high personal incomes and low levels of socio-economic deprivation. They also had fewer people with no qualifications, and a higher proportion with tertiary qualifications, compared to those living in minor urban areas and rural centres. While households may not have fully paid their mortgages, most households in rural New Zealand lived in their 'own' home (or a home owned by the family trust).

North Island centres and districts had a high proportion of Māori, and were mostly above the national benchmark. In the South Island the situation was reversed with some exceptions like Mātaura and Riverton where work opportunities have attracted North Island iwi.

Except for Milford, rural districts had few overseas born compared with minor urban areas and rural centres. North Island rural districts had the fewest overseas born residents.

Internet and telecommunication access were still problematic for rural people in 2013. In 78 percent of the minor urban areas and 85 percent of the rural centres in this study more than 27 percent of the households have no internet access (nationally, 27 percent of households living in private dwellings had no internet access). Seven centres and three districts had half or more of their households without internet access. Internet access was better in South Island districts. Nevertheless, even there, in 30 districts (more than three-quarters), 20 percent or more households had no internet access.

Many households in rural locations did not have cell-phone access. This ranges from Milford with no coverage, to districts with virtually no coverage (Porangahau, Whangamomona and Tiroa). In seven North Island districts, over half the households had no cell or mobile phone.

Chapter 9: Comparing Taranaki's territorial authorities with seven others

Map 1.1 showed that between 2001 and 2013 the three Taranaki territorial authorities had different growth trajectories. One grew slightly (New Plymouth); one more or less stayed the same (Stratford); and one lost a small proportion of its population (South Taranaki). The territorial authorities chosen to compare with Taranaki reflect the same range except for Waimakariri which had strong growth (influenced not only by Christchurch but also by the Canterbury earthquakes), and Hurunui which had moderate growth. Both Waitomo and Gore lost a small proportion of their populations, Central Hawke's Bay was stable, while Southland and South Wairarapa had slight growth. The Taranaki centres and districts vary in size, as do those in the comparable territorial authorities.

Like most centres and districts without significant tourism sectors, Taranaki's census night populations were similar to their usually resident populations. Of interest is the difference between the numbers of usually resident employed people over 15 years and the numbers of people who work in minor urban areas, rural centres and rural districts. Like the other seven territorial authorities, most of Taranaki's centres and districts had more employed people living in each area unit than people working in those area units, indicating that there is considerable commuting of residents elsewhere. On the other hand, locations with major manufacturing (especially meat or dairy processing plants) attracted workers. Thus, Taranaki's Eltham and rural districts Tawhiti and Ohawe Beach attract additional people to work in these locations, as does Edendale in Southland.

The Taranaki centres and districts had similar age structures to those in equivalent locations in the other territorial authorities. Taranaki's minor urban areas and rural centres tended to have slightly fewer people in the 65+ years age group.

In terms of occupational structure, Taranaki's minor urban areas, rural centres and rural districts were similar to those elsewhere, with three exceptions. Taranaki's rural districts had more managers and fewer professionals, and its minor urban centres had more labourers. This is explained by the differences between Taranaki residents' choice of industry engagement. Taranaki's districts had a greater proportion of people engaged in primary industry (hence more managers). More people in Taranaki's minor urban areas and rural centres engaged in manufacturing than is usual in most other centres (hence the additional proportion of people who were in the category 'labourer'). While the minor urban areas and rural centres had more people engaged in manufacturing, there were fewer people compared to the other centres engaged in 'trade, accommodation and food services'. Taranaki's rural centres also had fewer people engaged in primary industry compared to other rural centres and more people whose industry engagement was unspecified. While Taranaki's districts had more people engaged in primary industry (as noted) there were, like the centres, fewer engaged in 'trade, accommodation and food services'.

In terms of the size of territorial authorities' rural district workforces, South Taranaki, which had just under 5,300 workers, had the second largest workforce of the ten study areas, while Stratford (with under 800 workers) was smallest. There were 800 more employed people resident in South Taranaki than actually worked there, while Stratford and New Plymouth had more than double the number of usually resident employed people than people who worked in their respective territorial authorities' rural districts.

Taranaki's minor urban areas had higher deprivation scores than the other minor urban areas (an average index of 9 for the Taranaki minor urban areas compared to a score of 6 for the others). Taranaki's rural centres had slightly higher deprivation scores than the other rural centres (averaging 7.5 compared to 6), while the rural districts all had a similar range of scores (averaging 4).

The high deprivation scores experienced in Taranaki's minor urban areas is reflected in the level of income. On average 35 percent of people over 15 years usually resident in Taranaki's minor urban areas had an income over \$30,000 compared with 41 percent of the people in the other minor urban areas. The proportions of people with an income over \$30,000 was closer in the rural centres, although Taranaki's rural centres had a slightly lower proportion of usually resident people in this top income bracket (36% compared to 39% or people usually resident in other rural centres). There was no difference between Taranaki's districts and other rural districts: half of the people usually resident in a rural district had an income over \$30,000.

The proportion of the populations without qualifications was higher in each settlement type in all three Taranaki territorial authorities, compared to the others, but not significantly.

Some 10% of households in Taranaki's minor urban areas had no access to a motor vehicle compared to 6% of households living in the other minor urban areas. Access to a motor car was the same in Taranaki's rural centres and rural districts compared to other locations.

Access to the internet was poorer in all of Taranaki's settlement types compared to other locations. In Taranaki's minor urban areas, 43 percent of households had no internet access compared to 32 percent of the households in the other minor urban areas. In rural centres the proportions were 44 percent and 38 percent respectively, and in rural districts 30 percent and 27 percent respectively.



References

Garden, Chris and Etienne Nel (2016) Maps of population change in rural areas and territorial authorities
Department of Geography, University of Otago, Dunedin

NZDep2013 *New Zealand Index of Deprivation NZ Dep 2013 Census Area Unit Data* [MS Excel file]
<http://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/departments/publichealth/research/hirp/otago020194.html>

Statistics NZ (n.d.) *Defining urban and rural New Zealand*
http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/Maps_and_geography/Geographic-areas/urban-rural-profile/defining-urban-rural-nz.aspx [cited May 2017]

Statistics NZ (2013) *Geographic Definitions* <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/info-about-2013-census-data/2013-census-definitions-forms/definitions/geographic.aspx> [cited May 2017]

Abbreviations and definitions

CHB	Central Hawke's Bay
G	Gore
H	Hurunui
MUAs	Minor urban areas
S	Southland
SW	South Wairarapa
TAs	Territorial authorities
W	Waitomo (North Island districts)
W	Waimakariri (South Island districts)

Minor urban areas	Populations centres or settlements with a population of 1,000 < 10,000
Rural centres	Settlements with 300 to 999 people
Rural districts	Areas outside population centres of 300 or more people, within Statistics NZ defined areas units

International standard classification of occupations:

- Legislators, administrators, managers: includes managing directors, chief executives, senior officials in central/local government, business managers (including hotels, restaurants etc)
- Professionals and technicians: includes scientist, engineers, planners, doctors, nurses, vets, teachers/lecturers, financiers, legal, marketing and PR, librarians, authors, telecommunications technicians, software and IT, pharmaceutical, sports and fitness workers, artists
- Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers: includes market gardeners, crop/livestock farmers, forestry workers, fishers, hunters/trappers [Note: Statistics NZ have extracted 'Agriculture and Fishery workers' from the major group Manager – all farmers and farm managers come under Manager; while farm workers, pickers etc, forestry workers, hunters, fishing hands and deck hands, would usually be classified under major group Labourers. Shearers are listed under Technicians and Trade workers. Master Fishers are usually listed under major group Professionals. Forestry workers operating equipment are listed under major group Machinery Operators and Drivers (mobile plant operators).]
- Clerks: includes general office workers, secretaries, keyboard operators, tellers
- Service and sales: includes personal care services, travel attendants, guides, cooks, waiters, hairdressers, housekeepers, retail and sales, child care
- Trades; includes builders, cabinet makers, painters, metal workers, toolmakers, printing trade workers, electronics workers, electricians, telecommunications installers/repairers, mechanics, food processors/garment manufacturing
- Plant and machinery operators and assemblers: includes mining plant operators, mineral processing, metal processing, chemical plant operators, textiles /paper / food machinery operators, assemblers, vehicle /heavy equipment drivers
- Service and sales: includes personal care services, travel attendants, guides, cooks, waiters, hairdressers, housekeepers, retail and sales, child care
- Trades; includes builders, cabinet makers, painters, metal workers, toolmakers, printing trade workers, electronics workers, electricians, telecommunications installers/repairers, mechanics, food processors/garment manufacturing

- Plant and machinery operators and assemblers: includes mining plant operators, mineral processing, metal processing, chemical plant operators, textiles /paper / food machinery operators, assemblers, vehicle /heavy equipment drivers
- Elementary occupations: includes cleaners, packers, freight handling and goods delivery, construction labourers, manufacturing and other manual work including food preparation.